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Parental Investigation

"Harriet, look at the map. I know we dropped her off somewhere around here. What's the name of that dorm again?"

Longer Fall Break Proposed, Vetoed By Faculty Senate

ECU News Bureau and staff reports

It looked fairly routine — a report of the Calendar Committee recommending approval of the University calendar and examination schedules for the 1986-87 academic year. It was five pages long.

But there, halfway down the first page, was October 12-19 (Sunday to Sunday) for the fall break in 1986.

It slowly dawned on the Faculty Senate that this was something new — unprecedented — for ECU which has had a fall break only for the past two years. It began by administrative order for a two-day fall break in 1982. They noticed, too, that the opening date for the 1986 fall semester — August 18 — seemed to be earlier than usual. What, faculty senators began to ask, is going on?

With floor discussion indicating a feeling that a full week's fall break probably wasn't a good idea, the Senate approved without dissent a motion by Malcolm South (English) to send the calendar back to committee for further consideration.

But Ruth Jones (Business) mak-

ing the presentation for the calendar committee had come prepared. She had, she said, an alternate calendar prepared "just in case."

Jones said the committee "had heard" that other universities were taking week-long fall breaks and that "some favored it." In addition, she said, "some faculty had requested it." The committee was aware, she added, that it was "a new and different kind of thing" to propose for ECU.

Also, she said, there was a "feeling that it was not likely to be accepted. The mood that day was very definitely against the week-long fall break." So she had brought another calendar providing for a two-day fall break. The alternate also provided for three days — Wednesday, Thursday and Friday — for Thanksgiving and a semester-opening date of August 20.

South said he felt it would be unwise to "try to make a calendar on the floor" although it appeared that the alternate proposal was more suitable to the Senate.

Faculty chair James LeRoy

See PROPOSED, Page 3

Planned Local Ronald McDonald House Will Benefit Many

By GEORGETTE HEDRICK
ECU Medical Review Editor

Sylvia Morris is a parent who knows the anxiety, fear and loneliness of being hours away from home with a seriously ill child.

Nearly five years have passed since her son Jason had surgery at Pitt County Memorial Hospital to remove a malignant tumor in his jaw, but the memories of lonely bedside vigils while he was hospitalized and long trips to Greenville for chemotherapy still easily bring back the tears that were once so frequent.

Today Jason is a healthy 13-year-old who visits the ECU pediatric oncology clinic only twice a year for a check-up. But because of her family's painful experience, Sylvia Morris plans to be an active volunteer for Greenville's new Ronald McDonald House, a facility she calls a "wonderful idea that would have meant so much to us."

"A Ronald McDonald House would have meant a lot to us back then," says Mrs. Morris. "Although it would have eased the financial burden, I think the biggest benefit would have come from the opportunity to share our feelings and experience with other families who were going through similar situations. Having a home away from home like that would have been wonderful."

That's just about the way supporters of a Ronald McDonald House describe the facility: a temporary home for chronically ill children and their families. Officials for the McDonald's Corp. and the ECU School of Medicine announced in February that Greenville would become the site of a new house for Eastern North Carolina.

McDonald's has approved the use of the Ronald McDonald House trademark for the building and will contribute \$200,000 toward its construction. Plans are

to build the house off Moya Boulevard near Greenville Villa Nursing Home on a two-acre tract owned by Pitt County. The county has agreed to lease the land for the house at a cost of one dollar per year.

The house is expected to welcome its first guests in late 1985, said Dr. C. Tate Holbrook, director of pediatric hematology/oncology at the medical school.

The first Ronald McDonald House — frequently described as "the house that love built" — was established in Philadelphia in the early 1970s. There are now more than 50 houses throughout the United States and several foreign countries. The international network serves more than 200,000 people a year.

The houses provide a warm, homey environment for the relatives treatment for chronic illnesses such as cancer, heart disease, cystic fibrosis, kidney

disease or prematurity. Patients with such illnesses often have to travel long distances to major medical centers for treatment that can be extensive and time-consuming.

"The Ronald McDonald House provides the sick child's family a place to stay with the atmosphere of a home and not a motel room or patient room," Holbrook said. "Children receiving out-patient treatment, such as chemotherapy, may also stay at the house and meet other patients their age who may have similar conditions."

For a modest fee — about \$5 a night — the house provides families with a bedroom and access to a community kitchen, a family room and other areas of mutual enjoyment. The guest fee can be reduced or waived in hardship cases.

The Ronald McDonald House will be supervised by a full-time, live-in house manager, Holbrook said. Operations will be governed

by Children's Services of Eastern North Carolina Inc., a private, non-profit corporation whose board of directors is made up of parents, medical center representatives and McDonald's officials.

Because the cost of the house is estimated to be as high as \$500,000, Holbrook said additional funds will be needed from sources in the region. He expects the stoniest effort will come from parents like Sylvia Morris and friends of children who have undergone extended medical treatment. He said these people have a special understanding of what an asset a Ronald McDonald House will be to Eastern North Carolina.

The volunteer group, which now has more than 150 members, is led by Mrs. Mary Ann Harris of Tarboro, the mother of a young cancer victim. The group has applied for a \$25,000 grant from Ray A. Kroc Children's Fund, which was established by Kroc,

McDonald's founder, to provide money for start-up expenses for a Ronald McDonald program.

In addition, McDonald's will provide ongoing financial support from franchise and company-owned McDonald's restaurants across the state.

The recent expansion of pediatric services at the School of Medicine and Pitt County Memorial Hospital has made Greenville an ideal location for a Ronald McDonald House, said Holbrook. At the medical school, the extensive services available for pediatric cancer patients will be enhanced this summer with the opening of the new radiation therapy center.

Durham is presently the only North Carolina city with a Ronald McDonald House, although McDonald's has made commitments to Chapel Hill and Winston-Salem to support houses in those cities.

Faculty Senate Elects 1984-85 Officers; Smith Will Serve As Chair

ECU News Bureau

James LeRoy Smith (Philosophy) and Stella Daugherty (Mathematics) won re-election as the chair and vice chair respectively of the Faculty Senate at the 1984-85 organizational meeting.

The secretary, Martha Engelke (Nursing) chose not to be a candidate for re-election. She was succeeded by Nancy K. Mayberry (Foreign Languages, who won election over John Conner Atkeson (History) 32 to 20.

Smith, recently elected chairperson of the UNC Faculty Assembly for 1984-85, spoke of the importance of faculty communication through the system-wide Faculty Assembly during a three-minute address to the Faculty Senate prior to voting. The two candidates nominated for faculty chair made three minute talks.

By secret ballot, Smith won over John D. Longhill (Business) 42 to 11. Daugherty won over Bea Chauncey (Music) 39 to 14. There are 56 voting members of the Faculty Senate including five ex-officio officials who hold voting privileges.

In other elections for committee posts, two of the three persons nominated from the floor won

seats on the Faculty Affairs Committee, which is embroiled in an effort to recommend a university policy on the status of non-tenured faculty in fixed-term positions. The two floor nominees who won seats, Carl Adler (Physics) and Walter Pories (Medicine) have been active in discussions and debate of the continuing issue.

A third vacancy on the FAC was filled by re-election of Marsha Ironsmith (Psychology) for a three-year term. Pories was elected to replace Rosalie Haritun (Music) as an alternate.

Belinda Lee (Nursing), Madge McGrath (Allied Health) and William Bloodworth (English) won the three three-year terms open on the Teaching Effectiveness Committee in a field of four. Lee was nominated from the floor.

Five nominees selected by the Committee on Committees won nomination in a field of six for three-year terms on the Curriculum Committee. Paul Topper (Music) was elected to a term ending in 1986 replacing Robert Holt (Philosophy) who is resigning from the committee.



BRYAN HUMBERT — ECU Photo Lab

"Now look, I am sure this is all just some big misunderstanding. I just look like the driver of that car. Hey, you look just like that macho cop on 'Hill Street Blues.'"

Olympics In Jeopardy, Team Official Predicts

ECU News Bureau

With sports powerhouses Russia and East Germany out of the Summer Olympics and some other communist countries expected to follow suit, the level of competition won't be the same and may jeopardize the future of the games, says an Olympic sport official from ECU.

Dr. Wayne Edwards, an Olympic administrator for the U.S. Team Handball team, says the survival of the Olympics is in danger. "Maybe not immediately but when you look a few years in the future, this kind of thing is setting a course that is changing the concept of the Olympics as we know it and will perhaps eliminate the whole thing," he said.

In discussions this week with a representative of the U.S. Olympic Committee about the status of teams selected for play in team handball, Edwards said he was told that if Russia and other communist nations follow through with their announced boycott of the summer games in Los Angeles, alternate teams would be selected to play in their places. The selection of these alternates would come after a June 2 deadline that has been set for

countries to accept their invitations for participation.

In women's team handball a total of six teams have been invited to play in the games. They include the U.S., Russia, East Germany, Hungary, Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of China. Russia, Hungary and East Germany have already announced their withdrawal. Yugoslavia has not accepted its invitation but is expected to attend. China has already accepted its invitation.

In the men's competition, there are 12 teams invited to play. They include Russia, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Algeria, Yugoslavia, Denmark, East Germany, Hungary, Japan and the United States.

"In the women's competition we have a realistic chance against China," Edwards says, "but that's really about it. We're better than we have ever been but we are a long ways away from what some of these powers are," he said, noting that the women have only played the sport for a little less than ten years and have never appeared in Olympic competition.

One of the top players on the

See COMPETITION, Page 2

Job Market Improves Slowly

(CPS) — This spring's college graduates can look forward to a job market that is "very improved" compared to last year's gloomy employment scene, placement experts report, but it's still nowhere near the booming market of the late seventies and early eighties.

"There's a decided turnaround in the market and think it's going to continue for a while," observes Victor Lindquist, placement director at Northwestern University and author of the Endicott Report on nationwide employment trends for college grads.

"It's kind of nice after going through so many successive years of tailing activity to see job offers coming back in," he adds.

Indeed, the number of job offers made to the nearly one million students who will graduate with bachelor's degrees this spring is up about 33 percent nationally, says Linda Pengilly with the College Placement Council (CPC).

"It's a big improvement over last year," she notes.

"Much, much better than 1983," concurs Jack Shingleton, placement chief at Michigan State University and director of another nationwide job market study.

"We're seeing more employers coming in to interview, hiring quotas are up for all companies about five percent, and more offers are being made," he reports.

General Motors' hiring needs "are really up for graduates and we're looking primarily for engineering and computer science majors," says Walt Rolm, GM's college recruitment director.

Likewise, IBM will hire more grads than last year, says spokesman Les Sabor.

To fill the company's 10,000 openings this year, IBM recruiters are visiting over 350 campuses in search of grads with technical skills, business majors, and even some liberal arts graduates, he says.

AT&T, in the wake of its recent divestiture, will hire "about the same" number of grads as last year, and expects to increase its job openings dramatically by 1985, officials there report.

The change will be welcomed.

Last year's market "was the worst in recent history," recalls the CPC's Pengilly. "Offers and salaries hit rock bottom."

Following the record-breaking markets of the late seventies, when many graduates were getting multiple job offers and starting salaries were increasing at 9-to-13 percent a year, in the last two years employers have cancelled campus interviews, cut back on the number of job offers, and given little, if any, increases in starting salaries, she explains.

"Now the '84 grad has a much more optimistic market to go into," Pengilly says. "Things are still restrained, but there's a subdued optimism that things will keep improving."

The economic upturn, coupled with the fact that many employers have deferred new hirings for the last two years, means there are more openings for this year's job seekers, MSU's Singleton says.

The starting salaries being offered to this spring's grads, however, aren't improving much. Salary offers are running only 1-to-4 percent over last year's stagnated levels, experts report.

Even for hot majors like engineering and computer science, salary increases are limping along at two or three percent, according to Pat Sheridan, executive director for the Engineering Manpower Commission (EMC).

"There may be a turnaround, but salary increases are nowhere near what we saw in earlier years," he says. In fact, "they're no better than what we were seeing last year."

"It's still an employers' market and the employers realize it," says Pengilly. "A lot of employers are telling us they're finding a much more competitive attitude among graduates and they're coming to campuses with full interview schedules."

Another reason for the virtual freeze on salary increases is that employers aren't anxious to repeat the sins of several years ago, when many graduates got starting salaries that often were higher than salaries paid to other

employees.

"That so-called 'internal salary compression' hurt many employers and caused a lot of dissatisfaction among their established employees," Pengilly explains. "So employers are really working to hold the line. Unless the economy takes a significant and unexpected upswing or the money supply tightens, we don't expect starting salaries to change much."

Engineering majors, of course, are still the choice grads in this year's market, enjoying \$24,000 to \$34,000 starting salaries, Pengilly reports.

Of the over 74,000 four-year engineering grads this year, the electrical engineering majors remain the crown princes in terms of demand and starting salaries, says EMC's Sheridan, followed by mechanical, civil, and chemical engineers.

Computer science and business majors also continue to be in strong demand and are commanding \$20,000-plus salaries, says Northwestern's Lindquist.

And liberal arts and humanities majors continue to struggle along with the fewest job offers and lowest starting salaries.

Starting wages for them are averaging a pale \$16,000, Pengilly reports, actually a three percent decrease from last year's salary offers.

"I don't think opportunities are diminishing for liberal arts grads," she says, "but for the last few years, as we were in a recession, many employers were cutting costs by hiring liberal arts people to do some of the jobs previously held by technical majors."

Now, with the improved economy and a ready supply of eager technical grads, those employers are once again bypassing liberal arts majors.

Indeed, much of the recent talk about companies hiring more liberal arts graduates "is nothing but talk," says MSU's Singleton.

"I've sat and listened to many a chairman of the board talk about the need for bringing liberal arts people into the company," he points out. "But invariably, their corporate recruiters come back to campus and hire nothing but engineers and computer science majors. It's all a lot of talk at the top without any follow through."

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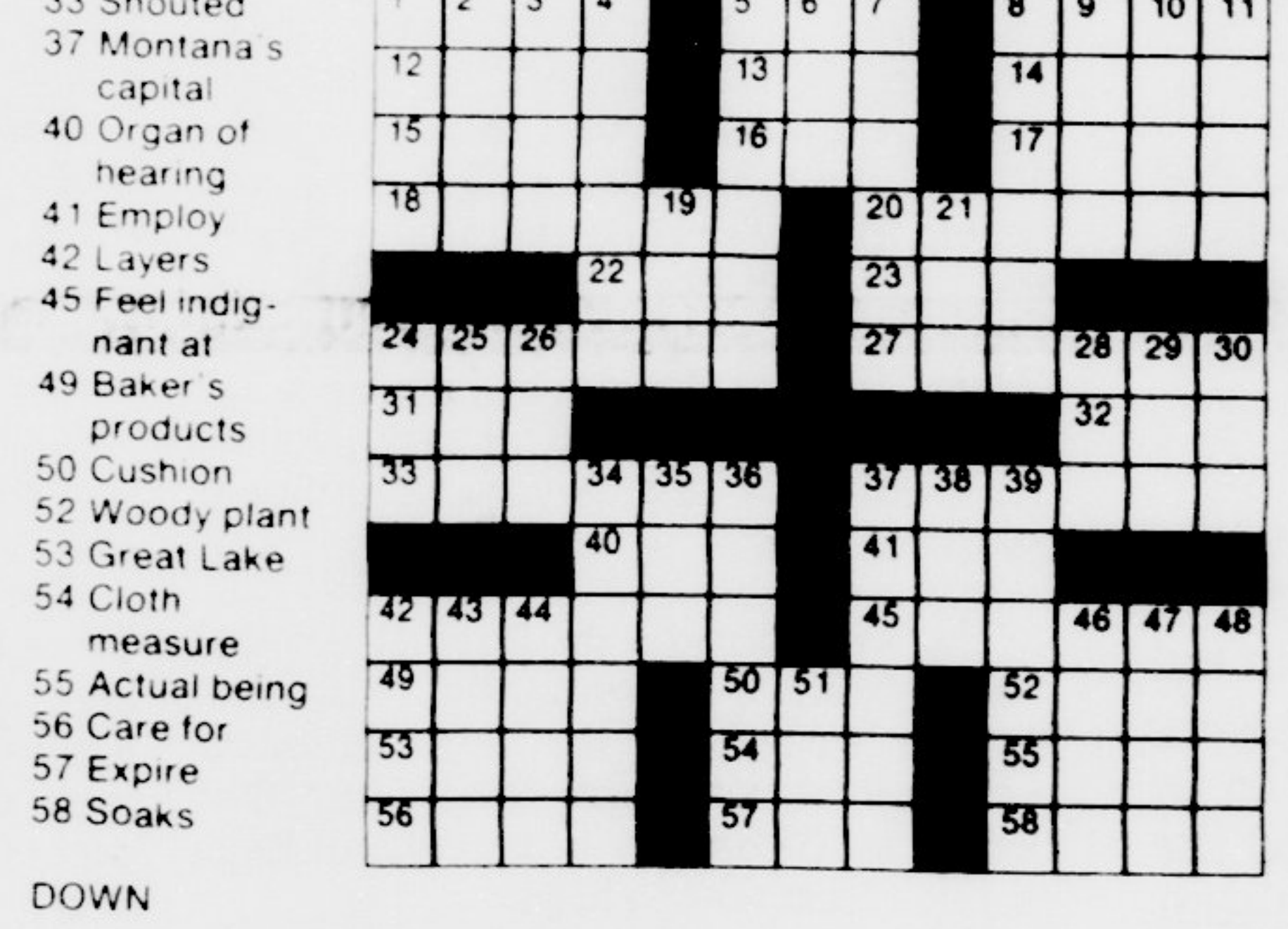
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Faculty Salaries Increase; Change Is Still Sluggish

(CPS) — Faculty salaries went up again this year, but not as rapidly as in the past, a new survey of the college teaching profession has found.

The average faculty salary has gone up 5.7 percent since the 1982-83 school year, the American Association of University Professors found in preliminary results from its annual study of how much college teachers make.

But faculty salaries went up 7.9 percent in 1982-83, and 9.9 percent in 1981-82.

AAUP spokeswoman Iris Molotsky attributes the slowing rate of increases to the declining amounts of money state legislatures give to colleges.

When academic funds are tight, "There's a tendency to give flat sums across the board" to faculty members, she points out. In practice, that would mean there's less of a salary difference between full and associate professors.

Over the last two years, however, administrators have said the major reason they had to raise tuition much faster than the inflation rate is because they must pay faculty members more.

A recent College Board study contended faculty buying power is now less than it was in 1972.

Asked to explain why student tuition is being raised in order to pay faculty members more even as faculty salary increases slow down, Molotsky says, "I can't."

Faculty members at private colleges did slightly better than those

at public campuses, the survey found.

Independent college teachers got average raises of 7.6 percent. Their colleagues on public campuses got average five percent increases.

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Continued From Page 1
Smith reminded the Senate that it had already voted, "unanimously, without dissent," to re-refer the calendar for further committee consideration. Also, he said, the afternoon's agenda was a lengthy one.

So back it went, apparently with the message that as yet ECU's Faculty Senate isn't inclined to accept a full week's fall break.

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OPINION

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Access Bill

Chance For Compromise Missed

The defeat by the House Tuesday of a bill to permit student religious groups to meet after hours on school property probably did the school prayer movement some good, and the protection of individual rights some harm.

The bill was a good compromise to the school prayer issue, and even without consideration of the school prayer issue the bill makes good sense. It would have permitted student religious groups the same right to meet on school property as other student groups; it had nothing to do with bringing religion into the classroom, or even organized religious events during regular school hours.

The bill's defeat allows school prayer supporters and religious activists to make a case of the federal government's hostility toward religion. Students may voluntarily meet for gun clubs, chess tournaments and foreign language groups, but if they plan to talk about a Bible or Koran, they'll have to do it elsewhere.

From at least two points of view the bill should have passed. The first is less noble but more pragmatic: to pacify some school prayer supporters and prove the government doesn't discriminate against religion but is protecting the religious freedom of all. That case is harder to make with the defeat of the freedom of access bill.

The second is good sense: it is de facto discrimination against religion to permit everything but religious groups to meet on school property, which is now the case. As Rep. James Martin, R-N.C., questioned, "In a day when we are pushing for equal rights for all Americans, . . . should we deny the right of assembly to voluntarily-organized student religious groups?"

There were ludicrous arguments in the House that the bill would not only allow such mainstream groups as Bible clubs and Christian athlete organizations but also "demonologists (who) worship the anti-Christ" and "animal sacrificers (who would) slaughter a pig in the classroom." Those examples as a justification for opposing the bill are so farfetched they speak for themselves. Interestingly enough, in a neat twist of logic opponents using this argument imply that defeating the bill thus helps preserve the morality or social standards of the children to some degree, because now those godless devil worshippers can't meet after school and corrupt young minds.

Too, they aren't opposed to the access bill to protect religious freedom but to keep out some groups they dislike. Yet only religious groups are prohibited from meeting, not all groups; thus in theory junior Nazis and the teen-KKK, not the mention the Young Communists, presently have as much access to school meeting rooms as the student government or the ceramics club. The fact that schools aren't filled with little Hitlers, junior Marxists-Leninists or 14-year-old Grand Dragons wearing white sheets is some indication that neither will there be an overabundance of devil worshippers and pig sacrificers.

The opponents' position can be appreciated, but is probably based more on pre-conceived political convictions than clear-thinking consideration of the present case. They may well have just fueled the fires of their opponents without serving a good purpose; neither religious freedom and tolerance nor individual rights are furthered by the bill's defeat.

Excuse Me, Sir, But Why Mine The Chesapeake Bay?

By ART BUCHWALD

I was out sailing on the Chesapeake Bay last weekend when I saw a fellow throwing a large round plastic ball over the side of his boat.

"Hey, what are you doing?" I asked. "Mining for oysters," he said.

"Why mines?" I asked. "It's easier to find them if you can make a big explosion," he replied.

"Are you from the CIA?" "Let's just say I'm an oysterman, and let it go at that."

"Are you an overt oysterman or a covert oysterman?" "I'm a covert oysterman," he said. "You don't think I'd be throwing mines over the side if I was overt."

"Are those things explosive?" I wanted to know. "I hope so. How else are we going to shake up the oysters?"

"But good heavens, man," I cried, "some sailor could hit one with his boat and be sunk."

"Well, we have to practice somewhere," he said. "Would you want us to drag for oysters with duds?"

"No. But suppose you damaged a foreign ship? There would be hell to pay."

"We've informed all shipping nations we're mining for oysters in the Chesapeake and they sail at their own risk."

"But why the Chesapeake?" "We might want to go after bigger shellfish off the coast of Central America, and we have to make sure our mines work."

While we were talking, two Latin Americans came on deck with plastic packages, and one said, "Senor, here are five more tortillas we assembled. They will explode as soon as they hear a sound."

"Oysters don't make any sound!" I yelled. "The skipper said, 'Jose, Pedro, go below decks.' Then he turned to me and

said "That is how much you know about fishing. Every time an oyster opens its mouth it emits a noise, and then we've got him."

"Do you know what I think? I don't believe you're looking for oysters at all. I believe you're testing mines for use in Nicaragua."

"You must be crazy. Why would an oysterman want to mine Nicaragua?"

"Why would he want to mine the Chesapeake?"

"I told you, it's the easiest way to dredge. Jose and Pedro have large families to support."

"What you're doing is illegal and I'm going to report you to the authorities."

"The authorities know what we're doing."

"What authorities?"

"Suppose I told you the president of the United States knows?"

"Then I would say you were crazy, or he was crazy."

"You better get going or I'll dump one of these mines on you boat."

"If you do I'll go to court and sue you."

"We don't recognize the courts, and don't write to your senators, because we don't recognize them either. If you're a loyal American who believes in your country you'll forget you ever saw me dropping mines off the side of the boat."

Pedro came back on deck. "Senor, Jose wants to know if we can come topside to see what happens when a boat hits one of our tortillas."

The skipper got red in the face. "I told everyone to stay below decks until we located an oyster bed."

Pedro grinned. "Excuse me, boss. I forgot where we were."

The captain said to me, "I've got to pull up anchor. Now get the hell out of here. If I don't bring back any oysters tonight the company will kill me."

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CONGRESSMAN, DON'T WORRY ABOUT SELLING YOUR SOUL... JUST THINK OF ME AS ANOTHER POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE...

Details, Details: A Few Questions To See What Reagan Really Knows

By TRB — From Washington
The New Republic

What does President Reagan know and when does he know it? Howard Baker's old Watergate question ought to be refurbished for the fall campaign. Oh, not does he know who stole Jimmy Carter's briefing book, or when did he learn about the USIA "enemies list."

Rather, does he know, say, the name of the prime minister of Japan, even on a day when this gentleman is not expected to be popping up in the Rose Garden? An enterprising reporter for TV station WBZ in Boston, Andy Hiller, recently gave a little surprise quiz to the candidates competing for Paul Tsongas's Senate seat. Among other surprises, it turned out that two of the candidates did not know which sides the United States is supporting in Nicaragua and El Salvador, and that Elliott Richardson thought the share of the federal budget taken up by defense is 7.5 percent. (It's 28 percent.) Surely we have the seed of a new American political tradition here.

The widespread view in what's called "the political community" is that Ronald Reagan is the most ignorant president anyone can recall, but that there's no prosperity in making an issue of this. Anecdotes abound.

He didn't recognize his own secretary of housing and urban development at a White House reception. Asked his view on the Cyprus question, his answer made clear he not only had no views but had no idea what the question was. "Oh, I wish the secretary of state were here," he remarked on that occasion.

According to Steven Weisman of The New York Times, Reagan expressed surprise last fall at learning that the Soviets have most of their nuclear weapons on land-based missiles, while the United States has relatively few — a basic fact of the nuclear age and, according to critics, the central flaw in his own START proposals for mutual reduction in land-based missiles.

Judy Bachrach reported recently in Rolling Stone that Charles S. Wick, Reagan's buddy who heads the USIA, once sent around a memo to his staff saying he and the boss were wondering:

Is France a member of NATO? They needed the answer and didn't want the embarrassment of asking the State Department. Answer: France is a political but not a military member. A trick question, perhaps. But for the president?

Despite all this, even Arthur Schlesinger Jr. wrote with grudging admiration in the April 20 Wall Street Journal: "If a president can point the country in a direction and convince the voters that it is the right one... and if he can get reasonably competent people to figure out the details, it does not matter so much politically that he himself hardly knows what is going on."

Well, maybe it doesn't matter so much, but surely it matters. For one thing, what if some of those detail people — like former National Security Adviser William Clark — can't name the prime minister of Zimbabwe either? Of course there will be plenty of sub-aides and sub-sub-aides to pass along the odd fact as needed.

The presidency is not a game of Trivial Pursuit. But a certain degree of abstraction from the facts raises legitimate doubts. Can a president this ignorant even decide what direction to point in? It's the actor question: Does he think for himself, or is he fed all his lines?

Perhaps these stories that the president doesn't know Alaska from his elbow are inaccurate and unfair. If so, they pose a delicate public relations problem. Bald denial could backfire, as it did for then-Sen. William Scott of Virginia, who secured his place in history by calling a press conference to deny a magazine's assertion that he was the dumbest member of the U.S. Senate.

No, the only way Reagan can put the Ignoramus Issue to rest is by submitting to a White House Aptitude Test (WHAT). Of course the essence of a surprise quiz is that you don't know when it's coming. It might be Sam Donaldson at a press conference, or it might be Fritz Mondale at a debate this fall. But some time soon, someone should ask Reagan: Mr. President, sir, with all due respect:

1. You have sent thousands of American troops to support Honduran

democracy. Can you name the president, the leading political party, or the date of the last election in Honduras?

2. Within 10 percent, what is the poverty line for a family of four?

3. Who is your secretary of energy?

4. What are the freedoms guaranteed by the First Amendment?

5. Who is the head of East Germany? (Hint: It sounds like a Jewish holiday.)

6. Of the following three social programs — WIC, CETA, student loans — which has been eliminated, which has shrunk, and which has grown during your administration? What are WIC and CETA anyway?

7. In brief, what is the difference between Edén Pastora and Rubén Zamora?

8. Within 1 point, what is the percentage of Hispanics in the U.S. population?

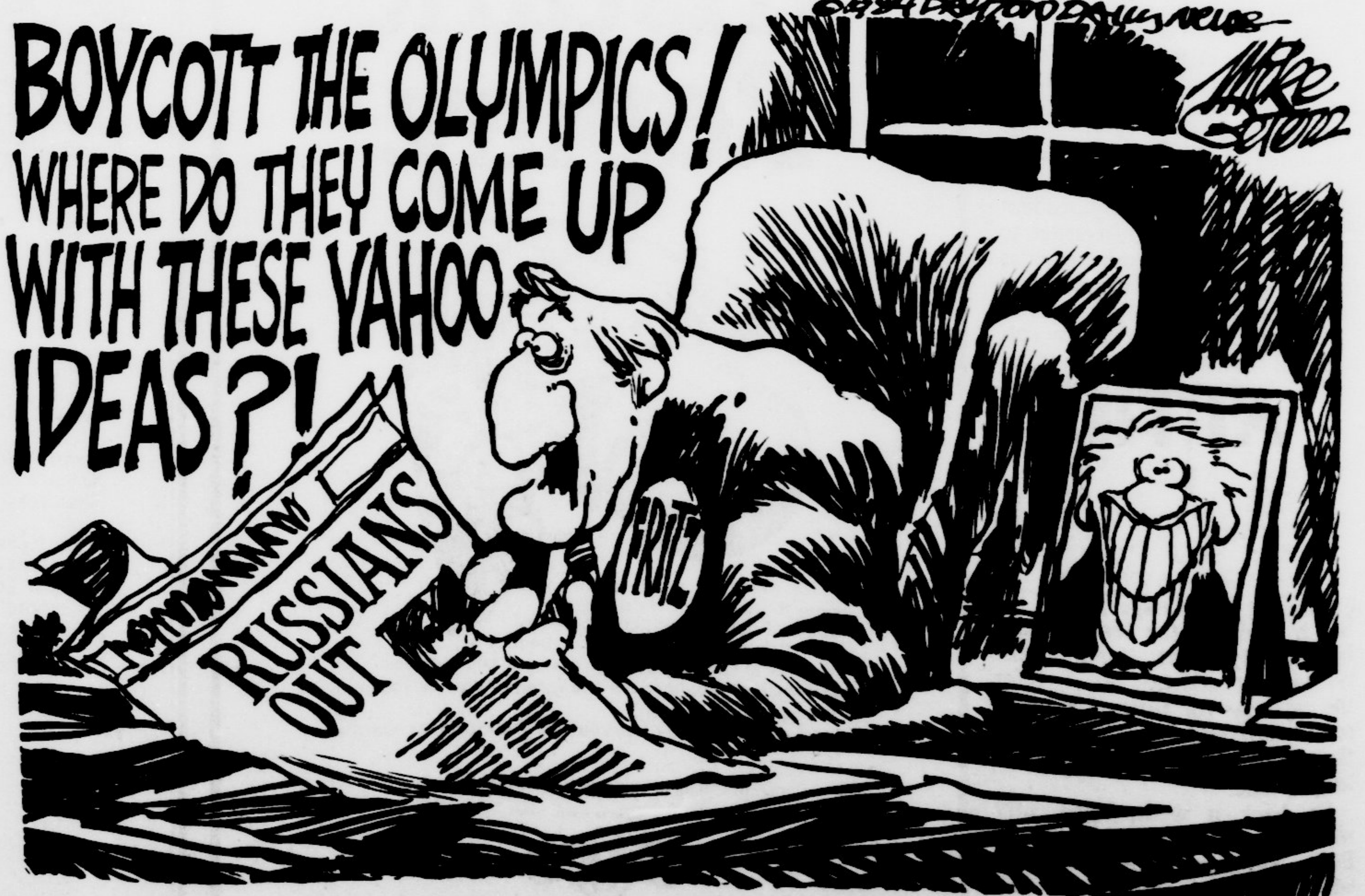
9. Your administration believes that a 600-ship Navy is vital to national security. How many ships do we have now?

10. What is parity? Are you for it or against it?

Bonus question: What are the names of your grandchildren?

Answers: (1.) President Roberto Cordova, Liberal Party, November, 1981. (2.) \$9,862. (3.) Donald Hodel. (4.) Religion, speech, press, assembly, petition for redress of grievances. (5.) Party chairman Erich Honecker. (6.) CETA (jobs) has been eliminated; student loans has shrunk; WIC (child nutrition) has grown. (7.) Edén Pastora is the social democratic rebel we support in Nicaragua; Rubén Zamora is the social democratic rebel we oppose in El Salvador. (8.) 6.5 percent. (9.) 525. (10.) Parity is the absurd proposition that farm products should have the same value relative to non-farm products that they had in 1914-18. All politicians are for it. (Bonus) Cameron and Ashley Marie.

How to interpret your score: 9-10: Congratulations. You are qualified to be president. 7-8: You can be a senator, but only on the intelligence committee. 5-6: You can be a congressman from an obscure district in a large state. 3-4: You're lucky to be a state legislator. 0-2: You are pig-ignorant. Stick to journalism.



Cable

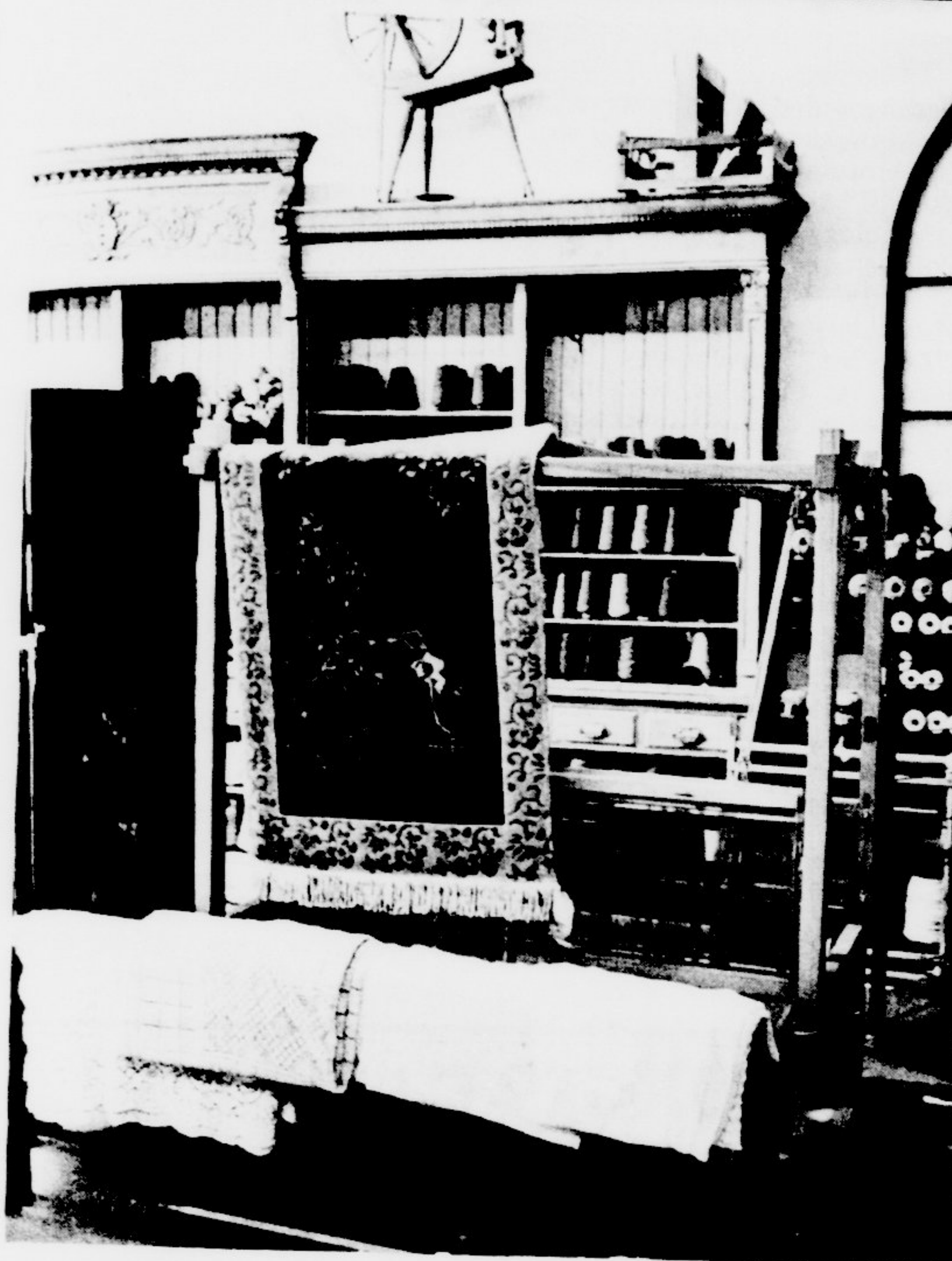
Albu

By BR

Tired of a Then go Un In aim Undergroun most origin only did he basement (supplied al himself, wi Roland rhy The resu eleven song strumetal, highly pol previous alb is a bit roug the bass, an Roland too some songs comfortable from the pr of studio re freer expres Granted, from past re ing, superio speaking, o the lead gui like Glenn tion Band ding perfor — probably weren't inte time that th Keaggy's d his play. Keaggy's in giving h gives his al ment, inten Phil Keaggy ed by encol is surprisin

Antique Menagerie Unique To G-Ville

By LIZANNE JENNINGS
Staff Writer



Oriental rugs are the store's newest feature.

"I've got a house full of junk; I like it. I've got a warehouse full of junk and a garage full of junk," said Michael Cable, co-owner of Cable & Craft, 818 Dickinson Ave.

"My wife, Annie, started the business as a weaving store five years ago because there was no other place to buy the materials locally. Eventually I decided to put some junk in there — some antiques. Of course when you get involved, you want to put a little of everything in there," he added.

When you walk into Cable & Craft, it feels you may have accidentally walked into your grandparent's attic. Old, framed photographs of dignified men and women, and large bookcases that date back to 1890 line the walls.

Collections of faded, hardback novels are randomly stuffed into dust-covered shelves. Looms, spinning wheels, yarn, handwoven garments, trays of elegant glass, and beads are just a few of the possible purchases in this menagerie of relics. Cable's "junk" is perhaps the finest accumulation of antiques in the area.

"I like photographs; I have about 1500 and 400 pieces of pottery — all types. I don't try to collect all the pieces of a whole set, just types," said Cable.

Cable's love for antiques began seventeen years ago, and he buys all of his antiques within one hundred miles from Greenville. Cable claims that in order to appreciate antiques, a knowledge of history, construction, and materials must be learned.

The name Cable & Craft may fool some customers because this is not a craft store. "There is a problem sometimes because we don't sell pom poms or doll heads; they think it's a craft store," explained Cable.

"We sell dye, chemicals, yarn that can be woven or crocheted. We've got antique linen and beads. This is the only place to get beads," said Cable.

Many people have taken up the art of jewelry making with Cable's selection of beads. It does not take a very creative person, either. Instead of paying \$50-75 for a beaded necklace in many stores, people are able to make a 16-inch necklace for about \$8-10. Several pairs of earrings can be constructed for \$5 or less.

Cable's bead selection is not as extensive as he wishes it to be, but

presently he is researching the market for more beads with unique sizes, shapes and colors.

If you thought spinning wheels and looms are just a thing of the past — you're wrong. "We've got seven looms on the floor and eight spinning wheels which are made in New Zealand, and range from \$90-275, he said."

Cable recently delivered a loom to Tryon Palace in New Bern. Cable & Craft offers free delivery and set up anywhere.

Many of the handwoven garments are spun by Annie Cable and Susan Wyre-Rhodes, manager of Cable & Craft. The yarns the women spin are natural: cotton, wool, rayon (which is a wood). Very few synthetics are used, and no acetate or herculon. Other materials are delivered all the time: fleece, human hair, camel hair, yak, linen, raw silk and angora.

Cable & Craft devotes an entire room to their basket supplies. "My basket prices are about the best in the United States. We mail order a lot of the basket supplies in Ohio and Alabama," said Cable. Basket materials consist of long strands of reed and cane, and Cable maintains that he sells the best quality of basket materials.

A shipment of oriental rugs recently arrived. Although Cable has never sold oriental rugs before, he is confident about their beauty, quality and selling ability. "These rugs are one third less than you would find in a rug store," he added.

Along with Cable's work in his shop, he also does appraisal work for insurance companies and individuals. "A lot of dealers refer me for appraisal purposes, and I enjoy that," said Cable.

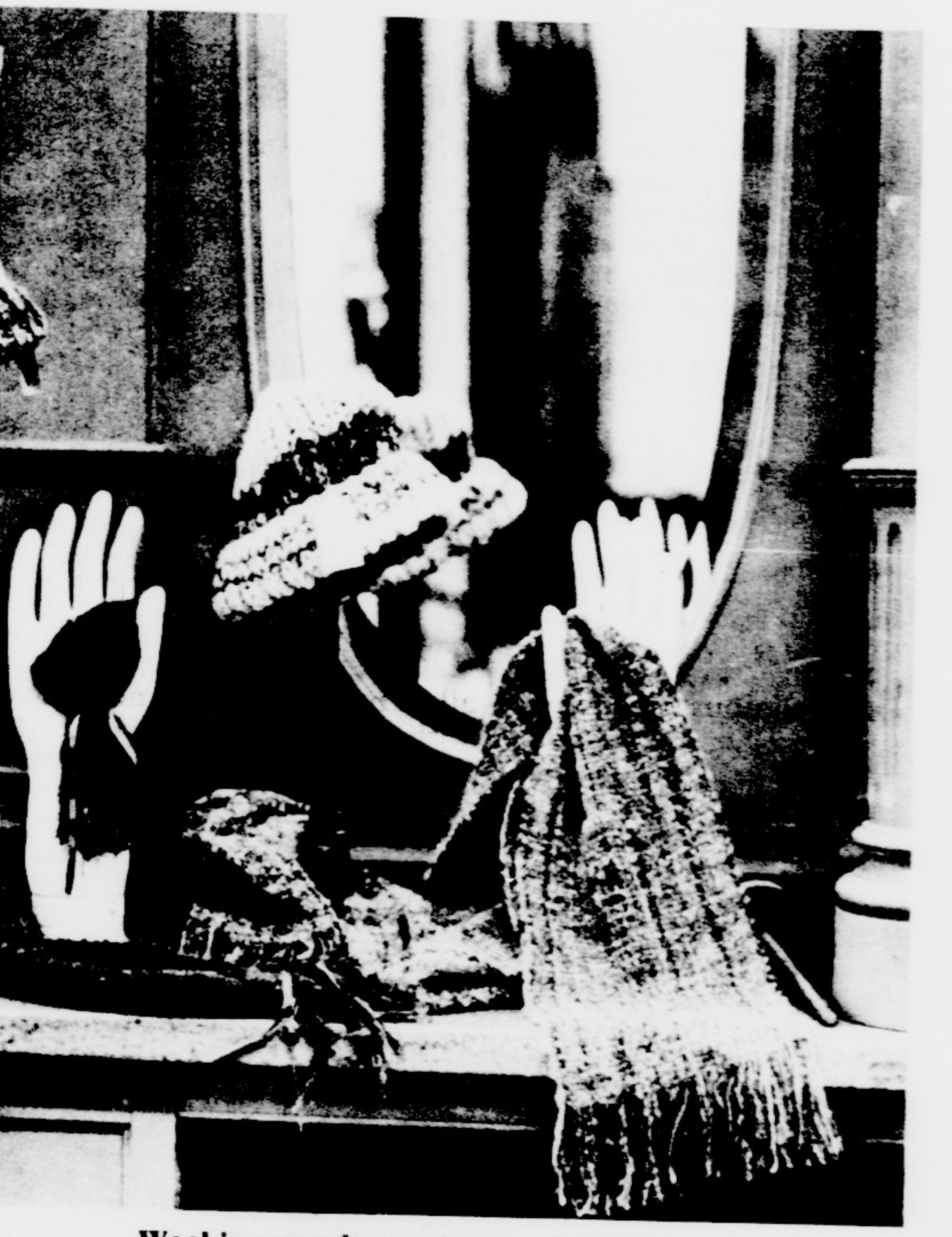
Cable is also a whiz when it comes to history, especially the evolution of weaving. "The Queen of England sits on a bag of wool which is placed on her throne. At one time wool was the seed of money — in fact, people used to pay their taxes in wool. Wars were fought over sheep, and

weavers have rioted in the past. The history is there, and people don't realize that at one time you spent a lot of time worrying about your clothes with winter around the corner," said Cable.

"I could go on forever with little tidbits like this, but just remember, the Queen of England still sits on a bag of wool," he added.



Some of the pictures and frames date back to 1890.



Wool is a popular product for Cable & Craft.



OUR SOUL... JUST COMMITTEE...
Questions
y Knows

Can you name the presiding political party, or the last election in Honduras? In 10 percent, what is the for a family of four? Is your secretary of energy? Are the freedoms guaranteed Amendment? Is the head of East Germany? (ends like a Jewish holiday.) Following three social programs, CETA, student loans — been eliminated, which has which has grown during administration? What are WIC and...? What is the difference between Pastora and Ruben Zamora? At point, what is the percentage in the U.S. population administration believes that a is vital to national security? ships do we have now? parity? Are you for it or...? Question: What are the names of children?
(1) President Roberto Cor... Party, November, 1981.
(2) Donald Hodel. (4) ... press, assembly, petitions of grievances. (5) Party ... Honecker. (6) CETA ... eliminated; student loans ... WIC (child nutrition) has ... Pastora is the social ... rebel we support in ... Ruben Zamora is the social ... we oppose in El ... 6.5 percent. (9.) \$25. (10.) ... absurd proposition that ... should have the same ... to non-farm products that ... 1914-18. All politicians are ... Cameron and Ashley



Interpret your score: 9-10: ... You are qualified to be ... You can be a senator, but ... intelligence committee. 5-6: ... a congressman from an ... act in a large state. 3-4: ... to be a state legislator. 0-2: ... ignorant. Stick to jour-



Cable collects antiques within a 100-mile span of Greenville.

Album Selections Offer Inspiration

Phil Keaggy's 'Underground' Deserving Of Attention

By BRIAN RANGELEY
Staff Writer

Tired of mass-produced music? Then go *Underground*. In almost every way, *Underground* is Phil Keaggy's most original album to date. Not only did he write the songs in his basement (hence, the title), he supplied all of the instrumentals himself, with some help from a Roland rhythm machine.

The result is a collection of eleven songs, three of them instrumental, that depart from the highly polished style of his previous albums. The production is a bit rough, sometimes heavy on the bass, and Keaggy relies on the Roland too much for fullness in some songs. Keaggy said that the comfortable home setting, away from the pressures and deadlines of studio recording, allowed him freer expression in his music.

Granted, the music is different from past releases; lyrically speaking, superior in poetry; musically speaking, darker in tone. Often the lead guitar growls and groans like Glenn Kaiser's (Of Resurrection Band fame). But the recording performance lacks one thing — probably because the songs weren't intended for release at the time that they were recorded — Keaggy's drive for perfection in his play.

Keaggy's drive and persistence in giving his best performance gives his albums energy, excitement, intensity, and individuality. Phil Keaggy music is characterized by excellent guitar work, which is surprising to people when they

find out that he has no right ring finger. Even early in his career, in the late 60s, Keaggy was hailed as one of the top three rock guitarists in the nation, along with Jimi Hendrix and Eric Clapton.

Keaggy stayed with his group, Glass Harp, for about a year after accepting Christ. In 1971 he left the group and Decca Records to follow the Lord's leading to begin a solo career. Fans of contemporary Christian music, or "Jesus Rock," as this new form of religious music was then termed, began buying Phil Keaggy albums. However, Keaggy's first major success didn't come until 1976.

The guidance of producer Buck Herring, the keyboard wizardry and string arrangements of Michael Omartian, and assistance from a number of other prominent Jesus musicians sculpted the album, *Love Broke Thru*, into one of Christian music's most important works. The titlecut did very well on Gospel charts. Ironically, the song was one of only two on the album not written by Keaggy. "Time," "Wild Horse," and "Just the Same" are each songs highlighting Keaggy's dynamic guitar play. "Abraham" was a typical mellow Keaggy melody, simple, sung sweetly with classical guitar accompaniment.

Keaggy's versatile tenor voice, coupled with his innovative and poetic lyrics, often nudged the listener into some kind of decisive action. Sometimes the words encouraged: "So share the weight with others, and call upon His



Working On The 'Underground'

name; Don't try to bear the load alone, 'cause Jesus took the blame."

As time passed, Keaggy continued experimenting with his music, a rare practice in most Christian music, and stretching his talent. *Emerging* by the Phil Keaggy Band was moderately successful. Keaggy was beginning to incorporate the jazz technique of playing variations of a recurring theme into his music. He became known for his improvisation in his concert performances. *How the West Was One* is an excellent recording of a Phil Keaggy concert which beautifully showcases his talent (and the talents of the Second Chapter of Acts).

Town to Town once again revealed Keaggy as a consistently good singer, songwriter. "Full Circle" and "What a Wonder You Are" have an easy, playful Paul McCartney flavor. "Life Love and You" and "Let All Else Go" are two mellow tunes which show Keaggy's maturity; these songs, although produced simply, are not simple songs, like similar ones from *Love Broke Thru*. They possess the richness and fluidity that the earlier songs needed.

Fluid is also a good word to describe *Play Thru Me*. Most of the songs flow easily, melodically from start to finish. The album contains 12 songs — four more than the standard popular album — most of which are good. "Carefree" best describes the tone of this LP; it expresses the freedom from the weight of everyday cares that Jesus can provide a

believer. So be free go and run your race Don't be late Go and fight the good fight of faith And like a child be carefree It's a bright and joyful melody

Play Thru Me gave Keaggy his last practice for home production. He co-produced the album with Bob Cotton and arranged the music. Later, he left Sparrow Records and formed his own Nissi label. Then he went home.

During the winter months of 1982-83, Keaggy wrote a lot of songs. He recorded a number of them using a Teac 144 Porta-Studio and a four-track cassette tape deck, then played them back to his wife and some of his friends to get an idea of which songs might be best for an album. *Underground* was born.

The choices were good ones. My personal choice is "What A Love," because it is a fun song. The music of "Deadline," a song about workaholics who sacrifice their families for that all-important deadline, beautifully accents the lyrics, driving the message home. The rhythm moves boom-boom-boom-boom relentlessly onward through the song, while the melody and the vocals keep the song from sounding redundant.

Phil Keaggy usually has a love song for his wife Bernadette somewhere on his albums; on this

Continued On Page 6

Handball Authority Looking To Los Angeles

By G.A. THREWITTS
ECU News Bureau

Dr. Wayne Edwards of East Carolina University has a lot on his mind these days. He is think-

ing about the Olympics and of going to Los Angeles in July, not as an athlete but as an official for a sport that offers the excitement of soccer and ice hockey but is seldom played or even known to

most Americans.

The game is team handball, and Edwards, the director of Intramural and Recreational Services at ECU, is one of the country's leading authorities and promoters of the sport. As an official of the U.S. Team Handball Federation, Edwards was recently appointed by the U.S. Olympic Committee to the U.S. Team Handball administrative staff. His duties include timing and scorekeeping, media liaison and statistical coordination duties.

Now before you go off saying you already know what handball is, it's not what its name implies. The game doesn't even resemble its namesake which is played in a racquetball size area with a hard little ball that ricochets from wall to wall.

Instead, team handball is played on a court that is about 30 percent larger than a basketball court with a ball that is slightly smaller than a volleyball. Put simply, the game is played with two teams each comprising seven people who pass the ball back and forth to each other until someone gets the chance to fire the ball into one of the two "hockey type" goals at each end of the court.

Simple, right? Well, it's about as simple as mountain climbing in an avalanche.

The game is fast, extremely fast. The reason for the speed is that no one wants to hold the ball for very long because there are seven other players who are dying to steal the ball and the best players have devised all kinds of devilish schemes to remove the ball from an opposing player. Few fouls are called. Slugging, tripping and other unnecessary roughness will get a player two minutes in the penalty box.

Edwards, who joined the ECU staff in 1975, introduced team handball into ECU's intramural program in 1976. Over the past eight years, ECU has sent 14 of its players, both men and women, to

the National Sports Festival and now to the Summer Olympic Games.

Athlete Leora "Sam" Jones of Mount Olive, a former basketball star for ECU, made the switch to team handball under the guidance of Edwards. She is now considered one of the top players in the sport and will represent the United States on the Women's Team Handball Olympic team. The amazing thing about her achievement, Edwards said, is that she began playing the sport two years ago. Jones is currently in Colorado training for the Summer Olympics.

The sport of team handball was organized in Denmark in the early 1900's. It began as a way to keep soccer players in shape during the winter months but has since developed into one of the world's most popular sports. With its 4.2 million participants in 88 countries it ranks second to soccer in popularity.

Team Handball was accepted as an Olympic sport for men in 1972 and for women in 1976. This year marks the first time that the U.S. Women's team has qualified to participate in Olympic competition.

Edwards says the U.S. Team Handball team's chances for a medal in the Olympics may be somewhat improved by the boycott of the games by the Soviets and other communist nations. Because some of the abstaining countries field powerful!

teams, "this is going to make our competition easier but that is certainly not what we are looking for," Edwards said.

"The women's team is better than it has ever been but it is still a long ways away from what some of the other powers are," Edwards said. He noted that the women have been playing the sport for about ten years and have no Olympic competition experience.

The men's team, he says, "has a better chance of making a good showing in the Olympics." He says the U.S. has a good chance of beating Japan and Algeria. Yugoslavia, which is seeded first, was beaten by the U.S. team two years ago. Among the other powers in team handball, Russia, East Germany and Czechoslovakia have elected to boycott while the status of Poland, Hungary, and Cuba are still in question. Edwards said the U.S. men's team should be competitive with the remaining teams and any of the teams selected to replace the boycotting nations.

Edwards got his start in team handball while serving as an army special services officer for the 8th Infantry Division in Bad Kreuznach, West Germany. He was

ordered by former Army Gen. William Westmoreland to teach the game to the 25,000 U.S. troops assigned to the 8th Infantry. He said Westmoreland was convinced the game would be a good way to keep the troops in good physical condition and would help boost morale.

Following his army service, Edwards introduced the sport at Appalachian State where he worked from 1972-1975, and then to students at ECU. This year, he says there were about 55 intramural teams playing team handball and a club sport team for men and women that competed with teams from other schools.

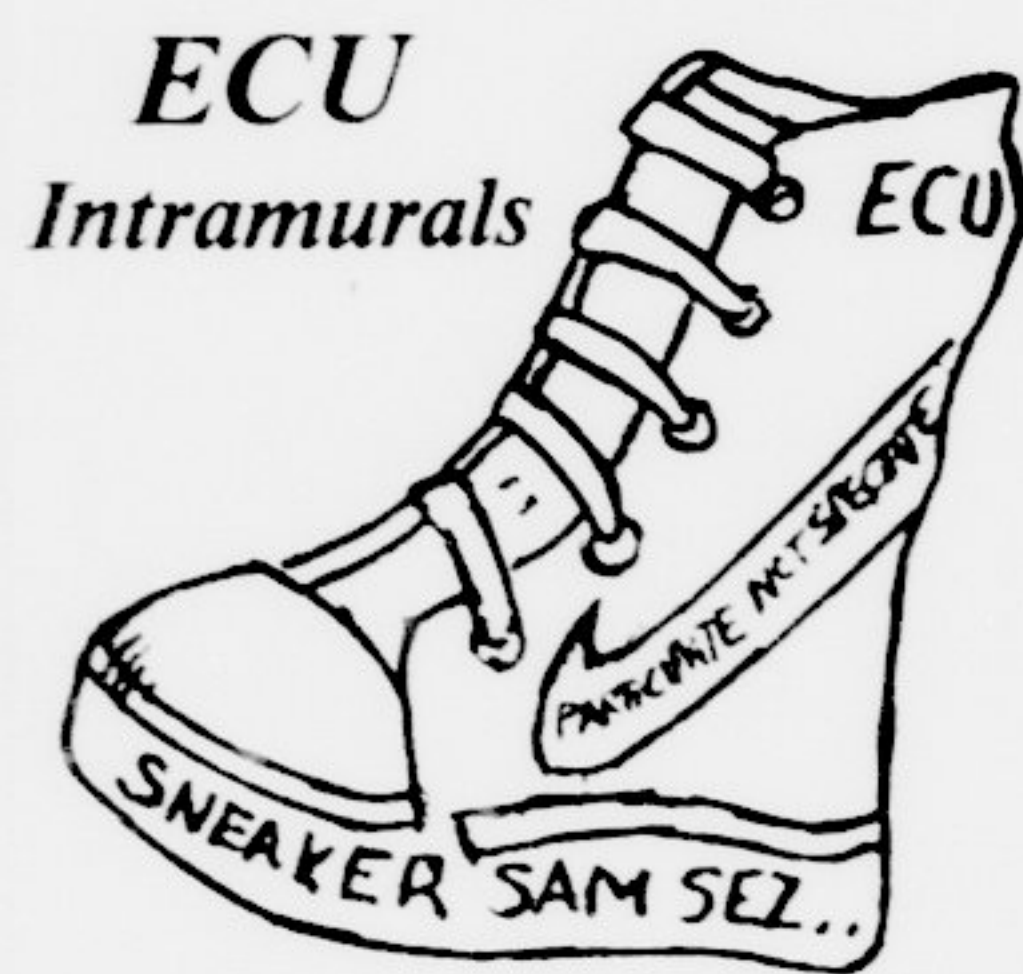
"This has fostered our students' participation in the National Sports Festival and of course "Sam" Jones is going to the top in the Olympic games," he said.

Edwards says he hopes the Olympics will increase the interest of Americans in team handball. In the meantime he's planning his trip to Los Angeles and is anticipating the opening rounds of team handball competition that will begin July 31. Those early rounds and the finals of competition are sellouts.

Recreation Services Set For 1st Session

By JEANNETTE ROTH
ECU Intramurals

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