ASUO LEGAL SERVICES

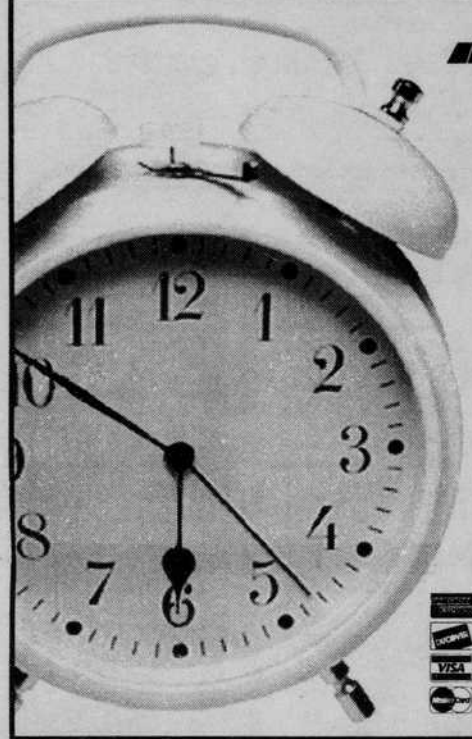
FREE LEGAL SERVICES

- Legal Services handles a wide range of legal problems from divorces to landlord tenant disputes.
- There is never a consultation or settlement fee.
- Legal Services staff members are experienced, qualified professionals.
- Legal Services are FREE to current fee-paying U of O students.

Contact Legal Services, EMU, Room 334
(Third floor above the Fish Bowl).
Or call 346-4273 to set up an appointment.
http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~legal

010225

Papa John's is proud to present



"BEAT THE CLOCK"

The TIME you call is the PRICE ($) you pay for a large, one-topping QUALITY pizza

For example: =$6.50 = EASY!
Every Monday, Tuesday, & Wednesday 6-8 P.M. in October
Not valid Oct. 31st.
Now at 3 Great locations!
South Eugene and U of O
484-PAPA (7272)
Springfield, Duck's Village, Chase Village and University Commons
746-PAPA (7272)
Santa Clara/River Road
461-PAPA (7272)
NOW OPEN!
PIZZA PAPA JOHN'S
Better Ingredients. Better Pizza.

WE BAKE. WE DELIVER (FREE!). • We accept UO purchase orders.

010104

Virtual Office Systems Inc.
In Partnership with
The University of Oregon Bookstore
3131 West 11th Ph. 343-8633 Open Mon-Sat 10-6

AMD K7 Athlon 750® Thunderbird
$1139.99
- Microstar MS 6330 Board
- 16 MB TnT 2 AGP Video
- 20 GB ATA 66 Drive
- 64 MB 100 MHz SDRAM
- 17" .27 SVGA Monitor

With Athlon 800, $1159.99
With Athlon 850, $1249.99
Add 100 MB Zip Drive $90

VOS: Custom Built to a Higher Standard.

Pentium III 700® "Power User"
$1139.99
- Microstar MS 6309 Board
- 16 MB TnT 2 AGP
- 20 Gig ATA 66 Drive
- 64 MB 100 MHz SDRAM
- 17" .27 SVGA Monitor

W/ Pentium III 750, $1209.99
W/ Pentium III 800, $1259.99
Add 100 MB Zip Drive, $90

All systems include ATX case, Windows 98 Se or Me, 52X CD, 56K v.90 modem, mouse, keyboard, floppy, sound, speakers, 1 Year parts/ 2 Years labor

VOS Inc. Systems are also available at the UO Bookstore. Parts available only at VOS Inc.
Prices good through 10/20/00. AMD, K6, K7, Duron, AMD logo and 3DNow! are trademarks of AMD, Inc. Specs subject to change. Go Ducks!

ODE Classifieds...
Worth Looking Into!

Brain

continued from page 1

Dougal, research assistant and lab coordinator for BEL. "How people operate on an emotional level, signaled by things in their environment."

Through measurements of event-related brain potential, or ERP, researchers report they have observed that "clinically significant states of depression and anxiety may be associated with negative biases in cognition and judgment."

This is just one study BEL's team of 15 researchers — made up of post-doctorate students, graduate students and visiting professors — are pursuing at the laboratory. These researchers are examining everything from language to the brain's perception of time and music.

Using a Geodesic Sensor Net, data-collection and data-acquisition systems to measure brain activity of students and others who volunteer for laboratory experiments, researchers are combining the techniques of cognitive psychology and brain studies to gain a better understanding of how the brain works.

This "neural net" uses a dense array of sensors that cover a person's scalp and face to measure electric current flow emitted by the brain, McDougal said.

"We don't need to cut open a person's head and poke them with electrodes to gain information on what's going on," McDougal said.

Though this analysis is only skin deep, researchers said there are other ways to get inside the brain.

"We observe the neural activity that could be generating the effects we see in the scalp and on the surface," said Gwen Frishkoff, a doctoral student and researcher for BEL.

Once the "neural net" is in place, the researchers employ a combination of stimuli to arouse emotional reactions in the brain.

In a study graduate student Richard Desmond is conducting, researchers are determining how people evaluate themselves and others through the use of language. Volunteers donned the net and were seated before a computer screen and asked to answer "yes" or "no" to words that describe themselves — words common in student jargon, such as "geeky," "happy," "outgoing," "mad" or "sad."

After describing a person they know, volunteers are then asked to see if any of those same words apply to themselves. This shows if there is a "difference in the way we evaluate other people as compared to ourselves," Desmond said.

"What we found is that there is not much difference," he continued. "The reason may be that a lot of people are identifying a close friend with themselves. We'll have to design a different experiment to test that."

But Desmond said some interesting ideas have been gleaned through this research.

One is the "valence effect," the difference in the brain's reaction to words that invoke something positive, rather than evoking a negative association, he said.

"There is a big difference in brain activity which correlates with asking something that is seen as good or bad," he said.

Another interesting find revolved around the brain's different activity when answering "yes" or "no." Desmond calls this the "endorsement effect."

"Something different occurs in the brain when you're planning to say yes," he said.

E-mail

continued from page 1

"It's so much easier to explain things when there's a back and forth," said Michael Kellman, a professor in the chemistry department. "A difficult technical or scientific course is very difficult to do over the web."

That doesn't mean Kellman doesn't use the Internet at all. He said he maintains a class Web page to keep students updated on announcements, but makes it clear that they should only e-mail questions about homework or other course materials if they absolutely can't make it to his office hours.

Senior psychology major Tammie Minnick agreed and said although class notes and announcements posted on the Internet have their perks, only personal interaction allows professors to be able to tell whether the students are hopelessly lost or following along.

"I prefer face-to-face [communication], although I do use e-mail," she said.

Minnick said she thinks it's important for students and professors to see each other's facial expressions and to get an idea about whether both are on the same page.

That's why Minnick's first choice for getting help is going to her professors' office hours. Her second option is the phone, and if all else fails, she resorts to e-mail.

For other students, however, e-mail is first choice, especially when they juggle classes, jobs and other obligations that overlap with faculty members' office hours.

"When they need an answer isn't always when I can be available for them," said Larry Deck, an instructor in the accounting department. "The value [of e-mail] I think comes from being able to respond at those other times when they have a question."

Deck is known among his students for responding to e-mails almost instantly, although he said he thinks that might be slightly exaggerated.

"I do make it a point to respond quickly," he said.

Deck said students often get stuck while reading a chapter in a textbook or trying to understand a particular concept. He said getting an answer relatively quickly, even if it's not face-to-face, often seems to be a lot more valuable than having a student come to his office hours with a week-long collection of questions without remembering what prompted them.

To get students' questions answered quickly and to help them get back on track, Deck said he checks his e-mail several times a day.

That doesn't necessarily mean e-mail and the Internet have increased his workload, he said.

"I don't think it really has created more work," he said. "I just have to be more flexible to meet their needs."

Although Deck answers many questions via e-mail, he said that this form of communication doesn't work for all students. Some prefer to talk in person, where Deck can use the whiteboard in his office to explain a problem with the help of a graph.

Joanne Hugi, director of the Computing Center and an avid e-mail and Internet user, said she doesn't think the advancing technology has taken away from traditional office hours.

"I think the [professors] that have used it for awhile and are comfortable with it would probably tell you that they hear from students that they probably wouldn't hear from otherwise," Hugi said. "There's far more opportunity to get to know a professor electronically than you would ever have in a class of 100."

However, she said students need to realize they might not get a response at midnight and that there is a limit to how often most professors will check their inbox.

Although technology wizards are excited about the new and ever-developing tools professors and students have at their fingertips, few seem to be concerned that human interaction will ever become obsolete.

"The really worthwhile stuff is mostly done face-to-face," Kellman said.