

THE OAKLAND SAIL

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Springtime in December?

The Oakland Sail/Tom Primeau

Two Oakland students, Terri Murphy (left) and Tracy McDermott, decided to take advantage of the unseasonably warm weather last week by taking their studies outside, to this spot on Beer Lake.

Others envy U.S. climate

By DEAN STANLEY
Staff Writer

In the not too distant future the U.S. may be threatened, not so much with nuclear war, but with a world takeover of its rich farmlands.

That is the possible result of a scenario predicted by Robbin Hough at last Tuesday's "Arms for Armageddon" lecture.

Hough, a professor of economics and management, gave his interpretation of the world situation and the future as he sees it.

About one hundred students and local residents heard an early version of paper, based on computer models of economic systems, which Hough will present at a conference of system theorists in Vienna, Austria.

HE SHOWED the audience some charts and noted the correlation between such elements as infant mortality, grain yield per capita, and gross national product per capita with two essential elements; rainfall and temperature.

The common denominator, according to Hough, is climate and he feels that we are in for a "continuing series of very nasty times."

The U.S. has a very good climate compared to many countries and for that reason feels that one day a "tramp steamer from New Delhi" is going to cross the Pacific and arrive at the California shore.

"When pressures grow strong enough they're going to

come over here," he said, giving the Mexicans and Cubans as examples of people coming to the land of plenty.

THE U.S. HAS about 226 million people to feed. With mid-1970's technology, Hough said, "We could feed and support 310 million people "without pressing it."

And if the methods were updated, he said the U.S. could take care of "a lot more."

Besides the land and climate that the U.S. has that the third world wants, he also sees a "great profit" in selling the technology which helped Oklahoma to the people that have been living in semi-arid climates for hundreds of years.

Apparently, Hough feels the American people don't know what they have in the way of agriculture, and its effect on the rest of the world's population.

"MAYBE IT really takes a first rate internal disaster, like a good crop failure on half of the great plains (to get people thinking)," he said.

To Hough the U.S. is essentially a place where there is 30 inches of annual rainfall and a worst month temperature in the 20's, and there are people starving now because they don't have what we have.

The migration that he spoke of will take place he said, but it will happen because of somebody else's crisis. Hough added that within a year he would be able to predict where and when that crisis will occur.

He also spoke about the United States' involvement in

the Vietnam war as an economic move by the Kennedy administration.

"OUR ENTRANCE into the Vietnam war was not a matter of chance," he said, adding the U.S. Department of Labor had underestimated the baby boom by close to one million people.

Economically, Vietnam benefitted from the foreign presence in the early stages of the war.

"Rice production increased over 10 percent per year," he said, plus by the end of 1963 aid to south Vietnam was over \$500 million.

Hough explained that until 1965 everything "worked fine", then former President Johnson "decided that our (U.S.) honor was involved and we had to win."

Other than war, many other aspects of world relations are affected by economics and vice versa.

Money delays raise tuition

By STEVE BRUDZINSKI
Asst. News Editor

Students can blame Lansing for higher tuitions and fewer services at OU this year.

According to the 1983-84 Operating Budget Request, Michigan ranked 49 out of 50 states for overall appropriations over a ten-year period—not including inflation, money from the government to state universities decreased 11 percent during this time.

CONTINUING this pattern, OU will lose over one million dollars this year. Total appropriations through out the state were reduced by \$32 million.

The reduction in appropri-

Congress has free hand with funds

By CINDY MOOTY
Staff Writer

In a time when funds are short, University Congress somehow manages to find money to spend for its private use.

Congress has, built into its budget, a discretionary account, and from this account just about any item they feel is necessary can be purchased.

According to its financial records from January 1982 to the present, some of these items have included trips to conventions and office expenses.

For other student groups to receive funding for the above expenses, they would have to prove to the Student Allocation Board, a part of the Congress, that the money given would be beneficial to a great number of people and not just a select few.

CONGRESS HAS already spent about \$3,000 this year alone for attending seven conventions. This amount includes travel and meal accommodations for the President and, usually, his Executive assistant.

For any other group to attend a convention, it has to be proven without a doubt that the entire university will benefit from their excursion, and that there is no possible way it can be done on the campus.

Then, Congress used \$1,500 to improve its office.

\$1,300 went to subscriptions to various magazines: *The National Journal* and *Congress Quarterly* (\$517), plus four years of *Time* and one-half year of *Sports Illustrated*.

Former Congress President Zachary Shallow, who approved a majority of the purchases, said, "The magazines are there for anyone

who walks through the door. They've always been there, and I felt they should continue to be available."

Shallow refused to comment on any of the other discretionary account expenses, including the \$275 for office decorum.

One purchase was \$124 for a portable stereo to be kept in the Congress office.

ACCORDING TO an anonymous source, Shallow (who requested the purchase) used this item for his personal benefit. Several times he took it to the weight room with him, and he also took it home on numerous occasions.

Other items for the improvement of their own office include a \$30 deduction for a student to paint their windows and \$100 for a picture, frame and plants.

Congress would be hard pressed to justify all the expenses, but other student organizations would be hard pressed to receive any of the funding for the above mentioned items.

Congress Financial Assistant Robert Michael said that they are a student organization, but a "very special student organization."

He also mentioned that even though he is the financial assistant, he doesn't have complete control over the deductions made from their account.

"A lot of the requests come through CIPO, and I don't get the quote-unquote back-up material," he said.

He added that his position would have to become a full-time job to determine the worthiness of every request, and right now he doesn't have the time to devote to it.

ations, according to the Budget Request, had a substantial impact upon the university, and has affected students directly two ways this year.

First, OU raised tuition and fees by 15 percent for resident undergraduate students and 17-1/2 percent for resident graduate students. While these increases were large, the report states that they "appear to be relatively close to many of the percentage rate increases assessed by the 14 other four-year colleges and universities (in Michigan)." Costs at OU, according to the report, "remain in the middle third of the range for the system."

THE SECOND change made due to this decrease in

state funds was to decrease the university's operating budget by over one million dollars, to "fund unavoidable cost increases and fund the 1982-83 budget." Specifically, this entailed the elimination or "restructuring" of 28 staff positions, "with virtually no operating unit in the University escaping the effects of this massive cut-back," the Request said.

No new cost increases have been figured into next year's budget projections, however, and the budget request stated that "It is hoped that the state appropriation will be sufficient to provide for Oakland University's most critical needs" with little or no increase in tuition and fee rates.

INSIDE

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•Meadow Brook conducts twelfth tour. See page 8.

•Women Cagers start new season. See page 11.

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Foreigners' fees near top

By RICK ROUSOS
Staff Writer

Foreign students at OU pay higher tuition rates than students at most other state colleges in Michigan.

OU charges Freshman and Sophomore non-resident students \$110 per credit hour. Juniors and Seniors pay \$120.

Wayne State is the only Michigan school questioned by the *Sail* that charges more for non-resident students than OU. Freshman and Sophomores pay \$126 at Wayne; Juniors and Seniors pay \$150.

All undergraduate students at Eastern Michigan pay \$102.

AT FERRIS STATE in Big Rapids, all non-resident undergraduate students pay a flat rate of \$1057 per semester. Foreign students must take at least 12 credits, which on a per hour basis is \$88.06. However, Ferris non-residents may take 19 hours for the same flat rate - which brings their tuition rate down to \$55.63 per hour.

When an American citizen moves to Michigan from another state, he must wait a year for resident status. However, foreign students must have a permanent entry

visa to qualify for resident status.

Six foreign students were questioned by the *Sail*. Three of them felt that OU should charge all non-residents the same as any student. Three others said that higher rates are justified, but that OU's rates are just too high.

Jamal Charkaoui, 23, is a Lebanese citizen with a student visa. "I made a mistake to come to American and OU. The tuition is killing me. I pay taxes too. When I buy beer, clothes or an old car here, just like any American student, I pay Michigan taxes," he said.

"Most foreign students get the money for school from home," Charkaoui added. "This helps the American economy-the balance of currency exchange. We can't work here because of immigration rules. I haven't yet paid my tuition for the fall, partly because my parents don't have money. The war has ruined our economy. I have no work, no permanent visa and no money. What choices do I have?"

IBRAHIM TAIS, 23, from Saudi Arabia said, "I love living in Oakland County, but

the quality of education at OU isn't worth the money."

Resident OU students feel little sympathy for foreign students. Of 11 resident students questioned, nine felt that foreign students should pay higher tuition fees. When further questioned, five of these nine students thought that OU's non-resident rates were fair. Three others felt that these rates were too high. One student, who refused to be identified, said "I could care less. If the foreign students don't like it, they can hit the high seas. They'll probably just go back home when they graduate anyway."

Others were not quite so critical. Kim Bryant, 29, a Communication Arts major, said "I've lived and worked in Michigan for 11 years--and paid taxes that long. I definitely think foreign students should pay much higher tuition rates."

Lynn Grant, 30, a B.G.S. student said "Chances are, foreign students are not paying Michigan taxes. I think it's done reasonably."

"I think OU should lighten up," said Alan Durham, a Sophomore. "If foreign students want to study here, they shouldn't be taxed for it."



Nice touch

The Oakland Sail Tom Primeau

Suzy Hervert, a junior majoring in Theatre Arts, brushes up a spot on the mural which she designed for Hamlin Hall.

Debtors losing cars

(CPS)--Federal attorneys in the "City of Brotherly Love" have impounded the cars of 17 Philadelphia-area residents who collectively owe some \$50,000 in student loan payments.

Federal marshalls say they'll keep the cars until the defaulters either pay off or make arrangements to pay off their loans.

THE ACTION is just a part of a nationwide crackdown by the U.S. Dept. of Education on defaulters who owe a total of \$3 billion in overdue guaranteed and direct government student loans. By late September, the department will also have a computer to help push the collection effort farther.

Philadelphia officials hope their car towing will help make the point.

"We're doing whatever we can to get these people to pay off their debts to the government," says Peter Vaira, U.S. Attorney for the nine-county Philadelphia area.

"We're going to garnish wages, impound cars and take whatever property we can get our hands on to get these people to pay up."

Vaira has struck a tough-guy approach to loan collection before. In April, 1981 he sued 102 area defaulters to get the government's money back.

OVER 600 people have since ignored "repeated notices that they need to come in and take care of delinquent loans," Vaira says.

He estimates the 600 owe a total of \$450,000 in student loans, with an additional \$450,000 in G.I. Bill money.

Vaira readily admits the tow-away action was aimed at scaring other defaulters.

"It had an electric effect on the whole community," he says. "It woke a lot of people up and got them in here. So many people take the attitude that 'since the government doesn't come after us, we don't have to worry about the loan money we owe.' I think this shows them we will come after them."

Course cuts delay graduation

(CPS)--Charlene Jurasek, a senior engineering major at the University of Michigan, pays \$150 more in tuition and fees than she did last year, but can't get some of the courses she needs.

Originally scheduled to graduate this spring, she'll have to register again next fall because some courses she needs for her degree won't be available until then. She'll graduate in December 1983 "if I'm lucky."

At Iowa State, some classes have year-long waiting lists.

At Cal State-Fresno, students this fall have to go to school as early as 6 am and as late as midnight in order to take required courses.

This fall, in sum, has brought a disturbing new inconvenience to college life: shrinking curriculums.

Campuses across the country are cutting back on the number of courses they're offering, over crowding classrooms with two and even three times the number of students they accommodated last semester, videotaping lecture courses, and offering some course sections only annually.

Business and high-tech disciplines are particularly crowded, administrators say, while classes in less-popular departments are being cut to save money. Budget cuts, moreover, leave schools without the funds to hire new teachers or buy new equipment for the overcrowded courses.

"All of the above is true," said Robert Holbrook, Michigan's associate vice-president of academic affairs. The problems, he says, translate to the simple issue of

supply and demand: too many students wanting degrees in the same areas, and too little time, money and qualified instructors to meet their needs.

"We had a period of enrollment growing faster than the faculty, and most of it occurring in economics, engineering and science," Holbrook said. "And because of budget cuts and a shortage of faculty in those areas, we haven't had the flexibility to respond quickly. You can't turn a history professor into an economics professor overnight."

"Add to that an outward migration of people from the state and one of the worst economics in the country," said Woody Earl, vice-president of academic affairs at Western Michigan University, (WMU) "and you can begin to see the situation we're in."

WMU officials have eliminated 70 faculty positions since 1980, and reallocated 30 of those to "high pressure areas" like computer science, business, and engineering.

"We've also removed over \$6 million from our academic budget in the last three years," Earl said, "and we've terminated 30 out of 250 degree programs. All that is bound to reduce our curricular flexibility."

Earl said students there "have trouble getting the classes they want when they want them," but adds that "the place isn't falling apart yet."

But Michigan, while coping with depressed auto and heavy manufacturing problems, certainly doesn't have a monopoly on curriculum

problems.

"It's not all rosey here," said Robert Dunham, vice president for undergraduate studies at Penn State University. "We've been heavily hit in engineering, business, and computer science areas, and even the college of arts and science is having a rush in economics and advertising."

Classes that used to have 25 students now have three to four times that number, and students find it virtually impossible to get into some classes unless they can prove (See Cuts, page 5)

ANNOUNCING the Annual Undergraduate Student Alumni Association Book Awards!

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