Students learn lesson at Heifer Project

by Julie Anderson  
News staff writer

Several Harding students learned how to reduce world hunger on Saturday, January 30, when they visited the Heifer International Project west of Conway.

The students took a tour and a half drive to the Heifer International Project to help maintain the establishment and learn about the process. The first half of the day was spent on an educational tour. After the tour, the students began to help with the maintenance of the farm. Some thatched a roof in the Guatemalan village while others cleaned the rabbit hatches. Others milked cows or tilled the soil. "It was a very fun educational experience," junior Laura Rice said.

"Heifer International tries to eradicate world hunger," said Dr. Bob Reely, associate executive director of the American Studies Institute. "World hunger exists when there is not enough food to eat, but it is not necessarily the result of a natural disaster, as famine is," he explained. "These people don't always die of starvation, but of diseases due to the lack of nutrition." Reely said.

He also said that 35,000 people die per day from disease due to malnutrition and 4,000 children per day become blind from the lack of Vitamin A in their diets.

Heifer International believes that, in order to truly help reduce world hunger, the help must endure time. Therefore, instead of sending an amount of money, they give a needy family some type of animal and the education of animal husbandry.

For example, if the family receives a cow, the cow can produce dairy products and fertilizer; and the calves can provide meat. Different animals are given to the families, depending on the culture. Dr. Reely said. The family is only obligated to give the first born animal to another needy family in the community. "This develops commerce and communication within a community," Reely said. The increase of commerce and communication is expected to help the economies in these communities.

Heifer International offered the students an opportunity to learn about the way of life in underdeveloped nations. In order to truly help these people, Reely said, the people have to be willing to be helped. Understanding their way of life is important. Rice said. "The whole idea is to help these people help themselves."

Heifer International offers a half-day tour through a replica of a Guatemalan village which helps the students understand the culture. "We learned how to thatch a roof," Rice said. "I never understood how these people kept their roofs on." Heifer International tries to do everything organically, she said.

Giving the needy families animals instead of money started around 50 years ago by the Sam West family. The West family believed that in order to help people, the helpers needed to start from grassroots economics and then move to higher ground, Reely said. This family started helping people in their home community, and now Heifer International is involved in 40 countries, Rice said. Many of these countries are in Central and South America.
Morality and legality not necessarily one and the same in U.S. system

The United States of America was founded on the premises of freedom—freedoms of assembly, association, expression, movement, press, religion, speech and thought. Most people who live under the banner of the American flag would defend their rights to such freedoms tenaciously, leaving no doubt in the minds of “evil” aggressors who threaten to alter or remove them.

In much the same manner as a teenager feels compelled to prove to others his masculinity by practicing things that men traditionally take part in (dating, drinking, shaving, playing/watching sports, etc.), the U.S. government, representing its people, attempts to maintain and bolster its position by shining its freedoms as a beacon in an everchanging world order. The government achieves this end largely by extending its freedoms to other nation-states diplomatically and militarily and by promoting a system of free markets economically. The results can be positive, such as a change in a third world government from a dictatorship to a democracy, or negative, such as an unnecessary involvement in a war.

As in many other things, what happens at greater levels generally occurs at lesser levels. In this case, what occurs at the governmental level occurs on an individual plane.

The problem begins with a conflict of values. For instance, a reporter for a large newspaper totally disregards a person’s right to privacy by breaking into the person’s home and taking informative documents relative to a story. The reporter values his freedom as a member of the press more than he values the person’s right to privacy. The person whose home has been violated, however, probably values his right to privacy more than he values the reporter’s freedom. Whose rights are more important?

From here, the question instead must be, “Whose rights are more important legally?” Because the issue is a legal problem and not necessarily a moral one.

The case more than likely would be settled in a court of law and weighed against previous rulings and legislation.

What happens, though, when a legal problem translates into a moral dilemma? People often allow their moral beliefs to cloud the true issue—whether the problem falls under the law of the land and/or whether the problem can be solved with further legislation.

Take, for instance, the debate on whether homosexuals should be allowed in the military. The legal problem creates a moral dilemma in that some people feel that the recognition of homosexuality as an alternative way of life is harmful to the public good. These folks are reasoning with their own value systems, claiming that their rights to certain freedoms are being violated by guaranteeing the rights of homosexuals. The real dilemma, however, remains a legal one. Do homosexuals deserve the same right as heterosexuals, or does person A have the same freedoms as person B? Some say “no” and some say “yes.”

Churches as a whole are good at attacking legal issues with moral arguments, but they must realize that the two are not interchangeable: they can’t expect to use their freedoms of religious belief to dictate legal decisions. Do they have any more right to live as they want than do homosexuals? Morally, maybe. Legally, no.

Churches don’t have to prove their Christianity to an unbelieving world by exercising the extent of their religious freedoms. They can, however, shine as a beacon for the Lord in an ever-darkening world by their example. After all, if religious ideology is indeed truth, He will decide which of the two, morality or legality, was most important.

— Kevin Lange Kee

Economic condition no worse than in past

by D.P. Diffine, Ph.D.

(Editors Note: This is the second of a two-part series of articles on the U.S. economy in transition.)

We have a saying in the economics profession: “It’s not that recessions are bad; they just hit at a time when a lot of people are out of work... recessions should be post-poned until times get better.” Fact is, America’s last recession ended in the Second Quarter, 1991. It lasted, believe it or not, nine months. Why did we wait so long to inform anyone? Economists prefer to wait until gross domestic product surpasses its pre-recession peak and sustains that level. That finally occurred in the Third Quarter, 1992.

Baby boomers, whose peak spending years hit just as the 80’s began, now have children who approach college age. Boomers are having to defer the major purchases of the past and save for their kids’ college. This, combined with high consumer borrowing in the 1980’s, may have partially triggered the 1990-91 recession.

What is the record as things stand today? With five percent of the world’s population, we create 25 percent of the world’s gross national product. Two percent of us grow enough food to feed 200 percent of our population. Our poverty level income exceeds the average Russian income. Our work week is 40 percent shorter than in 1900. Today, 93 percent of us are working.

The American economy is on a rebuilding binge that will run for the next two decades. During this era of restructuring and implementing of new ideas, we will, in both goods and services, be able to compete with any other nation in the world at a profit.

The world may not be entirely as we would like it. There have always been problems. Many problems are real conditions that will eventually straighten themselves out in dynamic societies. But in the perspective of previous decades and looking at other countries, the American economy will emerge as superior.

And we can take that to the bank.

Military must make decisions to serve its best interests

Dear editor:

Responding to your recent letter regarding homosexuals in the military, I believe that the essence of the issue is being completely overlooked.

This is not a moral issue. The U.S. armed forces are not attempting to bar homosexuals because they judge them as sinners; rather, the existence of homosexuals within the military would jeopardize the efficiency and unity of the military cell.

To serve is a privilege, not a right, and many people are rejected during the screening process. A person with flat feet or allergies to wool or asthma can be rejected. They didn’t ask for these imperfections, nor are they criticized for them. It is simply a matter of the armed forces’ choosing the best candidates for military units to protect our country. Absolutely any criteria they choose to accept or reject an applicant, with that goal in mind, is acceptable.

I agree that Christians must co-exist with sinners and show them Jesus in their lives and words; however, barring homosexuals from the military is an unrelated issue.

— B. Cole Bennett
**Opinions**

**Students air opinions regarding homosexuals in military**

**Dear editor:**

As a Sergeant in the Reserves of the United States Marine Corps, a combat veteran and as a Christian, I feel that I must respond to a letter that you printed on January 29, 1993 from a Craig Carrington. The issue that Mr. Carrington was addressing was the rights of homosexuals to serve in the military.

Mr. Carrington gives many examples of how we interact with gays. None of these examples even come close to what military life is like, especially in a combat situation. How many people would like to live in a dorm room with a homosexual? Try a tent. Crawling on the ground like this will put cuts all over you. If I get shot, I will not be a homosexual. I will bloody hand on me trying to stop my bleeding, and I will not put my hands on a homosexual that has been shot, and the thing is, I should not be put in a situation where I have to worry about some gay guy giving me AIDS. I have too many other things that I have to take care of. I could give you many more reasons, but I do not have the room to do so here.

Mr. Carrington says that we need to co-exist with sinners to influence them in a positive way. Yes, that is true, but my job in the Marine Corps as a platoon sergeant is to kill the enemy and try to keep as many of my men alive as I can. I try to live my life in a Christian manner, but combat is not the place to be trying to save souls. I have never heard a sermon. The parents, teachers, preachers and Christians that are safe on American soil have the time to worry about that. I don't.

Only someone who has never fought for his life (Bill Clinton, Craig Carrington) would believe that gays have the right to serve. It is not a right to be a Marine; it is a privilege and an honor. Homosexuals do not deserve that privilege.

— Sgt. Doyne A. Byrd

**Dear editor:**

I recently read the letter from Mr. Carrington that appeared in the Bison on January 29. I am glad to see that, even on a Christian campus, alternative views can be freely discussed. However, I will have to say I was quite disturbed by Mr. Carrington's reasoning.

In I Corinthians 6:9-10, it says, "Don't know that you are going to lose your share in the Kingdom of God? Don't fool yourselves. Those who live immoral lives, who are idol worshipers, adulterers or homosexuals will have no share in his kingdom." Jesus did not accept things as they were. He did not "co-exist with sinners." He was in this world but not of it.

As Christians, we are to be as Christ, in this world but not of it. Homosexuality may be present in our society but that does not make it right. That also does not mean it is accepted.

If you want homosexuals accepted in the military, you cannot force it to happen. It is not accepted or natural. Christ did not accept it and neither should we.

As Christians, we can unite and teach by writing our Senators and Congressmen so that this sin does not continue to grow and produce immorality. I believe the reason it is such an issue today is because we have lost our focus of right or wrong.

With Christ's love we can make a difference and help homosexuals. Hate homosexuality but love the homosexual. That is what Christ died for. Sharing his word with others is what we must live for.

— Matthew W. Mellor
Alumnus returns to tell of her bout with eating disorder

by Kevin L. Kee

"Damaged freight."

The "show business" is not known for its supportive environment. While it may appear glamorous on the outside, the realities of the celebrity lifestyle are often heartbreaking. Cynthia Rowland McClure, a former actress and model, knows all too well the pressures and demands that come with fame. However, her坦诚 tale of overcoming bulimia, an eating disorder characterized by binge eating and purging, adds a layer of vulnerability and hope to the world of celebrity life.

McClure, a Dallas native who rose to fame in the late 1970s, suffers from bulimia, a disorder that often goes unrecognized due to its secretive nature. "I'd think I was normal," she said following the program. "I thought I was okay. I thought I had it under control. But I couldn't lose weight."

McClure sought help among 18 different doctors in the five years before she overdosed on diet pills and laxatives, and they all told her the same thing, more or less: "You're just stressed out; get some rest, eat three meals a day and try to exercise a little." She said the physicians did nothing to dig to the root of the problem — her past.

After the unintentional overdose, McClure spoke about her bout with the illness and subsequent therapies to a largely female audience over the past two weeks. It took her a full month to have a normal bowel movement. "I thought I was going to go insane," she said. "I didn't want to get fat." 

Through intensive group therapy and individual counseling, McClure said she discovered that her illness was merely a symptom of her difficulties with her family in the past. She said she became able to deal with the dysfunctional aspects of their childhood by confronting her parents about specific instances, such as the time she was burned as a four-year-old and spent days alone in the burn ward wondering if she had done something wrong. She said she was able to release her anger through therapy and, more importantly, forgive those who contributed to her situation.

"It took hitting rock bottom for me to realize that if you don't deal with the past, you can't get along today," McClure said. "The bottom line, then, is that only you can change you. Acknowledge the hurt before it blows up on you."

She continued, "You can take off the word 'bulimia' and substitute any other word: depression, alcoholism, drug abuse, etc. The way you deal with the problems remains the same."

Sherry Pollard, a psychologist at the university's counseling center, said she felt the program helped heighten the awareness of eating disorders and other related problems. "I think 95 percent of the people who were present tonight could relate to something Cynthia talked about," she said following the program. "She helped them realize there are different degrees of dysfunction, some extreme and some not so extreme."

The lecture helped Harding and the Searcy community kick off last week's national Eating Disorders Awareness Week.

Those interested in receiving information about bulimia can contact McClure by writing Hope For The Hungry Heart, 301 E. Village Loop Road, Suite 140, Ponoma, CA 91766 or calling 714-628-8732. Her books are available in the medical bookstore.

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MEDICAL CENTER PHARMACY
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Musical duo strives to entertain with unique street style performances

by David Jacobs
Bison staff writer

"Trout Fishing in America" is not a typical name for a music group, but the music group itself is anything but typical.

Keith Grimwood and Ezra Idlet comprise this two-man band that plays a wide selection of music in a variety of venues all over the United States and Canada. Grimwood describes the band as "a total partnership" with both members equally writing, singing and playing.

The group began in 1976, when Grimwood was playing upright bass with the Houston Symphony. When he heard of a band called "St. Elmo's Fire," he was immediately interested. He said, "When I heard of this band that was playing a rock ballet based on Shakespeare's "The Tempest," I thought to myself, 'I have got to check this out.'" After discovering their bass player was quitting, Grimwood decided to leave the symphony and join St. Elmo's Fire.

Idlet, who sings and plays acoustic guitar, was the founding member of St. Elmo's Fire. When Grimwood joined the band, that was the beginning of their relationship and the beginning of Trout Fishing in America. According to Idlet, when the St. Elmo's Fire touring schedule went bust," he and Grimwood decided to play on the streets. He said, "Our street performances began in Santa Cruz, Calif. Playing on the street was just something we did on the side as a joke. When we began to develop a following, we would stop because we didn't want to compete with St. Elmo's Fire. However, when St. Elmo's Fire broke up in 1979, we decided to do Trout Fishing in America full-time."

On stage, Trout Fishing in America tries to keep the same attitude they had while playing on the street. Grimwood said, "When a band is playing on the street, they must do something that will get people's attention and keep it or else the people will simply walk away. We take this concept with us every time we go on stage."

While on stage, Trout Fishing in America keeps the audience interested with a wide variety of music in a very light-hearted atmosphere. They play some children's songs, as well as ballads, classic rock-n-roll and folk songs. They also add a lot of humor to the show and even juggle on occasion. Grimwood said, "The main thing about us is that we don't do just one thing. We play a wide variety of music in a wide variety of venues including nightclubs, colleges, hospitals and outdoor summer festivals."

The name of the band is based on a book called "Trout Fishing in America" written by Richard Brautigan. According to Grimwood, who is a fan of the author, Brautigan was a poet from San Francisco, Calif, who surfaced as one of the spokespersons for the hippy generation. Grimwood said, "The book has nothing to do with trout fishing in America and neither does the band. When people ask us on the street what the name of our band was, I just would say, "Um... uh... Trout Fishing in America." Like the band, the name started out as a joke. I like to read and Ezra likes to fish. So it just sort-of came together."

Trout Fishing in America has produced several albums; their latest is entitled "Over the Limit." They also produced a children's album in 1991 called "Big Trouble" and a children's video called "Go Fish." The musical group has also won awards. They received the INDY award for their children's album from the National Association of Independent Record Distributors. Also, in 1989, the band was surprised when their children's video received a gold medal after being entered as a stage performance video at the Houston International Film Festival.

Trout Fishing in America performed for the first time at Harding University Tuesday at 7:30 p.m.

One thing that was different about this performance was a piece of equipment they missed. Except for one other show, the band has always toured across the nation in their red Ford truck that has 386,000 miles on it. However, the truck recently broke down and is in a shop awaiting repairs. Grimwood said, "The truck has always been there with us, and it is very much a part of our band. It's a miracle that it is still running and hopefully, it will be again very soon."

The name of the truck is Robert (after the famous actor - Redford - it's a red Ford) and is just another example of how creative and entertaining these two individuals are.
Nationally-known economist points out weaknesses of 'Clintonomics'

by Kevin L. Koe

Dr. Paul Craig Roberts, chairman of the Institute for Political Economy and a senior research fellow in the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, spoke last Thursday night at Harding's American Heritage Auditorium as part of the school's American Studies Institute Distinguished Lecture Series.

Roberts’ topic was “Clintonomics,” a subject he claimed would be easy to cover since “nobody knows what it is.” He began his presentation by comparing President Bill Clinton with Candidate Bill Clinton. “The candidate claimed to be on the side of the ‘great American middle class’ because he was, after all, the only candidate from a middle class background,” Roberts said. “He likewise promised to reduce middle class tax burdens and to clear out all the lawyers and lobbyists in much the same manner as Jesus cleaned the money-changers from the temple.”

“President Clinton, on the other hand, proposes to tax just about everything imaginable — energy, consumption and the list goes on,” Roberts continued. “He also has named several lawyers and lobbyists to key positions in the administration.”

Roberts said there were two explanations for Clinton’s seemingly sudden turnabout regarding tax revenue increases.

The first, he said, might be that Clinton is constrained by the ideologies of the Democratic party, “in that it views the public sector as the area where all work is done and the private sector as the area where all harm is done to the economy.”

In this situation, Roberts claimed, Clinton does not have the moral high ground he claimed to be on the side of the ‘great American middle class’ because he was, after all, the only candidate from a middle class background. Roberts said, “He likewise promised to reduce middle class tax burdens and to clear out all the lawyers and lobbyists in much the same manner as Jesus cleaned the money-changers from the temple.”

Roberts explained that the economy has to grow faster than the government’s budget to reduce the deficit. “We must grow out from under our debt,” he said. “Funding of government programs must come as a result of success in the private sector.”

Roberts referred to an employment report released recently by the Department of Labor and Statistics, which revealed that the government currently employs more people than the manufacturing industry, 18.7 million to 18.1 million, respectively. “Which is inhibiting the growth of the gross national product,” he asked. “Government. Then how can they say we need more government?”

Roberts observed that the 20th century is unique in that people have placed their confidence in government. “At no other time has government been depended on so much,” he said. “In many ways today we are subjects rather than citizens.”

“We actually employ more people to produce red tape in tax-paid jobs than we do to produce everything else,” he said. “It’s quite an achievement, albeit not one to be proud of.”

Roberts said there are two reasons to be optimistic about the economic future of the U.S. First, he claimed there is no alternative to former President Ronald Reagan’s economic policy. Reagan’s use of “voodoo economics,” he said, created 18 million new jobs while collapsing the rates of inflation and interest.

Second, he said the world is changing, moving away from systems of central developmental planning and acknowledging that bigger government is not the way to economic success.

Roberts said it is just a matter of time until the American general public, too, realizes that the public sector cannot heal its economic ills.

Roberts, a former editor and columnist for the “Wall Street Journal” and current columnist for “Business Week” and the “Washington Times,” arranged his lecture around his involvement as a member of Harding’s American Studies Institute National Advisory Board, which met earlier Thursday.

THE THIS IS THE WAY IT IS. Dr. Paul Craig Roberts, a noted columnist and economist, explains what the nation can expect from President Bill Clinton in the upcoming months. Roberts is also a member of Harding’s American Studies Institute National Advisory board.

(Photograph by David Hickman)
former NBA player talks about glory days

by Kevin L. Kae


"You live long enough, you will become, 'Who's That?'" joked Sidney Moncrief, who led the University of Arkansas basketball team three conference titles and earned All-Star status five times as a Milwaukee Buck in the National Basketball Association. Moncrief kicked off the American Studies Institute Distinguished Lecture Series for the spring semester in the Administration Auditorium last Tuesday night.

Moncrief, who grew up in Little Rock, spoke about his past, from his junior high days to his professional experience, for those less familiar with his achievements as a basketball player.

"I always knew I wanted to be a Razorback," Moncrief said. "You see, I had this complex about travelling around. I'd meet people who'd make statements like, 'You're from Arkansas? But you have shoes on,' or 'You're from Arkansas? You guys can't play basketball.'"

"I had a certain pride about where I was from," Moncrief continued, "and I always wanted to prove that being from Arkansas wasn't a handicap."

Moncrief began his basketball crusade in junior high school after finally deciding that football wasn't his ambition. As he grew taller and skinnier, Moncrief viewed basketball as the safer way to go so he could practice it and play it by himself. "I wasn't very good back then," he admitted. "In fact, of the 13 or 14 players on the team, I was probably the worst."

"At first I missed the sport, though, long enough to play under Coach Oliver Elders at Little Rock's Hall High School. According to Moncrief, Elders had a profound impact on the way he approached the game. Among other lessons, the coach taught Moncrief how to respect his elders, how to work hard as a team and to develop a good self-image."

"Coach Elders was the first person to criticize my game," Moncrief said. "After a game in which I felt I played particularly well, Coach Elders brought me back down to earth by showing me a film of the game and by pointing out my weaknesses. After that, I was motivated even more to improve."

After high school Moncrief signed with the University of Arkansas, coached by Eddie Sutton. "Coach Sutton helped me develop my instincts for teamwork, for being on time and for excelling in the classroom as well as excelling on the court," Moncrief said. "He helped me academically to the same extent as he helped athletics."

In 1979 Moncrief entered the NBA draft among such notables as Earvin "Magic" Johnson and Larry Bird. He was eventually drafted by the Milwaukee Bucks, the team he played for until his retirement from the game in 1989.

"I quickly discovered that a high level game in the NBA made a high level game in college look like junior high stuff," he said. "The intensity level, although it doesn't look like much effort when you watch it on television, is also much greater in and out of the game."

Moncrief also claimed that the high rate of payment in the NBA is justifiable because the market dictates players' contracts. He admitted, however, that the high salaries may harm the league in the long run.

"Within the next five to 10 years there may be a serious problem with NBA teams because of high salaries, flat revenues, soft advertising dollars and reduced television contracts," he said. "A lot of the contracts are loaded to the back in five-to-16-year agreements. With two or three of your players making $6.7 million, the long-term contracts may limit the franchises in future drafts or trades due to the salary cap."

Moncrief endured retirement for one year before returning to the game as an Atlanta Hawk. "I got to thinking, 'Well, maybe I want to play again,'" he said. "I didn't want to end up wondering 'what if... when I was 40.'"

Moncrief fulfilled a one-year contract as a Hawk, choosing rather to concentrate on running his car dealerships in Little Rock and Phoenix. Based in Phoenix, Moncrief regularly flies between the two locations to keep an eye on things. "Take everyday complaints personally," he said. "My goal as a business is to have a zero complaint ratio among customers."

Moncrief said the change from basketball to business was a difficult transition for him. "At first I missed the travel, income and excitement of the NBA; but after returning for that extra year, I was able to get the game out of my system," he said. "Now it's a question."

Moncrief said he chose to concentrate on the car industry because it was competitive and fairly lucrative. "I wanted to maintain my standard of living," he admitted. "I was lucky to have people telling me that the NBA would end one day. When you're playing, believe me, you don't think it's going to end. You're 30 years old with people telling you that you're over-the-hill and you go, 'Wow, I've got five more years left.' Next thing you know, you're 31 years old and unemployed."

Moncrief, who recently has been contacted by the Dallas Mavericks about a head coaching position, said he wouldn't outlaw returning to the NBA, but he hasn't received a job offer yet.

Moncrief went on to name Julius Irving, Earvin Johnson, Michael Jordan, Bill Laimbeer and Walt Frazier as his consummate professionals in the league, but he emphasized that he didn't have a favorite player. He said, "I'm jealous of them all."
TV19 kicks off spring programming with new anchors

by Kerrl Hartman
Bison staff writer

"5-4-3-2-1," calls the floor manager, calm composure quickly replaces the friendly joking of the four new faces on TV19 News. News anchors Beth Foster and Marlin Williams welcome viewers each evening at 6:35. Fred Young with sports and Stacy Hefley with weather sit on either side of the news anchors.

In the two weeks she has been a news anchor, Foster said she learned several things, such as "how to get rid of my hick accent."

As an anchor, there are several things to know and learn. According to Foster these included being professional, becoming organized, presenting yourself on camera and learning the inner workings of a television station.

Although a sophomore, Foster plans to graduate in May of 1994 and then do an internship. Her post-graduate plans include working in a local TV station or producing.

Williams, a Radio/TV major from Memphis, Tenn., finds a challenge for him, too, is overcoming his southern drawl. Due to his job as a media tour guide at Graceland, Williams said he has had experience talking to hundreds of strangers and is very comfortable as a news anchor. Eventually, he would like to anchor news professionally.

Williams said that because they're all friends, the four anchors work well together as a team, so general conversation during the newscast comes naturally.

This semester's sports anchor has spent most of his time working behind the camera. Young, a radio/TV major with emphasis in teleproduction, is sports remote director for TV19. He takes a team to cover sporting events and edits the program there during the game. He said on remotes he takes his level of professionalism seriously and expects professionalism from his crew.

Young likes anchoring for sports because "with sports (you) can cut loose...kick back and have a good time."

For now, he said, a position in front of the camera, where all of White County could watch, leaves room for some apprehension. Though he would like to go into photojournalism or corporate video, Young said the anchor job will improve his on-camera skills if he does go into reporting after graduation.

Hefley doesn't encounter any on-camera apprehension. "I'm not camera shy," said Hefley, "and I don't mind being in front of the camera." In addition to her anchor position, Hefley acts as news producer. News producers make sure scripts get to the anchors and plan the crew so each newscast is fresh. According to James, each news cast involves about 10 people behind the cameras, in programming and in master control. Each night of the week has a different crew so each newscast is fresh.

Anchor positions are available every semester and open to all Harding students. These four were chosen out of about 30 auditioners, according to James. Positions. He said they look at performance, voice and appearance when awarding the scholarship positions.

"I think anybody should try it. It gives you experience working with people, and you gain confidence in yourself," said Hefley.

More work probably goes on before the newscast than during, according to James. Each newscast involves about 10 people behind the cameras, in programming and in master control. Each night of the week has a different crew so each newscast is fresh.

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According to Dan Hodges, White County Video general manager, there are "well over 6000 subscribers" to the cable system. Because channel 19 is part of that package, TV19 News has that potential viewership.

Future goals for TV19 News include purchasing more technical equipment and producing a more professional newscast each evening, said James. "The main goal is to enable people to work with little or no additional training after graduation."
Fly senior art exhibit concentrates on 'ordinary things'

by Jenny Tyree
Bison staff writer

Jennifer Fly labels some of her artworks as “happy accidents.” This could also describe how she came to be an art major.

In her first year and a half at Harding, Fly changed her major five times. She could find nothing that really satisfied her — from international relations to elementary education.

Fly finally took the advice of her father and chose something she liked. “Art was the only thing left,” she said.

Art had always come naturally to her, and for that reason Fly concentrated on other art forms in high school. Her decision to become an art major was enthusiastically supported by her father, a former Harding drum major; her mother, an interior designer and her brother, an active member of Harding’s theater projects.

Although her chosen major was a natural, Fly said that she really struggled with one of her new favorite mediums — watercolor. She also likes to work with graphite. These two media are seen in much of her work, including the drawing of her father’s trombone and the watercolor sunset from her backyard.

There are stories behind much of Fly’s artwork. For instance, her “Ode to Van Gogh” represents her attempt at Monet’s impressionistic style. The “Fly Fishing” wire sculpture started out as a roller coaster; the “M & M’s” were drawn while she was ill and the “Miner Forty-Niner” and “Shay Locomotive” were for one of her social science classes.

Fly likes to paint her surroundings, like the “California Flower Fields” and the “Water Pump” which is in Texas. The unusual also attracts her. “Vote Reagan-Bush ’84” is on the side of a barn near her home.

Some of Fly’s artwork was created as a gift. “Steven and Me Christmas ’91” is a portrait of Fly and her fiancé, Steven Nuit, and was painted for his mother.

Not all of her art is drawing and painting.

She also took a pottery class which one of her teachers called, “the only class at Harding you get to ‘smoke pot’.” Here Fly learned a technique and created her “Blowfish.” She also used photography in her photogram, “The Dinner Table.”

Some of my stuff is realistic,” said Fly; “some of it is ‘let’s see what happens.’”

Fly described herself as “just an ordinary person, most comfortable in jeans and a T-shirt. Give me my sunset and I’m fine.”

This is also how she likes to work. Everyday things for everyday people.

Today is the last day to see Fly’s work in the Stevens Art Gallery.

National Advisory Board for American Studies Institute meets to discuss variety of programs

by Tim Stanley
Bison staff writer

The National Advisory Board for the American Studies Institute gathered last Thursday in what was their first session of the new year. Members reviewed the Institute’s ventures from last year and discussed possible future speakers for the lecture series.

Members were briefed on some of the Institute’s recent programs such as the Summer Economic Institute for Teachers. Harding hosted one session of the Economic Institute last summer and hopes to offer two sessions the upcoming summer. Also reviewed were the Institute’s seminars for business leaders and graduates of the Walton program. Advisers discussed the Stephen’s Scholar Program, which is offered to students from the Arkansas delta region.

Several names were suggested for future lecture series speakers, including such prominent as Barbara Bush and Elizabeth Dale. President David Burks asserted, however, that all names mentioned were only suggestions and nothing definite on the subject would be decided until July.

In the past, the American Studies Institute and its advisory board have organized numerous supplemental programs, contributing to the advancement of the university. They have helped fashion a well-rounded base for student growth, providing opportunities beyond the social and academic. Most students know very little about the board and its functions, however, for despite its integral role, the board has maintained somewhat of a low profile.

The organization consists of 20 members, and includes high-ranking and enterprising individuals from around the country. Dr. Paul Craig Roberts, a former editor and columnist of the Wall Street Journal, and Victor Kiam, president of Remington Products Inc. and owner of the New England Patriots, were two of the members on campus Thursday. Dr. Roberts spoke later that evening as part of the lecture series.

The group serves in an advisory capacity to Harding’s American Studies Institute, providing input and making suggestions concerning the Institute’s many endeavors. “Each member serves as a volunteer. Their advice is invaluable and it enables us to have the strongest and most effective program possible,” said President Burks, who also serves on the board. The group has been meeting only once a year, but Dr. Burks said that efforts are being made to assemble at least twice annually.

Over the years, Harding’s American Studies program has received several merits and honors. The Institute was recognized as the outstanding campus program in America in 1980 and again in 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991. The program has also received numerous awards of excellence from the Freedom Foundation of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Bob Redy, the associate executive director, said, “Eventually we want to have national impact and conduct programs all over the country.”

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Friday, Feb. 12 7 p.m.
Saturday, Feb. 13 7 & 9:30 p.m.
Lady Bisons lose in two overtimes to OBU, maintain fifth place conference ranking

by Kenneth Hightower
Bison guest writer

With 1.5 seconds left on the clock, Ouachita Baptist's Marcia Dunn sank the first of two free throws Monday night to outlast the surging Lady Bisons in two overtimes, 79-78.

The Lady Bisons, not playing well, found themselves trailing the majority of the first half. With 2:41 left on the clock, Reaper hit a short jumper to cap a 9-2 run to even the score at 24. The Lady Bisons went to the locker room at the half trailing 31-28.

The Lady Bisons played both overtimes without their powers in the paint, Kymen Hudson and Nancee Wilson. Hudson fouled out late in regulation but scored 20 points. Wilson, who also fouled out late in regulation, did not have a good shooting night, going 0-6 from the floor, scoring only 3 points.

In the second overtime, the game went back and forth, every shot keeping the fans in the Sturgis Center on the edge of their seats. With 58 seconds left, Harding's Sissy Reaper hit a 10-footer to tie the score at 78. After a time out, OBU drove the ball down the court only to commit a turnover. Following another time out, the Lady Bisons had a chance to take the lead. After working the ball around, Jama Holman missed a three-pointer, and the Lady Tigers grabbed the rebound.

With 12 seconds left on the clock, Dunn received the inbound pass and drove down the court looking for a possible outlet. As the clock ticked down, she found no one, so she drove the baseline and drew a foul.

"We did not play well in the first half and got too far behind," Lady Bison Coach Greg Harnden said. "We had to fight back the entire game. We had a good shot to win late in the second overtime."

Hudson led all scorers with 20 points, while Holman added 16 and Denise Murphy dropped in 10. This loss drops the Lady Bisons to 18-8 overall and 6-7 in the Arkansas Intercollegiate Conference, keeping them in fifth place with one-half game lead over Ouachita.

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**Tennis teams post wins in opening matches**

**by Ben Patterson**

The men's tennis team posted an impressive victory in its first match of the year. Harding defeated an NCAA team, University of Missouri, 8-1.

"We're tough," said team member Ignacio Ruiz. "We are a very good team." Assistant coach Raymond Kelly added that the kids played well. "It was a nice accomplishment," he said.

The team has high expectations for the rest of the year. "We think we'll have one of the best teams we have ever had," said Kelly. "We are much improved. The men should win the championship in our conference."

Ruiz also feels the addition of three new players this semester will only help the team. Diego Perez, Leoncio Dominguez and Eduardo Galas "are very good players," Ruiz said.

This team consists of a lot of sophomores and freshmen, so they should be around for a while. "We are a very young team, but we are very skilled," said Kelly.

The team has high expectations for the rest of the year. "We think we 'll have one of the best teams we have ever had," said Kelly. "We are much improved. The men should win the championship in our conference."

The women's tennis team evened its record to 1-1 by defeating Southern Mississippi, 5-4. It was the first time ever that the team has beaten a Division I school. "It was really exciting," said team member Lety Díaz. Another team member, Alicia Rojas, noted that the win "felt great."

The team expects to do very well this season. Assistant coach Raymond Kelly expects the women, as he does the men, to capture the conference title. "We know that we can win a lot," said Rojas. "We can be good for Harding tennis because we are a very good team."

Another attribute of the team is its relationship. "The team is very close," said Rojas. She also added that she is very proud and happy for teammates/friends when they win.

Díaz feels the team is continuing to improve. "I think we are getting a lot better," she said. "I think we'll make Nationals if we keep playing the way we are."

The women next battle the University of the Ozarks at home on February 22.
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