

THE MICHIGAN REVIEW

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Lobbying Group Under Fire

BY JAMES A. ROBERTS, II

WITH THE RECENT VOTE to continue funding of the Ann Arbor Tenants' Union (AATU), budget appropriations have become a rather heated topic in the Michigan Student Assembly (MSA). Yet AATU funding is not the only monetary issue that sparks disagreement among assembly members.

Because of its membership in the Michigan Collegiate Coalition (MCC), MSA indirectly sends approximately \$1250 annually to the United States Student Association (USSA). Founded in 1947, USSA is a national college student organization "dedicated to the principles of expanding access to higher education for all persons." It does so by lobbying Congress — through grassroots efforts, letter-writing campaigns, and congressional testimony — for in-

creases in financial aid, grants, and university funding. According to its vice-president, Stephanie Arellano, USSA is "the nation's oldest and largest student organization, ... the only recognized voice" of college students on Capitol Hill. By "empowering" students across the United States through its lobbying efforts, USSA, as Arellano articulates, is an organization that is successful in its goal of assisting all college students with campus issues.

Despite its seemingly benevolent purpose, USSA is the center of controversy not only at the University of Michigan, but at colleges and universities throughout the United States. One reason for this is the organization's underlying philosophy. As Robb Jennings, investigative reporter for Accuracy in Academia's monthly newsletter, *Campus Report*, states, USSA takes "a radical approach to student funding" to

push its belief that "education is a fundamental right." In its own 1992-93 Policy Platform, under the heading of "Economic Justice," USSA does indeed support "the belief that education is a right, not a privilege, for all people." Jennings points out that, until recently, USSA opposed a national service scholarship system; in Jennings' words, "USSA believes that a Pell Grant is an entitlement." Jennings thinks this socialist philosophy is ultimately detrimental to the organization, leaving it out of touch with students.

Although its stated purpose concerns the direct needs of college students, USSA involves itself in much more than simple lobbying for higher education. Craig Greenberg, president of MSA and an opponent of USSA funding, states that USSA's "policy platform includes many items that have no

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Romney Speaks at U-M

BY NATE JAMISON

"I MAKE SOME REPUBLICANS nervous because I speak my mind," said Ronna Romney, Republican Senatorial candidate, describing her initial foray into politics. Romney spoke informally to a crowd of about 25 people in the Fishbowl on Thursday, November 11.

The meeting was planned by Students for Ronna Romney (SFRR), a group founded just a few days earlier, according to the group's president, LSA Senior Julie Rosenbaum. SFRR began with six members, but is increasing in size as it becomes more active.

Romney addressed issues and her reasons for joining the race for U.S. Senator from Michigan. "The first thing we've got to do is put our financial house in order," Romney said. She favors a balanced budget amendment and a line-item veto to reduce the federal deficit, claiming that "about \$166 billion of the federal budget is waste."

Romney favors term limits for politicians, who are out of touch with citizens and serving themselves. "I know these people and they're scary," she asserted. "It's time to send them home and replace them with real people."

Romney's experience as a presidential commission chair and talk show host, she claimed, qualify her for public office. "I'm not one of those people who have wanted to be President their whole lives," she noted. "I have a job. I'm not getting into this for the money or the perks; I'm getting into this because I see that something needs to be done."

To students attending, Romney said, "I'm glad you all came and I hope you will become involved. This will be a young, vibrant campaign." MR

Students Plan U-M TV Channel

BY RACHEL CARDONE

ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, two enterprising students held a mass meeting for anyone interested in forming a campus TV station. Approximately 50 people attended, and they were pleasantly surprised. The idea of a University of Michigan television station originated with Dan Schwab, a transfer sophomore from Franklin Marshall College, and Scott Doyne, a freshman from Cincinnati.

Schwab was involved in a similar station at Franklin Marshall. "It was phenomenal there," he said. "A TV station is a needed asset to life here. It can make a major impact on life. TV is a powerful medium, and it is also the most fun way of transmitting ideas and creativity."

The notion of a TV station is not that far-fetched. Using the same facili-

ties and transmitter as Ann Arbor's community access station on Ann Street, the station will eliminate start-up costs. Additionally, the local station will provide workshops to teach students how to use the specific equipment for running and taping programs. Schwab and Doyne plan to schedule the workshops sometime between Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The student-produced shows will run during the second semester. Although any kind of show is possible, the easiest to make are sports and entertainment with news and interviews. Depending on what future staff members want, a game show or a talk show could be done. Even soap operas could be produced, provided sufficient student interest exists.

Judging by the sign-up sheet that went around during the meeting, there is much interest in directing, produc-

ing, and acting for the station. Schwab stressed in his presentation that there will be no cuts; every student who wishes to participate will be able to, and call-backs will be based on continuing interest. If there is overwhelming interest in a particular job, rotation will insure that every interested person gets a chance to try it.

Schwab and Doyle hope to provide students with four different shows for the next semester, each airing once a week. They view this year as a test, and hope that in the future the station will be able to expand and become a vital part of the U-M community. Based on the success of the station in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, U-M's station will be as successful, if not more. "This is the University of Michigan," Schwab said. "We are much bigger and better than Franklin Marshall." Doyle agreed. "It will be a lot of fun," he said. MR

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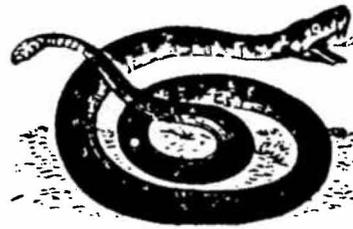
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Researchers at Duke University have discovered the location of a gene which seems to have an affect on Alzheimer's disease. Now, if they could only remember where they put it.

A study conducted by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute found that students are among the top donors of blood in the country. That is not so surprising, considering the fact that we are sucked dry every tuition bill.

From the mouth of Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen: "I believe that cutting the income tax, putting money into consumers' pockets where they can buy products and, frankly, raise their standard of living (is appropriate.)" Perhaps he could relay this information to his boss.

A recent headline in the Detroit News was "Engler Will Swap Turkey for Reform" Nuff said.

Alan E. Gurkin, president of Antioch

College, defended the sexual consent policy in the Nov. 14 Detroit News. He claimed that "The underlying philosophy asserts only one moral value: Each person has the right to have healthy human relationships and to define for himself or herself what that means." Presumably that includes Marquis de Sade and Jeffrey Dahmer.

Mary Jo Buttafuoco describes her husband as "a productive member of society." Adultery and statutory rape ought to qualify him for Father of the Year.

From a recent Mike Royko column come a pair of limericks about John and Lorena Bobbitt, the Virginia couple vaulted to national attention when Lorena cut off John's you-know-what:

*John Bobbitt was never a loner
In fact, he was known as a roamer
His wife seized his prize
And cut him to size
Now he's his own organ donor.*

*John Bobbitt's detractors will scoff
For it seems the judgment's been soft
He's been retrofitted
And now he's acquitted
That's the last time he ever gets off.*

According to Zsa Zsa Gabor, Ivana Trump "dresses much too flashy. I also think her hair is ridiculous, and her behavior with Donald was very stupid. All she cares about is money, money, money." Zsa Zsa does speak from experience.

It was recently reported that Michael Jackson was forced to cancel his tour because he has become addicted to pain-killers. Between being a pedophile, extremely flammable, and now a caucasian, this is unfortunately the least of his problems.

The Sunday Detroit News and Free Press reported that River Phoenix died from a combination of cocaine, heroin, Valium, and marijuana, thus providing a prime example of clean living.



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THE MICHIGAN REVIEW

The Campus Affairs Journal of the University of Michigan

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□ I FEEL YOUR PAIN

Thanks For Headlines That Fit Perfectly

BY JAY D. MCNEILL

SINCE THANKSGIVING IS just around the corner, I thought that I would take the time to give thanks for all the things that have made life a little more bearable ...

Thanks for Ronald Reagan, who secured the idea of freedom with his Cold War victory.

Thanks for Winston Churchill, who made the Cold War possible.

Thanks for the World War II generation.

Thanks for Michigan Stadium and its 102,501 seats.

Thanks for Michigan fans who know why there is one extra seat.

Thanks for Barry Sanders, who is in the prime of his career and who hasn't torn his knee up on the Metrodome's artificial turf.

Thanks for natural grass.

Thanks for moms.

Thanks Coleman Young's retirement.

Thanks for the first and last day of class.

Thanks for Opening Day.

Thanks for George Bush's love of country.

Thanks for women who wear aviator sunglasses.

Thanks for George Revelli's annual conducting of "God Bless America" on Homecoming.

Thanks for U-M students who know the words to "The Yellow and Blue."

Thanks for Louie Elbel.

Thanks for P.J. O'Rourke-Republicanism.

Thanks for the maintenance staff at the Michigan League for their thoroughness.

Thanks for the 1980 United State's hockey team.

Thanks for 1980.

Thanks for Texas congressman Dick Arney, who calls the Democratic Party "The Democrat Party."

Thanks for people who resist narcissism.

Thanks for George Washington who resisted the throne.

Thanks for being on time.

Thanks for the Olde English "D."

Thanks for Milt Wilcox's 8 2/3 perfect innings against the Chicago White Sox.

Thanks for Lynn Jones, Sid Monge, Jerry Udjur, Nelson Simmons, Dwight Lowry, Billy Bean, Mike Laga, and dozens of other obscure Tigers.

Thanks for perfect hair days.

Thanks for drivers who don't waste

Jay D. McNeill is a senior in business administration and executive editor of the Review.

time.

Thanks for Ashley's.
Thanks for Augusta National, the greatest golf course in the world.
Thanks for the Wall Street Journal's editorial page.



Thanks for Shakey Jake.

Thanks for that cutie-pie babe on the Weather Channel.

Thanks for James Madison, the unsung Founding Father.

Thanks for Bob Ufer.

Thanks for the Meeechigan Marching Band pouring out of the tunnel.

Thanks for the ending in "1492."

Thanks for "Somewhere in Time."

Thanks for long drives on the Interstate.

Thanks for alcohol-induced conversations.

Thanks for the economics department at the University of Chicago.

Thanks for strict constructionists.

Thanks for U-M v. ND.

Agree? Disagree?

Let us know!

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or

via MTS to "The Michigan Review"

Thanks for MSU v. CMU.

Thanks for prepositions that don't dangle and infinitives that aren't split.
Thanks for Reggie Jackson's third home run in game six of the 1977 World Series.

Thanks for *Review* founder James Frego.
Thanks for people who don't talk during the national anthem.
Thanks for legs.
Thanks for a letter in the mailbox.
Thanks for Montgomery Burns, America's greatest capitalist.
Thanks for a smile from someone you've never met.
Thanks for calling.
Thanks for Christmas Eve, the best night of the year.
Thanks for a tee shot right down the middle on a Par 5.
Thanks for former Meeechigan quarterback Steve Smith, perhaps the cockiest player ever to wear the maize and blue.
Thanks for freedom.
Thanks for the NRA, a defender of freedom.
Thanks for walking past someone famous.
Thanks for Desmond Howard's 95-yard kickoff return against

Michigan State in 1990, a play overshadowed by "The Catch."

Thanks for Phil Hartman's marginal characters on Saturday Night Live.
Thanks for Nat King Cole's solo rendition of "Unforgettable."

Thanks for waiters and waitresses who actually deserve a tip.

Thanks for Alec Baldwin's speech in both "Malice" and "Glengarry Glenross."
Thanks for winners.

Thanks for coaches like Bob Knight, Mike Keenan, and Mike Ditka, who won't accept losers or losing.

Thanks for old friends.

Thanks for time changes.

Thanks for the New York City skyline, a testament to the power of man.

Thanks for the disposition of dogs.

Thanks for late afternoon naps.

Thanks for autumn in Michigan.

Thanks for hearing a song long since forgotten.

Thanks for coming up with great ideas while trying to fall asleep.

Thanks for hope.

Thanks for saying "hi" first.

Thanks for students who ruin the grading curve for everyone else.

Thanks for political science professor Daniela Gobetti, the best professor at this univeristy.

Thanks for New Hampshire's license plates.

Thanks for America's most objective journalist, C-Span's Brian Lamb.

Thanks for Ted Koppel's refusal to let a question go unanswered.

Thanks for food.

Thanks for Barry Goldwater, who was the lone dissenting vote in the Senate on the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Thanks for money, which distinguishes the productive from the unproductive.

Thanks. MR

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□ FROM SUITE ONE

Dorm Food Services Flawed

STUDENTS LIVING IN THE RESIDENCE HALL at the University of Michigan pay an average of around \$4400 for eight months' room and board. Approximately \$1800 of this \$4400 goes to cover a student's meal plan.

The \$1800 provides several options. The standard meal plan allows students to choose to eat any 13 out of the 18 meals available during the week. Another option, known as the "Weekday 9" plan, allows students to eat any nine of the fifteen meals served from Monday through Friday. Those students who choose this plan receive \$180 per semester on their Entrée Plus accounts. These students, however, lose almost \$100 per term as a result of each meal being based on a higher price.

New this year, the "One-a-Day Plan" allows students to eat one meal per day and receive \$300 per semester on Entrée Plus. This option will cost students \$115 per term. Students also have the option of eating no meals in the residence hall cafeterias by choosing the "Zero Meals" plan. This gives the student \$590 on Entrée Plus per term, but \$310 seemingly disappears each term. These options are nothing but thievery by the University.

There are 14 weeks in each academic term. Therefore, the student's \$900 buys 182 meals at an average cost of \$4.95. All those who have eaten in the dorm cafeterias can attest to the fact that the meals are not worth \$4.95.

One might be able to eat \$4.95 worth of dorm food occasionally, but not on a regular basis. Most people do not eat that much food and often only eat one or two dollars' worth.

The reasons that the dorm meals cost so much also needs to be addressed. The cafeterias are currently all-you-can-eat. Everyone paying the same no matter how much they eat is a socialist system and predictably does not work well. The dorm cafeterias stay in business only because the University protects them from outside competition and forces first year students to frequent the cafeterias or waste their board fee.

The cafeterias are over-staffed and need to be reformed. Students could, in fact, serve themselves all of the food. If the University does not wish to get rid of most of the work-study positions that staff the cafeterias, they should simply be transferred to the kitchen. That way, more attention will be spent on the food, resulting in a higher quality of preparation. Subsequently, the better food will draw students back to dorm food, away from Subway, and more money will go to the university.

Finally, if students miss one of the meals rationed to them by their plan of choice, they lose it. Their only option is a meal credit — a whopping \$2.90 — at snack bars located in four of the residence halls. In typical U-M fashion, this is only available during certain hours (before 9:00 pm, for instance) and only certain meals are allowed to be made up. If students are prevented from eating dinner before 9:00, they lose credit for that meal.

First-year students often have no choice but to live in dorms and many students choose dorms over the high-priced Ann Arbor housing market. These students cannot refuse to pay the \$1800 board fee and the meal options are not really options.

The only fair solution is to place students' board on Entrée Plus in combination with reform of the cafeterias. Students should go through cashiers and be charged for what they personally are eating just like in a commercial cafeteria. **MR**

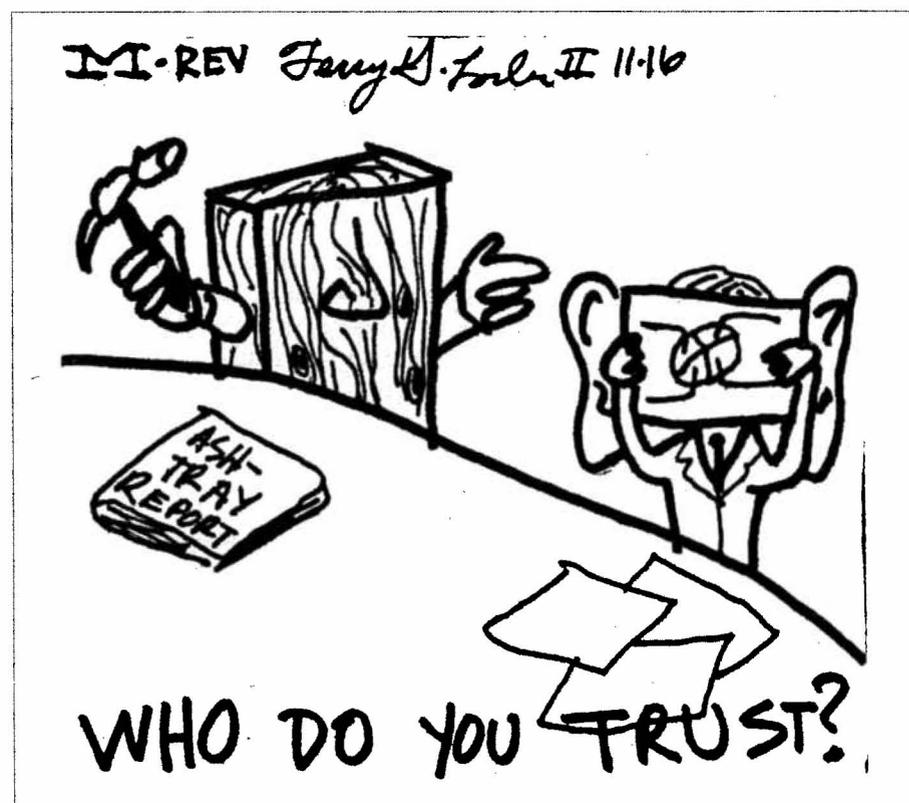
□ COMMENTARY

University Alcohol Policy: Just Say No

BY EDDIE ARNER

IN ORDER TO RECEIVE federal education funds, the University of Michigan is required by federal law to have an alcohol and drug policy. On November 2, the

administration released the seventh draft of this policy, and the results are predictable. The policy resembles the Statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities, which it includes as an appendix. This policy is overly broad and reeks of social engineering, bloated



bureaucracy, and jurisdictional conflicts.

"Through the mechanisms discussed in this policy, the Division of Student Affairs endeavors to develop, affirm, maintain, and modify community-wide, behavioral norms." **This statement sums up the overriding social engineering theory behind the policy.** This grandiose norm-setting will be accomplished both by mechanisms which are already in existence as well as similar, redundant ones yet to be developed.

Redundancy is actually encouraged by the policy, which states, "It is the University's goal that all units of the University develop a policy similar to the University of Michigan Student Policy on Alcohol and other Drugs." The manner in which each school or unit of the University carries out such a policy may vary. Student organizations are also encouraged to develop similar policies and practices. The potential for multiple prosecutions under so many varying rules is frightening, and the bureaucracy necessary to accomplish the policy's goals is mind-boggling.

Accompanying the love of bureaucracy in the policy is a desire to expand the University's jurisdiction far beyond its property. The policy covers offenses occurring on U-M property, at U-M sponsored events, at official U-M functions on or off campus, and within a 30 mile radius of the center of the Diag. The radius, originally 50 miles, included a good chunk of Essex County, Ontario, and was therefore reduced. Despite this change, a 30 mile radius of jurisdiction is still a ridiculous overreach by the University. Further, under the policy, any conviction for a drug offense anywhere on earth could

result in disciplinary action by the University.

There is one particularly foolish paragraph hyping this policy which states that, "Federal, state and local laws and other mandates require policies and procedures that stipulate sanctions for violations of standards for misuse of alcohol and other drugs. However, the University's efforts go beyond rules and sanctions to develop healthy community-wide norms to prevent problems for occurring and to provide resources for intervention and assistance." The first sentence is a lie; the policy is only needed to receive federal aid, not simply to exist. The second basically means that the policy will attempt to socially engineer the problem out of existence by changing the norms of the community. Attempts to change college-age students' notions on alcohol and drug use come too late and are unlikely to be successful.

The policy will not only be "providing educational programs for students in academic and non-academic settings." It will be "supporting and encouraging faculty to incorporate alcohol and other drug education into the curriculum, where appropriate." This would be interesting in classes on such notable drug abusing authors as Edgar Allan Poe and Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Currently, the U-M could not function without federal funds, so the University must, by law, author a drug and alcohol policy. However, this draft is not what the U-M needs. The policy should state that abuse problems will be referred to counseling and legal problems will be left to local authorities, who have the capability and are being paid to deal with them. **MR**

□ INTERVIEW

Freshmen Players Speak Out

ON NOVEMBER 1, 1993, Chauncey Hitchcock interviewed Bobby Crawford and Olivier Saint-Jean. Crawford and Saint-Jean are freshmen on the U-M men's basketball team. Crawford was an All-American guard at Eisenhower High School in Houston, Texas. Saint-Jean is from Versailles, France and played French club basketball.

MR: What was your impression of the first practice?

CRAWFORD: It was hard, harder than I thought it would be. Everything moved real quickly. They really didn't take time to explain everything.

MR: How was that practice different from high school?

CRAWFORD: In high school they took more time. You would go over fundamental things, up here they think you should already know these things.

MR: What's your impression of Steve Fisher, as a teacher and a coach?

CRAWFORD: I think he's a good coach. He has patience, which I think is kind of rare for a head coach. He has patience to stop and explain things when you have a question.

SAINT-JEAN: He's a good coach. I don't think you can even compare coaching with what we have in France. Basketball in France is not nearly what it is here. It's interesting. They try their best to make you a better player.

MR: What has been the toughest transition from high school basketball to college basketball?

CRAWFORD: Strength. Everybody is a lot stronger here than they were in high school. I used to be the strongest guy on my team in high school and here I am probably one of the weakest guys on the team.

MR: Bobby, why did you choose to come to Michigan? Did the fact that two fellow Texans [Jimmy King and Ray Jackson] came to the U-M influence your decision?

CRAWFORD: It was probably the second biggest thing that influenced my decision [to sign with U-M]. Academics was the biggest.

MR: How are the freshman treated on the U-M basketball team?

CRAWFORD: We're treated fairly. He [Fisher] doesn't expect us to take leadership roles, like other players on the team. At the same time he also expects us to do things that we already know we should do. We're treated like any other players on the team.

MR: What are your personal goals for the team?

SAINT-JEAN: I just want to contribute the best I can, and play as hard as I can.

MR: What are your favorite classes?

CRAWFORD: I like math. Math comes real easy to me.

SAINT-JEAN: You have to study what you like. I'll be alright. My favorite class? French literature.

MR: What has been some of the things that have made the transition easier?

CRAWFORD: Basically, just the way we have been treated by the coaches and the players. They are not treating me like I'm new, and that has helped.

MR: What teammates have been the most helpful for you in making the adjustment easier?

CRAWFORD: All of them have had a hand in some kind of way. Jimmy and

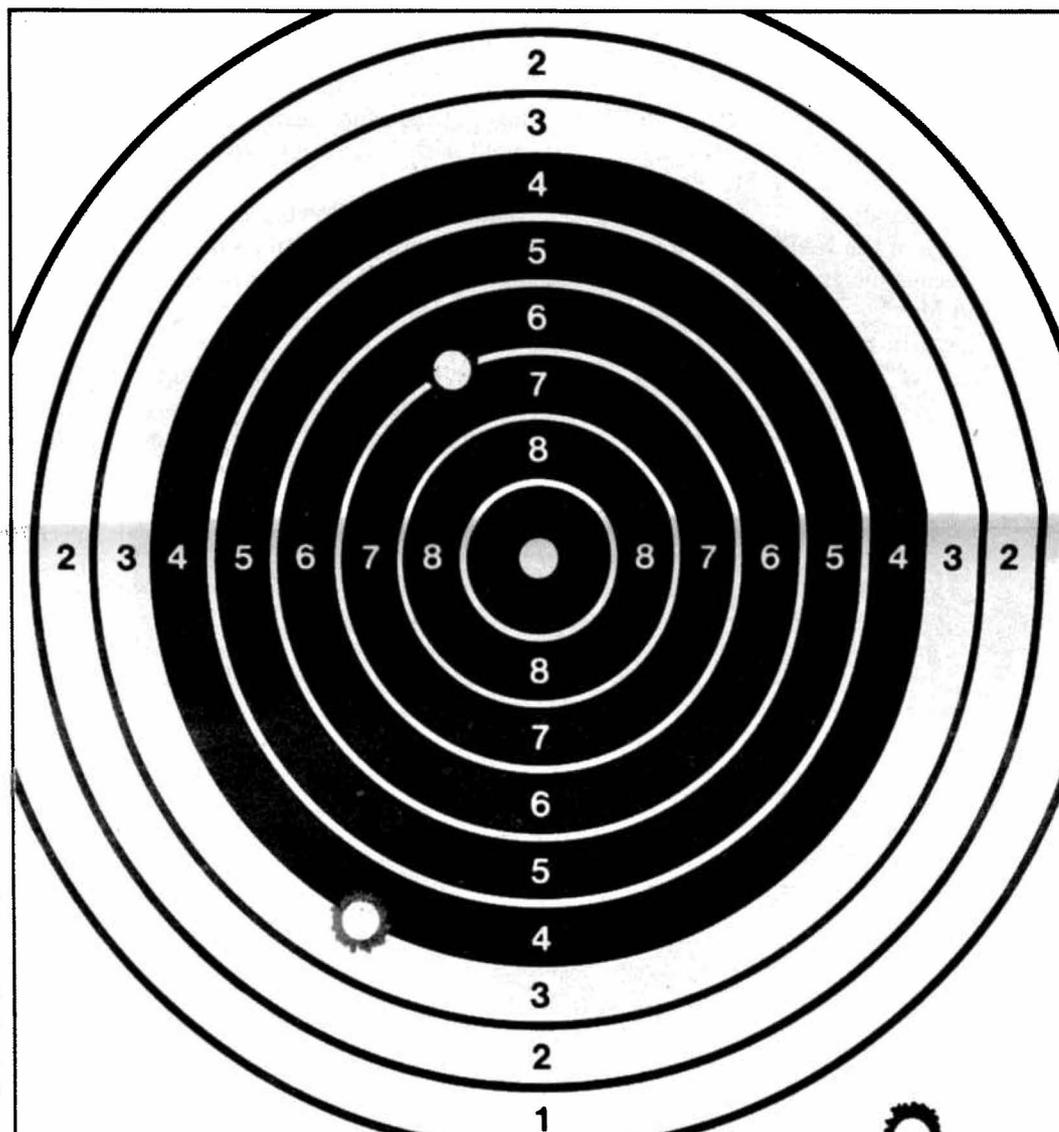
Ray have helped me. They helped me the most before I came and told me what it was like and told me how they ad-

justed. Juwan has helped me with different little things, as far as how to cope with things. Jalen has helped me a lot with just playing against him and with him in scrimmages and stuff. Watching him and playing with him you see things and it makes you better.

MR: What are your feelings about going into the first game with Georgia Tech on November 26?

CRAWFORD: I'm nervous, really nervous. I'm looking forward to it, though. It will be a lot harder than what I'm used to.

SAINT-JEAN: It's going to be a lot of fun and I hope that we're going to do well. We're going to have a tough, tough season, starting with Georgia Tech. It's going to be interesting. I'm happy about it. **MR**



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□ REVIEW FORUM: NAFTA

NAFTA Makes Sense

BY ANDREW BROWN

DURING THE PRESIDENTIAL campaign of 1992, the vertically challenged Texas billionaire, H. Ross Perot railed against the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement, or NAFTA. Perot believes that the passage of the NAFTA would be detrimental to the United States economy, because he predicts that a massive job flight would occur, with large U.S. industries making a grand 'run for the border,' to take advantage of Mexico's comparatively lax environmental standards, and ready supply of inexpensive labor. While Perot has managed to stir up much controversy about NAFTA, in reality, Mr. Perot's views are groundless.

Passage of the NAFTA would encourage economic growth in both the U.S. and Mexico. James Carney and Adam Zagorin noted in the Sep. 27, 1993 issue of *Time* that "The treaty, which would eliminate most trade bar-

Andrew Brown is a freshman in LSA and a staff writer for the Review.

riers between the three countries within 15 years, has overwhelming support among major economic thinkers." In fact, "Of 19 major studies of NAFTA's impact, 18 predict that by expanding America's exports, the agreement will bolster the U.S. economy, raise average incomes and increase overall employment." Added the April 19, 1993 issue of *Fortune*, "For the U.S., that will mean adding roughly \$30 billion a year to Gross Domestic Product once the treaty is fully implemented."

It is widely accepted among economists that heavy taxation hinders growth of the domestic economy. It is only logical to conclude then that international tariffs hinder growth worldwide.

Consider the following example; Nation A can produce, with its limited resources, either 10 tons of cheese or 1 keg of beer. During the same time period, nation B can produce either 10 kegs of beer, or 1 ton of cheese. If significant trade barriers exist, it is unlikely that much international trade will occur. If, however, no trade barriers exist between these two nations, then they

can exchange cheese and beer, with the exception of transportation costs, freely.

Additionally, Nation A will specialize in the production of cheese, which it is more efficient at producing, and Nation B will specialize in the production of beer, which it is more efficient at manufacturing.

Assume that both nations agree that a fair rate of trade would be 4 tons of cheese for 4 kegs of beer. Nation A loses 4 tons of cheese, but gains 4 kegs of beer. This is good for Nation A because it values each keg as equivalent to 10 tons of cheese (remember they

can only produce 1 keg of beer for every 10 tons of cheese.) Therefore, Nation A has lost 4 tons of cheese, but gained 4 kegs of beer, which, from Nation A's perspective, are not worth 4 tons of cheese, which is what they gave up, but 40 tons of cheese, for a net gain (measured in cheese value) of 35 tons of cheese. Similarly, Nation B, which is ten times better at making beer than at making cheese, loses 4 kegs and gains 4 tons of cheese, for a net gain (measured in beer value) of 35 kegs.

The aforementioned situation demonstrates that free trade does not result in the exploitation of the less developed country. Instead, what occurs is specialization of industries and an overall increase in production, resulting in lower prices, job growth, and an ensuing increase in investment.

While it is often stated that those who will be hardest hit by the passage of NAFTA are working class people, they actually are one of the groups that have the most to gain. Inflation is a killer to those with little disposable income, for there are certain necessity items which all must have to survive. With NAFTA's passage one will see that the overall prices of goods will be reduced in comparison to real wages, benefitting all sectors of society, but particularly lower income people.

For NAFTA's congressional supporters, the most powerful argument voiced thus far against the treaty is that it will lead to major industries fleeing the United States and relocating south of the border. Again, as is often found in Congress and on the television news, this argument is much

more hype than substance. Carney and Zagorin clarified the point that U.S. job losses would be minimal, "and that NAFTA will create 200,000 new, skilled positions in the treaty's first two years." There are several reasons for this, including America's higher average

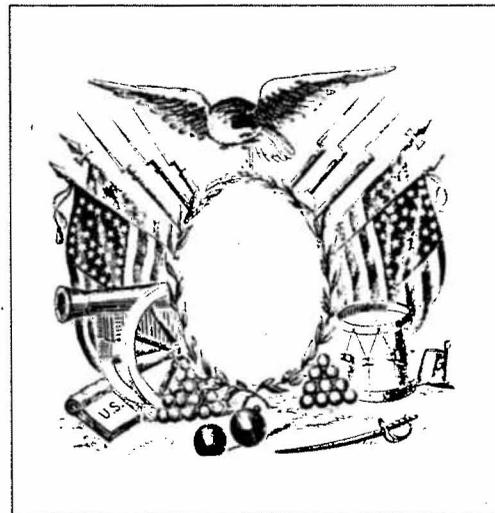
worker productivity, our superior infrastructure, and a legal system that is much more consistent in its verdicts. As Carney and Zagorin also note, "While in the short run NAFTA may cost the U.S. jobs in low-skilled, low-wage industries like garment

manufacturing and citrus production, the agreement will foster a great number of higher paying U.S. jobs in such areas as telecommunications, chemicals and heavy machinery."

Another criticism of the NAFTA that has been raised by several noted Leftists, including Macomb County Congressman and House Majority Whip, David Bonior, is that the comparatively loose environmental regulations in Mexico will encourage despoliation of the North American environment.

While one may take this statement at face value to be true, it is actually ridiculously superficial. The environmental problems that Mexico faces are not a result of inadequate regulation of industry, but rather due to insufficient technology. This type of technology will not develop overnight in an essentially third-world country. If environmental activists are really concerned about horrible ecological abuses in Mexico, then they should favor increased trade which will result in the introduction and implementation of industrial practices that encourage environmental responsibility, namely those that have been pioneered in the U.S.

Criticism of NAFTA is more rhetoric than fact. Basic economic theory tells us that everyone is better off with fewer trade barriers. Passage of the NAFTA would be a significant step toward achieving this goal. **MR**



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□ REVIEW FORUM

NAFTA: Enshrining the Status Quo

BY JIMMY HARNSBURGER

THE NAFTA DEBATE BRINGS to the forefront the fundamental trade issue our politicians must address: how does a nation like ours, with relatively high wages and a high standard of living, keep and attract investment in our manufacturing sector, thus providing jobs for Americans. So far, we have ignored this question, and watched our standard of living drop and our economic opportunities disappear. The North American Free Trade Agreement continues to ignore this issue, and instead attempts to make a short-term profit off of our long-term problems. NAFTA encourages U.S. companies to move south by overturning several Mexican laws that discouraged many U.S. manufacturers in the past from relocating. NAFTA eliminates the Mexican government's power to expropriate foreign companies, a power they had exercised in the past, the most famous case being the nationalizing of U.S. oil companies. NAFTA guarantees that foreign investors can take their profits out of Mexico. With the treaty, funds are allocated to Mexico for infrastructure improvements and environmental cleanup. All of these add up to make Mexico more attractive to U.S. companies who consider relocating their factories from here to there.

Even without the NAFTA incentives, however, U.S. companies will continue to relocate to Mexico, where it is simply more profitable to manufacture goods for sale in the United States. Amazingly, this disturbing trend is used as an argument for NAFTA: manufacturing jobs will relocate anyway, why not make some money by lowering tariffs to our goods. However, the profits from trade with Mexico's tiny economy will not begin to offset the loss of manufacturing jobs and capital investment as U.S. companies continue to use Mexico (as well as many other offshore sites) as the manufacturing base for exports sold in the large U.S. market. NAFTA proponents assert that the Mexican economy will grow and thus be able to buy more American goods if

the treaty passes. This argument quickly falls apart when Mexico's domestic labor situation is examined. Real wages (inflation-adjusted) for Mexican workers have dropped 50% in the past ten years, to an average of \$1.50 to \$2 an hour. This lowering of wages has been engineered by Mexico's one-party government in an effort to attract foreign investment. U.S. companies relocate in Mexico for that very reason, and exert pressure on the Mexican govern-



I just can't handle this free trade stuff

ment to ensure wages stay low. The government suppresses by force any efforts by Mexican unions to strike for higher wages. There is simply no long-term prospect for Mexican growth under NAFTA. Wages will stay low, working standards will stay low, all to make sure that foreign investors stay in Mexico. The money will not be there to buy U.S. products. Moreover, buying "U.S." products does not necessarily translate into more good-paying jobs for Americans. In the past, U.S. companies would manufacture products in the U.S., employing U.S. workers, and sell to the vast domestic market and export abroad. Times have changed though. It has become

far more profitable for U.S. companies to manufacture outside America, selling its goods to Americans, Mexicans, whomever. The American company that wants to produce its goods in the United States today struggles to make a profit competing against companies producing their goods in countries with low wages and commensurate lower standards of living. The same American company also has its products subjected to high tariffs in other countries if it manufactures in the United States. This situation leaves American manufacturers with only one option - to relocate abroad to secure a cheap labor base and avoid tariffs in order to go head-to-head against its competitors.

How is it possible then to remove from the trade equation low wages and the loose environmental laws of the developing world that make America an unprofitable place to manufacture products? NAFTA says nothing about this paramount issue. The treaty simply enshrines the status quo of a declining American economy, its standard of living under assault from competition abroad, its companies leaving for higher profits by manufacturing in other countries. This is an unacceptable trend for anyone concerned about America's future.

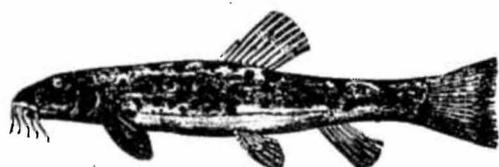
An alternative to the status quo appears in Ross Perot and Pat Chaote's critique of NAFTA, Save Your Job, Save Your Country. They recommend a "social tariff" be applied to any goods manufactured abroad, whether they were made by a U.S. or foreign-owned company. The tariff would be a fee equal to the difference between a wage paid in the developing country and the wage

paid in the U.S. for comparable work. The tariff would be dynamic, lowered proportionally with increases in wages in developing countries. It would remove from the price of a good the unfair advantage that low wages and low standards-of-living give. The American worker would no longer be in a wage-lowering bidding war against workers in developing countries for manufacturing jobs. U.S. factories still operating in this country lose a powerful incentive to leave, as the U.S. worker becomes no more expensive than a worker anywhere else. The social tariff could be extended to other trading "advantages" that are at their heart unfair: lower working conditions, lower environmental standards, and heavy government subsidies. Under such tariffs, America grew to be a great industrial nation through the 19th and early 20th centuries. The big economic winners of the postwar era, Germany and Japan, grew by exporting abroad while protecting their markets at home from being lost to cheap imports. Social tariffs do not bring about depressions, they are merely one tool to be used in trying to compete with the entire world, 5 billion people, seeking to industrialize and grow wealthy through exports.

NAFTA fails to keep good American jobs at home. NAFTA fails to create new jobs at home. It simply enshrines the status quo as America, the nation that consumes but does not produce, the nation of low wage service jobs not high wage manufacturing, the nation of the 150 billion dollar trade deficit and the 4 trillion dollar debt. NAFTA is just another part of a trade policy that's been failing us for decades now. It's time for a new outlook on trade, and a new approach towards doing business in the global economy. MR

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Jimmy Harnsburger is the media liaison for the U-M chapter of United We Stand America and a graduate student in linguistics.

□ ESSAY

A Ride With DPS Police

BY ARIC TOSQUI

ON JUNE 22, 1990, THE REGENTS of the University of Michigan approved a plan to add state-deputized police officers to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) after much heated debate throughout the campus community. University of Michigan Regents Neal Nielson and Veronica Latta Smith, and former MSA president Jennifer Van Valey were among those opposing the deputization. They were concerned about a deputized police force abusing students' civil rights.

There were also concerns about the fact that the officers would be carrying guns.

These fears were confronted on January 1, 1991, when the Department of Public Safety's police force began to patrol the campus area.

Almost four years later, there are still disputes about the effectiveness of the deputized force. The *Michigan Daily* stated recently that DPS needed to be made "more professional."

Is the U-M's police force "professional" enough for the community? I decided to find out first hand through participation in the Ride-Along Program.

The purpose of this program is to enable members of the University community to gain insight into and understanding of DPS's police operations. After going through the request procedure, I was on my way.

First I met with Lt. Vernon Baisden and he gave me some information about the force.

Baisden claimed that deputization occurred because of a demand for services. He stated that there were problems which the Ann Arbor police could not handle, which necessitated the foundation of a University force. Such problems include familiarity with the various buildings and the trouble spots in the U-M community.

Aric Tosqui is a junior in political science and communication and a staff writer for the Review.

So what exactly is DPS's jurisdiction? Lt. Baisden stated that DPS officers have jurisdiction over "any property owned and/or leased by U-M, and streets contiguous to such areas." Such



streets would include State Street or North University.

The next issue that we discussed concerned the fact that the DPS police

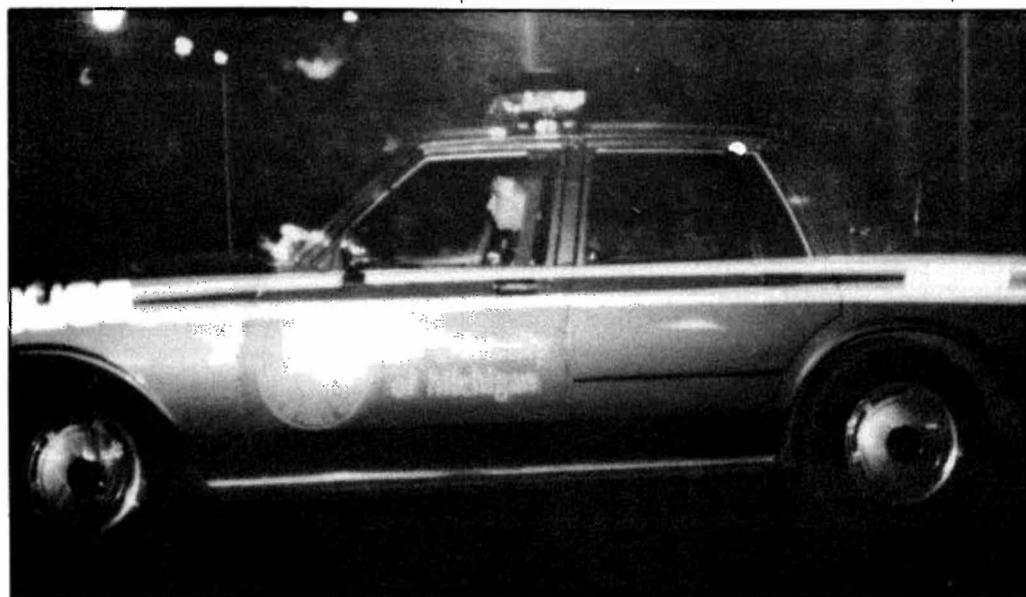
officer has a stock-issued weapon.

Officers also undergo training at least once a month for firearm precision. The records indicate that DPS force's statistics on accuracy of firing are better than the average score.

The holsters that the officers use also provide a safety measure, as they are specially designed for safety. The officer has to actually maneuver it a certain way to draw the handgun; there is no possibility of it falling out, or someone taking it without the officer knowing.

While all this information could be attained from DPS's public relations department, it wouldn't help me decide if the DPS police force is really living up to its promise to serve and protect the U-M community. What would help me is actually seeing what the officers do on the job, and to this end, I rode along with the DPS police force for two days.

I rode with DPS police officer Michael Kelly. Officer Kelly, 24 years old and with a degree in criminal jus-



officers now carry handguns.

Lt. Baisden, as well as Sgt. Robert Neumann, Sgt. Charlie Noffsinger, and Lt. Chris Spork, explained the various safety procedures which DPS officers have to follow.

"Firearm safety is instilled upon the officers from the days of the academy," Lt. Spork stated. Additionally, all handguns are standard and certified. No officers on the force carry semi-automatic weapons; each DPS police

officer has a stock-issued weapon. Lt. Baisden, as well as Sgt. Robert Neumann, Sgt. Charlie Noffsinger, and Lt. Chris Spork, explained the various safety procedures which DPS officers have to follow. "Firearm safety is instilled upon the officers from the days of the academy," Lt. Spork stated. Additionally, all handguns are standard and certified. No officers on the force carry semi-automatic weapons; each DPS police

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Kelly corroborated much of what the shift support sergeants and force lieutenants said about training — the Department of Public Safety police force goes through intensive in-house training, above and beyond that of traditional police academies.

Most of this training is mandatory, and includes such issues as conflict mediation and campus familiarity (the location of rooms in buildings, the surroundings of the buildings, etc.). Kelly stated that he, along with most of the DPS officers, attend some form of advanced training at least once a month.

I wondered what exactly the police force and officers do. My everyday reading tells me that the DPS exclusively focuses on post-crime procedures, but my ride with Kelly proved otherwise.

Generally, an officer will drive around and conduct property checks of buildings unless he is called by dispatch or another officer to do other jobs. This is the force's job in prevention. I learned from Sgt. Neumann that DPS is committed to preventive measures, rather than patrolling.

There is a crime analysis position within the force that has the responsibility of attempting to predict when and where crimes will occur. Furthermore, the mere facts of deterrence and enforcing the law are also forms of prevention.

The DPS police officers do not merely patrol in squad cars. They are on foot or riding a bicycle, able to get to any place at any time. Many were collegiate athletes; all are in excellent health. Moreover, the notion of a uniformed person with a weapon acts as a deterrent to the more serious crimes. Perhaps this is why there is no grave alarm for homicide in this city. Combining a well-trained, fully-mobile, armed staff to protect and serve the students is an effective check on criminal activity.

Enforcement is a preventive measure. When the officers are fair and equitable in their decision-making, they are providing the community a service, but are they fair and professional?

According to the information Kelly and his colleagues provided, there is no unit more so.

Acceptance into the force requires a college degree, along with academy training, which includes four to five hours of psychiatric testing along with firearm safety and other normal police education.

Police officers desiring to work at DPS must start out as public safety officers, and then receive promotions based on merit and seniority. There are no quotas to which the police officers must adhere, and all abide by state laws and regental ordinances, which defer to city ordinances.

In addition to attending the Police Academy, many officers have accumulated years of experience. Some are retired State Police officers, some worked in Detroit, or other areas in the state for many years. Some of the officers in DPS even teach at the Police Academy. These are all officers with experience, and all which maintain a professional approach to their work.

As my ride with Officer Kelly progressed, things became quite interesting. We ventured down State Street to assist another unit which had pulled over a suspicious vehicle. As it turned out, the driver was a man with an outstanding warrant out for his arrest. Kelly said that this form of "backing up" is prevalent among both DPS and the Ann Arbor police. Not only do the DPS officers watch each other, but they cooperate with other local forces with a reciprocal relationship.

We cruised around for a while, and at 8:15 p.m., we returned down State Street to the spot where we had stopped earlier. Kelly was to assist in a vehicle search. The search was completed in about 15 minutes and at 8:30 we were back on campus.

At 8:40 we pulled over a car near the medical school for a traffic violation. As Kelly relayed the plate information to the dispatch, I

asked him questions about his vehicle. I was wondering about the computers and the cages that separate the front and back seats. I had seen them in other squad cars, but his car didn't have them.

Kelly stated that the newer cars had cages, but the older ones didn't. He also explained that the department is in the process of attaining computers for the squad cars. The current background-checking procedure includes calling license plate numbers and

driver's license information to the dispatch and waiting for a reply. Computers speed up the process by providing instant information.

At 8:50 I learned some interesting information about crime in the campus community. We did a check of the M22 carport (located across from the Markley dorm). As it turns out, a prevalent crime on campus is voyeurism. People park their cars along the walls facing dorms and, using binoculars, watch women through the windows. This also occurs in the Hill carport across from East Quad, and the Thompson carport across from West Quad.

This newly found knowledge made me wonder about other crimes that occur on campus. I asked officer Kelly if he had a message for the students. Stressing that it is important for the campus community to help in decreasing opportunity crimes, Kelly stated, "Everyone has the responsibility to protect their property and personal belongings. We're here to help, but we can't do it alone." Kelly also mentioned certain situations where larceny could be prevented. "Lock your doors when you leave your dorm room, whether it is to visit a friend or to go to the bathroom. Also, don't leave your belongings behind while wandering about in the libraries."

At 9:01 we traveled through the

jails) with the understanding that he or she must return at a certain time by nature of a warrant. If the individual fails to return, the warrant issued becomes outstanding.

As our ride came to an end, I wondered if I concluded that these highly trained, professional officers aren't the same ones referred to in the papers. They couldn't be the same people that some Regents were afraid to deputize. I had another night to find the answer.

On Friday, November 12, we cruised the campus streets once more. I met up with Kelly again, and this time we went by "Baker 23," in charge of covering the downtown area. At 10:03 p.m. we went to the Union to conduct a property check.

There I met Officer Jim Sullivan, the supervisor of the Union access program, incorporated with a larger program entitled SWAP. In its third year, the SWAP program has done very positive things for the Union, such as cutting down on problems occurring from non-University affiliated people.

This program, however, does more than just guard the Union doors on the weekends. Students are also incorporated into community watch and vehicle assistance programs.

Next, I had the opportunity to meet with Detective Sgt. Janet Jablonski. Jablonski heads the DPS's force against

rape and sexual assault in the University community. I asked her what the DPS does about such problems on campus.

First, the road officer, if not Jablonski herself, would take the report. Then the officer would defer the work to the Sexual Assault Prevention and Awareness Center (SAPAC) and/or to Jablonski directly. This is not due, however, to

an absence of skill in this area of police work.

On the contrary, DPS police officers are well equipped, through in-house training with SAPAC and academy preparation, to handle all types of situations. This advanced training is also updated every year. The differing is done for the survivor's comfort. Jablonski would be paged, for example to handle the situation, including such procedures as handling the rape kit and accompanying the survivor to the

hospital.

"Ultimately, we want to seek prosecution, but I [and the Department] will support whatever the survivor wishes. I feel a sense of obligation to help this cause in any way that I can," she said.

Jablonski completed a course in sexual assault this past summer, and has been part of the Department for many years handling such cases.

I asked her about lapsed cases — cases where the physical evidence of sexual assault was no longer attainable. She stated that these cases can be followed up, even leading to prosecution. She also stated that one can report rape anonymously if such is the wish of the survivor.

We left the Union at 10:36 and we were on the road again, watching for anything out of place.

At 10:50, we pulled over a car for a vehicular infraction, and then drove around for another half-hour and ended by returning to the station. My participation in the Ride-Along Program had ended.

I later met up with Lt. Chris Spork to discuss firearms. It was in this area where I found the majority of the arguments with deputization arising — the idea of University police with guns. Why was there a need for the force to be armed?

First, the DPS officers become a form of a suspect class simply because they wear a uniform. Even if they weren't officially police officers, they would be treated as such.

Next, most of the suspects in University-related crimes are committed by those outside the campus community. While Ann Arbor is no Detroit or Los Angeles, there is still a danger that accompanies police work. Handguns are necessary for police safety.

It seems as if the past arguments against deputization were wrong. No demonstrations have been quelled by DPS police officers, and certainly none by force. There have been no accidental shootings; no officer has even discharged his or her weapon while on duty. The availability of funds, no longer going to the Ann Arbor Police Department, can now be used for DPS, thus allowing the University's officers to gain more and better training than other departments may provide.

My conclusion? The Department of Public Safety Police Officers are among, if not the, most experienced, trained, and professional police forces around. They are here to help, and they will do all they can to serve the campus community. MR



BOOK REVIEW

Bill Buckley: An American Hero

BY AARON STEELMAN

FOR FORTY YEARS, WILLIAM F. Buckley, Jr. has been the most eloquent spokesman for the American Right. He has successfully navigated the editorship of *National Review* while hosting a weekly televi-

Happy Days Were Here Again

William F. Buckley, Jr.
Random House
Hardcover, 473 pages
\$25.00

sion show, writing nearly one hundred syndicated columns a year, lecturing all over the world, and authoring over thirty books. His latest accomplishment is *Happy Days Were Here Again — Reflections of a Libertarian Journalist*. *Happy Days Were Here Again* is a

Aaron Steelman is a sophomore in economics and publisher of the Review.

collection of columns and short pieces written since 1985, the year of his last such book, *Right Reason*, to the present. From cover to cover it is typical Buckley. All of the qualities that have made Buckley a beloved figure to Americans Left and Right — his remarkable intellect, irrepressible wit, and ever so endearing pretentiousness — have been captured in this collection.

While Buckley discusses topics ranging from the music of John Lennon to the personal conduct of Jimmy Swaggart, the vast majority of these columns are political in nature.

A subject of which Buckley speaks correctly is the Los Angeles riots. He makes the point that what took place in Los Angeles was not the result of the government doing too little, but rather an example of *individuals* doing too little for themselves.

Using empirical data, Buckley disproves the common wisdom that economic disparity between blacks and whites has grown progressively worse, and then searches for an alternative cause to the problems facing the inner cities. The reason he suggests is per-

sonal irresponsibility.

Buckley correctly notes that government should not be attempting to regulate the morality of its citizens. Yet, he also asserts that this doesn't mean that the problems facing much of the United States are not essentially moral. Indeed, he points out:

"[The illegitimacy rate] is the single greatest cause of a) poverty, b) illiteracy, c) crime, d) drugs, and e) unemployment. Illegitimacy among whites has risen substantially in the past twenty years, from 6 percent to 17 percent. But among blacks it has risen from 38 percent to 62 percent. Produce one illegitimate child and you contribute to all of the above: poverty, illiteracy, crime, drugs, and unemployment.

Buckley deserves commendation for asserting that there are certain social mores that must be upheld for a society to prosper. He also should be applauded for recognizing that this type of morality can only stem from personal choice, and that no form of coercion from the State is either effective or appropriate.

Buckley deviates, however, from this type of mentality on certain issues discussed in this book, namely issues regarding the separation of church and state, and certain free speech issues concerning what he sees as indecent material.

One should not be completely surprised, however, by certain inconsistencies in Buckley's thought. For it was only a few years back that he wrote *Gratitude*, where he advocated a national service plan that FDR would have been proud to support.

Despite this inconsistency, Buckley has proven himself to be a staunch defender of freedom throughout his career. One must not forget that he advocated market principles and almost single-handedly made modern conservatism intellectually respectable at a time when the Left was completely controlling the debate in this country. While times have changed and the Right is now taken much more seriously as an intellectual movement, it is necessary to keep the debate alive; Bill Buckley has done this with *Happy Days Were Here Again*. **MR**

USSA

Continued from page 1

relation to education."

Jennings calls the actions of USSA "deceitful," in that they claim to "focus on education issues," but instead advance a leftist agenda. He notes that USSA's Policy Platform endorses abortion rights, civil rights for gays, and eliminating the ban on homosexuals in the military. The platform supports progressive taxation and "the immediate removal of the ROTC and all other military programs on or affiliated with college campuses," criticizes the "celebration of Columbus," and therefore Europe's, contact with the people of the Americas," and "opposes the notion, articulated by President Bush and others, that there is a conspiracy of 'political correctness' supposedly threatening freedom on campus." In *Campus Report*, Jennings writes that USSA has charged that the Department of Defense "created the AIDS virus."

In a report entitled *Project "Defund USSA,"* Eagle Forum, Phyllis Schlafly's campus-based conservative organization, cites an article by Michael Waller in the March 1983 edition of *Sequent* magazine, stating that "USSA had strong ties to international student leftist groups like the International Union of Students (IUS), a group the State Department identifies as actively anti-Western, at least since the late 1970s."

Arellano, however, defends USSA, stating that the organization "is not just a funding program." Citing its reputation, extensive membership, and seniority in Washington, she states that USSA represents not only the needs of students, but the ideas and beliefs of students as well. Arellano acknowledges that some of USSA's policy positions may be controversial, but states that these views were widely supported by members at past conferences. She encourages those who disagree to organize themselves in an effort to change the platform, proclaiming that she participated in such an effort when she first became involved with USSA.

Another aspect of USSA that creates controversy is its system of "affirmative action." Greenberg states that the organization has "a quota system that you have to follow if you want to send delegates to its conference or, basically, be part of the organization or be active in it." USSA bases these quotas on such characteristics as race, gender, sexual orientation, physical handicaps, and even age. He explains that the organization is divided into a multitude of caucuses and "[USSA] close[s] these caucuses to people only of that descent or of that background." Greenberg, explaining his experience at this past summers' meeting, states that "people

[saw] each other based on those lines and there wasn't any working together." Rather, "these caucuses led to a lot of division within the organization, which hampers its productivity." USSA must establish a whole new, less divisive atmosphere, Greenberg insists, where students can "work together if they want to achieve any meaningful goals."

Although these affirmative action policies may be far from perfect, Arellano believes that they are necessary for USSA to function effectively. These policies, supported by USSA members, ensure "diverse representation in USSA." She states that those groups protected by the policies are able to adequately represent themselves under these circumstances. This creates an "inclusive" organization where everyone has a voice.

Disagreement also exists concerning USSA's ability to represent both the nation's small colleges and large universities. Arellano believes that USSA is successful in this effort. The interests of students at a large university and a small college are quite similar, she states. All students need increases in funds or financial aid, and USSA is the organization that will accomplish this. Greenberg, however, holds a different opinion. He points out that USSA is "not a national organiza-

tion," due to the fact that its members are heavily concentrated in certain regions of the United States. Greenberg also indicates that "most of the schools that are actually in USSA are schools that are dissimilar to Michigan." The organization consists mainly of "smaller schools, community colleges, and smaller private and state schools." As a result, USSA does not have the resources to adequately effect changes at a large university such as the U-M. As evidence of this, Greenberg cites that MSA has received little, if any, direct assistance from USSA; legislative information from Washington is lacking and student government training programs are nonexistent.

Although USSA regards itself as a prominent student voice in Washington, MSA representatives are beginning to question whether funding of this organization is even slightly beneficial to U-M students. Yet as this debate rages inside the assembly chambers, the rest of the campus is rather apathetic toward this issue. Its political views notwithstanding, USSA and similar organizations will reach their true potential only with wide-spread student involvement. Once students learn exactly what they are supporting with their money, perhaps this increased involvement will emerge. **MR**

□ MUSIC

The Good, the Bad, and the Plain

BY O. MIBUTHURTZ

“WE GREW UP LOVING Detroit rock, but it pretty much got to bore us after a while. We got more into English bands that had a sort of feminine edge to their music,” says David Stroughter, vocalist for Detroit’s own Majesty Crush. But, unlike pretty boy British bands, they don’t sound like panzies. In fact, Majesty Crush is one of the few bands that can blend trance-like riffs and sappy vocals to make music that rocks.

Love 15
Majesty Crush
Dali Records

Right from the start of *Love 15*, songs such as “Boyfriend” display Stroughter’s knack for breathy, sobbing vocals that have a way of sinking into your brain. The tune “No. 1 Fan” starts with an abundance of Stroughter’s excessively passionate sobs, and bursts into an appropriately strained chorus.

Guitarist Michael Segal adds to Majesty Crush’s simplistic appeal with basic, twangy riffs. Much like Stroughter’s monotonous vocals on “Stoogie,” Segal’s mono-string guitar leads reach a climax on the twangy drone of “Grow.” Part of Segal’s appeal is the fact that he didn’t even know how to play the guitar when he joined the band.

“Even though he didn’t play,” says Stroughter, “we wanted him because we shared similar interests. By virtue of him not knowing anything, he was bound to discover something that was totally his own.”



Lemonheads are tasty

Drummer Odell Nails always shows his ability to be simple yet skillful, highlighted by the bouncy “Penny for Love,” while bassist Hobe Echlin preoccupies himself with riffs that overpower the other instruments.

Other than the three “trippy” mini-instrumentals, listeners can always count on Stroughter’s strain to be plaguing, and his lyrics reveal his infatuation with certain female celebrities.

O. Mibuthurtz got hemorrhoids real bad. His ass is killing him. He needs help.

“Cicciolina” is about the Italian porno actress-turned-politician, while “Seles” is dedicated to the tennis player Monica Seles and “Uma” pays homage to actress Uma Thurman. Stroughter never runs out of emotion on these songs.

“This is real to me, this is the stuff I dream about. People who are blessed with certain gifts, beautiful people, or people things come easy to, don’t have a need to stop and admire other people because they’re too busy admiring themselves. We’re singing siren songs to people who are pretty much misfits, people who just ache.”

The sixth full length album from the Lemonheads, *Come On Feel The Lemonheads*, continues the tradition of country influenced pop-punk courtesy of vocalist/guitarist/songwriter Evan Dando.

Come On Feel The Lemonheads
The Lemonheads
Atlantic

Expanding upon the band’s last album, *It’s a Shame About Ray*, Dando reverts back to the sounds of old on such songs as “Being Around” and “Big Gay Heart,” featuring Sneaky Pete on the pedal steel guitar.

The pop-punk masterpiece “I’ll Do It Anyway,” was actually written for Belinda Carlisle’s album, but it failed to make the final cut.

Funkmeister Rick James sings on “Rick James Style” — a weaker version of the chunky “Style” in which Dando babbles about illicit drugs. Juliana Hatfield makes a guest appearance, singing on some of the better tunes. As

usual the voices of Hatfield and Dando sound perfect together.

Says Dando, “I think it’s from knowing each other for six years or so. We’ve been through a lot of the same things together and played together in many different ways. So she can come into the studio, and when I say, ‘Do it like that,’ she knows what I mean.”

Complete with ballads like “It’s About Time” and more punk-inspired tunes like “Rest Assured” the album is actually quite short. The album runs for 55 minutes, but the last 15 minutes is noise, snippets of music, and horrible

piano compositions courtesy of Evan Dando. But it’s still worth the cash. Diehard Lemonheads fans will be pleased to note that the band will soon be playing at Detroit’s State Theater.

En Vogue has recently released a waste of valuable vinyl called *Runaway Love*. Although the rhythm and blues title track features the usual four part harmonies and catchy melodies, the only other worth while

Runaway Love
En Vogue
Eastwest Records

tune is “Whatta Man,” in which the funky divas collaborate with Salt-N-Pepa. The rest is banal remixes of tunes you’ve already heard and don’t care to hear again. Save your money and buy some blank tapes.

One of the few bands to rise out of the local smegma of amateur acts is Detroit-based Slug Bug. Their four song EP, *Strong Enough For a Man But Made For a Woman*, features fast-paced

punk tunes pleasantly reminiscent of Husker Du and the Descendants.

Although the opening track, “Bad Hair Day,” is the pinnacle of guitarist/vocalist Jeremy Porter’s unpolished (and often a bit out of key) punk melodies, all of the songs are grinding and catchy. Slug Bug frequently plays around the area, and has opened up for the likes of Blind Melon, so go see them instead of the same old cover bands at Rick’s.

Strong Enough For a Man ...
Slug Bug
Smatterchoo

Although the thick guitar drones of Yo La Tengo shine at moments on *Painful*, the melodies sink deeply into drippy la la land. “From a Motel” slightly grooves, and the vocals of “Sudden Organ” climax just a little, but

Painful
Yo La Tengo
Matador/Atlantic

ultimately, Yo La Tengo goes nowhere. This is one of those albums that neither excites nor annoys. It’s just *there*. MR



The Psyclone Rangers have released their first album, *Feel Nice*, on World Domination Records.

Feel These Hillbillies

BY MARK DUNDON

The Psyclone Rangers are supposed to be from Allentown, Pennsylvania. Yet, after checking out their debut album, *Feel Nice*, listeners might think they are hearing the spawns of two slightly disturbed second cousins from south of the Mason-Dixon line.

If the Pixies had grown up with Uncle Jed and the rest of the Clampetts, they probably would have sounded like the Psyclone Rangers. The band’s first release on World Domination, *Feel Nice*, is a successful fusion of solid rockabilly-like songwriting with interesting Pixies-style punk rock overtones. Vocalist Jonathan Valania spans a wide range

of vocal styles, talking his way through a verse (a la Frank Black) to wailing his way through a chorus in a southern drawl the way Glenn Danzig did during his Misfits years. The first song on the album, “I Wanna Be Jack Kennedy,” is very Misfits-like, right down to the Kennedy-takes-a-bullet theme.

The band recruited Dave Ogilve, Skinny Puppy’s producer, to produce the record. His presence may have been the reason for the well placed noise and feedback which gives the LP its certain charm. While far too many bands are drenching their tunes in unnerving and unnecessary fracas, the Psyclone Rangers are obviously focusing on songwriting and not noise innovation. MR

GIFT IDEAS FROM CCS

What to get people for the holiday season? If that person is a computer enthusiast, CCS has some great ideas. If that person already has a computer, check out our "Top Ten Gift Ideas for the Holidays." If that person does not have a computer and could use one, check out our three system configurations below. CCS accepts UM POs.

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TOP TEN Gift Ideas for the Holidays

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