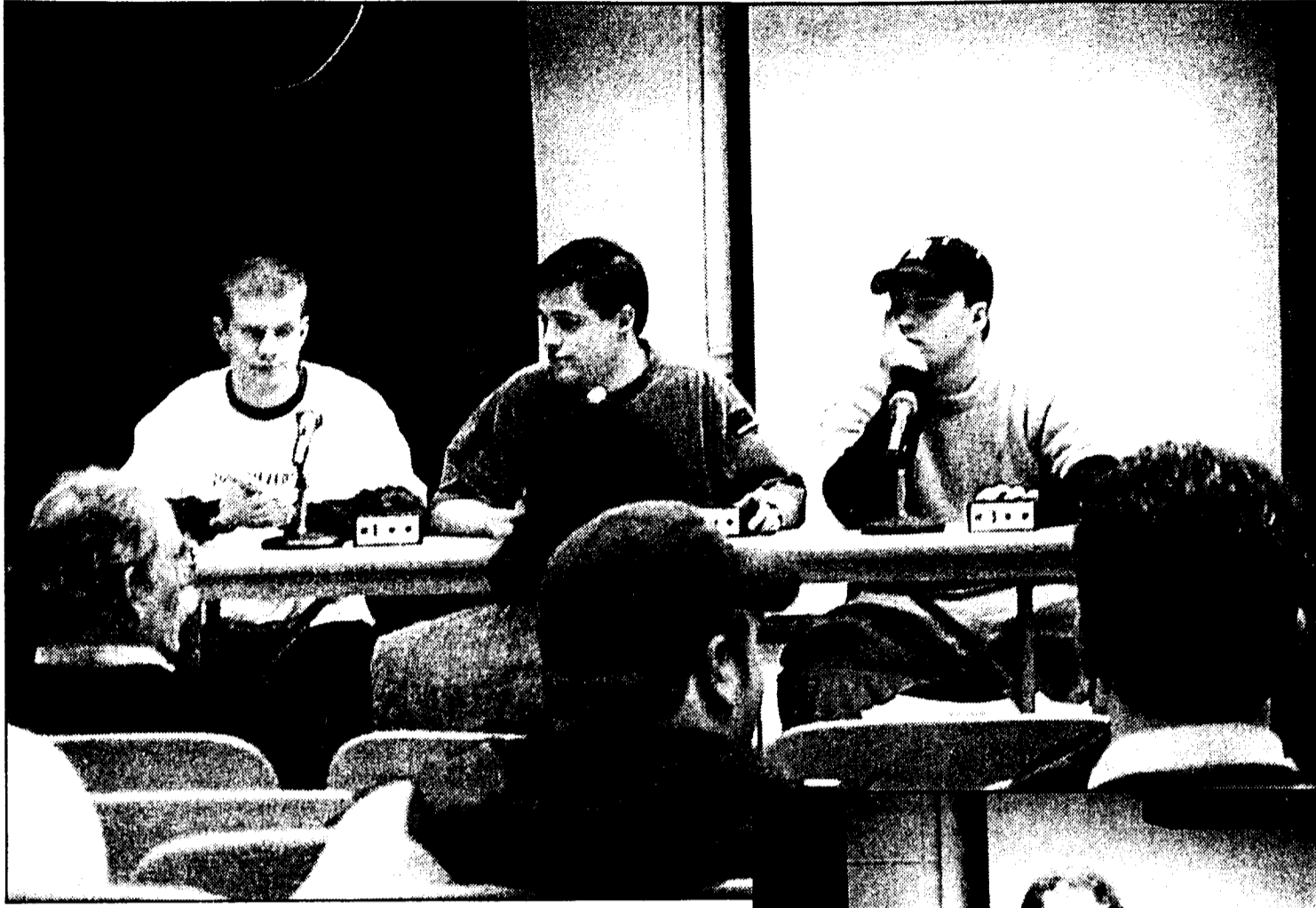


Political Science Jeopardy Supreme Court to Kandy's: put some clothes on debuts at Behrend



by Karl Benacci
news co-editor

ABOVE: (from left to right) Jared Hawk, Nick Carter and Morgan Saeler compete in the first round of Political Science Jeopardy. RIGHT: Dr. Robert Speel instructs those in attendance to how the competition would work.

The first annual Political Science Jeopardy took place in Reed 117 on Thursday, March 30, at 7 p.m. Contestants used their knowledge in political science to answer simple — and some not so simple — factual questions.

Economics major Nicholas Carter was the winner of the Jeopardy. He defeated Ron Slomski and Charles Testrake, two political science majors, in the final round of competition. "To be honest, I did not prepare at all. I just based everything on what I already knew," Carter remarked upon winning the competition.

The questions were divided into various categories, such as US Congress, France, Old Political Theories, and Civil Rights. The questions used in the contest were written by members of the faculty, including Dr. Robert Speel, assistant professor of political science; Dr. Zachary Irwin, associate professor of political science; Dr. John Gamble, professor of political science and international law; and Dr. Matt Davies, assistant professor of

political science. A majority of the questions were taken directly from political science courses and political coverage in newspapers.

Political Science Jeopardy consisted of three semifinal rounds with three students in each round. An elimination round occurred first, though, because thirteen students signed up to participate.

Restaurant gift certificates were given to the nine contestants who participated in the semifinals to such places as the Olive Garden, Quaker Steak and Lube, Ponderosa, and the China Inn.

Speel and Irwin originally developed the idea for Political Science Jeopardy. They believe that the event was a success. Speel stated "I think the Political Science Jeopardy

tournament went extremely well for its first year. There was a lot of student interest, the game was close, and we had a good mix of easier and harder questions to answer. I was quite impressed with how much some of the contestants knew, and was also glad to see very close contests in some of the rounds."

The political science faculty plans for next year's Political Science Jeopardy to be an even bigger success. Speel remarked, "In the future, we may try to add to the technology involved in the tournament by trying to devise a circuitry system to determine who buzzes in first and possibly a technological way of keeping score, showing categories, and keeping track of time."

PHOTOS BY LIZ HAYES



by Angela Majoris
staff writer

Despite arguments that nude dancing should be protected by the First Amendment as expressive conduct, on March 29 the US Supreme Court allowed for an Erie ordinance to ban this controversial form of entertainment.

The 6-3 Court decision to uphold the Erie ordinance has given municipalities a considerable amount of power in regulating nude entertainment in clubs nationwide. Justices failed on March 29 to come to a majority decision, with four backing a First Amendment standard that allows cities to prohibit nude dancing if they can prove that it is harmful to the community. This would include an increase in crime and lower property values. The two other justices in the Court majority ruled that nude dancing can be regulated for moral reasons.

The Supreme Court reversed a Pennsylvania state Supreme Court ruling that had denied the Erie ordinance. The high court ruling was decided on the argument that Erie was not impinging on speech, only regulating conduct. Free speech experts worry that while the ruling for Erie's ordinance will give many other municipalities the power to restrict nude dancing, many cities may untruthfully claim that they are doing so to suppress crime. Municipalities that make this claim will actually be doing so for "impermissible" moral and political reasons.

Behrend students have mixed feelings about the ban. Most males feel that the ban is unnecessary, while females are either pleased or indifferent. "If someone wants to see a nude dancer they should have the right to. They're old enough to make their own decisions," said Lorenzo Andreaggi, 06 Management.

"Nude dancing is not an art form, it's a

disgrace to society," said Erin Nichols, 02, BIOL.

"It doesn't bother me because I don't pay attention to them, I don't partake in it, so I ignore it," said Ashley Hammond, 02, DUS.

The court's "secondary effects" standard has allowed lawyers that defend these adult establishments some hope for the future. In lower courts it will be difficult for cities to prove that the nude clubs and bars increase crime or decrease property value.

The Erie ordinance has now required that dancers wear a minimum of a G-string and pasties. The official law is that it is now illegal to appear nude in public. This was challenged by Pap's A.M., which operated a club known as Kandyland. This club was sold to new owners and moved further south on Peach Street and is now known as Kandy's Dinner Theater.

"Some women actually consider it a real job, it's not exactly associated with prostitution, noone's touching them, at least not at Kandy's," said Brad Werlin, 02, Chemistry.

"It's no different from watching a movie or looking at a magazine," said Matt Scabilloni 02, Plastics Engineering.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor has stated that Erie has effectively defended its ban by stating it as a way to protect public health and safety. It is also an effort to control street crime, public intoxication, and prostitution related to nudity. That part of her opinion was signed by, Chief Justice William Rehnquist, Anthony M. Kennedy, and Stephen G. Breyer.

O'Connor wrote, "Being in a 'state of nudity' is not an inherently expressive condition...[and] nude dancing of the type at issue here is expressive conduct...that falls only within the outer ambit of the First Amendment's protection."

Finance continued from front page —

Earlier, at the press conference, Quinn commented that one of the problems with the stock market is that people are not buying into diversified stocks — they are buying the tech stocks or whatever company or industry is "hot." She used IBM, Polaroid, and Atari as examples of companies whose stocks were hot for five or ten years, but then dropped in popularity.

"We never know what will be hot five years from now; we only know what is hot today. Which is why so many people buy only what's hot and lose."

Quinn gave some stock advice for graduating college students. She said that the best investment a student can make is to have a cash nest egg to prepare for any unforeseen events. After a person has established him or herself in a career, then one can look into 401Ks, IRAs, or mutual funds.

Quinn offered one final piece of advice: "The only people who say they get out at the right time all of the time are liars."

Quinn's lecture was the fourth and final lecture in the Penn State Behrend 1999-00 Provost's Speaker Series.

The Beacon is currently accepting applications for the position of Editor-in-Chief for the 2000-2001 academic school year.

Interested students should submit a letter stating their interest and qualifications to Ken Miller, Dean of Students in the Office of Student Affairs in the Reed Union Building by Monday, April 10.

The Beacon is also looking to fill the following positions for next year:

Managing Editor
News Editor
Features Editor
Sports Editor
Calendar Editor
Wire Service Editor
Associate Editor
Photo Editor
Advertising Manager
Business Manager
Office Manager
Distribution Manager
Editorial Columnists

Some of these positions offer academic credit. Others pay stipends. To express interest in any of these positions or in joining the Beacon staff next year, contact Jason Snyder, editor-in-chief, at behrcoll5@aol.com by Monday, April 10.