Steer away from traffic during busy weekend

This map displays area routes to be avoided Saturday by motorists going to the State Fair or football game, as well as those routes that may provide relief from congested areas. The map was provided courtesy of the Wolfpack Club.

Football traffic should use I-40 and Wade Avenue and attempt to travel west on Trinity Road, according to a memorandum to the Technician from Assistant Director of Athletics Frank Weedon. Motorists going to the fair should use I work as the state of the s

n. Motorists going to the fair use Hillsborough Street.

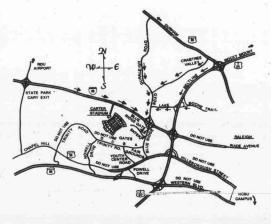
Avoid Hillsborough

shields stating "football game" if that is the intended destination, the memorandum said.

memorandum said.

When traveling west on I-40 motorists should stay in the right lane, display football-game signs in windshields and enter Gate E. When traveling east on I-40 and Wade Avenue, motorists should stay in the left lane, display football-game signs and enter through Gate E. The highway patrol expects the Gate E parking lot to be filled by noon by the football-game crowd, the memorandum said,

um said,
"Tailgaters" are encouraged to
come early. Fair traffic will be
restricted from the stadium parking
area until the Highway Patrol diverts
traffic from the main thoroughfares,
according to the memorandum.



Fewer special students enrolled for the spring

Spring-semester enrollment of special students at State will be limited to 3,000 persons because of over-enrollment this semester, according to Robert K. White, director of adult special programs of the Division of Continuing Education. Individual registration for special students will be limited to seven semester credit hours, White said.

Special students who pre-register for courses in the 1981 spring semester will be enrolled if past history for enrollement in spring semesters will be enrolled if past history for enrollment in spring semesters is repeated, according to White. The past history of spring enrollment shows that about 500 special students attending classes in the fall semester do not enroll for classes in the following spring, he said.

The current enrollment figure for special students at tending register of special students at spring spring, he said.

3,500. White said. "The normal enrollment of special students for January in past years has been around 3,000." he said. "And if this past experience holds up next January the only limit on special students will be a maximum of seven credit hours."

But "next experience," did not work.

on special students will be a maximum of seven credit hours."

But "past experience" did not work when predicting the number of special students who would normally enroll in the fall semester of 1980 "and nobody knows why." White said.

Special students should pre-register or spring courses to be assured of enrollment in a course, White said.

"By pre-registering, special students have the best possible chance to be enrolled in the courses they want at the times they want them," White said.

The schedule of courses for day students in the spring of 1981 are available at the registration counter (See "Students", p. 2)

Career Planning and Placement Center aids students in finding jobs

Finding a job can be full-time employment. But State's Career Planing and Placement Center can help both undergraduates and graduates with job descriptions, resume filing, company listings and interviews. ning and Place

According to center Director Walter B. Jones, the center will inform a student about jobs but cannot ensure that he is hired.

"We only help with finding the jobs.
We get the interviewer and the student to see knee to knee and eye to
eye," Jones said.

one thousand interviewers from 750 companies will be interviewing students between October and April, Jones said. Interviews are evenly distributed between fall and spring semesters, Jones said, since roughly

40 percent of State's students graduate in December.

Only students within two semesters of graduation may be interviewed, he said.

said.

Pulp and paper science, engineering and computer science are currently the most attractive fields in the job market, according to Jones. 1980 graduates in chemical engineering and pulp and paper science had an average starting salary of about \$21,000.

Technical fields have had the highest starting salaries, while less "career-specific" programs, such as English, have low salaries and also two students for every related job in the United States, Jones said. The national average starting salary in June 1980 for a Tumanities graduate was \$1,200 a month, while a chemical engineering graduate started at \$1,800.

marketable.

Technical writers also have reasonable success in the job market, he said, but only if the writer has a basic understanding of a scientific field like physics or computer science.

"You need to choose electives as related to the 'real world' of the job market. Science courses would teach the best secondary marketable skills," Jones said.

will be an individual's primary endeavor in life and it will dictate one's family life, friends and status and prestige in the community.

"Social pressure can force a student to make decisions but he should be deciding on a career to meet his own satisfactions," he said.

"Idealistically, developing a career track' doesn't begin with the senior year but instead as a sophomore or junior. A student should see how his major relates to the job market and also to his or her own abilities," Jones said.

said.

"The center tries matching up careers and abilities and by the time a student is a senior, the job for us should be just the mechanics of placement, such as resumes."

The center offers career-planning workshops to sophomores and juniors, one-to-one counseling with school

Ticket distribution is approved by Senate

testing, Jones said.

By the time a student is a senior he should be going from the general to the specific in his job hunt by turning in resumes, interviewing, searching independently through job files and keeping a personal information sheet on file for later job openings, Jones said.

said.

The center can help students with resume planning, practice for interviews and job-search strategies. Additionally, the center refers students to summer jobs and internships to "test" chosen fields "ahead of time," Jones said.

baccalaureate students cannot be interviewed but they can use all other placement services, he said.

Jones said the center is "one of the most profesional in the country." He said he supports this claim by citing contributions given to the School of Engineering from companies such as Torrington and Tennessee-Eastman. He said the Torrington Co. contributed about \$15,000 last spring.
"If the service was not good for placement, the companies wouldn't come back. They have been very pleased with the quality of State graduates," Jones said.
"The biggest problem we face is space, along with the rest of the University. Dabney-Hall can accommodate 11 interviewers a day and the old Merry Monk Restaurant (in North Hall) can hold four. We're so crowded that some companies are booked for interviews in January 1982."

Staff photo by Lynn McNeil

A student makes use of the employer file in the Career Planning and Placement Center. The file contains references to 9.500 companies.

Managing Editor

The basketball ticket-distribution policy formulated by the Student Senate's Athletics Committee was approved at Wednesday's Student Senate meeting.

The distribution policy, introduced by Athletics Committee Chairman Bill Thorne, provides for the distribution of tickets over specified two-day periods for each game that requires a reserved-seat ticket for admission.

The tickets will be distributed according to the priority system that has been in effect for the last several years, in which different groups of students are given priority for each game depending on the first letter of their last names.

Several senators criticized the

distribution policy because they said they felt that some priority groups had never had priority for important basketball games and that the proposed system did nothing to rectify the situation.

Humanities and Social Sciences senator Mitzi Dixon said those students whose last names began with the letters A-G had never enjoyed priority privileges for the North Carolina game in her four years at State.

The A-G group was slated to have priority for last year's Carolina contest but was denied the privilege when all distribution priorities were suspended following a ticket-line disturbance the night before ticket distribution for the game was to begin.

The disturbance resulted in the

tickets being distributed on a first-come, first-serve basis rather than according to the priority system that would have provided the A-G group with first chance at the tickets.

Humanities and Social Sciences Senator Sandi Long said the proposal provides priority for the H-N group only twice during the basketball season while other students receive priority three times. "The H-N group received priority only once during the football season." Long said.

Thorne said that the priority rchedule for football season had been evised without consideration of basketball priorities.

In other business, the Senate approved Student Body President Joe Gordon's appointment of Humanities and Social Sciences junior Craig Lubin to the commission to review academic

policy. Lubin's previous Student Governmental experience includes a year as a student senator, according to Gordon.

The Senate voted to table a request by State's Dairy Judging Team for \$280 to finance a trip to Madison, Wis., for a dairy-judging competition because no one was present to represent the group.

Also tabled was a resolution to pro-hibit the use of recording devices in classrooms by students. The matter was referred to the Senate Academics Committee for furthur review.

The Senate voted unanimously to appropriate \$165 to the NCSU Poultry Science Club to be used to defray expenses of an upcoming trip to Arkansas for the National Poultry Judging Championships.

Business department predicts rise in standards

Entrance requirements for freshmen desiring to enroll in State's department of economics and business may be stricter next year, Bernard M. Olsen, professor and assistant head of the economics and business department said Thursday.

Olsen, protessor and business department, said Thursday.
Olsen said the minimum predicted grade point average for next year's freshmen may be 2.1.
"The requirement is 1.8 now. The entrance requirement for the University is 1.6," Olsen said. "Any restriction above 1.6 would have been exercised by the dean (Robert O. Tilman, dean of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences).

dean of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences).

"I think there is a substantial part of the faculty who would prefer a higher minimum GPA requirement. A major reason for this is placement is easier for students who perform well and better performing and qualified students improve our reputation."

A recent University news release said the department of economics and business is now State's largest single department. "In today's world, business is a field many students want to get into," Nash N. Winstead, provost and vice chancellor, said.

"Because of the increase in enrollment our program has just about

reached the saturation point. Our faculty is not as abundant as it should be. Then, of course, there is the space

"We certainly need more faculty,"
Olsen said. "We are forced to hire too
many part-time people to supplement
the regular faculty, Our salary position makes it difficult to get the kind
of faculty members we want. In some
areas of the economics and business
department we are simply not competitive with other institutions.
"People come here and we interview them and talk to them about
teaching and research projects. Then
they go to two or three other places
and go to work somewhere else
because they can get more money."

Figures obtained from Nancy Pate, research assistant in the office of Thomas H. Stafford, assistant vice chancellor for student affairs, show that the total 1980 fall enrollment for the economics and business department is 2.349, up 75.4 percent from the fall 1975 total of 1,339. A breakdown of the years between 1975 and 1980 indicates an average increase of 12.1 percent each year.

The economics and business deparment makes up 55 percent — 2,231 students — of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences and 3 percent — 118 agricultural-economics students — of the School of Agriculture and Life Sciences, according to Pate's figures.

Pate's records also reveal the following:

ding to Pate's figures.
Pate's records also reveal the following:
The largest enrollment in the department of economics and business is in the business management curriculum, with 1,449 students.
The economics and business department's enrollment is larger than the next two largest departments, civil engineering — 1,070 students — and electrical engineering — 1,028 students — combined.
The economics and business department has 2,235 undergraduates and 114 graduate students.
Part-time undergraduate students make up 10 percent of the economics and business department, up from 6 percent in 1975. In contrast, 8 percent of the total number of undergraduates enrolled at State are part-time, an increase of 3 percent from 1975.

The number of part-time students at State has allowed for the enroll-ment of more full-time students this

year, according to Winstead. "There is no other place for them (part-time students) to go in this vicinity." Winstead said.

"We meet a very real need for the people in the community. For instance, adults working in the community can complete all degree requirements at night."

No job assurance

Olsen said students seem to feel that earning a business degree is an automatic job guarantee. "Our average for placement is about average for the University but we don't have the assurance of jobs that engineering, textiles or computer science has," Olsen said.

Many reasons

Concern about job opportunities is founded on two counts, Olsen said. "First there is the economic decline in the last couple of years. Second, with the huge increase in the number of colege graduates, parents and students everywhere in the country have directed their degree requirements toward business." he said. "Many colleges have 40 to 50 percent of their students enrolled in business. At State the number of students enrolled in business is about 14 percent of the total enrollment."



inside

- Recon Jones takes a dive to-day in "Glory Warriors." Page

- "Lettuce leaf" through the article on vegetarianism. Page 3.

Audience feels the power of "A Chorus Line." Page 4.

Self-proclaimed coaches don't know as much as they think they do. Page 5.

— Past energy policies detrimental to the U.S., Conser-vative view by Thomas DeWitt Page 6

Fewer special students admitted for spring

in McKimmon Center, the D.H. Hill Library and the Student Center information desk, White said. A bulletin listing courses for the after-noon and evening classes in the spring semester will be mailed to students currently enrolled, White said.

normal by the fall of 1981. ed in the fall of 1981, White white said.

McKimmon Center, the D.H. Hill Library and the Student Center information lesk, White said. A bulleting isting courses for the after incon and evening classes in the spring semester will be mailed to students currently enrolled, White said.

Special-student enrollment quota will be back to

The requested budget for 1981-82 authorizes 16,600 full-time equivalent

said.

The number of full-time equivalent students is deter mined by dividing the total student semester hours in a university by 12, according to Roy L. Holley, budget officer at State.

authorized for 1980-81.

UNC President William Friday told the board of governors of the University of North Carolina system at its Oct. 10 meeting that the limitations on spring admissions at State would even out the fall-term increase and place State within the 1980-81 budget limit on students.

Classes for the spring semester begin on January 14, according to White.

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Contact Margaret 737-2411

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Weekend weather forecast



low 50s mid-40s

Weather High low 60s cloudy/rain rain/cool upper 50s upper 50s gradual clearing

Cloudy, breezy and cool today with rain developing by mid-morning. Occasional rain and cool temperatures will continue through Saturday night, dampening spirits both at the State Fair and the ball game. Rain will taper off Sunday with gradual clearing and cooler conditions moving into the area.

(Forecast provided by student meteorologists Barry Cole, Myron Padgett, Mark Shipham and Kirk Stopenhagen.)

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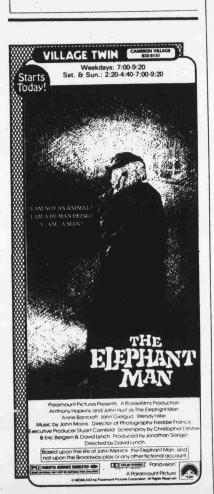


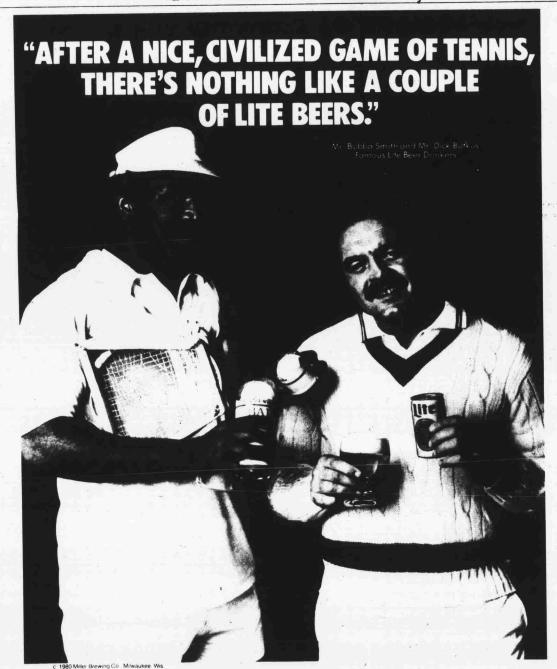
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A representative of the Graduate School of Business Administration will be on campus Monday, November 3rd, to discuss the Duke MBA Program. Interested students may obtain further information by contacting the placement office.





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egetarians wave in the wind like rice or grain

Editor's note: This is the first part of a two-part

Editor's note: This is the first part of a two-part series on vegetarianism.

In a culture that glorifies meat-eating, what is to be gained from giving it up?

Don Rupard, a vegetarian of 10 years, and his wife, Cheryl Rupard, expounded on the benefits of vegetarianism in an interview Wednesday in their home in east Raleigh. Both are slender, rosy complexioned and vibrantly youthful in their demeanors.

Although the main quality for being a vegetarian is not eating meat, vegetarianism is "more like an entire relationship with the world—a sensitive vibration. Ultimately, the other animals are equal to us and we're all a part of God," Don Rupard said.

"It's a spiritual position that we have arrived at—as our place here on earth," Cheryl Rupard said.

Features

The ultimate question — how to replace the protein in one's diet — arose. A few vitamins are difficult to obtain without eating meat, B-12 particularly. Combining proteins in planning meals remedies this situation. Certain complementary proteins, when combined, create a complete protein source with all of the necessary nutritive ingredients, according to Cheryl Rupard.

"There's something nice and clean about eating grains," Don Rupard said. "It's nice for your body; you haven't damaged the environment. I think there's something violent about meat-eating. You're constantly slaughtering animals for your gastronomic pleasure.

"Vegetarians wave in the wind like rice or

stronomic pleasure.

"Vegetarians wave in the wind like rice or ain," he said, quoting a philosopher. "Meat-eaters ad to break because they're not as adaptable."

"Meat-eating leaves one feeling very heavy, slug-"

"Meat-eating leaves one feeling very heavy, slug-"

I think there's something violent about meat-



same amount one acre of land can yield in vegetable protein." Don Rupard said. "Somewhere you need to make a moral commitment either to yourself or to yourself in relation to all the others living here. This is the only country in the world that uses more meat in its diet. . Eskimos depend on meat but that's because there's no vegetation.

"We started vegetation.

"We started vegetarianism in Hawaii with the Ananda Margi Indian Society. They would tell us about our relation to the universe and to other people—how to come closer to God. As long as you eat the flesh of an animal you're degrading yourself. It's bad for you karmically.

"The ability to reason and think are physical. If we do things that degrade our bodies, we wouldn't be able to arrive at decisions that would enhance our spirtual growth."

able to arrive at decisions that would enhance our spirtual growth."

"We used to have meat dreams for about a year before we got over the psychological wanting of meat." Cheryl Rupard said. "It was about four or five years before we adjusted completely. Occasionally now we'll have imitation bacon so that we can have a bacon-lettuce-tomato sandwich."

This psychological need is attributed to the fact that meat is physically, socially and culturally addic-ting, according to Don Rupard. After practicing vegetarianism awhile Don Rupard and his wife visited Germany where there was no

alternative to eating meat.

"It was some sort of sausage ... we had to do it or starve," Don Rupard said. "Afterward, I felt different — another power — it's like there was something in me. I went out and climbed a mountain. Another power took over — some sort of feeling in my arms and legs. It could've been my imagination, could've been the height —"

Two or three years into their vegetarianism, peo-ple were telling them they would never have the

'lt's a spiritual position that we have arrived at as our place here on earth.'



Cheryl Rupard, who believes meat-eating marks a position more aggressive, washes the dinner dishes.

energy to work. At this point Don Rupard took a position with, a printing company entailing a seven-day week with 12 hour workdays. All the workmen razzed him about the foods he ate. During this time there were nights when Don Rupard would only sleep five hours. Cheryl Rupard was packing "super-high, super-protein lunches" for him during this period. At the end of the month-long work session everyone but Don Runard had quit.

Aromas of fresh pasta filter through whiffs of teriyaki

In this latest communique from the front — I'm here to report that New York City is alive and well. The smells of the street are the same, a toasty mingling of sauerkraut, roasted chestnuts and hot pretzels. The simple dangers are still there but thieves have found

Along with the usual purse-snatchings, gold jewelry has become the target. Necklaces are being ripped from the necks of dozens of people merely walking down the street.

Man. It marks the first time a rock star as such has acted on Broadway. And judging from the sold-out ticket con-ditions, Bowie's doing well.

(fashion

I saw Neil Simon's play I Ought To Be In Pictures, the latest in a line of Simon successes. Bill Macy ("Maude's" TV husband) and Dinah Manoff (Marti in Dinah Manoff (Marti in Grease) gave strong perfor-mances in this comedy that is sometimes sprinkled with tears. It's the story of Herb, a down-and-out playwright who's lost his knack in the Hollywood game.

What Herb doesn't need, but eventually finds he does, is a surprise visit from the daughter he hasn't seen in 16 years. Libby, a Bronx kidwith nerve and tenderness,

the eateries.

It's purple. There are purple suits, sweaters, ties, shirts and shoes. Belts, purses, socks, hats and the like are turning stores into vineyards with their purpleness. There's plain purple, lavenders, burgundies and near-fuschias.

The stores aren't asking; they're demanding that we wear the color.

As far as shopping goes, a day spent in Bloomingdale's is worth it. It is the only place I know of where a 21-year-old can lose her mother. The place has

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2 Chili Dogs Large Fries

has come from the Big Apple to be "in the movies," but ends up with a different hap-piness.

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everything from a gourmet haven to an Yves St. Laurent boutique. The men's shirt section alone is a mind-boggler.

There are sections of jeans and sweaters, not hard to rifle through, but which my way through the fifth floor, there's another section of them. There's even a section devoted solely to Chinese silk jackets and coolie slippers.

Needless to say, because of this fall-break jaunt, my bank account is suffering from nervous exhaustion. The kind that turns you

All features writers, attend Monday meeting

at 5:30 p.m. If you can't make it

call Mike.

Prospective writers are welcome too.



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ABORTION

- still being a novice to the ways of Manhattan — the restaurants are particularly good.

Little Italy is nestled near Chinatown in the city, but the aromas of cappuccino and fresh pasta filter over the streets, knocking aside faint whiffs of teriyaki and

Out of the Blue

Shannon Crowson

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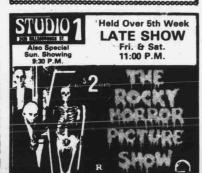
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GET SHOT! for the yearbook

Lake Boone Camera Shop and the Agromeck are giving away a Pentax K-1000 35mm SLR camera to the winner of a drawing to be held at the completion of portrait sittings. So come by register for the camera, have your picture taken and sign up for your copy of the 1981 AGROMECK. All at the same time, in the same

Second Floor, Student Center

A one-two-three...and...stage left — A Chorus Line

Stewart Theatre continued its Capital City Series this week with two shows of A Chorus Line, one of the most famous of Broadway musicals. Conceived, choreographed and directed by Michael Bennett, A Chorus Line won the Antoinette Perry Tony Award in 1976 and the 1976 Pulitzer

And rightly so.

Just ask any of the enthusiastic theater goers who atended the opening night performance. First they'll tell you hat Memorial Auditorium can't compare with New York's legant Shubert Theatre where A Chorus Line opened four

Entertainment

years ago when it earned the N. Y. Drama Critics Award But then they'll say a show such as A Chorus Line is so universal no stage can limit its power of audience appeal.

The story is about an audition in which dancers are competing against one another for a part in a chorus line. As the play progresses the viewer becomes familiar with each of the 16 hopefuls through songs and interviews by the direc-

the le nopeuis unrough songs and intervent of the tor.

The only prop was a director's chair in the corner of the stage and a huge mirror which covered the entire background. Variable lighting procedures provided changes in mood and highlighted different actors in different scenes. The mirrors gave a visual impression of twice as many dancers as there actually were and enhanced the perfect timing of the dance steps. The mirror background added to the bright and sometimes colorful lights, was most impressive. Glare off of the mirrors was an occasional problem for the audience seated midway up the orchestra section, however.

"What I did for Love," Diana's (Alison Gertner) solo with the company background, gripped the audience near the final scene. The song dealt with the emotions the dancers expected to feel as they considered the future when they would never again be able to perform.

This song and many others brought the audience so close to the dancers that it was hard to decide who should be cut to make the final four men and four women. The director's decision aroused dissenting opinions in the audience. On the whole the production went well but on more than one occasion the orchestra completely drowned out the words of the singers. There were a couple of singers, Cassie (Thia Fadel) in particular, whose voices were not strong enough to be effective for their roles.

A sub-plot which involved the reflection of an old romantic relationship between Cassie and Zack helped push the action a little.

The finale had the entire chorus line dancing in a regular season performance — dressed in sparkling outfits. The scene displayed the final product of a lot of hard work and anguish which a select few are lucky enough to witness.

life of each character in specific and sometimes perplexing ways. As each dancer is called upon by Zack, the director (Tim Millett), to talk about themselves, they bring up incidents from their past which are universal mishaps — the trivial, embarrassing moments which plague our perceptions continuously even though they are hidden thoughts. "At the Ballet' was sung by three actresses, Sheila (Jan Bodle) which told of unhappy family situations and childhood fantasies. It was excellently presented with Bodle's voice adding tremendous depth to the trio. Herndon, a native of Raleigh and graduate of Broughton High, was impressive in the role of the vamp. ******

Griffiths
These fame-hungry
hopefuls sing, dance
and spill their hearts to
get a job on a chorus
line. Two packed
houses witnessed this
emotional Broadway
musical Wednesday
and Thursday nights.

なななななななななななななな

Stephanie eases on down the road

Stephanie Mills may not be another Diana Ross, but she is a 22-year-old enter-tainer who has the potential

to compete with such a legend. Some may not be familiar with the ac-complishments of this singer-actress but those who attended Sunday night's

concert of Teddy
Pendergrass and Stephanie
Mills were left with a lasting
impression.
Through the cooperation
of Reynolds Coliseum and
Beach Club Promotions, the
Technician was able to remain backstage during the
concert and speak with
Stephanie Mills's road
manager/brother, Allen
Mills.

Mills.
Seeing Stephanie Mills backstage, it is hard to picture this young woman of 4 feet 9 inches singing the rising hit single, "I Never Knew Love Like This Before." But on stage, donned in a tiered white dress and flanked by two vocalists and six musicians, she claimed the total attention of the audience.

Stephanie Mills was born in New York into a family of eight. She was 9 years old at the time of her first professional performance in the Broadway musical Maggie Flynn. Her most notable

performance came as the role of Dorothy in the fabulous Broadway musical The Wix.

She has released two albums, What Are You Goman Do With My Loving's and Sweet Sensation. According to Allen Mills, "One album went gold with the other on its way to platinum."

This is Stephanie Mills's first tour. The first two months were spent opening for the Commodores and the last month and a half with Pendergrass. "She usually performs five times a week and I can't remember her missing a performance since she started at the age of 9." Allen Mills said. The morning after Sunday's concert she was off to Los Angeles, Calif., to host the "Midnight Special."

Be looking for Stephanie

Special."

Be looking for Stephanie
Mills. She is out to enjoy
herself — that is, to perform
She is herself when she is on stage ... nobody programs her. She is an individual and the true meaning of an entertainer. Stephanie Mills was born — not made.

Charlie Daniels brings the devil down to Reynolds

by Ray Barrows
Entertainment Writer

Sy kay sarrows
Entertainment Writer
Southern rock has emerged from the small clubs and
bars in which it began into
one of the most popular
forms of music today. With a
sound that comes from a
blend of country and
western and rock combined
with straightforward lyries,
it is music that speaks to
everyone. And for people
like Charlie Daniels, that's
what makes it important.
Daniels is considered to
be the originator of southern
rock and after eight years of
spreading his music across
the nation, his favorite activity is still touring. For
Daniels the road remains a
way of life.
"I like it better out here."

Daniels the road remains a way of life.
"I like it better out here," Daniels said. "The road makes for better music. I could never imagine taking a year off or anything like that."

Now 42, Daniels grew up

in Wilmington, listening to the music of Bill Monroe and Elvis Presley. He picked up guitar at 15, and by the time he was 20 he had begun playing in rock bands. One of his favorite quotes is by his father, who told it to him when he was young:
"Son, try to make your living doing something you like because you'll wind up spending most of your time doing it whether you like it or not."

Daniels followed his father's advice and at 21 decided to become a professional musician. For the next 10 years he went on the road playing what he defined as "an awful lot of beer joints."

joints."
In 1967 he went to
Nashville, Tenn., to become
a session musician. His
years on the road gave him a
reputation as an ace
guitarist and fiddler and led
to session work with Lester



Driven by the desire to create his own music, Daniels assembled his own band, signed with Capitol Records and hit the road. The inital album, Charlie Daniels, was a commercial failure.

Daniels, was a commercial failure.

His second album, Ted, John, Grease and Wolfman, incorporated much more studio work and the band began to develop a small following. Heavy touring kept the album sales up and the band spent most of its time on the road.

In 1975 Fire on the Mountain, the band's fifth album, went gold and the group developed a national fan club.

elub.
With the release of
Million Mile Reflections in
the fall of 1979, the band
gained its first platinum

record, which is now double platinum. The album put the group in the national spotlight and did much to increase the status of the group's music and of southern rock.

Today the band members live the same kind of life they did in the beginning of their careers, playing some 250 dates a year. Today they travel with an entourage of seven buses and trucks. The band and crew of 37 sleep and eat on the buses.

In concert the band will touch blues, swing, boogie, rock and bluegrass. Besides the band there is a five-piece horn section and three yocalists. Daniels likes to horn section and three vocalists. Daniels likes to try out new material during concerts and audiences can concerts and audiences can often expect surprises. The Charlie Daniels Band

will appear in concert Sun-day in Reynolds Coliseum at 8 p.m. For more information call 737-2106.

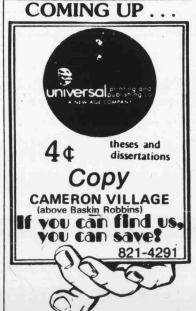
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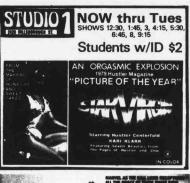
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Pack plans to hold Tigers, silence 'coaches'

State fans and State head coach Monte Killin, respectively.

Now remember: they wouldn't be appearing if State was 5-1 or 6-0 and almost had a bowl bid in its back pocket.

But that's not the case with State's football team. It is 3-3 and that's just something Wolfpack followers have to live with. But for those self-proclaimed coaches that isn't good enough.

They seem to forget that Kiffin came to State and took over the reigns of a team depleted by graduation.

In the annals of State football, eight Wolfpack coaches have won just three games each in their first years at State and have then gone on to either have winning seasons the next year or leave after the first

years at State and nave then gone on to either nave winning seasons the next year or leave after the first year.

Now Kiffin is not Bo Rein or Arthur Devlin or Gus Tebell but he has won three games and a winning season this year is still very much in reach.

These self-proclaimed coaches should quit complaining because it is doubtful that their coaching abilities approach those of Kiffin and his staff. They should give the man a fair shake and wait until the end of the season to pass judgment.

Kiffin and State will go after win No. 4 Saturday when the Wolfpack hosts Clemson at 1 p.m. in CarterFinley Stadium.

A win would make the Wolfpack 4-3 on the year and 2-2 in the ACC which would keep it in the race for third place — a feat which some skeptics deemed impossible for the defending ACC champions at the begining of the season.

Clemson comes into this game 4-2 overall and 1-1 in the ACC. The ACC loss was to Duke last week in 'Clemson's Death Valley.

"They're not playing as well as Clemson teams of past," Kiffin said. "They're certainly going to be embarrassed after losing to Duke so they'll be fired up coming in here Saturday."

Clemson's defense is anchored by All-America candidate Steve Durham and middle guard Charlie Bauman, along with defensive back Eddie Geathers.

Between

the Lines

Stu Hall **Sports Editor**

"Clemson has always played good defense," Kiffin said. "Their defense really gets after it and is real physical. I'm not going to take anything for granted." State has made some changes in its offensive line. Jeff Nyce will replace injured Frank Sisto at center while Chuck Long will start at right guard in front of Earnest Butler.

Earnest Butler.

Since sophomore quarterback Ron Laraway had a fairly successful game against North Carolina in his brief amount of playing time, some self-proclaimed coaches feel he should starting in front of Tol Avery, who has had the starting job since the first snap of the William & Mary game.

"I was very pleased with the way Ron played," Kiffin said. "Tol will still be our starting quarterback but if Tol is having a bad day I won't hesitate to put Ron Laraway in at quarterback."

Avery is still second only to Wake Forest's Jay

But if Tol is having a bad day I won't hesitate to put Ron Laraway in at quarterback." Avery is still second only to Wake Forest's Jay Venuto in total offense with a 154.0 average. The quarterback situation at Clemson is fairly stable with Homer Jordan as the Tiger signal caller. Jordan is third in the ACC, as far as total offense is concerned, with a 146.8 average. "They're throwing the ball well," Kiffin said. "I thought Jordan was coming along pretty well," State is again at a crossroad, like it was going into the Appalachian State game. This game is more important, however, since it is against a conference foe. A loss would put State at 3.4 before going on the road to face Maryland and Penn State. It would also kill any Wolfpack hopes for a conference championship and put State out of any possible bowl pictures, even if it were to finish the year 7.4. "It's a pivotal game for us," Kiffin said. "I wasn't planning on going 3.4. It says in my contract that if we fall below five-hundred I'm gone." State won't fall below the home of mark this week. State won't fall below the 500 mark this week. State won't fall below the 500 mark this week. State won't fall below to fine the state of a halfback of a halfback facilities have something in common. "I wish perhaps our goalie had been tested a little had been tested a lit

eek. *Dodger Stadium, Los Angeles, Calif. *Mile High Stadium, Denver, Colo. *The Forum,

common.

In years past each of the first three arenas have been known as a menace to visiting teams. The host team almost always was the

victor.

Now Lee Field may join this elite group because in four home games this year, not only has the State soccer undefeated, its

four home games this year, not only has the State soccer team gone undefeated, its opponents have yet to score a goal on it.

Such was the case Wednesday afternoon as the Wolfpack booters dismantied Pfeiffer 60 to break a three-game losing skein. Ironically, State's last victory was also a shutout at home — against UNC Greensboro. Prince Afejuku scored two goals as State raised its record to 95.

The Wolfpack will try to break the school record for the most shutouts in a season Saturday against Virginia in Charlottesville, Va., after tying the previous mark of seven set last season.

"We played OK." State.

mark of seven set iassesson.

"We played OK," State soccer coach Larry Gross said. "The offense had some nice scoring opportunities. Pfeiffer is not a particularly strong team. They are a five hundred team."

Chris Hutson started only his second game of the season in the nets but was not given an opportunity to

Philadelphia, Pa.

•Lee Field,
All of these athletic facilities have something in

show his capabilities against Pfeiffer as it only mustered two shots on the afternoon. "I wish perhaps our goalie had been tested a little more," Gross said. "We have to make a decision (between Tim Perry and Hutson) for the coming weekend. I don't think he (Hutson) was tested with a good offensive shot. His distribution was OK and his punting was good. He's going to be a great keeper." "Tim's a good keeper, too. We just don't know what he'll (Hutson) do when he gets that (offensive) pressure. He's a game player. Fil have to sit down with my coaches and figure it out. Tim played about the last 25 minutes of the second half. He wasn't tested either. It's unfair to both Tim and Chris to make a

last 25 minutes of the second half. He wasn't tested either. It's unfair to both Tim and Chris to make a decision on this game." State unveiled a new at-tack against Pfeiffer to utilize its offensive potential more.

more.
"We're sliding Gerry
McKeon up into more of an

offensive position," Gross said. "Instead of a halfback he's kind of at a drawn striker position. He becomes a schemer, working with the defensive front. We can counterattack with one extra man."

counterattack with one extra man."

The Wolfpack invades Cavalier country Saturday for a 2 p.m. game with Virginia. Gross would enjoy beating the Cavs since his team has lost to them all three times it has faced Virginia since he left there to come to State.

This will be an important contest for the Pack in terms of the ACC Championship, and it will be facing a good Virginia team.

"They're every bit as good as Duke or Carolina." Gross said. "They're pretty much the same team (as last year) plus two or three kids to improve on. This is a big game. We've got Wake and can get in a 3-1 situation (going into the final week of play) and get into the ACC Championship race."

The ingredients needed to ensure State's women's cross country team's success are simple. Add All-Americas Julie Shea and Bebtie Shear and Bebtie Shear and Bebtie Shear and Bebtie Shear and Bettie Shear and Shear an Golfers compete in Invitational

Sports Writer

State's golf team finds
itself with an opportunity to
have fun in the sun for the
next couple of days.

Florida will provide the
sun, but how well State
plays golf in the Cypress
Gardens Invitational in
Genelefe, Fla., today, Saturday and Sunday will go a
long way in determining the
fun. itself with an opportunity to have fun in the sun for the next couple of days.

Florida will provide the sun, but how well State plays golf in the Cypress Gardens Invitational in Genelede, Fla, today, Saturday and Sunday will go a long way in determining the fun.

The Pack squad will consist of juniors Thad Daber, Eric Moehling and Neil Har-

rell, sophomores Roy Hunter and Nolan Mills, along with freshman Bill Swartz.

Championsnips
Shea.

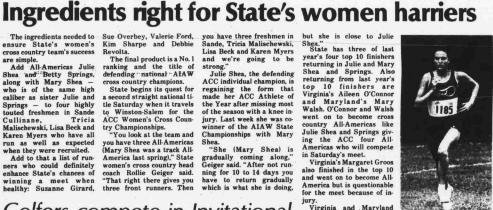
"She (Mary Shea) is gradually coming along."
Geiger said. "After not running for 10 to 14 days you have to return gradually which is what she is doing,

are shaping up. We aren't lacking in talent."

This three-round tournament is very important for State by virtue of the fact that it is the next-to-last fall tournament and can go a long way in determing how much momentum the Wolfpack has going into the spring golf season.

"Momentum is important."

"Momentum is important; it is even more valuable coming off of the last tournaments and heading into the spring campaign," Sykes said.



for the meet because of injury.
Virginia and Maryland
are expected to give State
the toughest competition for
the team title, while the
Sheas, Springs, O'Connor
and Walsh will compete for
the individual title.
"The challenge will have
to come from Maryland and
Virginia," Geiger said. "I
think Virginia is about No. 3
and Maryland was in the
Top 10 earlier this season. Clemson will probably challenge for fourth. The rest can't even run with us.

"There will be four cross country All-Americas running in the meet which shows the high quality of indivitual talent we have in this conference."

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Technician

Opinion

A paper that is entirely the product of the student body becomes at once the official organ through which the thoughts, the activity, and in fact the very life of the campus, is registered. It is the mouthpiece through which the students themselves talk. College life without its journal is

the Technician, vol. 1, no. 1, February 1, 1920

A pre-election ploy

Jimmy Carter's accelerated efforts aimed at freeing the Iranian hostages could be ap-plauded — if they weren't so transparently

at freeing the Iranian hostages could be ap-plauded — if they weren't so transparently self-serving.

The one-year anniversary of the American-embassy takeover in Tehran is fast approaching and no one is more aware of this fact than the president. The com-promise that Carter offers the Iranians is no compromise at all. Carter's action is a vir-tual capitulation to the prolonged Iranian intransigence.

train capitulation to the prolonged tranian intransigence.

What makes Carter's plans so unpaletable is that his offer to the Iranians is the very re-election ploy that Reaganites have been predicting would occur immediately before the election.

Carter would "unfreeze" billions of dollars in Iranian assets, drop all trade embargoes and normalize relations with the Iranians.

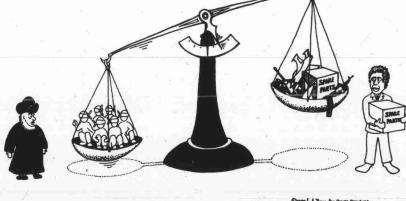
Iranians.

The Iranians seem to have finally brought Carter to his knees — it seems rather strange, however, that Carter lies prostrate on the eve of the election.

Carter is ready to give the Iranians anything they desire to secure the hostages' release. Gaining freedom for the hostages remains an important objective in any dealings with Iran, but if Carter feels so strongly about the situation, why has he delayed this action so long? The hostage situation has remained static for nearly a year; the United States has frozen Iranian assets and imposed suffocating embargoes for months. Why this drastic action by the White House only in the waning days of the election campaign?

In an Oct. 14 question-and-answer session at the National Press Club in Washington, the president assured the assemblage that the rumor of his plotting a pre-election "surprise" was totally unfounded. "I'll be as surprised as you are," Carter laughed.

At best, the rumors were a self-fulfilling prophecy. At worst, Carter has dismissed multiple Iranian offenses against international law and against humanity for purely selfish reasons.



OTTO LA Dees ALL ROUTS RESIDEN

Libertarians do offer solutions

I want to respond to one point in the Technician's Oct. 20 editorial about Ed Clark and Libertarianism. The editorial suggests that Libertarianism ignores the problem of air and water pollution. Furthermore, the editorial maintains that "in a totally laissez-faire system American industry would have no incentive to refrain from these practices," i.e. from polluting the air and the rivers. This is a commonly held misconception which Libertarianism challenges.

At the origin of most problems concerning pollution and conservation we find "public ownership" or common-property resources. When a resource is publicly owned it is by its very nature owned by no one. Since it is public property and can be used by everyone, it is exceptionally vulnerable to rapid waste and depletion in as much as those who abuse the resource cannot be kept from using it.

This point can easily be illustrated by comparing the state of federally owned timberland to privately owned timberland. For example one will find more depletion and misuse in forests leased by the government to timber companies for temporary use than in the forests privately owned by large lumber firms such as Georgia-Pacific. Why? The private owners are in a position to capture the full

Lisa Ratchford

capital value of their resources and this is an economic incentive to protect and care for the land so as to sustain future yield.

On the other hand if a resource is held in common, then the individual users have no future interest in capturing the full value of the resource and their incentives are to use and harvest for their immediate gains without regard to renewing the resources or maintaining a sustained yield. Furthermore the individual users of a publicly owned resource have no incentive to finance improvements of the land. Why should they when they will have to stand idly by and watch their investments being harvested by other users?

The case of the pollution of the rivers is a similar problem of non-ownership. Since complete ownership of water has not been permitted by the government, the government is the effective owner of the rivers. Yet government ownership is a peculiar sort of property interest in that government officials

cannot sell the rivers since they are osterisibly owned by the public.

Government can control the use of the rivers but can never realize the full capital value of the resource on the market; thus it has no real incentive to maintain the long-run purity and value of the rivers. The result has been that anyone could dump polluting wastes and garbage into the rivers since no owners exist who would rise up and sue polluters for aggressive attack against their resources!

polluters for aggressive attack against their resources!

It is the absence of profit incentives and private ownership which has aggravated the pollution problem, and not their presence. The Libertarian solution is to allow the development of private ownership in these unowned resources. No private organization or individual could ever afford to purchase a river and then carelessly desecrate it as these resources are being desecrated today.

The Libertarian position on air pollution involves rigorous enforcement of private-property rights. Air pollution is a form of violation of property rights in as much as damaging smoke, pesticides, wastes and noise are released into the air over personal and real property.

smoke, pesticides, wastes and noise are released into the air over personal and real property. Historically, air pollution has been regarded as a nuisance and trespass against private property. Anglo-Saxon common law allowed victims who suffered damages due to air pollution to seek redress against the polluters in civil actions. The common remedy was an injunction whereby the defendant was obliged to cease from the injurious polluting activity. However, in the mid-to late 19th century when air pollution emerged as a serious problem, the courts began to favor industry over individual property rights and air polluters were no longer liable for damages they caused up to a certain industry average of allowable pollution. The natural result of this government-granted permission to pollute. was a polluting technology with no incentive whatsoever to develop a technology that would not pollute.

Most Libertarians agree that the proper approach to the air pollution problem is to consider it an invasion of other peoples' rights. The necessary remedy is to rigorously apply the nuisance laws, trespass laws and general tort law in cases where person or property has been damaged by air pollution. If polluters are held strictly liable for damages against the person and property of individuals, you can bet they will have a powerful incentive to develop and maintain a non-polluting technology.

The Libertarian Party is the only political party that solidly defends individuals' absolute rights to person and property and this is the fundamental principle on which the free market stands. It has not been the failure of the free market stands. It has not been the failure of the free market stands. It has not been the failure of the free market the permits pollution to exist but rather the failure of the courts and government to uphold private-property rights.

(Graduate student Lisa Ratchford is a nember of Libertarian Students for Ed Clark.)

NaTHER RAIN, NOR SLEET... NOR 9-DIGIT ZIP CODES...

Policies 'destroy' energy incentives

As the presidential campaign grinds into its final weeks, President Jimmy Carter continues telling the American people that his energy policies have set the nation on course to a stable, independent and progressive energy future. But as revealed by his record, Carter stands clearly on the side of those who support massive government intervention in the nation's energy industry through an extensive system of taxation and regulation.

As Congressman Jack Kemp, R.N.Y., so articulately stated in his book An American Renaissance, "There is no energy crisis, no imminent exhaustion of oil and gas even in this country, much less the entire world. The whole notion is a grand deception, a massive fraud. What we have is not a sudden disappearance of natural resources but a monumental calamity of government regulation."

So what has been the role of OPEC in our So what has been the role of OPEC in our So what has been the role of OPEC in our So what has been the role of OPEC in our So what has been the role of OPEC in our So what has been the role of OPEC in our So what has been the role of OPEC in our so when the role of OPEC in our so what has been the role of OPEC in our so when the role of OPEC in our so what has been the role of OPEC in our so when the role of OPEC

So what has been the role of OPEC in our energy history and how can we effectively neutralize its power? How can we encourage domestic energy production and thereby reduce our dependence on foreign oil? What must be the respective roles of government and private industry in the solution to our energy problems? Finding the answers to these questions should be our focus in the remaining weeks of the campaign.

When discussing the energy policies and proposals of Carter, Ronald Reagan and John Anderson we should take a look at American energy policies since the mid-50s. Until that time the United States was a major oil ex-So what has been the role of OPEC in ou

forum

of us might be happier about our newspapers and broadcasting if we worked harder at that old rican custom of speaking up, of dissenting, even ap-ting, but, above all, of being heard — and counted. — Vincent S. Jones

Really a victory?

Once again your liberal views dominate the editorial page as you applaud the victory of unions over J.P. Stevens. I hope you will still cheer when you go to buy some Levi's.

Decent working conditions are the right of every worker, but when unions demand more pay for less work almost everyone loses. Firms lose money, workers lose the extra pay they receive by paying higher prices for goods and services. On top of that, foreign industries have managed to all but sack American industry by exporting higher quality and lower-priced goods to America.

The only people who do not lose are the union leaders because the bigger the unions get, the richer they get. And they have the nerve to accuse big business of exploiting workers.

Your inability to link events together and get a clear view of what is going on has been blatant in nearly all of your "editorials."

Thomas DeWitt

porter. Newly discovered oil in the Middle cast with a low retrieval cost resulted in pressure on the U.S. oil industry to lower prices. The oil companies clamored for import restrictions and tariffs to stem the flow of cheap foreign oil into the domestic market, and Congress concurred.

With the precedent set, the government gradually followed.

A case in point is the deal.

A case in point is the deplorable management by government depoted by followed.

A case in point is the deplorable management by government do-gooders of America's natural-gas industry. Since 1954 the Federal Power Commission has fixed the wellhead price of gas according to the production costs of each well. Attempting to price it on a case-by-case approach eventually produced such a backlog of cases that this was deemed an in-practical method.

As pointed out by Gwartney and Stroup in-ECONOMICS, Private and Public Choice, in 1961 the FPC adopted the Permian Basin method of area-wide rate-making. Under this procedure the FPC used the average historical cost of producers in an area to establish the price at which (they) were permitted to sell gas to interstate pipelines.

"The price ceiling was imposed on all wells in the locality. Under these circumstances it became unprofitable to exploit natural-gas resources when the expected cost of production of a well exceeded the area average," according to Gwartney and Stroup.

Although the price of natural gas had been rising relative to other forms of energy between 1954 and 1961, when the Permian Basin method was instituted its real price began an actual decline. As a cheap substitute for oil, consumers were given an incentive to use more natural gas while producers were given an incentive to discover more because of the negligible profit.

The import restrictions imposed in the 1950s had a number of unanticipated, secondary effects, because of deflecting the importation of cheaper foreign oil into the United States the world market acquired a surplus. According to Gwartney and Stroup. The availability of (such) oil reduced the incentive for internationally based oil producers to explore and develop new, more costly domestic sources. Thus producers permitted their, domestic reserves relative to consumption to decline, expecting low-cost foreign reserves to be abundantly available in the future. Subsequently our capital assets were geared to the assumption that energy

federal government pronounced sweeping environmental controls and regulations aggravated both supply and consumption levels. Because of overly stringent environmental concerns, American oil refinery capacity declined as the government made unilateral decisions with no regard for cost-effect and cost-benefit analysis. cost-benefit analysis.

Automobile emissons standards decreased

Automobile emissons standards decreased gasoline mileage by an average of seven miles to the gallon thus increasing the demand for crude oil. In addition these new environmental and punitive tax laws made the cost of producing and refining domestic crude oil skyrocket. Two myths promoted by the liberals guiding America's energy future at present are that controls result in lower prices and that the U.S. Government has encouraged American energy independence.

liberals guiding America's energy future at present are that controls result in lower prices and that the U.S. Government has encouraged American energy independence.

While the U.S. government has held the domestic price for crude artificially low, it has created an incentive for the American oil companies to reroute their oil through European markets where its refinement is profitable. On the same level we have the ingenious logic of the Entitlements program. As a result of price controls many oil companies get domestic oil at suppressed prices while other oil companies pay much more for imported oil. The federal government then levies a tax on domestic crude to bring the price up.

So the incentive to produce domestically is destroyed while the tax money is used to subsidize the importation of foreign oil. For example if an oil company brings a \$40 barrel of oil into the United States where the average price of a barrel might be \$15, that oil company gets a \$25 subsidy to make up the difference. Clearly this is an incentive to import expensive foreign oil and more precisely, exorbitantly priced spot-market oil.

Other touted fix-alls include the "windfalls-profits" tax, a burêaucratic boondoggle requiring a massive extension of the government into the market place and discouraging domestic production. Another is the excise tax on "surplus" profit. This tax imposes a larger tax on older oil and a smaller tax on new oil. Those with older oil get more profits and are taxed at a higher rate. And while phased decontrol was to limit the damage done by the "greed of America's capitalists," it merely results in less oil at higher prices as the oil producer will have the incentive to wait for full decontrol for a higher prices as the oil producer will have the incentive to wait for full decontrol for a higher prices.

profit.

It is shameful that the oil companies are being castigated for obscene profits when in fact oil company profits on the average are within the norm for national industry. Regardless of the manipulation of percentage growth profit figures by the government and the media without substantial capital in such a cost-intensive industry, productivity is eventually destroyed. Who blames the oil companies for

business become balance sheet?

antenping to diversity when their main business becomes a losing proposition on the balance sheet?

Public policy since the Great Depression has been toward bigger government and less freedom. The solutions proffered by Carter are more of the same.

In pointing out Carter's preference for such a system it is not beyond reason to exclude consideration of Anderson's proposals because in sum they are of the same breed. The promise of a free, prosperous and energy-independent American lies in a realignment of thought with the genius of that system which made us energy rich and, subsequently, prosperous in the first place. The free-enterprise system when allowed to work has never failed. Contrary to popular belief the Great Depression was caused not by the failures of the market but by the failures of the policy-makers who sought to manipulate it to the advantage of special interests.

Of the three presidential candidates there is only one whose philosophy responds to our needs. Reagan, whatever drawbacks he might have, believes America can produce its way out of this mandated disaster if only it is given a chance. Let us as a people give it that chance by electing those who believe in the potential of our greatness, the free-enterprise system and limited government.

(Thomas DeWitt, a business management maior with the conservative learnings, writes a bi-

(Thomas DeWitt, a business management major with conservative leanings, writes a bi-weekly column for the Technician.)

Technician

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