

What do you consider dirty, baby?
What do you call pornography?
Don't you know I love
you 'till it hurts me, baby?
Don't you think it's time you had....



...and the college student

Most groups represented in survey

SEX SURVEY Who responded to THE CAPTAIN'S LOG Sex Survey? Of the 111 respondents, 56 (50.5 percent) were male and 55 (49.5 percent) were female. Every major at the college (including 6 faculty members) was represented.

Freshmen represent 21.6 percent of those responding. But female freshmen responded in higher numbers (30.9 percent vs. 12.5 percent) perhaps in relation to more females in the freshman class this semester. Sophomores accounted for 20.7 percent, Juniors 21.6 percent, Seniors 29.7 percent and faculty/staff 5.4 percent. But all faculty/staff were males. No females responded.

Those responding do not cor-



respond well to the college's age breakdown, with the college's average age being 27. Those 17-18 accounted for 20.7 percent, those

19-21 were 17.1 percent, those 21-23 accounted for 36 percent, while 6.3 percent were 36 or over. It is interesting to note that only 3.6 percent of the females were 24-27, compared to 21.4 percent of the males.

"Single - never been married" was the marital status of 81 percent of those responding. Married people accounted for 14.4 percent, 4.5 percent were divorced and only .09 percent were widowed. Interestingly, only 1.8 percent of the females were divorced, compared to 7 percent of the males.

Condom machines take their place next to candy machines on college campuses

Monogamy, abstinence the answer say critics

by Mike O'Keefe

(CPS) - This is the fall a seemingly endless string of campuses has added condoms to the candy bars, sodas, cigarettes and other items students can buy in local vending machines.

Once confined to rural gas stations and sleazy bars, condom vending machines now can be found at the universities of Minnesota, California at Santa Cruz, Bellevue Community College in Washington, Cincinnati, Nebraska and Florida, among scores of other campuses.

Dozens of others are busily debating the propriety of making the devices available.

The reason, the condom sponsors say, is to help control the spread of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), the deadly disease transmitted through sexual intercourse or intravenous drug use.

The sponsors add the vending machines give students anonymous, convenient 24-

hour access to condoms, an important value because sexual encounters are often unplanned and spontaneous.

"We're an educational institution," explained Jane Harris of Bellevue Community College. "We educate people about a lot of things, and one of those things is sexually transmitted diseases." Condom vending machines were installed in men and women's restrooms in Bellevue's student center in May.

"People often aren't thinking during the day about what they'll be doing at night," said Dr. Linda Pneuman, a physician at the University of Colorado's student health center, where the Colorado AIDS task force has recommended installing vending machines.

University of New Mexico health center Director Dr. Olga Eaton believes "condoms are a very good way of preventing the spread of sexually transmitted diseases."

UNM is toying with the idea of installing the machines.

"Dispensers encourage people to use condoms," said Dr. Mark Mitzberg of the University of California-Santa Cruz student health center, where condom machines were installed earlier this year. "The machines serve as a reminder of safe sex."

"Some people feel very self-conscious about buying this kind of product," explained Tom Roberts of the University of California-Santa Barbara AIDS task force.

Given the choice of asking a clerk at the

university's pharmacy for a condom or avoiding embarrassment, many students opted not to buy condoms at all, he said.

"I think it's a good idea," said University of New Mexico junior Steve Gray. "The more they're available, the more careful people will be. If there's anonymity, people are more apt to buy them."

Still, "condom vending machines are not the only answer," said Betty Newcomb of the University of California-Irvine AIDS education committee.

Some critics, in fact, say the condoms are not even a good answer.

Last week, researchers at the University of Massachusetts Medical School in Worcester expressed doubts that condoms are failsafe protection, if only because they can become porous if exposed to heat or light.

Still others worry the condom vending machines effectively signal students that sexual promiscuity is permissible or advisable in the dorms.

Conservative groups in particular argue colleges should be telling students monogamy and sexual abstinence are the most effective ways to avoid AIDS.

"We tell students abstinence is a choice, but not all college students will choose abstinence," Pneuman said. "We give them other options. Monogamy is another. We'd like to see condoms available any time, day or night, on campus to give students another option."

At Cal-Santa Barbara, where "the reaction so far has been very positive," Roberts reported "some critics say, by installing the machines, we're promoting a certain lifestyle. But we argue that the health implications are too great to ignore."

"Sex goes on. To ignore it is not dealing with reality. Is the option to let students die of AIDS?"

"We've tried to do this without moral judgement. Let's face it," he continued, "Sex goes on. To ignore it is not dealing with reality. Is the option to let students die of AIDS? That doesn't cut it in my book."

School officials say it's too early to determine if condom dispensers have checked the rate of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. "I can't give you a precise scientific answer now," said Mitzberg. "But there's no doubt in my mind that they will."

"If just one person doesn't get AIDS as a result of those dispensers," said Roberts, "they will have done the job."

Near 20 percent knew little of partners

SEX SURVEY A shocking 18.9 percent of those responding to the survey said they knew nothing or very little about the sexual history of their last partner, and 14.4 percent have used alcohol or drugs to the point that they cannot recall whether or not they had sexual intercourse.

Despite these results, those responding are generally aware of ways in which to contract the AIDS virus. Sharing of needles, unprotected oral sex, infected blood, and unprotected anal and vaginal intercourse all were identified cor-

rectly by over 85 percent of those responding.

Reflecting the confusion in the medical community concerning deep kissing, 40.5 percent said that that is a legitimate way of contract-

ing the virus. Medical authorities have not determined conclusively if AIDS may be transmitted through a deep kiss.

President Reagan's proposals for combating AIDS generally enjoy strong support among our respondents:

inmates - 56.7%

- Urge states to make routine tests of people undergoing medical exams - especially at drug abuse and sexual disease treatment centers - 81.9 %

- Ask states to require tests of couples seeking marriage licenses - 64.8%

- Continue testing military and overseas State Department employees - 73.8%

- Testing immigrants seeking U.S. residence - 74.7 %

- Testing veterans hospital patients - 23.4%

- Urge states to test prison



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Near 15% of women have had abortions

SEX SURVEY Under certain circumstances, abortion is moral, many of those surveyed said. Nearly 30 percent said abortion is moral in all circumstances, while 18.9 percent said abortion is never moral.

When the mother's life is at stake, 37.8 percent said abortion is OK, while 34.2 percent said it is alright when the mother was raped. Almost 30 percent say incest is a legitimate case for abortion, while 18 percent support it when the child will be born physically or mentally impaired. In

all cases, males were less supportive of abortion than females.

But only 14.5 percent of those women responding have actually had abortions, with the average age at the time of abortion being 19. Fifty percent said they would make the same decision again.

Only 16 percent of the males said they would advise abortion to a woman with whom they had had sexual intercourse. But alternatives were unclear, as 33.9 percent said they would advise an option not listed.

Thinking about sex? You aren't so common

NEW YORK, N.Y. (CPS) - College and high school students don't think about sex as often as most people assume, researchers have found.

Researchers presenting papers at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association Aug. 30, in fact, said students think about sex only about 1 percent of the time.

"This may be surprising," concluded Eric Klinger, a psychology professor at the University of Minnesota who outfitted 39 students with beepers and had them record what they were thinking when they got a signal from the devices.

Students spent about 20 percent of their time thinking about a "task at hand," 14 percent of their time "just looking at our listen-

ing to something," 6 percent of their time "problem-solving," 3 percent of their time in "self evaluation," 2 percent of their time "telling themselves what to do," 1 percent of their time in "anger" and another 1 percent, at last, thinking about sex.

The remainder of the students' thoughts concerned "other people."

Students themselves may be surprised by the finding, added Edward Donner, a University of Chicago scientist whose research also found students don't think about sex all that much.

Yet thoughts about sex are more emotionally charged than others, so they seem more prominent when teens are asked to recall what they are thinking about, Donner explained.

Anti-rape group targets society that 'trains rapist men'

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, IL (CPS) - A group identifying itself only as "a women's group" said in a press release it was responsible for spray-painting anti-rape slogans on 2 University of Illinois fraternity houses, and promises to start "a campaign of direct action" against a system that "trains men to be rapists."

The spray-painted graffiti, said Lambda Chi Alpha President Phil Krader, "basically called us rapists."

Vandals also painted slogans on the Beta Theta Pi house nearby.

Krader noted the vandalism occurred shortly after The Daily Illini, the campus paper, published a story about how a 15-year-old girl was raped in a UI fraternity house in late September.

The unnamed fraternity house was on the

same street as Lambda Chi Alpha and Beta Theta Pi.

Last year, fires were started at fraternity houses at Western Illinois University, Colorado School of Mines, and the universities of Denver and Colorado, amid anonymous notes and police suspicions they were related to recent sexual assault and harassment complaints leveled at local fraternity members.

Police, however, were unable to establish any connection between the arsonists on the different campuses.

In a press release that mysteriously showed up at The Daily Illini offices last week, however, the anonymous group promised more anti-greek "direct action" because "local social-service agencies have received an alarming number of calls from female victims of rape occurring in fraternity houses."

College students get new AIDS book

FRAMINGHAM, MASS (CPS) - Some 3,000 students arriving at Framingham State College this fall got an extra gift: a booklet about how to avoid AIDS.

It was from U.S. Rep. Chester Atkins, who took the opportunity to tweak the Reagan administration and gain some publicity in handing out the handbooks, which were sponsored and then rejected by the White House.

"The Reagan administration," said Atkins, a Democrat, in explaining why he delivered the books to students at the student union, "has failed to meet its responsibility to educate the public."

The administration had criticized the book, published under the auspices of U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop, for not stressing abstinence as a way to keep from getting acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Critics also objected to the handbook's anatomical references.

But Atkins, saying he was distributing 3,000 books in the name of public health, asserted, "As students come back to school, they need to know the basic facts about AIDS."

Atkins apologized to those who might find the book's language offensive. "However, only through learning about the transmission of the disease can people protect themselves from its spread."

"I browsed through," the booklet, said student Ricard Porcelli. "I thought it was a good idea for any college campus."

Women's award

The National Organization for Women's Legal Defense and Education Fund Sept. 28 awarded U.S. Secretary of Education William Bennett a "Lifetime Underachievement Award" for installing a policy that withholds from pregnant teenagers education funds set aside for single parents and homemakers.

Also given a facetious "Silver Snail Award" Oregon Gov. Neil Goldschmidt, who once said that Title IX - the law that forbids discrimination on the basis of gender - had led to "mediocrity" in Oregon intercollegiate sports.



Survey: Date rape horror stories true

SEX SURVEY All the horror stories you are hearing about date rape are true, if you believe the results of our sex survey. A shocking 30.9 percent of females responding said they had been forced to have sexual intercourse against their will, and *every one* of them—100 percent—said they had been previously acquainted with their attacker.

However, nine percent of the males responding said that they, in effect, had raped a woman. But, unlike the women, 60 percent said they were previously acquainted with their victim.

Coersion and threats of violence were the most common means of perpetration, accounting for 75 percent of the attacks, while actual violence and the influence of alcohol and drugs each totalled over 10 percent.

SEX SURVEY Homosexuality, prostitution, bisexuality and group sex are all immoral, according to a majority of those responding to our survey.

Sixty three percent (71.4 percent male, 54.4 percent female) opposed homosexuality. Also, 63 percent (48.2 percent male, 69 percent female) were against group sex. Prostitution was opposed by 54 percent (48.2 percent male, 58.9 percent female), while 62.1 percent (66 percent male, 58.1 percent female) said no to bisexuality.

Other results of the morality question:

- Explicit rock lyrics 21.6%
Male: 25%
Female: 18.1%
- Pre-marital sex 13.5%
Male: 12.5%

Female: 14.5%

- Bondage 46.8%
Male: 42.8%
Female: 50.9%

- Foul language 18.9%
Male: 19.6%
Female: 18.1%

- X-rated movies 22.5%
Male: 19.6%
Female: 25.4%

- Oral sex 9%
Male: 8.9%
Female: 9%

- Anal sex 47.7%
Male: 39.2%
Female: 56.3%

- Sexually explicit magazines 27%
Male: 25%
Female: 29%

What's immoral? 16 average for sex

SEX SURVEY If you first had sexual intercourse a few months after your 16th birthday, you aren't alone. The average age for loss of virginity among our respondents was 16.2.

Males were slightly younger than females according to our results. With a high of 21 years old and a low 9 years old, Males rang in at 15.5 years old.

The female average was slightly higher than the norm at 16.94. Twelve was the lowest age for females, while the high was 23.

Just over 10 percent had either not had sexual intercourse or refused to answer. The number refusing to answer, or not having had sex was about the same among both sexes.

Are students a new AIDS risk group?

(CPS) — College students may be the next most likely population to be at risk of contracting AIDS, the head of a major national campus health group is warning on a national speaking tour.

The reason, says Richard Keeling, health director at the University of Virginia and chairman of the American College Health Association (ACHA) AIDS task force, is that students are more likely to be sexually promiscuous and — in youthful feelings of immortality — less likely to practice safe sex.

In June, moreover, U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop warned Congress of a potential "explosion" in the number of teens who get AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), a fatal virus that destroys the body's immune system and renders the victim vulnerable to otherwise-innocuous germs.

The disease is spread by contaminated blood transfusions, using dirty needles to inject drugs and some kinds of sexual contact.

And when students get to campus, explained AIDS spokeswoman Ann Higley, "It's a period of exploration" when many students experiment with sex and drugs for the first time.

"It's their first taste of freedom, and often there's an unwillingness to take responsibility."

Some colleges have tried to warn students by distributing flyers, installing condom vending machines to promote "safe sex" and — like the University of Massachusetts and Mount Holyoke, Smith, Amherst and Hampshire colleges did Sept. 29 — stage elaborate programs to educate campus residents about the disease.

Schools seem to be announcing new AIDS efforts weekly. Just last week, for example, Michigan State said it would start testing students, anonymously for AIDS, while the University of Illinois said it might require any student it suspected of being a health threat to take an AIDS test.

In Pennsylvania, meanwhile, Millersville University set up an AIDS Review Board to plan how to deal with the disease on campus in the future.

are doing a bad job teaching students about AIDS.

More than three-quarters of the nation's campuses have done "little or nothing" to teach students, he figured.

"We're starting to talk in terms of obligations, not options. AIDS education is the moral and ethical obligation of colleges, irrespective of whatever discomfort with the topic trustees or alumni or the community may feel," Keeling said.

The Department of Education also has ignored its responsibility to develop AIDS education programs, Keeling charged. "In an ideal world the Department of Education would have taken substantial responsibility for developing AIDS education policy, but that support has been absent."

Higley reported only 75 students have been diagnosed as having AIDS-related illnesses, but added the disease has a long latency period; meaning others may be infected and not know it.

At a Boston AIDS conference recently, however, several doctors claimed the risk of catching the virus through heterosexual contact is still relatively slight.

The chance of contracting AIDS from a single heterosexual contact, reported Dr. James Goedert of the National Cancer Institute, may be less than one in a million.

But Goedert quickly added the report encourages "a false sense of security," and that ignoring "safer sex" practices can be fatal.

"Only 4 percent of the reported AIDS cases in the U.S. were transmitted through heterosexual contact and half the heterosexual victims were born in Africa or Haiti, where — because venereal diseases and consequently open sores in the genital area are more common — AIDS seems to be passed more readily between men and women," Dr. Jeffrey Harris of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said.

Ninety percent of the reported AIDS cases in the U.S. have involved homosexual or bisexual men or drug users who shared dirty needles, Harris said.

Survey: CNC not immune to "Condom-mania"

SEX OPINIONS The College Press Service heralded it: "Condom-mania" is sweeping U.S. college campuses. And if our survey is any indication, CNC is not immune as nearly half of those responding said they *do* use condoms.

Males favored the only birth control device that can prevent the transmission of AIDS, more than females, as 57.1 percent said they use condoms, compared to 36.3 percent of the females, for a 46.8 percent total.

But nearly 25 percent of those responding say they *seldom or never use birth control*. Those often, but not always, using birth control accounted for 24.3 percent, while faithful birth control users totalled 43.2 percent.

"Males were far more likely to never use birth control..."

Males were far more likely to never use birth control with 23.2 percent, compared to nine percent of females. Interestingly, 7.1 percent of males described birth control as a woman's job, compared to no women. A total of 95.4 percent said birth control is both partner's responsibility.

Birth control pills were the second most popular form of birth control, with 40.5 percent using them. All other forms scored below eight percent.

Yale: We are not a "gay school"

NEW HAVEN, CONN. (CPS) – Apparently trying to calm alumni fears – and preserve a rich source of donations to the school – Yale President Benno C. Schmidt recently sent a letter to some 2,000 fundraisers condemning an August newspaper opinion piece that called Yale a "gay school."

The article, run on a commentary page of the Aug. 4 Wall Street Journal, alleged 25 percent of Yale's students are homosexual.

Schmidt charged the piece, written by Yale grad and freelance writer Julie Iovine, "painted a lurid picture of this place" and had "no basis in fact."

During the 1986-87 fiscal year, Yale raised \$31.1 million in donations from alumni, some of whom wrote Schmidt in the commentary's aftermath to ask about its veracity.

In his letter, Schmidt lamented, "It is too bad that serious, concerned readers can be

misled by such journalistic drivell."

Journal Leisure and Arts page editor Raymond Sokolov said he was sorry Schmidt was upset by the article, but refused to disown it.

"I think the reaction has been really extreme," Iovine said. "I'm not saying that Yale is overrun by gays." Even if it was, "what's wrong with that?"

Meanwhile, the Yale Daily News reported on Sept. 18 that the Yale chapter of the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority still had 1985 guidelines from the national chapter for riding the houses of members "engaging in homosexual acts."

The guidelines, written by the national chapter, suggest pointing out to the student involved that homosexuality is "illegal," and, if the student continues to flaunt the rules, says the chapter should ask the member to resign.

"Editors" say no to adult material

SEX SURVEY A majority of those responding to our survey would refuse to accept an advertisement for mail order "adult" material, but ads for "women's" clinics, "adult" bookstores, "escort" services and condoms are OK.

The "women's" clinic ad would have been rejected by 24.3 percent. Nearly 48 percent would have said "no" to the "adult" bookstore, the "escort" service ad wouldn't have seen print in 45.9 percent of the papers run by respondents. Condom advertisements would have been rejected by nine percent of the "editors."

Nearly 94 percent of those responding said the newspaper should not print the names of women raped or sexually assaulted on campus, although more men, 12.5 percent, would approve. Several of those questioned suggested printing the name and pictures of the rapist, however.

AIDS not changed habits, 60% say

SEX SURVEY Has AIDS changed your sexual habits? "No," said over 60 percent responding to THE CAPTAIN'S LOG survey. Slightly more males at 39.2 percent said responding positively was 38.7 percent. AIDS had changed their sexual habits, compared to 38.1 percent of females. The overall average selected comments:

• "Now I'm more likely to wait and get to know a person much better before becoming intimate."

• "I questioned partner's history – well, for the most part."

• "I am less apt to have 'casual sex' than before."

• "I refused to have pre-marital sex. So when I got married, my wife and I got AIDS tests..."

• "I feel the need to be more careful in my choice of 'friends.'"

• "(AIDS) has almost ruled out any thought of casual sex."

• "Casual sex is out, monogamy is in."

• "I was disturbed by AIDSs and VD, so I was tested, but it came up negative."

• "I am 'more aware...but not to the point of being obsessed. I use birth control (condoms) more often."

Anti-AIDS zeal

Administrators at Denver's Loretto Heights College, until recently a Catholic women's school, were horrified recently by their students' anti-AIDS zeal.

Apparently trying to be helpful, students painted "Loretto Heights College students practice safe sex. They use condoms" on a billboard – situated on a busy street – that usually advertises campus theater productions.

"It was just not something you want hanging out in front of a campus," said college official Bob Kennedy, who had the sign whitewashed until a new theater ad could be put in its place.

The new ad, as it turned out, was for a production of "The Odd Couple."

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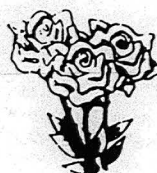
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