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Special **the Rose Thorn** Edition

The Foreign Studies Program

Foreign study offered

The Junior Study Abroad Program continues to be an opportunity for Rose students to study for a year or less at a college outside of the United States.

Although the J.S.A. program allows students, who for financial or other reasons cannot afford to spend an entire year abroad, the opportunity to limit their stays to as little as one quarter, all of the J.S.A. students to date (who average two to three a year) have gone the full year.

The J.S.A. program is also flexible enough to allow for a wide variety of college choices. Rose currently has official programs with Imperial College in England, and the Universities of Hanover and Stuttgart, both located in Germany. Rose is also currently looking into starting a program with a college in Ireland.

Also, any qualified student who would like to spend some time at any other foreign college is encouraged to speak with Dr. Irvin Hooper about possibly arranging such a stay.

The process for entry into the J.S.A. program begins in November for those going to England, and in January for

those going to one of the schools in Germany. Any student wishing to go to any other college should contact Dr. Hooper even earlier during his sophomore year.

Applicants are interviewed by the J.S.A. committee and must work out a program of study which they plan to follow when abroad. Sample programs and veteran J.S.A. students are on hand to give any needed assistance.

According to Dr. Tom Mason, the Chairman of the J.S.A. Committee, a qualified applicant must be academically strong, be self-disciplined, be mature, have a willingness to overcome obstacles (such as the lack of faculty assistance abroad), and have a "sense of adventure" expressed by the applicant's enthusiasm during the application process.

Applicants must also be able to accept the financial burden of the program. There is, however, assistance available for the applicant here as well. Oregon State University maintains an office in Germany which coordinates that university's foreign study program, and it will also help Rose students find inexpensive housing and give them other money-saving info.

The cost of a year in England, however, remains high due primarily to significant tuition and housing costs. According to Paul Steward, Director of Student Financial Aid, any money accumulated in order to bridge the financial gap between a year at Rose and a year abroad, will not be considered in such a way as to decrease that student's financial aid.

In any case, Dr. Mason considers any money spent on the J.S.A. program as a valuable investment, especially as more and more companies become international by spreading branch offices across the globe.

Anyone interested in the J.S.A. program is encouraged to see Prof. Krause if they plan to study abroad in Germany, or Dr. Hooper, if they plan to study anywhere else.

Technical translator program

Option proves to be popular

by Craig Warner
Columnist

The Technical Translators Program at Rose-Hulman has undergone a drastic rise in popularity among students over the past few years, increasing its enrollment nearly five-fold.

Translators certificates are currently offered in either German or Russian, requiring the students to complete 60 credit hours of Humanities and Social Science classes. This is almost double the amount of credits necessary for most majors, which alone would give one a reason to ponder this increase in popularity.

Graduate school is only one of the driving forces behind this popularity. Most graduate programs require a foreign language background, and the advantage offered in research work by being capable of translating various articles to "increase one's library" are invaluable. However, only a handful of those students enrolled in the program are actually planning on continuing their studies.

The existence of multinational corporations is probably the main reason for the increased enrollment in the program. Many companies have departments for translating and obtaining information from foreign journals, requiring translators with a technical background. One such company is International Minerals and Chemical Corporation here in Terre Haute, with its Science Information Department. The acquired knowledge concerning a country's history, literature, music, with other such subjects can help to smooth out the transition for an American student working at a foreign company. In addition, the ability to speak a second language can help to put company executives visiting from a foreign office at greater ease.

Hannelore Lehr, associate professor of German and comparative literature, states that those students who complete the program are not translators per se, but are still an integral part of the translation process. Professional



The mystery of Stonehenge has left Britons wondering who erected the huge stone monuments and why they were erected. The massive slabs of stone stand in the midst of cowpastures in southwestern England. Curiosities like Stonehenge are an attraction for those interested in studying abroad. Photo by Gordon Bechtel.



Stupendous scenery and traditional architecture draw many people to the Alps. The mountain pass and the meadow (above) still exhibit traces of snow although the pictures were taken in mid-summer. The chalet flanked by rocky hillside (below) is in the same area: Shillupital, Mayrhofen, Austria. Photo by Gordon Bechtel.



Queen Elizabeth II in full riding regalia parades past her subjects and other interesting onlookers. The royal family is regarded highly by most Britons; it serves as a bond of tradition that helps the English recall the great days of the British Empire. Photo by Gordon Bechtel.

Student recalls USSR

by Doug Gundlach
Staff Reporter

"The people are great, but the system sucks." That is the one-line summary that I give people who ask what it was like in Russia.

I visited the Soviet Union for six weeks in the American Institute for Foreign Studies (AIFS) summer studies program. The trip was from mid-June through mid-August 1979 and included two weeks of "free" time in Western Europe. We stayed one week in London before going into Russia and also spent about one week in Paris en route back to the U.S. The time in Russia was split in half with our first three weeks in Moscow and the latter three weeks in Leningrad. We also took weekend excursions to Kiev in the Ukraine from Moscow and to Tallinn in Estonia from Leningrad.

The group that I went with was composed of about 70 college students, professors, and some other adults from all over the U.S. There was one professor assigned to every 8-10 people on the program to assist with problems, disseminate AIFS information, and acquaint us with life in such a different culture. My advisor was Professor Peter Priest who takes a group of Rose students on the trip every two years. The other Rose students on the 1979 program were John Sidenstick, Jon Edmondson, and Scott Linn.

Priest's son, Pete, Jr., also accompanied us leading to an interesting problem with names. We resorted to referring to the professor as Coach and his son as Pete. If other students on the program asked what team he coached, we answered that we formed Rose's traveling drinking team. Our team proved that it needed supervision upon encountering Russian drinking habits.

Vodka was the primary form of alcohol available and it was commonly drunk straight, warm, and often in large quantities. We followed this technique (when in Rome . . .) but the consequences led me to vow that I would never again drink warm, straight vodka except under very special conditions. These include being in Russia again, or celebrating a reunion with those with whom I visited Russia.

Behind all this, there is an important observation to be made. I dislike vodka for its lack of any enjoyable taste and believe that its undiluted use accomplishes only one thing — intoxication. Yet this is exactly why the Russians drink in large quantities. There has been much written about the alcoholism

problem in the Soviet Union and its effect on productivity, family life, and society on the whole. I believe that this devotion to 40-50% ethyl alcohol solutions (vodka) is a flagrant indicator of this. This is just one of the facets of Soviet life which I was able to see for myself in just a short six-week span.

My introductory quote concerning the people and the system has many different roots. The most obvious to an outsider is THE SYSTEM. It is all-encompassing as soon as you think about visiting the Soviet Union. Even before you enter, you must wait for extensive consideration of your visa request and your travel itinerary. Upon your arrival, it hits you hard and fast with customs and immigration. Furthermore, until you leave the country through the same bureaucratic channels, you are forced to adapt to the system.

I found it fortunate that we spent a week in London before flying on to Moscow. There is a distinct difference between the American and European cultures, but the difference between the American and the Russian systems overshadows it. Hence, culture shock was lessened as we stayed in the middle ground of England for the transition period.

London really was not too much of a problem for us as we were full of energy and the language was similar to ours. Things changed drastically, especially for me, as we entered Russia. I had no previous Russian language training before the trip and had only a cursory knowledge of their Cyrillic alphabet. This problem remained with me throughout our stay but lessened as time went on. Also, the more dealings I had with the friendlier people in Leningrad, the easier things went. Moscow, however, was a very cold city in regards to the people and their handling of us foreigners. This was caused in large part by, as I see it, the center of the Communist State being located there. The system was based in Moscow and the Muscovites were overcome with its impersonal disregard for others.

My dislike for Moscow began with the frightening experience of standing before the Soviet customs agent and submitting my visa and passport for admission into the country. After some silence and a questioning glance, I was relieved to learn that I was allowed in. Earlier I had to explain that an English magazine that was in my suitcase was not anti-Soviet propaganda. I had picked it up to take back to the U.S. for it had a

cover story on Monty Python. Later, after we were in our hotel for a day or so, one of the girls on the AIFS trip gave me a *Newsweek* magazine that she had smuggled in. Such news magazines are confiscated if found in customs as they portray the Soviet Union as seen from a more objective viewpoint. This is considered subversive literature by the Soviets. I enjoyed reading an article in that particular *Newsweek* about the Soviet Union, but then realized that I needed to dispose of it. Although it seems silly to worry about such a thing here in the U.S., in there at the time I was concerned about people searching my luggage or the hotel room trash can and discovering it.

During our stay in Russia, we lived in hotels that were reserved for foreigners to minimize the contact we could have with the Russian people. Common Russians were not allowed into these hotels and the doorman checked us each time we entered for our hotel card. We were not allowed to take our hotel key with us outside the hotel and we had to leave it at the front desk in exchange for this card. Upon returning to the hotel, we could exchange them back again. This hotel procedure smacked of central control and ease of surveillance.

This attempted isolation of us from the populace was, to us, the most apparent portion of the system in action. I believe that the primary fear of the Soviet system (the government) is not of external military threats such as the American armed forces, but of their own people. If the Russian people were fully aware of the world situation or even the situation elsewhere in their own country, the Communist government would do in great danger. In this way, we as foreigners could do damage to the system's control over its people by talking to the people candidly about various topics of interest to all of us.

Our daily schedule in Russia consisted of breakfast as a group either at a distant restaurant (Moscow) or in our own hotel (Leningrad), then language classes until noon. After these classes we had lunch as a group again and were then given the chance to take various tours of museums, churches, palaces, or other tourist attractions. These tours were provided by Intourist, the Soviet travel agency that had responsibility for us for our entire six weeks. They had English-speaking tour guides for us that were rather well programmed to talk straight along the party line. After these tours we again had our evening meal together and



In the Soviet Union, images of Lenin seem to pop up everywhere . . . even from the ground, as evidenced by this ornamental flower garden. Photo courtesy of Ralph Belknap.

then were free from any schedules to sleep, stay in the hotel, go to a ballet or opera, or walk in the park.

The afternoon tours were optional, and as time progressed, the attendance fell as more people felt comfortable in venturing out on their own. This was especially true in Leningrad. As mentioned, Moscow was a cold city in many respects. There was a strong military presence and a policeman on almost every block. The people were brusque and unfriendly. The architecture was bland and repetitive. The seven so-called skyscrapers were all nearly identical in their monolithic, concrete ugliness. It made me appreciate the diverse beauty of Western architecture. Apartment houses were cloned over acres and acres of uncut, weedy land. I felt that the most beautiful building in the city was the Kremlin. We were fortunate to have our hotel located just across the river from it and Red Square.

Leningrad was a breath of new life after our three weeks in the capital. I prefer to refer to it as St. Petersburg for that is where it derives its beauty. St. Petersburg was the capital of Old Imperial Russia and was built with the finest influences of European architecture of the 18th and 19th centuries. It is situated on the delta of the Neva River on the Gulf of Finland. It is laced with picturesque canals over which ornately built bridges span.

The people in Leningrad, as well as those in Kiev and Tallinn, were the best part of the city. With three weeks of Russian experience under our belts, we were ready to reach out to them and they happily reciprocated. I even went out in the evening and walked around the streets of downtown without anyone else from our group who could speak better Russian. I had my nap and could and did request help from the Leningraders. They were very friendly and eager to learn about me and America. If they spoke English well, we sometimes talked to great lengths as opposed to when they knew little English.

One evening I stopped at a hotel to use the restroom while I was out on foot exploring the city. At the hotel I was met by some of the bell boys who recognized my difficulty with Russian and began speaking English! They were students of engineering at a local institute (a la Rose) and were working part-time at the hotel. They learned English as part of their curriculum and were grateful for the chance to use it.

They had noticed in a very short time just by my appearance that I was from the West, then and more specifically from America. This was an easy thing for Russians to do as they recognize the higher quality stylish clothes and shoes of the West and covet them. Once they obtain some Western apparel they are also very proud of it.

Those young men in the hotel were careful to keep watch for authorities or police who might have seen our conversation. We

talked on a vast array of subjects which included salaries, Social Security, unemployment, inflation, crime and school. It was amazing how similar the concerns of the basic Russian and the basic American are. Everyone wants a good, secure living and they no more want to go to war with us than we do. I am convinced that we should not fear war instigated by the Russian people but by the Communist Party. The knowledge of these students was broad, and they knew much about the U.S. but only what PRAVDA (government newspaper ironically translated as "truth") told them. If our inflation rate hit double digits, they were informed of it, but if it decreased or if our GNP rose, they heard nothing.

The people in Leningrad that I talked with were very open minded and curious. If questioned about Brezhnev, they laughed just as I did with Carter. If I mentioned Cuba, they mentioned Vietnam and we both shook our heads in wonderment at our own governments.

At the end of my lengthy discussion with those at the hotel in Leningrad, I requested directions to the nearest bus route to ride back to my hotel, the Astoria. It was near midnight, the buses had stopped running already so I decided to walk back just as I had come early in the evening. The Russian students refused to let me go back alone, though. They claimed that there were too many "hooligans" out for one without any Russian to risk walking back alone. This was an interesting twist as we were told by our Intourist guides one day that crime and juvenile delinquency did not exist in Russia as they knew it did in the U.S. One of the students did escort me back, but only to within a block of the hotel. He then bid me farewell as he did not want to be seen with a foreigner as it could bode ill for him or his job. KGD agents were said to watch hotels like ours for such contacts between Russians and foreigners. Overall, I found that evening to be one of the most educational of the entire summer.

These are just a few of the incidents that really struck me, but the entire time of our stay was a continuing learning experience. There are many little things that one does not even think about until they are absent from or changed in your environment.

There were no large electric lighted signs advertising anything as the only signs were gaudy red billboards extolling the Communist Party. There only existed a few types of cars and of those kinds there were really quite a few. There were no fast-food restaurants, nor quick shops for groceries and liquor. In fact, department stores and grocery stores were scarce. Instead there existed bread stores, milk stores, fish stores, hat stores, coat stores, etc. The entire marketing system was rife with inefficiency and



Western culture has penetrated Soviet life in many ways. Thanks to the influx of commercial ventures, Russians can also say "Pepsi, please." Overlooking the open space are several apartment blocks, and above the

street hangs the sign familiar to people the world over: the red circle with the white bar which means "Do Not Enter." Photo courtesy of Ralph Belknap.

English life appreciated

by Gordon Bechtel
Staff Reporter

London, England, during the 1980-81 school year was a very diverse and therefore widening experience for this American. In the course of my stay, I experienced many widely varying experiences, all of which were different — especially to a foreigner. In order to give a perspective of the English lifestyle, here are some brief descriptions of a few of these experiences.

England and Western Europe in general are very small in comparison to the United States. This fact was brought vividly to my attention when the 747 I was flying into London on was diverted due to fog to the next nearest airport able to land the big plane... DeGaulle International in Paris! We landed in a completely different country! What really flabbergasted me was that when we were finally cleared to take off back to London, it took only a half hour to get back. One can skip between European countries like we skip between states. The expanses of Europe are nowhere near those of the U.S.

The English love their sports just like Americans do. Their favorite sport is what they would call football and what we would call soccer. People come out by the thousands on a Sunday afternoon to watch one of these matches. My roommate Derek and I went to one of these matches in mid-October to see the Blackburn Rovers play against the Westham United "Hammers."

On the way to the match, which was at Westham, a burrough in Eastern London, Derek pointed out to me that the English soccer system was quite extensive — they have 96 professional soccer teams in the British Isles, an island about one-third the size of Utah, my home state. Upon arrival at Westham we stepped off the "tube" — the London subway — and all I could see were the heads of thousands of screaming, shouting, and singing Westham fans. We kept our heads bent down because Derek was from Blackburn, home of the opposing team. Because of this, there was little doubt in our minds that it would be infinitely more healthy to stay quiet amidst all these pumped-up Westham fans.

As soon as we stepped into the stadium, I immediately found the answer to one of my all-time great questions, "Why do we call the place where we sit in a

stadium the 'stands'?" I followed Derek, into the stadium and like a well-trained American, immediately began searching for a reasonably good seat. All I saw was people screaming, shouting, eating — doing all sorts of things — except sitting. There were no seats! The crowd simply stood on what could be described as a rather wide staircase coming up the pitch. These were called, for obvious reasons, the stands.

During the game the crowd was incredibly intense. One really could sense their intensity while standing shoulder-to-shoulder with them in the stands. Of course everyone jumped and yelled when Westham scored, but there was more force behind this yell than there is in a similar one in America. The crowd's force for their team seemed to erupt from much deeper... it pervaded the whole crowd. The row of "bobbies" or policemen lining the edge of the pitch in order to separate the players from the fans only served to heighten this feeling.

The game finished with Blackburn on the losing end, 2-0. We turned to leave, got caught in the stream of humanity, and were practically swept all the way back to the tube station. Once we fought through all the people and were back on the train to London, Derek informed me of exactly how "intense" Westham fans actually are. At a match during the previous year, Westham had lost the game. Two fans of Westham's opponents were knived by irate Westham fans upset at their team's loss... I said to myself, "Thank God, Blackburn lost!"

The English have many famous institutions such as Lloyds Bank, Barclay's Bank, and the "Old Bailey." However, one of the all-important institutions stands alone in importance when viewed through the eyes of almost any Englishman — the local pub.

The pub forms the hub of English social life. If one goes to the cinema or the theatre, one always stops at the pub afterwards and discusses whatever he feels like over a pint of Sam Smith's or London Pride. But not only does the pub serve as a gathering place after social outings, it also serves as a simple form of entertainment or relaxation on any evening or afternoon of the week. In the English culture, it basically takes the place the television takes in the U.S. culture. That is, rather than plopping down in front of the television after a hard day's

work, one just "pops" down to his local pub, enjoys a couple of pints of "bitter," and discusses anything from the recent snooker tournament to what bloody fools Americans are for driving such big, lunking cars. In short, the pub has no equal in the American culture because it has so many attributes — both ale and a friendly atmosphere. Essentially, it's a bar, a restaurant, and your front living room all in one.

With this overview one must certainly wonder exactly how many pubs there are in England. Over 30,000 are registered with the official pub guide and one can only guess at how many are not registered. There were approximately 20 pubs within a half mile radius of my room in London. To answer another popular question, yes, they do serve their beer warm. However, the English bitters and real ales are on a completely different cricket pitch from the U.S. attempts at beer. Their ales put Michelob to shame! The pub with all its attributes definitely falls into the center of almost all English ac-

AIFS sponsors trips abroad

by John G. Weis
Staff Reporter

Are you bored with the Rose campus? Are you wondering if there is a world outside of central Indiana? Maybe the American Institute of Foreign Studies can help you out. This summer you could easily find yourself in any part of Europe, China, or Japan earning credit at a foreign university. Or, you could be spending an entire year studying abroad. Last year alone, Rose students studied in Russia and Japan.

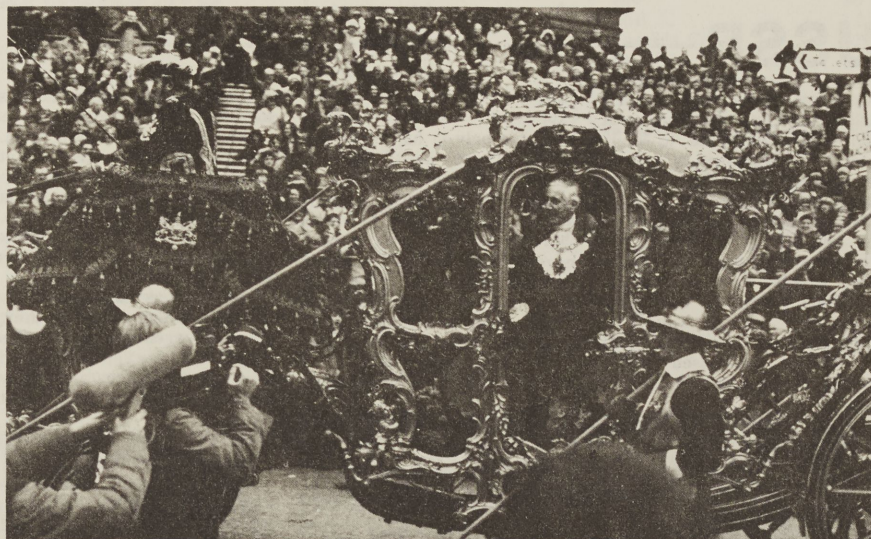
The AIFS is a profit-making organization based in Greenwich, Conn. Its main function is to act as a go-between for interested students and the foreign universities. The Institute arranges a curriculum for the student and, upon completion of the program by the student, the Institute recommends a certain amount of transferrable credit hours to the student's home college. The Institute's program is recognized by hundreds of U.S. colleges.

The reason that the Institute arranges the program this way is

that most foreign colleges teach in a different manner than U.S. colleges. There are no credit hours and only one exam at the end of the course. The AIFS sends "level achievement grades" to the home college and from there the college decides how much credit to give the student. Dr. Peter Priest stated that usually the home college will accept the AIFS recommendation.

In addition to being able to travel to a wide range of foreign countries, the student has the choice of staying for a year or staying from two to eight weeks in the summer. A student can study foreign film, culture, or literature, or he can study science. And further, he can choose to remain at one location or enroll in a "traveling education program" and study at several colleges.

The AIFS charges a single fee which includes transportation, tuition, and room and board. The cost for the summer programs ranges from about \$1600 to \$4000. Scholarships are available to help defer the costs.



One traditional mode of transportation still exhibits much of the pomp and ceremony of the British is shown by the Lord Mayor's Coach during the Lord Mayor's Procession,

St. Paul's, London. This photo was taken on August 11, 1980, by Gordon Bechtel who studied in England last year under the Foreign Exchange Program.

tivities and so forms a part of the nucleus of English society.

England is a country upon which tradition still holds a firm grip. One could easily see this during the past summer at the royal wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana. The ceremony and pomp at their ceremony had

developed out of the past many centuries and it still remains solid within the English system.

Many Americans see this pagentry with a certain degree of skepticism because they don't see any "good" reason to have it. It's an apparent waste of money when viewed through the eyes of the average American, even though most would admit it is rather spectacular with the immense amount of costuming and ceremony involved.

This is not the case to an Englishman. The royal family is something which always has been and always will be. Sure, there are a few in England who don't support and in fact actively downplay the Royal Family, but they are by far in the minority. All of the English which I encountered felt as if they were a piece of the royal family simply because they were English. They sincerely respect and love the royal family. It was almost as if that family sets the English off from all the other peoples of the world — it gives all Englishmen their own identity.

This love of their royal family was witnessed in its maximum degree on that fine day in May when the Queen had five blank shots fired at her. That Saturday morning was the morning of the "Trouping of the Colours" at which time all of the best soldiers in each of the Queen's guards parade before the Queen in celebration of her birthday. The procession started at Buckingham Palace, proceeded

down the Mall to Whitehall, and then turned to go into the Horse Guards where the actual maneuvers took place. As the Queen, who was riding alone on a horse in the procession, turned the corner onto Whitehall, a spectator pulled a gun and fired five shots at her. Immediately the nearest guardsman, who was on the side of the procession, wheeled about and fairly pulled the man's hair out in his attempt to jerk the gunman over the restraining fence. Once over the fence, the guard proceeded to beat him to a pulp. As the man was being hauled off, the guardsmen and the police had to make a concerted effort to keep the man away from the incensed crowd. When the crowd saw this and realized that they wouldn't be getting a piece of this guy, they contented themselves to yelling "Off with 'is 'ed!" and a barrage of vile castigations. The people in the crowd were ready to kill the man who had apparently attempted to kill their Queen. Indeed the Royal Family is there to stay in England.

England is very similar to the U.S. in many ways and yet in others, it is completely different. These differences sometimes make it hard for us as Americans to understand their lifestyle. I went to England in an attempt to gain this understanding. The few examples and descriptions listed in the preceding account give a very limited taste of these similarities and differences, but as limited as they may be, they still form a major piece of the English culture.



A much more modern, but every bit as British method of transportation is the famous "Double-decker" bus. Anyone lucky

enough to get a seat at the top front window will enjoy a unique view of urban England. Photo by Gordon Bechtel.

Maddox's memories

Mission: East Europe

by Rob Maddox
Thorn Contributor

On the fifth of June, I flew to Wheaton, Ill., where our team gathered for orientation. There were 31 of us, most of which had recently graduated from college, but there was also a married couple in their 30's and a grandmother (an old Czech woman). Our purpose — to assist the Eastern European church. During the intense orientation, we studied Eastern Europe's history, geography and culture, communism, security and international driving laws. We developed various skills such as map-making and discussed team relations and stress. After a long and comprehensive test, we flew out of Chicago on the evening of the ninth.

My decision to spend the summer in this way had been made almost a year before. Through Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship's summer program, Student Training in Missions, I received the assignment in Eastern Europe. This was based on my interests and background,

as well as the specific needs there. From February to May, we had several training weekends that dealt with the Biblical basis for missions, building trust, how to deal with cultures different from ours, and how to deal with ourselves. Our finances were raised by visiting churches and asking friends. RCF members contributed a great deal.

When we arrived in Austria, we spent the first two weeks preparing our headquarters. We also continued more specific orientation, not only dealing with the mechanics of our ministry, but with the ethical questions as well, such as "Is it right for the church to resist a Communist regime?"

By the 20th, I was briefed for my first assignment. A team of four was sent to a campground to work with tourists and travelers from Eastern Europe. We gave them Bibles in their language and shared with them about our faith in Christ. After two days, we were to locate and establish friendships at a refugee camp. These camps are actually converted inns where Austria houses Eastern Europeans escaping to the West. They usually stay about a year or two before being accepted to America, Australia, or Canada. Other teams would return and teach them English and help them deal with the red tape of the Western countries.

During the next few weeks, I

visited refugee camps and worked with travelers.

My first trip to the East came in early July. I was sent to Hungary to do repair work on a pastor's home and the church. Conditions in the town forced us to leave after a week, but we still got a good taste of Hungarian life.

The next week, I traveled to Yugoslavia. After an all-night trip, we found our address and walked into an office filled with large stacks of printed sheets. A week later, we had produced 1000 books.

My best assignment came right at the close of the summer. I was invited to work at a Christian young camp on the Adriatic coast in Yugoslavia. My official position was assistant recreation director; I played volleyball and swam in the clean, warm, blue Adriatic. There was also some work though — keeping the camp clean, manning the kitchen crew, and settling disputes in Croatian (I don't speak it).

One of the most valuable lessons I learned was how ignorant I was, not only of the church's situation in Eastern Europe, but of the world situation in general. I also gained a few practical skills — driving in Eastern Europe will make any survivor a proficient driver. My language skills were used and developed.



Muscovite architecture is generally not as aesthetically appealing as architecture in Leningrad, but St. Basil's Cathedral in Red Square is a major exception. The bulb-shaped domes of St. Basil's lends distinction to the massive square. Photo courtesy of Ralph Belknap.

USSR

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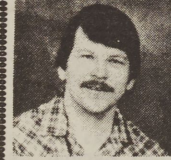
shortages. Lines that stretched half a block emerged from meat stores that happened to be in stock. Refrigeration as well as something as basic as toilet paper seemed to be a luxury. Unemployment was claimed to be nonexistent in Russia, but there were old women sweeping the streets with brooms or watching automatic escalators operate. The prices of necessities such as bread were artificially depressed while bourgeois items such as liquor,

candy, or cigarettes were expensive, unavailable, or available only in hard currency shops. These hard currency stores accepted only Western money (dollars, marks, pounds) and not Russian rubles for items that the average Russian may never be able to buy. The public transportation in the large cities consisting of clean subways, trains, buses, and trams were all good and cheap but necessary given the small number of personal vehicles. The emphasis

on Lenin statues and memorials to World War II victims is tremendous and omnipresent. The government seems to want Lenin to be a cult figure. The black market in Western goods such as blue jeans, cigarettes, matches, and record albums was rampant and we as Westerners were the center of attention. Everyone was approached by dealers wanting to buy anything we had, even though it was illegal to do so. This was turned into a profitable enterprise by some of those on our trip, but at a risk.

The entire stay in Russia was enlightening and educational.

Although I maintain that the Russian summer studies program was good, fun, and worthwhile, I do not mean to endorse the Soviet Union's system. Some people have thought that programs such as this should be halted as it could corrupt the minds of the participants. In reply, I say that nothing could convince me more that the American system is by far the better of the two than this trip did. I think that this would be confirmed by all the other members of the AIFS group. Indeed, there is really something of substance to that to make 70 grown, college-educated people actually cheer with great emotion upon lift-off of our planes leaving Leningrad and especially at touchdown on the runway at JFK airport.



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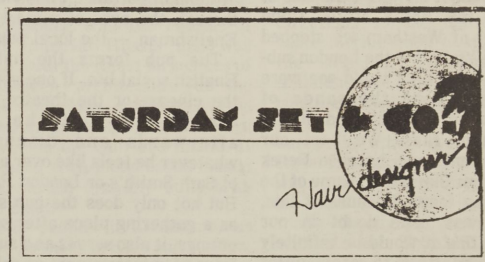


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


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Thorn Sports

Engineers Beaten at Centre

by Kim Borgman
Staff Reporter

Rose-Hulman traveled to Danville, Kv. last Wednesday to take on the Centre Colonels in a critical College Athletic Conference game. Having beaten Sewanee the previous Saturday, the Engineers hoped to take control of the conference race with a win away from home.

Rose opened the game by quickly jumping to a 10-3 lead in the opening nine minutes, something the Engineers had not done in recent road games. However, Keith Oehlman picked up three quick fouls and was forced to leave the game with over 10 minutes remaining in the half.

Centre fought back behind the shooting of point guard Mark Ogle, who had 14 first-half points, to take their first lead of the game, 17-16. The two teams played evenly to the half with Centre leading, 35-34. Rose

continued to be plagued with foul trouble as Jeff Chandler received his third foul with four minutes left in the first half.

Centre started the second half strong, quickly opening up a seven-point lead. Rose went to the full-court press and narrowed the margin but could never seem to catch up. With 30 seconds left in the game, the Engineers finally tied the score at 64. Centre called time with 22 seconds to go to set up its last shot. They worked the ball around and took a shot from the free throw line that went in with two seconds to go.

Rose called time-out for a last shot. Paul Wagner took a 15-footer at the buzzer, but it hit the front of the rim and fell off. Rose dropped the game, 66-64 and fell to 3-2 in the conference.

Jeff Chandler led the Engineers with 18 points while Robert Ewing had 12. Four other Engineers chipped in eight points apiece. Rose had almost twice as many fouls as Centre as the officiating seemed to go against them all night. Rose thus dropped to 7-7 overall with its next conference game here against Illinois College tonight.

Rose rallies late to defeat Greenville

by Kim Borgman
Staff Reporter

Rose traveled to Greenville, Illinois last Saturday to play a non-conference basketball game against Greenville College. After Wednesday's disappointing loss to Centre, the Engineers hoped to raise their record above .500 for the season.

Rose took command of the game from the start as the Engineers played a match-up zone and made Greenville shoot from the outside. Greenville has no player taller than 6-3, and Rose was able to control the boards.

After jumping out to a 43-27 halftime lead, Rose mentor John Mutchner substituted freely in the second half after the starters had opened the lead up to 21 points. The substitutes failed to maintain the lead, however, and Greenville cut it to seven with 2:37 left to play.

Mutchner reinserted the starters in an attempt to preserve the victory, but Greenville continued to cut the lead. Five unanswered points cut the lead to just two before the Engineers staged a late rally (which senior Keith Oehlman

ignited with a steal and two converted free throw attempts) to finally win, 83-75.

Rose placed five players in double figures with Oehlman leading the team with 18 points.

Rose out-rebounded its smaller opponent, 40-29. Dean Stanley, a 6-8 sophomore, dominated the middle as he blocked ten shots.

The win raised Rose's record to 8-7 on the season. The Engineers play both tonight and tomorrow at home. Rose faces Illinois College tonight and Principia tomorrow. Both games will be played at Shook Fieldhouse and both will start at 7:30 p.m.

IM Sports Round-Up

by Dale Arand

MAJOR VOLLEYBALL		MINOR D	
Independent 3	7-0	Lambda Chi 2	5-0
Fiji	5-2	Triangle 1	4-1
Lambda Chi	4-3	Deming 2B	4-1
Apartments	3-4	Apartment 2	3-2
Sigma Nu	1-5	ATO 1	3-3
ATO	0-6	BSB 1C	1-4
		Theta Xi 2	1-5
		APO	0-5

MINOR A		MINOR E	
WBS	7-0	Sigma Nu	5-0
BSB 2A	6-1	BSB 3A	3-1
Blumberg B	4-3	Speed 2A	3-1
Faculty	4-3	Sharpensburg	3-2
Apartment 4	4-3	Lambda Chi 3	2-2
Deming B	3-4	Apartment 3	1-3
Deming 2C	3-4	Speed 1C	1-5
Speed 3B	2-5	Deming 1	0-4
Speed 2B	1-6		
Mees	1-6		

MINOR B		MINOR G	
Apartment 1	6-0	Speed A	4-0
Independent 1	5-1	Fiji 1	4-1
BSB 1A	5-1	DSP 2	3-1
Off Campus 1	3-3	BSB 2C	2-2
BSB 2B	3-3	Lambda Chi 4	2-2
Deming 2A	2-3	Speed 3A	1-2
Speed 1A	2-5	Blumberg A	1-4
Speed 3C	1-5	BSB 3C	0-5
Apartment 5	0-6		

MINOR C		MINOR H	
Lambda Chi	5-0	— Not available —	
Independent 7	5-1		
BSB 3B	4-2		
DSP 1	3-2		
Theta Xi	2-4		
BSB 1B	1-4		
Lambda Chi 5	1-4		
Speed 3D	1-5		

MAJOR BASKETBALL	
Lambda Chi	6-0
RCF	5-1
ATO	3-2
Fiji	2-2
Independent 9	1-5
Sigma Nu	0-7

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Alpha Omega players return

by Douglas Gundlach
Staff Reporter

The perennially popular Dessert Theatre is returning to Rose tonight, February 5, in the Main Dining Room in the Hulman Memorial Union. The Alpha Omega Players will present "Heroes and Hard Cases" at 8 p.m. A dessert buffet will be available during the performance.

Admission to the Dessert Theatre will be \$2 per person for on-campus students and \$2.50 per person for off-campus students. Tickets are on sale during the

dinner hour in the Union and at the door before the performance.

"Heroes and Hard Cases" is an American musical comedy revue that gives a fun-filled look at the people who made America what it is - and got away with it. This play originally written in celebration of the Bicentennial year has played to over 350 audiences with wide acclaim. It is really an effort to illustrate the lighter side of the past 200 years with skits, quotes, toasts, roasts, and little-known historical facts about the great, the small, the winners and the

losers that fill American history.

The Alpha Omega Players are part of the Repertory Theatre of America. They are a national touring company that has travelled over two million miles in making over 6,000 appearances since their inception in 1967. Three four-person acting crews travel giving performances of various plays.

The dessert buffet will be available before the show and at the intermissions for the audience to pick up its favorite sweets for enjoyment during the play.



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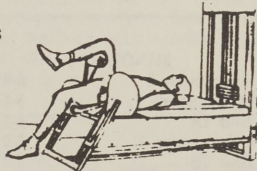
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Consulting Engineering examined

"A groove is a rut before too long, and a rut is a grave with two ends gone," Mike Cross sings. With the high-pressure demand for technical people, many engineering students are worried about getting caught in the professional groove. They're looking for variety, and see consulting engineering as one

means of providing it.

"The consulting engineer is not really a specialist," said Dr. Irvin Hooper, adviser consulting engineering at Rose. "He has a wide range of opportunities to express himself in activities. He can be an entrepreneur and have his own business or partnership."

The oldest area of consulting engineering work is civil engineering, but recently consultants have worked on all types of design areas and problems. It is the variety of skills that prompts companies to

hire consulting engineers. Hooper said that the consulting engineer is often someone the company can bounce ideas off of. "The company may have tunnel vision as to procedure. They've been doing something the same way for umpteen years," he said.

The first step to professional registration as a consulting engineer is the Engineering In Training exam, to be given April 19 at Rose. Two hundred and fifteen students are signed up to take the exam, just over 90 percent of the engineering students at Rose who are eligible to take it. Hooper said. The rigorous exam tests not only technical proficiency, but competency in other important areas such as economics. After at least four years of experience, the engineer can take the final exam for professional certification.

Rose offers no certificate or degree in consulting engineering, but a grant from Ben Wilson, a prominent consulting engineer, in Indianapolis, has made possible a council of consulting engineers which has set out a program of recommended courses for the Rose student interested in consulting engineering. "The courses reflect the skills the council thinks the student needs to have in management and human relations," Hooper said.

While a graduate degree might be helpful, Hooper said the consulting engineer must by nature keep up with what is going on... and there is plenty going on. "The outlook (for consulting engineers) is great," Hooper said. "Each age provides special opportunities. The major areas now are energy and production. There have never been more opportunities than now."

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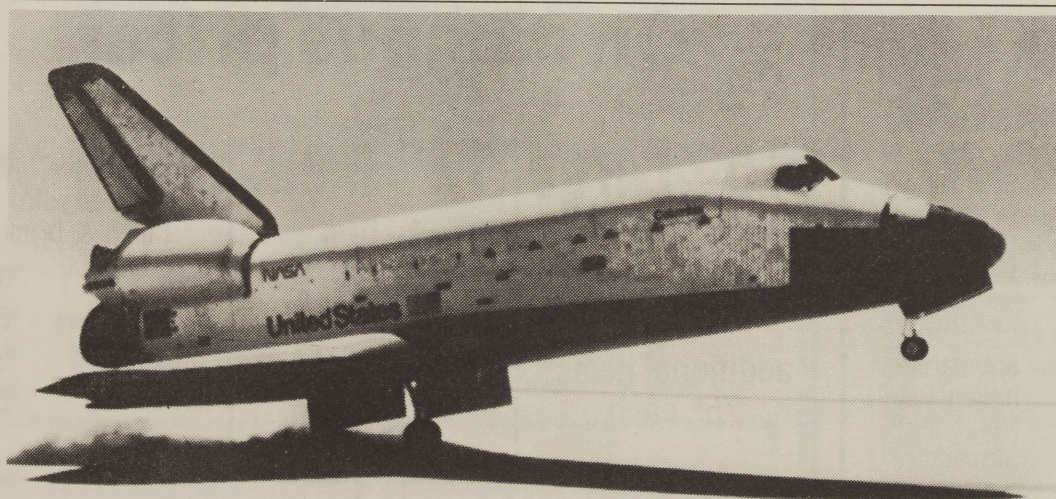
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