



VOL. XLV, NO. 4
LIV

The Drew Acorn

DREW UNIVERSITY, MADISON, NEW JERSEY 07940



Friday, October 12, 1979



Much Ado About Nothing

Lori Kramer

President Carter's awaited reaction to the Soviet brigade in Cuba was to accept the previously unacceptable status quo. Along with this was the announcement of a naval escalation in the India Ocean and the Caribbean, and the advocacy of a "rapid deployment force" to be used in case of a global crisis. What Carter did was to take the "President on the campaign trail" route by trying to appease senate factions which have materialized over this particular issue. Now Carter hopes that SALT II, in spite of the Cuban issue, can follow on its abstracted road to ratification.

What's the big deal anyway? Everyone knows that the Soviet Union has had those troops there for seventeen years. Call them what you will, combat troops or a training brigade, it doesn't change the fact that they exist. So what? Doesn't the United States have similar forces stationed around the globe?

Thank you Frank Church for trying to ensure your re-election as Senator from conservative Idaho by exploiting the issue and turning it into a selfish political maneuver. What perfect timing you have. Isn't it coincidental that your committee, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has said that it was considering employing legislative action to tie the ratification of SALT II to the Soviet troop

issue. The two should not be thrust upon each other in that fashion. They are two separate international events and should be treated as such.

President Carter took the easy and political way out. He could not have blatantly returned us to the good old strict bi-polar days of the early sixties by initiating some type of more or less aggressive move to facilitate a complete withdrawal of the troops. Instead, with hopes of holding on to SALT II, he decided to step up United States' military strength in the Caribbean. The tenuous prospects for his 1980 election affected his decision. Coupled with this was the frantic response of certain conservative members of the Senate who were so willing to link the passage of SALT II with an affirmative presidential response to the Soviet troops. Carter could have easily chosen another course. The Soviet troops in Cuba pose no threat to our national security.

The only threat they pose is a political one. The senators who oppose SALT II, for whatever reasons, seized an opportunity to pressure the President into making a decision. They exploited the situation to enhance their political positions in their home states, by trying to inextricably join SALT II to the brigade issue. It seems it is getting more and more difficult to keep politics out of politics.

An Indictment of Woods

M. Goldman

"Undoubtedly the desire for food has been, and still is, one of the main causes of great political events."

Bertrand Russell

Nowadays a burning issue at Drew is food. Our grievances against the food aren't based on fancy and whim. Rather, they are based on investigations into the practices and conditions of Woods, the preparers of our meals.

Woods has conditions and dietary practices that shock the conscience. The whole of Woods, and its parts, particularly storage and preparation, are opposed to pure, wholesome food. Facts are stubborn things. The plain truth is, Woods is incompetent.

* One evening, breaded pork chops were served by Woods. Even though breaded foods should never be reheated, five days later the same chops were served on the seconds line. After Woods had closed, and the chops were carried back to the kitchen, the Woods manager tasted the pork and ordered it thrown out.

* A student employee recently discovered a roach nest behind the clean silverware rack. When the supervisor was informed, he told the worker to never mind, that the exterminator would be spraying later in the week.

* A noodles and mushrooms with cream sauce dinner was served one evening. Two or three nights later, the leftovers were served. A basic dietary law is never to reheat creams, or milk by-products.

* Many students are eating their meals off of broken dishes. Woods' bosses forbid student workers from removing broken dishes without their permission.

Wednesday evening, the eggs

on the N.A.P. (Nutritional Awareness Program) line were brown, and the yokes green, from over cooking.

* A student worker reports that a cook preparing lunch discovered a box of hamburger meat which was brown. Knowing that hamburger meat is red, the student asked why the meat was brown. No explanation was given and the hamburgers were served.

* The lettuce on the salad bars is often brown, and the salad vegetables are rarely fresh.

* Woods hasn't established a labor schedule. Work is often anarchical. Many meal lines are understaffed, others are over crowded.

* It is not uncommon for dirty rags to soak in a Woods' sink for two weeks.

* Waiting on line for a half hour or forty-five minutes is no surprise. Woods' irrational use of serving lines and employees account for the long lines.

* Student workers estimate that fifty percent of the food served by Woods is uneaten.

* When asked to describe Woods, two student workers answered, "Unsanitary, unappetizing, and inefficient."

The conditions and practices of Woods are intolerable. Student protests in this sphere aren't meaningless cries. Profound changes in the preparation and storage of our food must occur. School food won't ever be fit for a king, but it should be pure and wholesome.

The Acorn appeals to President Hardin, who is empowered by the school's Bylaws with a "special obligation to innovate and initiate," to end Woods' incompetence and protect our general welfare.

The Nature of the Universe Part II

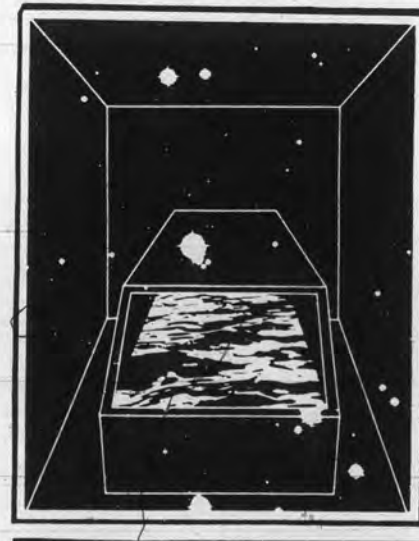
Steven Dear

In the last issue I concluded that Kant's indirect idea that the universe could be conceived in new and different ways. What resolved the conflict of Newton and Leibniz and changed the concept of the universe was the development of a new family of geometries.

Although much new information had been added to geometry since the time of Euclid, the five postulates in which it was based remained unchanged. Since the time of their conception, mathematicians believed that the fifth postulate, the parallel postulate, was derivable from the other four. For 2,000 years they failed in attempts to prove this. In the early nineteenth century three mathematicians, Bolyai, Labachevski, and Gauss, concluded that if Euclid was correct, then his parallel postulate could be replaced by another postulate, and a new, consistent geometry could be constructed. This was what they did. For every different postulate they employed, they obtained a new type of geometry. Later, Riemann, a student of Gauss, generalized the separate

geometries into one family.

What, then, are the consequences of the new geometries, and how do they relate to the structure of the



universe? The most surprising result of the new geometries is that they described the existence of objects in four or more dimensions. The intuitive reaction to this would be: Where is the fourth dimension?

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Inside:

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"THE FUTURE OF
AMERICA" Pages 9-12**

NEW DORM REVOLTS

Christine Tyler

January Term '80 housing arrangements were suddenly changed for the upcoming January semester; however, major protest by students caused further consideration. New Dorm students and student representatives from the S.G.A. have conducted various meetings to try and further modify the plans.

The new plan calls for New Dorm to be closed during Jan. term while all other campus dormitories are to be kept open. The policy was drawn up to meet current needs, and a decision was approved by the University Housing Office on September 27. The current needs are to paint New Dorm, and, according to Jane Newman, Director of Residential Life, to reduce vandalism and heighten student morale.

Student representatives from the S.G.A. held a meeting on October 9 with Jane Newman and Eric Sandberg, Director of Physical Plant, in an effort to find other alternatives. The main grievance of New Dorm students is that the policy is unfair because it violated the terms of the original housing contract, when signed, though changes in housing policy are feasible according to the contract.

Two main alternatives now stand: One the new policy which requires students from New Dorm to give up their rooms for the

January term. The other would be to use the old policy which keeps New Dorm and three other dormitories open. A third alternative, which would have been to leave all the dormitories open for the January Term with an incremental cost of \$1,000 to the university, was rejected by the administration.

The main consideration of the new policy is its inconvenience to fewer students, and that painting delayed until the summer would result in a loss of conference income that eventually helps to defray students' costs at the university. Jane Newman stated that the fundamental need is to improve student morale, which has been harmed in the past from careless treatment of occupied rooms. The Residential Life Director further stated, "in a larger sense, a larger group of students are benefiting from this decision."

Student Senators from the S.G.A. will be looking further into the issue in a meeting on Sunday, October 14 in Commons 102 at 6:30. According to one serious-minded student senator from New Dorm, "One avenue to explore is a law suit. It's within all of their rights, and none should be ruled out in this situation."

Ed. Note: The sentiments of many New Dorm students are expressed in a letter to the editor in this issue.

ECONOMICS

Lyn Bradley

Before we reveal the newest venture for Blue Chips, we would like to explain to our readers just what considerations are involved in our selection of stocks. First of all, attention must be given to the riskiness of each individual holding. In other words we want a portfolio composed of stocks in all categories of risk, balanced by the return of the investment. Thus, our portfolio will reflect the optimal tradeoff of risk to return. The second consideration is one of money. We must consider each investment and the return expected (growth plus dividend paid) in terms of how much we can afford to spend as a percentage of our total outlay. In the beginning this tradeoff will not seem very apparent, as we are trying to build equity, but as time progresses, the goals of the portfolio should become more visible.

PORTFOLIO
Stock Price Recommendation
IBM 68 1/4 Buy

BLUE CHIPS

(Purchase to consist of 25 shares of IBM at above price on 9/27.)

This week we chose to purchase IBM stock and take advantage of the recent lull in the price of this usually high priced computer firm. Recently IBM announced it would be coming out with a new line of computers but that the first deliveries would not take place for approximately six months. As a result, IBM stock has remained at this very attractive price. The stock yields a dividend of \$3.44 per share, although at the moment the company is paying the dividend to past shareholders and new buyers must wait for the next quarters payment. Essentially this should turn out to be a very wise choice for any small investor, since IBM has long been priced at over \$300.00 per share.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS TO DATE
Aetna Life and Casualty 25 shares at 34 (purchased at 33 1/4)
Travelers Corp 25 shares at 39 1/4 (purchased at 39 1/4)

HOWARD BAKER: THE POLITICS OF RIGHT

Peter Verniero

There are those who relish the notion that Republican ideology is cast in concrete, and that the national future of the G.O.P. can be little more than a minority existence under the dynasty of the Democrats. In his own gentlemanly manner, Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker, Jr. is using this image to persuade members of his Party that he is the only Republican in the field who can be elected President over a Democratic opponent.

Baker is viewed as a Republican Moderate, in marked contrast to the Republican Conservatism of Ronald Reagan, Philip Crane, or John Connally. This is Baker's greatest asset, he contends, because a moderate philosophy will appeal to a broad-based national constituency and effectively invade the traditional strongholds of the Democratic Party.

"Tough—Honest—Right for the 80's" is the Senator's crisp campaign slogan; carefully studied, the motto itself outlines the framework of the Baker strategy:

Tough. President Carter's perceived vulnerability rests largely in the notion that he is a weak Chief Executive. Baker, along with several other Presidential hopefuls, is building an image of strength and tenacity. Such toughness is no doubt manifest in the Senator's opposition to the SALT II agreement. That opposition, which is considered vital to the outcome of the Senate debate on SALT, is well-received by countless Americans who are weary of Soviet military capabilities.

Honest. Baker has thus far kept derogatory statements to a minimum, preferring, as he says, "plain talk" when contrasting himself to rival candidates. There is a perceived element of honesty affixed to Baker's courteous manner. He compliments the entire Republican field when he comments: "Any one of the Republican candidates is better on a bad day than Jimmy Carter is on his best day." Baker is also noted for even supporting Carter on occasion, the Senator's position in favor of the Panama Canal Treaties being the best example. His support of the President on key issues like Panama, serve to "de-politicize" Baker and create an image of bi-partisan

harmony. Certainly de-politicization, in a post-Watergate environment, is an equation for honesty. Baker, at least, believes this reasoning, and he has not been afraid to support Jimmy Carter on issues of national scope and importance.

Right for the 80's. The final segment of the Baker slogan is a commentary on not only the



"... a moderate philosophy will appeal to a broad-based national constituency..."

Senator's assets, but on his liabilities as well. Baker is not right for the 80's—right in the fashion that Ronald Reagan or Phil Crane is right—conservative right, rightwing. This kind of right Baker is not, but this is the right he may need to adopt in order to appeal to conservative Republican delegates. Baker rivals also contend the Senator's campaign organization is far from "right." Says one George Bush staffer: "Baker is counting on a great groundswell of support to emerge on his behalf. However, he has not had the foresight to form the strong organization necessary to carry him through the early caucuses and primaries."

Baker will have to demonstrate that he is "right for the 80's" and prove his critics wrong in their assessment of his organization. This is not easily accomplished, as there are seven Republican candidates vying for the Party's nomination. Hence, 1980 may bring into focus the politics of right—or more precisely, the politics of being right. And being right is where it's at, because in politics, as in numerous other enterprises, being wrong is the song of defeat.

DOONESBURY



FAMILIES WEEKEND 1979

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SAT. OCT. 13 ~ 9-11 PM. IN THE COMMONS

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EXPECTED: ALL DREW STUDENTS, STAFF & FACULTY!

DREW UNIVERSITY ANNUAL ARTS FESTIVAL

Musical, Dramatic, and
Dance Presentations
All Presentations Will Take Place in
the University Center Area unless
otherwise noted.

10:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. — "The Ringers on the Green" — Handbell Ringers

11:00 a.m. — "Lightfinger Puppet Productions" — Drew University Students Karen Oliveto and Jill Mullins, Piano and Guitar.

11:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. — Hyera Gospel Choir

12:30 p.m. — Nova Cwith Trio: Lydia Hailpam, Lynn Siebert, Norman Lowrey

1:00 p.m. — "Lightfinger Puppet Production" — Drew University Students

2:30 p.m. — "Laughing Sam Blues Band." — Drew University Students, Dave Aster, Mike Lampert, Mike Prodel, Terry Radigan. "The Moog Synthesizer," — Sitterly House.

3:00 p.m. — University Chorale — Great Hall. Drew University Student Steve Yuresko, Piano.

3:30 p.m. — Larry Wilson, Piano, Great Hall.

4:00 p.m. — "Third Annual Wine Bottle Participation Sonic Event."

TRI-BETA

Families Weekend October 13

Bake Sale T-Shirt Sale
Chocolate Chip
Cookies Krebs Cycle
Cakes Flower Anatomy
Brownies Frog Anatomy
Cup-cakes Computer Card
Pies Drosopila melanogaster
Biscuits DNA Replication
Bread Circulatory System
Muffins —and much more—
See you there! Orders will be taken!

The Drew Cheerleaders
and the Pep Squad are
sponsoring a bake sale as
part of the Annual Arts
Festival. Homemade
cakes, cupcakes, cookies,
and brownies will be sold
at low prices.
Show Your Support!

Welcome Parents!

Schedule of Events

Friday, October 12

All Day Photography Exhibit — "The Emotions of Color" — A. Michael Degtjarewsky, University Center, Room 4.
4:30-7:30 Families Weekend Registration, University Commons Lobby
4:30 College Convocation, Baldwin Gymnasium
5:00 Dinner, University Commons (optional)
7:00 & 9:15 Weekend Movie — "An Unmarried Woman" — University Center, Room 107.
8:00 Guest Speaker, Richard Reeves: "The Making and Breaking of the President in 1980," Baldwin Gymnasium.
8:30 N.J. Shakespeare Festival Production of "The Importance of Being Earnest," Bowne Theater.
9:00 Observatory Open, weather permitting.
9:00 University Center Pub Open.

Saturday, October 13

8:00 Breakfast, University Commons (optional)
9:00-1:00 Families Weekend Registration, University Commons Lobby
9:00-4:00 DREW UNIVERSITY ANNUAL ARTS FESTIVAL
10:00 J.V. Soccer vs. Cook College, Young Field.
11:00 Women's Field Hockey vs. Bergen Community College, Young Field.
11:00-4:00 University Faculty Women's Club Flea Market, Tilghman Orchard.
12:00-2:00 PRESIDENT'S BUFFET LUNCHEON FOR PARENTS AND STUDENTS, S. W. Bowne Great Hall
2:00 Men's Soccer vs. Moravian, Young Field
3:30-5:00 PARENT/FACULTY DISCUSSIONS, Hall of Sciences, Room 104.
4:00-8:30 N.J. Chrysanthemum Show, Baldwin Gymnasium.
5:00 Dinner, University Commons (Optional)
6:00 & 9:30 N.J. Shakespeare Festival Production of "Travesties," Bowne Theater.
7:00 & 9:15 Weekend Movie — "An Unmarried Woman" — University Center, Room 107.
9:00-1:00 UNIVERSITY DANCE — Featuring "The Widespread Depression Orchestra" (straight from the Newport Jazz Festival!) Wine and cheese available for a \$1.00 donation to be collected at the door, University Commons.

Sunday, October 14

9:00 Interfaith Service—Conducted by Seminary Student Ginny Carle, University Chapel, Brothers College.
10:00-1:00 BAGEL BRUNCH, Tolley-Brown Lounge
11:00 The Morristown Militia Band, Tolley-Brown Circle.
1:00-5:00 N.J. Chrysanthemum Show, Baldwin Gymnasium.
5:00 Dinner, University Commons (optional)
7:00 & 9:15 Weekend Movie — "An Unmarried Woman," University Center, Room 107.
7:00 N.J. Shakespeare Festival Production of "Travesties," Bowne Theater.

Events sponsored in part by the Families Weekend Committee, U.C. Board, Social Committee, Academic Forum, and the College Alumni Association.

Annual Arts Festival!

9 a.m. - 4 p.m.
U.C. Area

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Jewelry
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Oils
Watercolors
Leather
Photography
Candles
Quilts
Weaving
Embroidery
Ceramics
Rock Sculptures
And much more!!!

Tonight, Friday, Oct. 12, 8 p.m.

BALDWIN GYMNASIUM

Political Writer

Richard Reeves

will speak on

"The Making and
Breaking of The
President, 1980

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To The Editor:

Dear Acorn Editor,

We the following students of New Dorm are being shafted! The announcement of New Dorm's January term closing was made at an R.A. meeting nine days before January registration started. The administration blatantly decided to close New Dorm and keep all other dorms open without consulting any students or even mentioning the closing to the involved students. The plain fact of New Dorm being open in January is written in the contract that each student signed, but the last sentence of this said contract states: "The University reserves the right to change a housing assignment when deemed advisable for due cause." Therefore the administration believes that they can displace all 154 New Dorm students. One of the reasons students sign up for New Dorm is that they want to be able to stay in the dorm for Jan. term, after having had to move for the last three years.

Unfortunately this whole sham is because of the inefficiency of the maintenance crews last summer. When all of New Dorm was supposed to be painted, only the third floor was. The paint was needed to cover the horrible stains from the leaking roof, which is still staining New Dorm walls on the 3rd, 2nd, and 1st floors. Of course "the due cause" given to the students is that the dorm is used all summer and can't be painted then. As Eric Sandberg commented: "Thee dorm has to look good for the summer resident insurance & conference groups." Both Jane Newman and Eric Sandberg have stated on various occasions that the summer time residents defray the cost of the students bills, for inflation has been over 13% and the price of Drew has only been raised 5%. This small cost increase is due to the money Drew makes from renting the dorms in the summer. New Dorm is air conditioned both summer and winter(!), hence it must be used. This is the "due cause" for the typical "Drew screw".

As mentioned above, the roof of New Dorm has been leaking for a year and a half, and, in fact, still is. The ceiling tiles in 317 and 319 have just fallen in, and, in the words of one third floor resident: "I don't look outside to see if it is raining, I just look in my hallway." Another concerned third floor member stated, "My ceiling is a nice brown wet place, where microorganisms and bacteria can feel free to hang their hats." This is not just a third floor problem; lucky

for the basement the water has not seeped that far yet, but it's trying. After all the double talk and meetings, the New Dorm residents believe that the roof should be fixed first! Since it has been a year and a half, maybe Mr. Sandberg should try to concentrate his efforts on the roof, heating, and other simple maintenance problems which go unattended for weeks and even months. Some rooms still have cool air instead of heat blowing in, even when night temperatures are down to 32° and it is snowing outside.

Mrs. Newman stated, "Well if New Dorm is open, then the rest of the campus will suffer for only the original four dorms will be open." New Dorm has to be heated for the RD and painters anyway, and the only real cost is the \$105 to pay the two RAs and 1RD. Is that much for the most heat efficient dorm on campus to stay open in the coldest month? How many underclassmen enjoy moving into New Dorm in January? Many do. And how many residents of New Dorm are so upset that they will not sign up for Jan. courses, thus depriving the University of needed funds? Many.

All we ask is for the administration to consider the alternatives more carefully and to listen to the students. Paint does not fix everything, but water fixes paint. Fix the roof and heating, besides any general maintenance, such as vacuums (none since the start of the year), and plumbing before you paint! Then paint, and if you do, complete the job! Don't paint in January and find out that four weeks is not enough.

Thank you New Dorm

Sherry Blackford, Cindy Olsen, Laura Gray, Stacey Turro, Pam Heyman, Laura Simmons, Jonathan Stein, Ellen Zold, Ruth Wittenstein, Sarah Ashton, Vickie Veeder, Linda Marie Diaz, Liza Sutcliffe, Robin Miller, Linda Glenn, Sharon McColgan, John Rubino, Deborah Riviere, Nancy Breen, Nancy Snyder, Robert Epstein, Lance Wolf, Richard Valerio, Wayne Tordo, David Klopman, Kathryn Kirkpatrick, Tina Ivankovic, Linda Jo Reinhard, Deborah Moran, Margaret Moses, Karen Kalfian, Don Vigliotti, Steve Triantafyllou, Kathy Watts, Beth Rinker, Rob Wallace, Penny Zenobia, Ajith Dissanayake, Kirk Baumeister, Meredith Murray, Edward Pullan, Thomas Reiff, Donna Pasquaniello, William Wiles, John Wesson, Cheryl Archer, Linda Beckmann, Sara Watts, Silvana Vollero, Karin Walters, Cathy Diraglia, Denise Polis, Nancy Pramuk, Carrie Beach, Camilla Evans, Diane Colaianni, Russell Bing-You,

THE DREW ACORN

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Jeff Haber

PHOTOGRAPHY

1. Ansel Adams—The Museum of Modern Art has on view more than 50 of his Western landscapes.
2. Brassai—Photographs of artists in their studios. (Dali, Maillol, Matisse, and others). Marlborough, 40 West 57th Street.
3. Gordon Parks—On exhibit at Alex Rosenberg, 20 West 57th Street.

CARNEGIE HALL

"The Boston Symphony Orchestra" October 24th & 25th. Seiji Ozawa, conductor. Wednesday, November 14th, Zubin Mehta (conductor) at Carnegie Hall.

JAZZ

1. Joel Forrester—piano. Bargemusic. "Fulton Ferry Landing." B'klyn.
2. Oliver Lake Band—Public Cabaret, 425 Lafayette Street.
3. Steve Turre—Trombone. "Soundscape"—500 West 52nd Street.

(continued on page 19)

The Food at Woods

Residential Drew students contend daily with the problems and the food at Woods. In the first several weeks of classes, the Food Service Committee has combined efforts with the SGA in order to investigate and to alleviate pertinent problems and complaints. To pool resources with the Food Service Committee, the SGA has appointed a liaison, Casey Barrs, to serve with Connie Ipolito in dealing with the major concerns. Up to this point, long lines, insufficient seconds service, inconsistent hours, and the endangerment of student safety are top priority. Connie and Casey, along with the Food Service Committee and concerned representatives of the SGA, have drawn up a series of proposals to be enacted by the students and Woods throughout the semester:

1. It is important for students to take the initiative in relaying constructive criticism and new ideas. Both the Committee and the new manager, Paul Kraus, are willing to deal with pertinent issues if a reasonable alternative can be suggested.
2. The necessity for student input has been emphasized in every joint meeting. Hence, the Food Service Committee will issue at random daily evaluation sheets in which students will be asked to constructively comment on not only the quality and availability of food, but on the up-keep and safety of the Commons as well. We urge you to take these evaluations seriously as their results will indicate the necessity and intensity of our need for action as concerned students.
3. Paul Kraus and Shep Driver emphatically wish that those students with either criticism or constructive comments tell them directly. Hearing from a small group is suggestive but not effective. Their door is open if you want to discuss Woods and the food service you are receiving.

4. Food Service Committee Meetings will be widely publicized in order to attract a larger representation from the student body. Attend them. Find out what is happening. Don't wait until something you don't like happens and then complain about it. The student body will be advised if major changes are to occur.
5. Invite your professors to eat with you in the Commons. The more people (who do not have to eat at Woods on a daily basis) exposed to the conditions we incur, the more backing the student will receive for necessary changes. The Food Service Committee and SGA also intend to invite the members of the Board of Trustees to lunch so that they will also be made aware.
6. The Food Service Committee and the SGA ask the student body to have a little consideration for its peers. While we realize that Woods is not the most attractive or appealing place to eat, the student must remember that they are paying well over \$800.00 for their meals during an academic year. If the student body can unite and show that they are sincerely interested in improving Woods as it now exists, their cooperation is essential. We urge you to have respect, not only for your peers who must clean up after you and serve you, but for yourselves. With your help, seemingly long range goals may quickly become reality.

As concerned peers and student representatives, the Food Service Committee, Casey and the SGA are willing to work towards the improvements students hope to see. Undoubtedly, some of our goals are long range, but with your cooperation and support, changes can and will be made. We have not and will not declare war on Woods, but will hopefully work towards a negotiable settlement of our desires and needs as well as theirs—the end result, a positive and cooperative effort on and by both parts.

Friday, October 12, 1979

Capital Development

MADISON, N.J.—Drew University President Paul Hardin has announced that Richard L. White, former associate director of major gifts at Drexel University, has been named manager of Drew's new capital development program.

The program is an on-going effort to raise funds for a new library complex, including a United Methodist archives facility, a learning center, and major renovations of the existing library, built in 1939. In addition, the program envisions additions to endowment and improvement of athletic and recreational facilities.

A 1972 magna cum laude graduate of Dartmouth College, Dr. White was a Rufus Choate Scholar, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and winner of the Highest Distinction Award in English. He holds the Master of Arts degree from the University of Kent, Canterbury, England. He also holds the Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees in English from the University of Pennsylvania.

In addition to his responsibilities in development at Drexel, he has taught literature, composition, and humanities at the University of Pennsylvania, Drexel, and Pennsylvania State, and has had work in *The D.H. Lawrence Review*.

Valedictorian of the class of 1968 at Chatham High School, Dr. White is the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Lupton White of 19 Dellwood Ave., Chatham. He resides with his wife, Chantal, in Bernardsville.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

Last week, Drew students had the opportunity to participate in the most important role of the citizen—to vote. During the registration period last week, only 30 people bothered to register to vote. The total registration for approximately 200 or less than 20% of the undergraduate population. According to Federal law, college students are allowed to register in the voting district where their college is located if they are residents. Yet a shocking number, 80%, opt not to do so.

While it is true that many students prefer to register to vote from their parents' residence, many have never bothered to vote at any address and others aren't even sure if they ever have registered. This is disgraceful considering that we are allegedly "enlightened" because we have gone on to higher education. Still, the majority of us refuse to use this gift in a responsible way by casting an intelligent vote. Most of us have never cast any kind of vote!

Traditionally, students have been a source penetrating social inquiry and constructive criticism. One need only to look to the Civil Rights and Anti-Vietnam Movements for proof of that. Yet how can we be critical of anything if we do not take part in the most basic but influential means of affecting change—to vote? As the saying goes, "How can you see a grain of sand in your neighbor's eye when there is a plank in your own?" Well, there is a Giant Redwood in the eye of America's Youth. We have the worst voter turnout of almost any group in America. Unless we get off our asses and vote, we have no right to complain.

Mike Groch
Morris County Democratic Committeeman

Drew Acorn

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TOLLEY AND BROWN GO COED

Beth Garraabrants

One of the several changes in the dorms this year has made all of Tolley and the third floor of Brown, in addition to the Intentional Community, coed by wing. Because the floors are divided by the kitchen into two wings, intermingling between the sexes was slow at first, so it seemed like there were two separate floors in one. The women tended to stick together, while the men were more inclined to intermingle with the women. Gradually, as the floors met individually and as a dorm, the situation improved. Most believe that as the semester progresses floor members will become increasingly closer. Some point out that floor parties will be more fun. Many would like to see the floors coed by room, feeling that it would facilitate the intermingling process.

Reasons for choosing to live on a co-ed floor are varied. A few hadn't chosen the floor but were placed there either as freshmen or transfers and some, because of poor lottery numbers, picked the floor because it was the lesser of all evils. The majority, though, felt that co-ed living would be fun and different from single sex dorms. One freshman said that after living with four sisters and no brothers she thought it would be interesting to live with both sexes. Many chose co-ed dorms in order to meet people of both sexes and feel that co-ed floors are much more natural, like living in an apartment building. Some even mentioned that single sex dorms create an artificial atmosphere and that co-ed dorms were closer to real life.

Adjustments had to be made by both sexes. Whether bathrooms are coed or single sex depends on the preference of the floor. Some are coed to allow both sexes to use the drying closets and ironing boards which are only supplied in one bathroom per floor. Other floors, either by tacit agreement or by voting, chose to have single sex bathrooms. Some feared that privacy would be a problem, but many found that they could control the amount of privacy they had by closing their door. Some of the women mentioned feeling safer with men living on the hall.

The atmosphere of the coed floors differs from that of single sex floors. Many of the men noted that it is much calmer and quieter on coed floors, with much less ballplaying and frisbee throwing in the halls. Two of the four RA's are women. Initially, they were both a bit nervous about having coed floors, but now they feel that things are going well. Neither expects any real discipline problems from either sex. Many coeds have found that these floors have created a family atmosphere and brother-sister relationships have developed. All in all, among the residents of the four coed floors, there is a very positive attitude and spirit of cooperation.



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FACULTY
CONTRIBUTORSCOLLEGE AND THE
REAL WORLD

Dr. Perry Leavell

We have all heard the statements: "You'd better have fun now, because soon you'll have to go out into the real world"; "You'd better learn to be punctual (serious, hard-working, sober) because you'll have to change your ways when you get out into the real world"; "College education would be better if it prepared people better for the real world"; "You'd better stop taking courses you enjoy and begin getting ready for the real world"; etc.

To those who make these statements, there is a clear difference between college and the "real world." College is theory, leisure, ideas, beauty; the real world is money, power, work, responsibility, practicality. College is soft and fuzzy and comfortable. The "real world" is hard, nasty, lonely, cold. One wonders why people who believe in this dichotomy ever go to college, or teach in college, or send children to college, but apparently they do, for such comments can be heard from some students, faculty, and parents.

My own view is, of course, partly idiosyncratic. After all, I work at a college, and, therefore, education is my "real world" of work, money, responsibility, and competition. But I also believe that, for students, the collegiate experience is "real" and that their experiences should be different from the experience of those who do not go to college.

To suggest that college is not a part of the "real" world is to assert a narrow view of reality. Recently, a freshman wrote a paper for one of my classes in which he described himself as involved in ruthless competition with other students for a handful of openings for law school. He felt that his entire life would be shaped by this lonely quest and that he had to demonstrate quickly his ability to succeed. While there is a certain recognizable reality to his viewpoint, he later agreed that it was not the only reality. He was not, e.g., as alone in this struggle as he believed, for he was supported by a family that loved him, and he felt fraternal feelings toward his fellow students as well as competitive instincts. His life would by no means be over if he did not go to law school, and he had many decisions to make besides a vocational choice (the kind of person he wanted to be, the kind of woman he wanted to marry, etc.). It is a sad life, indeed, that knows only competition, loneliness, and vocational success.

The collegiate experience should be different from the non-collegiate experience; otherwise, colleges should be abolished. New Jersey Bell can train people to work on a daily basis in a telephone company better than any college can, and the realities of the marketplace are perhaps more completely learned in the market-place than anywhere else. Still, we should also remember that the school yell of the school of experience is "Ouch!" Trial-and-error learning and hands-on experience are valid parts of education, even college education, but also valid is the attempt of a society to abstract certain principles from its experience that will speed up the learning process and will focus that process on more enduring concerns.

(Continued on Page 7)

Going to the Monroe

Professor James O'Kane

The big day had finally arrived. On Jefferson Avenue in Brooklyn we were smack in the middle of the movie season (July 2 to August 1). We had already finished the belly-whopping season (December 26 to January 31), the ice-ball war season (February 1-28), the rubber band-paper clip war season (March 1-20), the Jumbola marble season (March 21 to April 1), the small marble season (April 2-9), the ring-o-levio season (April 10-12), the lineoleum carpet gun season (April 21 to May 2), the burning of model airplanes season (May 3), the burning of Hitler's and Mussolini's cardboard houses season (May 4), the burning of sidewalk ants season (May 5), and the stick ball season (May 6 to July 1). Still to come were the pyramid building at Coney Island season (August 2-20), the Monopoly season (August 21-25), the roller skate season (August 26 to September 1), the Chinese hand ball season (September 2-9), the bottle top collecting season (September 10-14), the Johnny-on-a-pony season (September 15-21), the stoop ball season (September 22 to October 20), the Chinese checkers season (October 21 to November 1), the comic book trading season (November 2 to December 1), and the visiting Santa season, if Santa risked returning to the local Woolworth's.

On that Saturday in July, the local movie house, the Monroe, would be showing the picture all the kids on Jefferson Avenue had been eagerly awaiting—*Abbott and Costello Meet Frankenstein, Wolfman and Dracula* (in which Wolfman meets his end, falling off a cliff as he grasps the wings of Dracula in bat form).

The Monroe was the kind of dive you don't see these days. Even in the 1940's it was an oddity, but at least it was local and cheap. On Tuesdays and Wednesdays in the summer, the admission price was eleven cents, which entitled you to the following: one Movietone newsreel complete with pictures of earthquakes in Turkey, floods in the Mid-West and Bess Truman playing the piano; five Sylvester and Tweety Bird type cartoons (remember Tweety singing Santa Lucia and other classic melodies?); four Coming Attractions, repeated twice in the course of the afternoon (in case you missed the first showing while buying candy); one half-hour cowboy movie featuring Tom

Mix-Hopalong Cassidy-Lash Larue genre; one Positively-No-Smoking-in-the-Orchestra sequence, sponsored by the city's Fire Department; two full-length features, the first of which was generally dreadful since it was usually a romantic melodrama which nauseated the assembled kids, the second an excellent classic such as *Four Feathers* (remember Lt. Harry Favisham with the branded scar of the Sengali tribe on his forehead?) or *Angels with Dirty Faces* (did Rocky Sullivan really turn yellow when he went to the electric chair?) In addition, you received a free comic book (if you were under twelve) or a free plate (if you were female and over twelve). The comic books never survived the afternoon, since they were read during the romantic movie; the plates generally did survive, only to be consigned to collecting water under mother's flower pot. That was the Tuesday-Wednesday fare. On Saturdays, the same program was presented, minus the comic book and dish, but at the outrageous price of eighteen cents.

The Monroe had other features of significance. For example, you always sat with your feet tucked under you because the floor beneath the seats oozed a mucky permafrost substance comprised of dried Kool Aid, Pepsi Cola, rancid peanut butter, discarded popcorn, foul-smelling remnants of undigested Goober and Raisinette chocolates, and an assortment of living, crawling creatures. To reach the aisle, you walked on the other seats rather than step in the quicksand below. The bathrooms were even worse, and one never used them except in the most dire of emergencies. All the Mothers on Jefferson Avenue had forbidden us to go anywhere near these "Rest Rooms." To get permission to go to the Monroe was difficult enough, but you could generally swing it if you promised Mom that you would use your own bathroom before going out.

Getting to the Monroe was no easy matter, even though it was only three blocks away. To do so, the gang of kids from Jefferson Avenue had to cross hostile territory, which included such landmarks as the gypsy tattoo parlor on Howard Avenue. Since all of knew that gypsies ate babies and sometimes young kids, we would race past their store to avoid their infamous "evil eye." To the

(Continued on Page 7)

best of my recollection, everyone made it. The second and more hazardous obstacle was getting past the Madison Street boys who would become, a decade later, members of one of the most violent and feared street gangs in Brooklyn: the El Quintos. The Madison Street kids of our day merely robbed, but only if there were more of them than us. You were not mugged in the barbaric way of today. Then the theft was done with finesse and hustle. Their leader would ask to borrow some money. You would answer, in ritual fashion that you "don't got no money." He would then ask to search you. You would consent (or else you would be jumped by his entire group). If money were found, the thieves would borrow it, to be paid back in the twenty-first century. If no money were found, you went on your merry way, no questions asked.

Of course, no money was ever found on the Jefferson Avenue kids because we had perfected methods of concealing it. When our Mothers gave us money, (all the money on Jefferson Avenue was controlled by the Mothers) we sat down, took off our shoes, and concealed it inside our socks. On days when we were going to the Monroe, we made sure our socks had been on our feet for at least four previous days. The smellier the better; after all, even if the Madison Street kids knew the money was in our stinking sneakers, would they risk handling it? And so we would make it safely to the Monroe, where we would then sit on the curb and remove our concealed money to the bewilderment of all adult on-lookers—except for the cashier, who was quite familiar with our ritual.

The program, which always started at 11:50 a.m., and ended precisely at 5:40, took in the entire day. But if you happened to be first on the waiting line, you were out of luck. The matron in charge of

College (continued from page 6)

Americans have always valued "practicality" and pragmatic consequences. We have been slower to recognize the virtues of theory and ideas. I would argue, e.g., that the American (international) economy needs fewer well-trained accountants and more people who are trying to achieve a theoretical understanding of the economy. Similarly, our political system has within it an abundance of people who can practice the mechanics of politics and bureaucracy, but relatively few who comprehend the goals of the system, or who practice the virtues of "good citizenship." Colleges are social institutions with social purposes, as well as institutions within which individuals seek to better themselves. One "reality" that I discovered in my own college experience, e.g., was that there was a great big world out there (big in terms of time as well as space), composed of many more different peoples, faiths, and interests than I had ever imagined.

Liberal arts education is designed to provide some "practical" and vocational skills (communication, analysis of problems, synthesis,

seating put you in the last row of the Children's Section. Those who came in later sat in progressively better rows closer to the screen. To this day, whenever I see Bella Abzug on the late news, I instinctively think of that Monroe matron. To add to the irony, you couldn't change your seat, for fear of risking the permafrost ooze on the floor and the wrath of the matron. Not even tough, street-wise kids from Brooklyn would be so fearless. Then there was the theater manager who, by some strange quirk of my memory, bore an equally amazing likeness to another politician—Paul O'Dwyer. This nameless/owner was somewhat aloof and rather dignified in appearance, mainly because of his pure white mane. Occasionally, though, his anger would explode: when the jeers coming from the assembled masses during the highpoint of the romance film reached riot proportions, or when the film projector broke as it inevitably would. He would then ascend the stage, turn on the house lights and announce that if peace were not immediately restored, the movie would not continue. With this, the rabble would yell, curse and scream—throwing paper cups, orange peels, half-eaten Devil Dogs, etc., at the bewildered manager, at which point he would rapidly exit and the film would resume.

Just after 5 p.m., the final phase of Monroe life took place: the inevitable arrival of the Anxious Mothers looking for their kids who had faithfully promised to be home by 5:00 for supper. But this was virtually impossible since the best part of the feature film was usually in progress at that time (e.g. Gunda Din preparing to climb up the golden turret). At such crucial moments, one could hear voices whispering frantically in the darkness, "Solly, are you in there... Joey, get out here this minute.... Jamsie, duck, here comes your

etc.) and some "hands-on" experience (fieldwork, off-campus programs, etc.) Graduates of good liberal arts colleges tend to achieve reasonably successful vocations, especially in those fields like law, medicine, and management that offer the greatest opportunities for personal growth, commitment, and leadership. But liberal arts education also is designed to achieve results that reach beyond the world of work and the realities of the market-place. It is designed, e.g., to acquaint students with many of the realities of the world that may not be apparent to the naked eye of someone who grew up in, say, Madison, New Jersey and to prepare students for a future that is likely to be characterized by change, unpredictability and challenge. There was little reason for colleges in a time when the sons of cobblers became cobblers and the daughters of mothers-housewives became mothers-housewives.

College is a real as it gets, and students should know that. It is no more, nor less, "unreal" than being a child, or than being a "senior citizen," or than spending ten hours a day practicing law.

The Archeological Institute of America

Please note the corrected meeting schedule for 1979-80

Nov. 6 Dr. William Sumner Iran AIA - Archaeological Survey of the Kur River Basin, Iran
Dec. 4, 27-31 - December AIA meetings, Boston - Centennial Celebration
Feb. 5 - Dr. Eva Keuls "Greek Women" AIA
March 4 - April 1 Dr. David Soren Cyprus AIA
May 6

In addition to the regular scheduled lectures, the Drew University Institute for Archeological Research offers its lectures at the following dates:

Oct. 19 - Dr. Ann Shaw-Palkovich, "Skeletal Remains Found at Caesarea Maritima" 4:00 p.m. Embury Hall, Drew
Nov. 1 - Dr. Yigael Shilo, "Excavation of Jerusalem" 8:15 p.m., Hall of Sciences, Drew
Nov. 2 - Dr. Marie Spiro, "Mosaics of Israel" 2:00 p.m., Hall of Sciences, Drew.

the end. McClorey then marched us to the first victim's house—Peter Fiorello's.

At the signal, the first on line rang the bell. When Peter Fiorello's mother answered (all door bells were answered by the Mothers on Jefferson Avenue) the kid asked, "Peter Fiorello's mother, can Peter Fiorello go to the Monroe?" Answer—"No," and the door slammed. That kid would then leave, give a signal to the second kid on the line who would count to 50, ascend the stairs and ring the bell again. "Peter Fiorello's mother, can Peter Fiorello go to the Monroe?" Answer—"No," and the door again slammed. The second kid would leave and kid number three would repeat the procedure. Predictably, after the seventeenth attack wave, Peter Fiorello's mother had given Peter Fiorello permission to go to the Monroe.

Flushed with victory, McClorey now marched his rabble to the home of the next victim: Bopsy Alcott's mother. This time McClorey used only six of his lieutenants, because Bopsy's mother caved in quickly once she heard that Peter's mother had given permission. And so in domino style each of the reluctant mothers capitulated when she was told, "Well, Peter Fiorello's mother, Bopsy Alcott's mother, Jamsie O'Kane's mother, said they can go; why can't...?"

The assault took less than an hour. By 11:45 all the kids had permission. We had our eighteen cents admission, plus five cents for the soda machine; we had our brown paper bag which contained a peanut butter sandwich, a never-to-be used napkin and a banana. Finally, we had our orders—"Be home at five o'clock and don't go near those filthy bathrooms." And so, off we went to confront the Howard Avenue gypsies, the Madison Street Boys, and the unknown perils of the greatest theater in Brooklyn.

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FILM & THEATRE

The Legacy

by June Campbell

If you're interested in seeing a great horror movie this weekend, I urge you to avoid *The Legacy*. This film is an insult to your intelligence.

The Legacy is directed by Richard Marquand, and stars Katherine Ross, Sam Elliot, and rock star Roger Daltrey.

The plot is totally confusing and leaves many loose ends. Margaret Walsh (Katherine Ross) is given a job assignment in England. She brings her boyfriend (Sam Elliot) and together they meet Jason Mountolive, a practitioner of Black Magic. Jason, unfortunately, is dying and wants to leave his "power" to Margaret. But, Jason

must first kill each one of his five apostles so that they don't cash in on Margaret's inheritance.

What ruins the film is the combination of a poor script and bad acting. The lines are corny and repeat themselves throughout the movie. The acting is static and expressionless.

Katherine Ross is disappointing and Sam Elliot should go back to lifeguardship. "Who" fans will be happy to know that Roger Daltrey's dying scene is the best acting in the entire movie.

The director used a great deal of symbolism in his shots. Much of this was not needed and in some cases you could tell what was going to happen ten minutes before it did. The special effects were effective, though. There was a lot of blood and guts but I believed it all.

To sum it all up, "*The Legacy*" is a good movie to see if you need a good laugh. But I would rather spend \$3.75 to laugh with a movie than to laugh at a movie.

CHICAGO

Amy Introcasso

The musical, *Chicago* "painted the town" last weekend at Drew.

Written by Bob Fosse and Fred Ebb, with music by John Kander, the show possessed all the elements of a bubbling evening.

Playing to a packed house, the fine cast hoofed and sang its way into the hearts of many Drewids.

The voluptuous Velma Kelly, played by Kirsten Childs, was outstanding. A triple threat lady, she danced with grace and style, sang the sultry Kander songs magnificently, and possessed an enchanting stage presence that is rare to see from any performer.

Also quite effective was the portrayal of the shy Amos Hart, by Donald L. Norris. He charmed the audience with his bashful and engaging rendition of "Mr. Cellophane," one of the show's finer songs.

The choreography by Jeremy Blanton, encompassed all the sensual movements that have come to be known as a Fosse trait. Although the dancing was well executed, it was not suited to the smallness of the Drew stage, which seemed to inhibit and crowd the performers.

In spite of the flaws that seem to always plague travelling shows of this kind, (audio problems, torn costumes etc.) *Chicago* provided an enjoyable evening for all.

AUDITIONS: Monday, October 15 at 4:00 and Tuesday, October 16 at 7:00, for a full-length play directed by Laura Morris, in the Attic Theatre, Third Floor, Hall of Sciences.



"CHICAGO"



THE LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY ON BROADWAY

By Kevin H. Marino

If the headline has you on the edge of your chair, waiting with bated breath for tales of timeless humor, you can relax; *Gemini* is just another piece of trash basking in the warmth of American popular reception.

Set in a South Philadelphia backyard shared by the Geminiani and Weinberger families, the play sets out to explore the culture clash which occurs when Francis Geminiani's friends from Harvard arrive to celebrate his twenty-first birthday. On scholarships up to his ears, Francis lives in a world far removed from the one inhabited by his schoolmates, the wealthy Randy and Judith Hastings. As if that wasn't enough discomfort, Francis is undergoing a period of deep personal introspection regarding his sexuality. When the Hastings arrive, he can't decide whether Randy or Judith should be the target of his affections.

Unfortunately, the play seems to originate more from literary theory than from creative inspiration. Certainly no one could argue for more than a fine line between that which evokes laughter and that which evokes tears. But *Gemini* never seems to cross the line in either direction. The result is an exaggerated attempt to make the audience laugh at characters who

are confused but by no means funny. To laugh at *Gemini*, we must first forget the original problem the play creates; the characters are not funny within the context of their roles — they attempt to be funny outside their roles. For example, Mr. Geminiani, (incidentally the poorest representation of an Italian-American father I've ever encountered) rather than deal with the problem of his son's sexuality, chooses to ignore it and get on with his comic routine.

While Wayne Knight turns in an admirable role as a retarded foil for Francis, and Bill Randolph and Lisa Sloan are convincing as rich Harvardians, the remainder of the characters try so hard they come out flat — Although it is probably a mistake to call Bunny Weinberger flat, as her entire role consists of shaking her breasts to the beat of her own profanity.

For me, *Gemini* neither imitated reality nor stimulated my emotions. To laugh at it called for more of a compromise of my understanding not only of the immediate setting of an Italian-American collegiate at home, but of real-life conflicts, than I was prepared to undertake. Although those around me in the shabby Little Theatre found *Gemini* a raucous night out, I wondered why I'd ever left Drew.

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All Photos by Rob Wallace



THE FUTURE OF AMERICA

Women

Beth Garbrabrant

Women and their future role in America is an area involving many facets of American life. From business, to the home, to the law, women are making their voices heard, with varying degrees of success. This reporter discussed the future of women in America with Professors Joan Weimer and Ilona Coombs. These two women shared their views on the subject, stressing that these views are the opinions of two individuals women in the feminist movement and that it is the unifying of differing individual ideas that strengthens the women's movement as a whole.



Although it is difficult to predict, Professor Weimer believes that the Equal Rights Amendment will be passed. She currently sees a climate of change, noting a recently passed federal law requiring that pregnancy be covered like any other disability under medical insurance. Previously, there was a required waiting period; the woman applicant had to be married but not pregnant at the time of application. Professor Weimer sees this change in an area dealing with money as significant. Once passed, the ERA will serve as a consciousness raiser that will have legal and psychological effects.

The ERA should make it simpler for women to claim and obtain equal treatment under the law. It will also help when more women are appointed to the judiciary, Professor Weimer observed, pointing to the fact that there has never been a woman on the Supreme Court. Presently, no-fault laws are coming into practice. These laws pertain to divorce and appraise the individual's contribution to the marriage and household, giving each member equal responsibility in the relationship and the break-

The future of America can't be truly foretold. But guesswork has its virtues. Knowledgeable guesswork can give us glimpses of the future. It can prepare us for tomorrow. Some will doubtless say, "The future! Hell, I want better food at Woods." Their sentiments would be correct. But after their last meal at Woods, the future will soon

become the present. Blackboards and laboratories won't be too helpful. The future will be lived by us, and decided by us.

Some have seen the future, and say it works. Some see the present, and say it doesn't work. This special edition guesses at the future. The only certainty is that the future, whether it works or not, is ours.

Another effect of working women on the family, as noted by Professor Weimer, is that childrearing years are being extended. As more and more women opt to have a career first and then have children, women's careers become bound up with children late and possibly longer. Most worry about the other end, having babies later in life, not considering that now, suddenly, childrearing is extended into the mid-fifties instead of the mid-forties. This trend accompanies the trend toward later marriage.

The future of women's organizations is hard to predict and it will depend on the structure of the organizations that emerge. Some, like poet Audrey Lord, would like to see a federation of interest groups, recognizing the differences between black and white women, lesbian and straight women and college educated and non-college educated women, while cooperating for a larger goal. Others, like Professors Weimer and Coombs, prefer a unified whole. This will depend upon whether or not women believe their needs are sufficiently similar because they are women.

Professor Coombs pointed out that the women's movement is based on autonomy and the freedom to choose what a woman wants or doesn't want to do. She believes that the movement cannot go back. Professor Weimer believes that too many women are affected, that the movement is not small scale or elitist, as the media has tried to picture it. A noted woman historian has cited the need for an historical perspective. The movement shouldn't be viewed in terms of everyday successes because there are many ups and downs. Rather, a vision must be kept - a vision of what has been done already and what women want to be done in the future.

Women already comprise about half of the work force and this number will increase. Professor Weimer is not very optimistic about equality in pay. The women's movement has been active for over a decade and in cases where women and men do comparative work which differs in job definition, there is still inequality in pay. That it is still being fought case by case is discouraging. The question is

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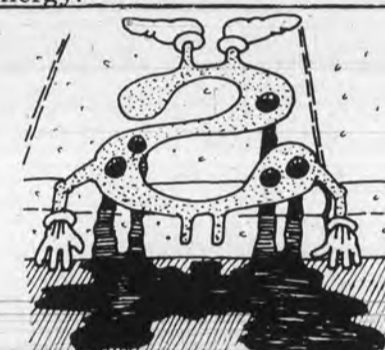
become the present. Blackboards and laboratories won't be too helpful. The future will be lived by us, and decided by us.

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The Economy

John Wolfson

Any foretelling of the future with respect to the American economy is bound to be incorrect. With this in mind, Professor Donald Cole discussed the economic future in general, explaining that it appears as though the present problems of inflation, the instability of the dollar in the world, and an increasing absolute rate of unemployment should become more acute than at present. It is hard for any economist to make specific predictions about the future of the economy, but Professor Cole was willing to discuss the future of energy.



The future of energy (according to the present administration) lies in the Syn-fuel program. Budgeted at 88 billion dollars (which is 2 1/2 times the cost of putting man on the moon) the Syn-fuel program involves the creation of synthetic fuel from coal, shale, and tar. Through the establishment of the Energy Security Corporation, the government will fund research leading to the creation of new energy alternatives for the future. It sounds promising. The approach has received substantial support from the oil and automobile industries and the auto-workers union, however, the program is not what it appears to be. Though it is very popular, with the two industries and the union, the Syn-fuel program is very expensive, both in terms of dollar cost and environmental cost. The environmental damage resulting from strip mining alone is irreparable, let alone damage from the other types of resources. Another area affected by the program is inflation. The Syn-fuel program will very likely have a substantial impact on interest rates, an important factor in the inflationary process.

This program is a poor response to the problems at hand. It seems more logical to spend our money on renewable energy resources, i.e. solar, biomass, wind, rather than on this very expensive attempt to provide a substitute for oil. As Professor Cole said, "We don't perceive the costs of what we do, so in the future we feel them. With Syn-fuel we are looking for a quick technological fix."

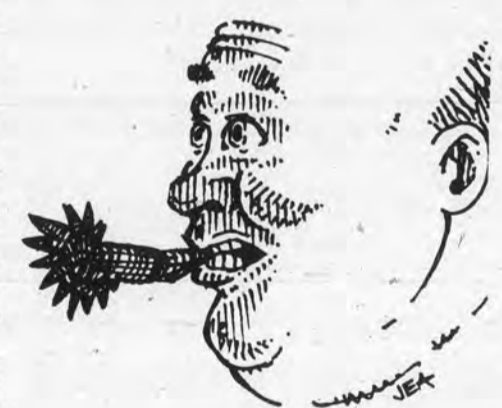
Politics

Andy Baron

What is the future of American politics? Dr. Julius Mastro expressed his deep concern over recent developments in the political arena. He attributed the decline to party discipline to a campaign's ability to use the media to sell the public on a candidate's qualifications for holding public office. This media campaign is comparable to selling soap in commercials.

Dr. Mastro elaborated further on the subject of party weakness, when he added that special interest groups have also broken down the political system. He cited President Carter's inability to pass a comprehensive energy program, even with Democrats controlling the Senate and the House of Representatives. The reformers who pressed for open primaries created a problem for the loyal party worker who now finds it difficult to identify the organization's candidate.

Voter apathy is another subject that concerns Dr. Mastro. His explanation for this centered around a lack of motivation on the voter's part. He stated further that voters must identify with an issue to get excited about a campaign. One example was the uproar in Chicago last winter over Mayor Michael Biolandic's unresponsiveness to a snow removal problem. Disenchanted voters flocked to the polls to elect Jane Byrne, a political underdog, who relied on her allegiance with the late Mayor Richard Daley.



When asked to comment on the present conservation trend in the nation, Dr. Mastro attributed it to the Republican conservatives who "get in the trenches" and work hard. A clear cut example is Jeffrey Bell's upset victory over Clifford Case in last year's New Jersey's Republican Senate primary.

Finally, Dr. Mastro was asked whether the system still works. AS he leaned back in his chair, and took a final puff on his cigarette, he replied that he still believes the system works, but he added that sometimes it takes a crisis as a catalyst to motivate a legislator. He also feels that this country must hold its legislators in higher esteem than what the present polls indicate.

Black Americans

Terrance Huggins

Since the future of Blacks in America covers the topics Political Prisoners in Latin America, Apartheid in South Africa, Klan rallies in Selma, Alabama, the Rizzo regime in Philadelphia, Lettuce-pickers in California, the Bakke decision, rising unemployment, and Proposition Thirteen—I think blacks have, and always will be treated unjustly in America. The cases above are numerous and each would fill a book; all we want is an article. So take these two cases of American justice and see the plight of blacks in this country.

Case #1
The American people were in shock when President Nixon was caught performing illegal wiretaps. The American people were in so much shock that instead of letting him resign with \$850,000 a year they instead issued him \$200,000 a year.

Case #2
There is a factory worker. He works from 4 p.m. till 12 a.m. The man's physical description is the following: he's "Black," 5'8", 150 pounds, light complexioned, small lips, thin nose, and is circumcised, which has a great bearing on this case. The gentleman (Mr. Smith for the sake of giving him a name) is so blind that he cannot see more than

six feet in front of him.

At 11 p.m. a woman reported that she had been raped by a "Black" man. This is the woman's description of the rapist: he was 6'2" tall, about 200 pounds, he had big lips, and a broad nose. Also, the rapist was not circumcised and wore no glasses. That very night Mr. Smith was dragged out of bed and brought in front of a police line-up. Mr. Smith was picked from the line-up by Miss Brown with help from neighboring detectives. Mr. Smith thought he had an airtight alibi when he told the judge that a co-worker drove him home at 11:50 pm; which was routine since Mr. Smith couldn't afford a car. The co-worker was brought before the judge and confirmed Mr. Smith's alibi. With all this evidence in Mr. Smith's favor, the judge sentenced him to twenty years to life imprisonment. Well, we now know the judge was not "Turn 'em Loose Bruce."

Mr. Smith is now an escaped convict, and has been running ever since. What do Americans have to say for their just law system—no one to cry "Reverse discrimination"! People will read this article and say, "But these are two extreme cases because men like the President are the backs that America was built on."

Literature

Merrill Skaggs

Associate Professor of English

I expect the immediate future of American literature to be shaped by one of those swings of academic taste, and inversions of esthetic credos, that have occurred so regularly in the past. Thus I would go about predicting the future by identifying the literary qualities this century has extolled—then by reversing them.

Since Lionel Trilling has identified this century's literature as one dominated by the "principle of unpleasure," the pleasure of exploring pain, I would expect to find humorous or comic writing steadily elevated to higher status. Further, I would expect the find "moral statements" coming back into fashion. The novelist John Gardner, for example, has recently used the New York Times to spank his contemporaries for failing to furnish "answers," or even to ask compelling new questions. Following the implications of Gardner's recent drift, I would expect those writers who can affirm the commonplace to become more widely read and respected. I would expect a search for new literary forms, or



for new ways to attend to old forms which this century's critics have often neglected—like autobiography, for example, or the epic poem. Last, I would expect a new generation of American readers and scholars to demand new definitions of good literature congenial to themselves. For ever since Ralph Waldo Emerson began his writing career by demanding new works, new laws, and new worship, that demand for something new has been the most consistent trait in the American culture.

Cities, Crime and Population

Lorraine Mullica

What will become of American society in the next ten or twenty years? An interview with Professor James O'Kane of Drew's Sociology Department reveals probable future trends in the areas of population, urban studies and crime.

Fertility rates in the seventies have significantly declined, and within the next twenty years, this decline will take its toll in the U.S.A. There are few children now and as these children grow older, they will experience what Dr. O'Kane terms the "ripple effect." For example, there will be fewer college students because there will be fewer numbers of potential students to draw from. Consequently, schools will be forced to lower their standards or close; there simply won't be as many intelligent young people as there used to be.

Now the media and stores such as Bloomingdale's cater to young adult cultures, those made possible by the baby boom. In the upcoming years, however, more emphasis will be placed on the problems of middle-aged people. Why? They'll be lots of middle aged persons who were born in the baby boom era, and fewer young people who were born in the seventies. Also, the elderly will be treated with even less care than they are now. Why? They'll be more of them; again, their presence will be proportionately larger due to the small number of young people.

As to cities, Professor O'Kane declares himself an optimist, who believes that there will be "a resurgence of urban life in the late eighties." Slums have nowhere to go but up. Besides they are ideally located for eventual middle and upper-middle class housing. Already slum areas are being abandoned. Consider the South Bronx. It is ready to be built up for middle class housing. As this "re-vitalization" process occurs, the suburbs will look more like cities. Plushness will become urbanized.

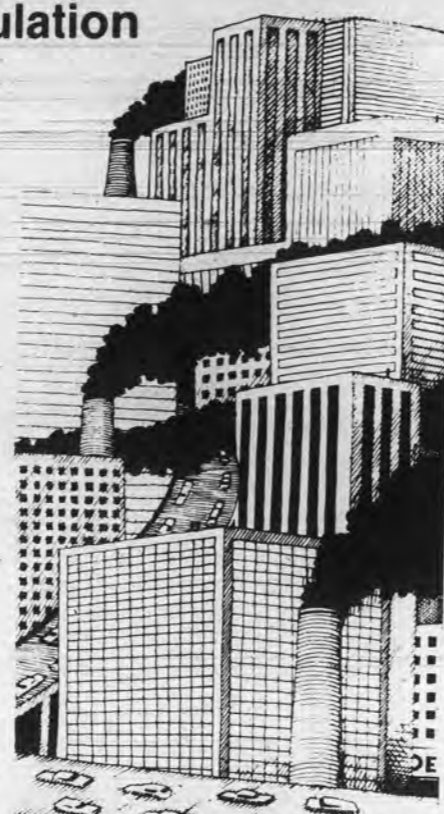
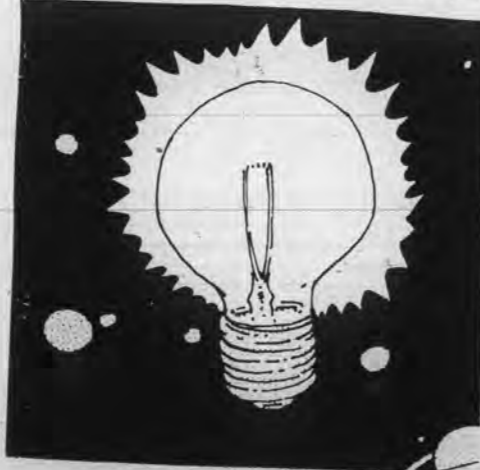
Science

Steven Dear

Though Science relies on discovery for its advancement, certain areas offer the possibility of new and innovative knowledge. Professors John Ollam and Joy Phillips offered their observations on the trends in the Physical and Biological Sciences.

According to Dr. Ollam the frontier area is Elementary Particle Physics. The "Quark" model of elementary particle theory is rapidly gaining acceptance with the recent unconfirmed discovery of a gluon, an elementary particle that "glues" quarks together. The theory asserts that all matter is composed of quarks, but also that it is impossible to detect quarks. The final confirmation of the gluon should establish quarks as the foundation of matter.

The Applied Sciences should show rapid growth in the areas of computers and energy. With the advances in solid-state technology



Urbanites looking for a better life in America almost invariably turn to the dream of owning their own land. So they will move to a more sparsely populated area, the suburbs. But they also seek the conveniences of life—thus, urbanization.

Cities and crime go hand in hand. When one realizes that adolescents commit the most crimes and that there will be far fewer adolescents than there have been in the past, it follows that crime rates will decrease in the next decade. Indeed there is an increasing movement toward law and order. An ideological shift is now occurring, i.e., the rehabilitation model for prisoners is being replaced by the punishment model. There is more concern with the protection of society than there is with rehabilitating the prisoner. Of course, rehabilitation has not been ignored; but less emphasis has been placed upon it.

The whole story of the future of society cannot be predicted. It has to be lived and made—by us.

computers are becoming smaller and are now being incorporated into household appliances and games. Computers have made a large impact in finance and economics, and their use should expand in the future.

The future of energy is less clear. Solar energy will play an increasing role in home heating but at present it is unlikely that it could generate electricity, the most consumed form of energy. The future of nuclear energy is also unclear. Despite political disfavor in the United States, Europe (especially France and West Germany) sees nuclear energy as the means for a future generation of electricity.

Concerning the areas of research in the biological Sciences, Dr. Phillips finds the human brain particularly fascinating. With the discovery of Pain Centers in the brain, the possibility exists of eliminating much of human pain and suffering. Recent evidence indicates that the brain may be an endocrine organ. Though the nature of this is not yet understood, it proposes for the first time that the male and female brain may be chemically and structurally different. Since behavior is strongly influenced by the brain we may gather new information about the differences between male and female behavior.

Whatever the American developments be, it should be recognized that Science is truly an internationally endeavor, and as such, it affects all human beings.

History

M. Goldman

Can history, the study of the rush of time, of man pursuing his aims, help us chart America's future? According to Professor Charles Wetzel, Chairman of the History Department, "The study of history cannot enable you to predict the future. It's a humbling study." However, "History helps us escape the present. It prevents us from being overwhelmed by the present. Thinkers have sounded the end of the world a thousand times before.



America has troubles. But most peoples had a sense of trouble. I suspect ours will always be a troubled world. We shouldn't expect nice, neat solutions to our concrete problems. History tells us to wait and see. Wait for the future to unfold."

EDUCATION

Andy Baron

The end of the baby boom caused a radical change in the area of public and private higher education systems throughout the country. Declining enrollments are closing many schools. Teaching is no longer a lucrative field and many tenured teachers are finding their positions eliminated. Coupled with the declining enrollment problem, school systems are going "back to basics." This means an emphasis on reading, writing, and mathematics skills that for a period of time were not reinforced at an early age. As a result, SAT scores declined steadily each year. Now, with less personnel in the school systems, specialized programs are being eliminated in favor of reinforcement of basic skills. State school superintendents throughout the country are convinced that getting back to the basics is the way to train students for their later years in life.

Higher education is also going through a transition. Colleges are finding it more difficult to fill their freshmen classes while prospective students are having a field day in

careers and trying them out through internships and the like. The time to start looking for a job is not a week before graduation. It should be a step by step process that occurs well in advance.

The problem with many students is that liberal arts is applicable to so many fields that one could easily get into a muddle. One could draw the conclusion that he or she can't do anything. Again this is a misconception.

In college one learns a great many things; above all, to think. In addition one learns to do research, to communicate verbally, as well as in writing, and to get along with others. It is also very helpful to be involved in community and college activities. This kind of knowledge, to many employers, is far more

valuable than a liberal arts degree. Still not convinced? Many people ask the question, "What can you do with a liberal arts education?" The question should be rephrased so as to ask "What can't you do with a liberal arts education?" Of course there are many professions which require highly specialized training in medicine or law. But for most jobs, a liberal arts degree is highly suitable.

According to Laure Paul, Drew's Career Planning Director, the real difference between those who get good jobs and those who don't are: personal commitment, thorough self understanding, definite goals, and, initiative in exploring various

careers and trying them out through internships and the like. The time to start looking for a job is not a week before graduation. It should be a step by step process that occurs well in advance.

(continued on page 12)

Culture

Beth Hogan

Anthropologists study all aspects of behavior of human development. They study the past and the present. One very important question, though, is, will anthropology, the study of humanity, be viable in the future. An anthropological motto is, "The past begins now." Is there ever a future? Dr. Manning and Dr. Lefferts agree strongly that the future of the study of anthropology is essential for the future of liberal arts programs. There is definitely a future for anthropology.

Dr. Manning, professor of Anthropology, suggests "trends are apparent to accelerate the movement of cultural anthropology to apply skills in understanding the United States rather than other people of other nations." The interest in studying the United States was enhanced by the decrease of money allocated for studies abroad. Dr. Manning hopes for a new division, salvage anthropology, to open many doorways of exploration. A division of archeology, salvage archeology, concerns itself with the study of land for artifacts and fossils previous to any construction done in an area. A study at Harvard is recently underway. Salvage anthropologists are also involved in the study. They deal with the people, the homes, the tools, and the surrounding environment of the area. They study these objects prior to the destruction of the dwellings. The destruction described above consists of tearing down of homes and buildings and settlements that stand in the way of "production."

Dr. Lefferts, another professor of Anthropology at Drew, said an interest in anthropology is "growing tremendously." He explained that two years ago anthropology was offered during one semester. Seventy-five students enrolled in Anthropology 3 and one hundred sixty students enrolled in

Anthropology 4. Today, one hundred and twenty-six students sit in room 102 in the Commons for an education in Anthropology 3. Dr. Lefferts prefers smaller classes rather than lectures. The only feasible solution to shrink class size is to divide the large group into sections, but too much time and money would be involved in the operation. Dr. Lefferts also stressed concern toward the freshman seminar program. The last two years Dr. Lefferts offered a seminar on Thailand. Previous to that, Dr. Peek, who is presently on a sabbatical, offered a course on



ethnocide and genocide? The Anthropology department is very involved in the support of the special program.

Many may ask what jobs are open to students who decide to major in anthropology. Dr. Lefferts simply replied, "Any job that a liberal arts graduate can get." It has become such a widely diverse study that any job, directly or indirectly, touches upon the interaction of people. "Anthropology is an integrative mechanism," said Dr. Lefferts.

Anthropology is a study of people. Therefore, it is people that make the study worthwhile. As a result, it should grow and be viable as long as there are people to study.

Religion

Beth Hogan

There are many diverse religious denominations in America. The future of these denominations is influenced drastically, not at all, or insignificantly by the increasing change to a more secular society. Although society is more secular now than decades earlier, religion's continuing growth manifests itself in various new modes of expression. It is in these recent modes of expression that the youth of the present generation find a fulfilling meaning of identity.

Dr. Jones, professor of Religion at Drew, suggests there is "continuing resurgence of conservative evangelical Christianity and a return to tradition in Judaism." When asked what he foresees the future of religion to be within the next thirty years, Dr. Jones replied, "Religion will persist, both in its mainline expressions and exotic forms." He also stressed there was "spiritual and metaphysical hunger among today's students." This hunger for "spiritual quest" is reflected in the "interest in the academic study of religion." According to Dr. Jones, religion is an "ingrained functional institution" in society and an "inherently interdisciplinary" study in the academy.

The past week has brought attention to one specific denomination, Roman Catholicism. The Papal visit of the authoritative figure of the Roman Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II, has, through his strong convictions toward an ideal life, prompted

questioning for new movements to change the church. Feminists spoke for rights to become a more important, strengthened part of the church and ministry. With feminism in mind, Dr. Jones was asked if enrollment in religion classes was influenced by the feminist movement. Are more



females entering religion classes now, or is enrollment comparable to past years? Dr. Jones raised his hands above his head and interlocked his fingers behind his neck. He sat quietly for a moment, then proceeded to answer the question. He said the female enrollment is not only comparable to past years, but that male/female ratios are comparable. He also brought attention to the fact that the population of the Drew community is comprised of more females than males. That imbalance equalizes the ratio in the class.

Dr. Jones' positive views of religious growth are passed among his students. That positive attitude is one step closer to proving, supplying, and supporting his view toward greater religion's depth and relevance in our secular society.

The Future of America

Law

Eric Hall

What is the legal future of America? This question may not cross your mind very often, yet it still demands some attention. Predicting the legal future of America is a very difficult task. Therefore I interviewed Dr. Paul Wice, a member of the Political Science department at Drew, and a leading authority on the American judicial system.

Dr. Wice was quick to establish that the United States judicial system is "deliberately unpredictable". If the law were too consistent then the necessity for judicial arbitration would be greatly reduced. For this reason the courts do not like to present themselves as a social barometer.

One area of legal speculation is that of job potential. There is currently great skepticism concerning the value of a legal degree. Dr. Wice confirmed this belief by stating that the legal market is in the process of being flooded by law school graduates. Still many optimists feel there exists a potentially large untapped source of potential legal services. Dr. Wice, however, points out that this untapped source exists in poor basically rural areas. He further emphasizes the fact that professionals tend to concentrate in the same affluent areas, thus leaving the poorer areas relatively underserved. Professor Wice suggests that due to market forces lawyers will eventually be forced to

spread their practices into poor and rural areas.

As we enter the next decade certain types of issues will continuously present themselves to the court systems. Dr. Wice feels that issues such as women's rights, and affirmative action will be preoccupying the courts attention in the years to come. With talk of rehabilitating the coal industry (thanks to the energy crisis) another hotspot for future judicial arbitration will be environmental issues. Professor Wice, however, feels that the environmentalists will find it rough sailing in future legal battles due to a developing trend within the court system to limit class action suits, which are the type of suits that environmentalists (such as the Sierra Club) rely upon. Regardless of which position the court takes they are bound to receive fierce criticism: environmental matters will be a "damned if you do, damned if you don't" issue.

A last area of legal change which Professor Wice cites concerns the punishment of criminals. Lately the court system has been attacked for being lenient and inconsistent. As a result, judges are issuing more severe sentences for criminals. Dr. Wice feels a trend is now developing throughout the nation as states are switching from indeterminate sentences for criminals to determinate ones. Since the length of indeterminate sentences is established by judges, this trend will result in a decrease of power for judges.

In closing Dr. Wice analyzed the potential for an ideological change in the stance of the Supreme Court. He asserts that only Justices Marshall and Brennan, both liberals, are considering retirement from the court. Furthermore, if the President replaced both of them with liberals (as President Carter would probably do) then the status quo would still be unchanged. All in all it seems that Professor Wice's most accurate assertion is his original one about the unpredictability of the American legal scene. I suppose Sam, the barbershop philosopher, put it best when he said: "Your guess is as good as mine."



In the next issue of the Drew Acorn, watch for future of the Arts in America, including theatre, art & music.

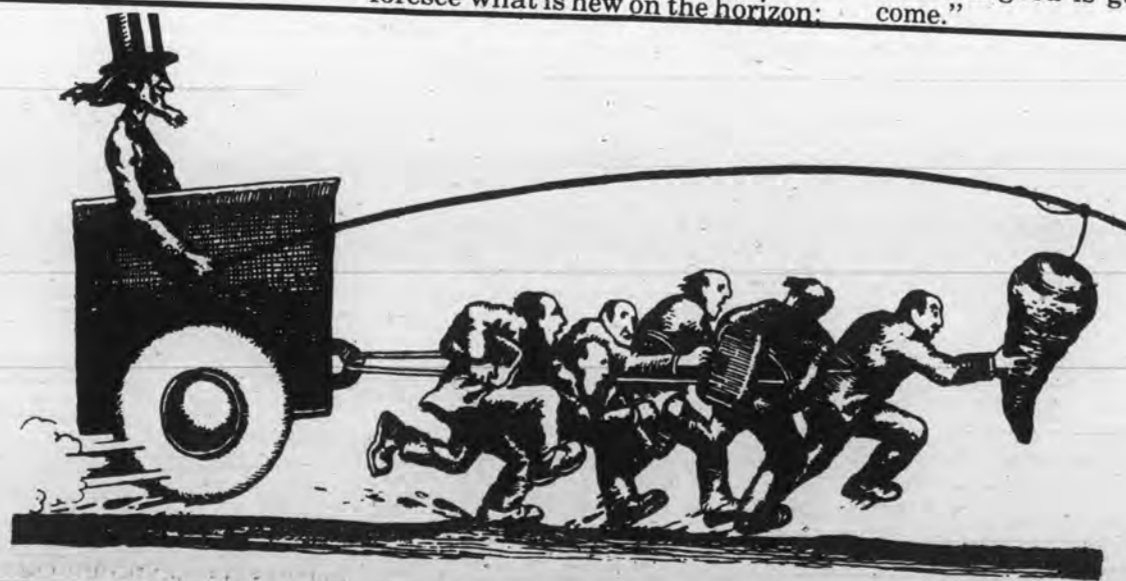
JOBS

(Continued from Page 11)

beneficial than the mere acquisition of rote skills.

There are various services at Drew to help untangle the muddle. Most notably the "extern" program which allows students to observe a Drew alumnus (employed in the student's field of particular interest) at work. There are also workshops on how to find jobs (writing resumes, interviews, etc.).

In sum, to hear the words of John L. Munschauer, the Director of Career Development Services at Cornell University, "...if bright mature students...put some time and effort into job hunting, there is seldom an employment problem, whether that student is an engineer or an arts student with a major in the history of art."



Psychology

Mary Pasternack

"Five years is planning, ten years is imagination and thirty years is fantasy," answered Dr. Mills in response to my question, "What will the field of psychology be like during the next thirty years?" Dr. James Mills, who received his B.A. cum laude from Drew in 1959, is the Chairman of the Psychology department. During my interview with him I learned about the changes he foresees in psychology during the next thirty years. He thinks that within the next five years The National Health Insurance bill will cover the cost of psychotherapy and other psychological services, and there is a good chance that this bill, now in congress, will be passed if inflation does not cause a cutback. Dr. Mills states that psychotherapy could be covered under such a bill because psychotherapy can be seen in a health context, and data shows that this will reduce the demand for other medical services. The only thing that would inhibit such coverage would be a controversy about whether or not this therapy is in the health realm. Controversy within psychology over who is to provide this care could inhibit the insurance coverage, too.

Dr. Mills does not foresee the use of computers in psychotherapy to any great extent. "I can see computers being used for assessment, for diagnostics...to give initial interviews...Computers could be used in certain types of therapy, such as behavioristic." Even with the use of computers, "the relationship (psychologist-patient) is important," said Dr. Mills.

"... We must develop a sense of community which includes the world ..."

Dr. Mills believes that the study of psychology will increase, but the number of undergraduate psychology students will not necessarily increase. The sharp demarcation between psychologists and other mental health specialists will be breaking down.

In Dr. Mills' opinion, psychology will continue to be a popular subject with the public. He thinks that many areas of psychology have not yet been popularized. Dr. Mills stated that, "technology does not answer all our problems...we could do a lot more today with our technology if we could convince people to do certain things...we could reduce gas consumption by getting people to conserve. How do we do that? We do it by making use of our knowledge of psychology."

Dr. Mills doubts that the age of the major schools of thought in psychology is over, but it is hard to foresee what is new on the horizon.

by nature, it is unpredictable. He thinks that it is very possible that two seemingly contradictory schools of thought will merge: one dealing with the influence of genetics, physiology and heredity, and the other with the influence of the mind. Dr. Mills says that today we are in an eclectic period. He thinks that psychology is not Freudian today; although the analytic aspect is still important,



the role of the unconscious is now being understood differently. Dr. Mills believes that we have moved away from strict behaviorism to an integration of cognitive-behaviorism, and the study of consciousness. It is his opinion that the women's movement has not reached its peak, and that it will continue to influence psychology.

Due to its emphasis on prevention, the role of community psychology will grow. Dr. Mills says that there is an explosion of new methods in psychology; today there are at least one hundred and thirty new methods. "We are now consolidating methods and we are in an era of finding similarities among methods rather than differences." Dr. Mills thinks that in the near future more people will go into psychotherapy, but that preventative methods will eventually make psychotherapy in the formal sense less necessary. He thinks that the concept of the fully functioning person will change with time. "Fifteen years ago there was strong emphasis on being productive in the world and loving and relating well to other people. The more current emphasis is on being together within oneself and satisfying one's needs." This is a reflection of the "Me Generation". "If we take seriously what we say about the environment, about energy, about population, and about the threat of nuclear problems... (then) we must develop a sense of community which includes the world... A sense of sacrifice, a sense of working for the common good is going to have to come."

POETRY & LITERATURE

Michael Glen Kizzia

She was old. The flab pushed out from everywhere and jiggled when she walked; she rarely ran. She was wrinkled, and her hair had started to fall out, and what was left was grey and matted. She could do nothing with it. True, she was old and wrinkled and ugly, yet every young man in the tribe longed to make love to her. She was the leader.

Her mind was on a tribe to the east. They were crowding her. There was hardly enough land for the men to plow. They barely found enough game. There was hardly enough lumber for the shelters, or grasslands to keep the herds. Goodland was scarce. Most land was hot, and the unfortunate ones who wandered or were forced into hot land died the Horrible Death, the plague revenge of God. And the eastern tribe was crowding in. There would be war.

"Man!" She called "Bring food!" A man scraped into the room on his knees carrying a tray of fruit and a jug of water. He should have kept his eyes lowered, but he needed them to concentrate on not spilling the food. She caught his eye. There was the unmistakable aura of rebellion. She knew. She had seen it there for the past year, but she had ignored it. He hated authority. He hated the authority of all women. He had wild and dangerous ideas. But then, that was what had attracted her in the first place. Perhaps, as some thought, a woman is actually capable of liking a man. If so, she had liked him, but only for his rebellious ways.

He was still in his cow-tow waiting to be dismissed. She said his name. For the briefest moment his face contorted in anger and then quickly turned to a blank stare. It had not been quick enough. She caught the contempt. "You may go." She said. "Finish weav-

ing my shawl." And he left.

He went too far. No woman could allow a man to rebel, least of all the leader. She had other things to occupy her: the eastern tribe, the coming war. She had told herself it was his age, that he was getting old and grumpy. All men became grumpy with age. They did not wear as well as women. But she knew it was not his age. He was insane. Soon he would outright question her authority. She was sorry but not hesitant for a moment. She had to make an example of him. She knew. He had to die. She sighed. He had given her such beautiful daughters.

The Symbol of Power hung, as always, a dead weight around her neck. It was covered by an oil cloth that she never removed except to clean the Symbol. She felt its weight hanging like a third breast. She considered it. She understood it. No one else did. She stroked it gently with her hand. She revered it. At times, at night, she could sense, almost taste its power. It was God's gift, without which, she and all her women would be lost. She knew this too.

She rose to do what she had to. The man problem came first, before anything else, before another day. It would not take much to push him over the edge. He was half mad already.

"Why are you weaving? I told you to make a stew." The man stood to his full height. As old as he was he was still a powerful animal, but he was turning wild. He was an animal who could no longer be tamed. The rage was in his eyes. The loom was in his hands. "You told me to finish your shawl!" He screamed and the loom came crashing down, splintering on the ground.

As she hoped, the tribe came running to witness what she had to do.

Symbol of Power

PHILOSOPHY—

Dr. John Copeland, New Chairperson

Dr. John Copeland is the new chairperson of the Department of Philosophy. He, and members of his staff, consistently seek to increase the opportunity of students to gain a philosophical background leading to success in life and the job market.

"A firm believer in the value of liberal education at the private, liberal college," Dr. Copeland has been a member of the Drew faculty since 1965. As a philosophy major he graduated from Oberlin College and continued his graduate work at Cornell University, where he completed his Ph.D. He has taught at Boston University, and the University of Pittsburgh, where he stayed for ten years. Dr. Copeland's wife is head of the catalog department at the Drew library, and of his three grown children, the eldest is a member of the Word of Mouth Chorus, which toured nation-wide and has a recent Nonesuch album called, "Rivers of Delight."

A relatively new concept in the Philosophy Department is that of the colloquium. This year the Philosophy colloquium will be attended by all department staff, all senior majors, and hopefully by others majoring in philosophy, or just interested in it. This year's focus is on the book, "The Illusion of Technique" by William Barrett, a renowned contemporary

philosopher. The colloquium replaces the previous requirement for majors of a twenty to thirty page research paper. It anticipates the visits of at least two prominent outside philosophers this year.

Dr. Copeland is extremely pleased by the addition of Stephen Scher to the philosophy staff this year. As an adjunct assistant professor Dr. Scher, who has his Ph.D. in philosophy from Brown University, and law degrees from Yale, and the University of Pennsylvania, has combined the fields of law and philosophy, making him an ideal teacher for those students who leave Drew with a philosophy degree and then continue on to get a law degree.

Dr. Copeland's specialty is ethical theory, and his principal avocation is photography. As faculty advisor to the Drew Photography Club, teacher of the class in Photography (Art 35), and Director of Photo Shows in the U.C. Gallery, he has somewhat covered the field. His interest extended to a point where he spent last year combining a sabbatical, and a Druther's Grant, to be an Intern at the International Center of Photography in New York. "Being associated with so many genuinely artistic and creative people was an exhilarating experience."

PUNDRE

George Eberhardt

No Virginia, a black jack dealer does not sell small clubs.

The popular (?) radio news program called "Bulldog Edition," certainly bites into subjects and hangs onto each line.

Children who receive "Cricket Magazine" not only get the jump on the other kids but also can chirp about the subjects.

My wife was a clinging vine but she became self supporting after eating plant food.

The Drew "Snak Shak" is such a dear place - they even request patrons to bus the tables - I know how to buss at the table.

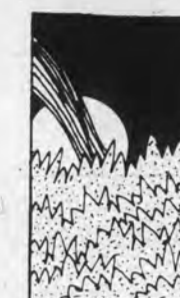
Violinist to pianist: "I'm in accord with you."

Did you ever wonder how the extra bony fish, the shad, gets so far upstream? Didn't you know that shadroe?

The N.Y.P.D. could use an entomologist to dig out the worms from the Big Apple.

Semester on the European Community

Applications are now being accepted for the 1980 Spring Term semester on the European Community held in Brussels. All interested students regardless of major are invited to inquire at the office of Off-Campus Programs, Cindy Marshall coordinator. This is the last year the Brussels program will be offered in the spring.



Some People

Graduate from college
Get a job
Get married
Start a family
Get promoted
Retire at 65.

Other People

Graduate from college
Join Peace Corps or VISTA
Travel & experience the world
Get a job, get married, etc.
Retire at 65.

The choice is yours

PEACE CORPS and VISTA recruiter will be conducting interviews with seniors and grad students Tuesday, Oct. 23 at a booth in the University Center, 10-3pm.

Plan for Jan Term

Lorraine Mullica

In just three months, January will be here. Unlike most other academic institutions, Drew makes of January a free month in which students and faculty alike can work at field or independent studies or jobs, take extended vacations, travel, conduct research or take/teach a course at Drew.

The last option is the concern of this article. The January Program, coordinated by Dean Vivian Bull, is a voluntary academic program which will start January 2 and finish January 25. Students receive 3 and 4 credits for all courses offered during this period. Because work in any given course is very intensive, each student may only register for one course.

Each course will have no more than 18 pupils in it. If 8 people sign for one course (16 for a team taught course), the course will be retained. However, if 7 people (14 for a team taught course) register, the course will be cancelled. Only in the event of a cancellation will the \$35 registration deposit be refunded to the student.

The on-campus registration period is October 10-12. After 12, all registrations from Drew and non-Drew people will be accepted on a first come, first serve basis. Simply, the course will close when it reaches its maximum capacity.

Indeed a January course is just as valid as any other college course taken for credit. Jan term credits go toward any B.A. or B.S. degree! In fact, any student may take a Jan course on a pass/no credit (P/N) basis provided s/he is not taking the course for credit to be advanced for distribution requirements or her/his major field. Additionally, the student must have at least a sophomore standing to take a course on a P/N basis.

Thirty-seven courses are offered for Jan term this year; 4 of them hold sessions off campus. They are: Botany 117 class which studies in Puerto Rico, French 21J which studies in France, Religion 30J which studies around London, England, and A Close-Up of an American Corporation which studies in Toledo, Ohio.

New courses offered on campus include: Anthropology 36J (copies: The Reality Beyond the Stereotypes and Elementary Italian 1J).

Costs for tuition, room and board for students who regularly attend Drew and live on campus equal \$335.00.

In order to find out more details about the program and register, go to Mead Hall, the Registrar's Office, as soon as possible.



Potential Talent Night Winners Dave Alvey and Steve Kay.

Lounge Furniture

Jane Newman

The University maintains lounges in each residence hall for the convenience and use of all students. Many of the lounges have recently been refurbished and improved so that they will be good places for study and conversation. Obviously lounge furnishings are not to be removed.

If any of the furnishings "disappear" from the lounges, the University will conduct a general search of rooms. The student(s) in whose room the furniture is found will be charged with theft of University property.

We would appreciate your cooperation in helping maintain the lounges so that all students can enjoy their use.

Yass Hakoshima

by Andrea Willner

October 8th at 8 o'clock, Bowne Theatre was opening its doors and welcoming people to the "Yass Hakoshima Mime Theatre."

At 8:15 the lights dimmed and the naked stage was illuminated by a white spotlight. Oriental music chimed throughout the theatre and suddenly there was total darkness.

A crashing sound is heard and a woman dressed in red leotards appears holding a sign and making some movements to define the sign. She leaves the stage and is followed by Yass Hakoshima. He is simply dressed in pants and a red shirt, his only make-up is white powder on his face and eyeliner outlining his eyes. Music begins and so do his movements. Hakoshima has such control over his body that all of his performances look easy. He pantomimes everything with an ease of strength and grace in which he creates stories from his movements.

There were different performances throughout the show, each one identified by Renate Boue and her signs. The acts included, "Fisherman," "Illusion," "Laughter," "Spell," "Puppet," and others.

The performance I enjoyed most was "Spell." Hakoshima improvised the entrance into a restricted area by moving his hands in such a way that one may think he was moving against a wall. After entering the area, he found a mask. During thunderous music and wild dance steps, he places the mask over his face. Hakoshima was under a spell. When he finally removes the mask, the spell is over and so is the performance.

Mime is a creative and imaginative way of expressing oneself. Hakoshima has mastered the art of expression so that he is an exciting and interesting performer.

Talent Night Strikes Again

Al Fine

Books getting you down? Well it's about time for you to get in touch with another world; the world of jazz, folk, rock, and campus talent. If you haven't heard, the Coffeehouse is holding the Semi-Annual Talent Night on October 28th at 8:30. This opportunity is open to the entire Drew community and acts such as music, comedy, magic, and mime are welcome. You may enter as an individual or as part of a group. Limit is one entry per person. Yes, indeed there are prizes (1st prize, \$50.00, 2nd prize, \$25.00, and 3rd prize, \$10.00—other "priceless" surprise prizes will also be supplied). If you're interested in becoming a campus-wide star, submit your entry to Robin Mitchell, Box 1198 by October 18. So come on and join in. Be a performer as well as a patron of the arts!

Michele Arnold et Edouard



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January Course 1980

COURSE TITLE: A Close-up of an American Corporation (3 Credits)

DIRECTOR: Professor Stanley Huff, Department of Economics, Denison Univ.

DREW UNIV. ADVISOR: Prof. Frank Sparhawk, Department of Sociology

DESCRIPTION: This January Term course is designed to help liberal arts students understand the operations of a major corporation through a combination of academic study and frank and open discussions with key executives at the Dana Corporation in Toledo, Ohio.

The first week of the course is spent at Denison University. Morning sessions are devoted to the Dana Corporation itself, its structure, objectives, products, markets and competitors, so that students will be prepared to understand what they observe and to ask informed questions about the company. Afternoon sessions are devoted to more general topics, including market demand and market structure, international trade and finance, production economics, managerial economics, financial analysis, government and business, and corporate research and development. Some of these sessions are taught at a level appropriate to students with little or no previous background; others are designed for those who have taken courses in economics and business. Students are grouped, on the basis of their interests, into a number of teams, each with a faculty advisor and each responsible for focusing on one particular aspect of the company's operations.

The second week, from 8:00 in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon, is spent at Dana's corporate headquarters. Key executives, including the Chairman, President, Vice Presidents, General Counsel and others, give presentations on their areas of responsibility, and answer questions concerning the company and its operations. Officers and middle management staff members join the students for lunch or dinner, affording opportunities for less formal discussion. One afternoon is spent touring a nearby plant where students are able to talk with rank and file employees. Another is spent at the company's research and development center.

Professor Huff comments on the Dana Corporation:

Dana's management was quite open and frank with the students—telling them both the good and the bad. It did not seek to propagandize either us or them. Instead, its approach was to let us see successful people in their usual working environment, allowing us to draw whatever conclusions we might regarding their competence and the degree to which they value what they do.

The third week, back at Denison University, is devoted to discussing and reflecting on the week at Dana and preparing reports and papers. Case studies have been developed by Dana in each of six areas of corporate operation, to serve as foci for this review.

There is a fourth week at Denison University which is optional.

REGISTRATION: Students register at Drew Univ. between Oct. 10 and Nov. 1. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dean Vivian Bull Frank Sparhawk
Coordinator of the Sociology Dept.
January Program Ext. 408
BC-106; Ext. 325

BOTANISTS AT DREW

Dinner meeting at 5:00-6:15 on Monday, October 15 in the Commons. Watch for signs. This Week: date of Duke Gardens trip announced and a discussion of pre-career employment.

JAN TERM COURSE: "GYPSIES"

Sarah Whitaker

Dr. Matt Salo, a one-year interim professor replacing Dr. Peek in the Anthropology Department, will be teaching a January term course called "Gypsies." The course will include, through the use of films, slides, and tapes, discussions of the travels, economic system, social system, religions, and judiciary system of Gypsies. Dr. Salo will also examine his specialty, their folklore, and the differences between the separate groups of Gypsies, such as the Romanienels of England, the Ludari of Rumania, and the Kaale of Finland.

The history and progression of the Gypsies through time will be examined as well. According to Dr. Salo, there are bands of them all over the world, but his own concentration is on those of North America. The Gypsies have been in existence for 500 or 600 years and originated in India from which they spread throughout the world. They are not well-known or understood, says Dr. Salo, and it is only recently that information has become available.

After Dr. Salo spent some time living with and studying a few of these groups, he wrote a book, with his wife, Sheila, and he wrote some articles on Romanienels folklore and Gypsy Concepts of Ethnicity. At present, he is the editor of the North American Chapter of the Gypsy Lore Society. "I find their ways fascinating, and enjoyed studying them. They are very friendly and hospitable," says Dr. Salo.

The course will be held January 3 through January 25, 1980, and will meet at 1 to 3:30 PM four times a week: Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. The enrollment is limited to 18 students.

Attention: GRADUATE, MEDICAL AND LAW SCHOOL APPLICANTS

CAREER PLANNING NEWS MBA INFORMATION SESSION

Dr. Vivian Bull will share information with students and answer questions in a brief orientation session on Tuesday, October 16 at 5:00 p.m. in the University Center, Small Lounge.

Learn about the value of a MBA degree, choosing a school and application procedures.

MBA ADMISSIONS FORUM

Roosevelt Hotel
45th and Madison Avenue
New York City

Thursday, October 18—3 p.m.—8:30 p.m.
Friday, October 19—Noon—7 p.m.
Saturday, October 20—10 a.m.—4 p.m.

Attendance may be at any time. Admission fee \$2.00/day

INTERVIEWS WITH MBA GRADUATE SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVES:

New York University, October 30, 2-5 p.m. - UC Stereo Lounge
Rutgers University, November 1, 10 a.m.-2 p.m. - UC Stereo Lounge
Sign up with Dr. Welles in Sycamore Cottage, 2d floor.

Bet You Can?

Joan Tomasulo

The Circle K Club promises to be very active this year, as it plans for several extra-club activities. At the end of October, the K's plan to sponsor a Munchkin Entry Contest. For a nominal fee, a contestant is challenged to eat as many Dunkin' Munchkins in a one-minute span as possible. The hitch is that a muncher must have one hand held behind his/her back and pop the munchkins only one-at-a-time. (And you thought you were a big eater!) Let's see: Sign-up is soon to follow. Yum.

Scheduled for this weekend, the Club will sponsor a concession

during Families Weekend. Additionally, as its October Community Event, Circle K will arrange a fund drive in the town of Madison for the United Fund. It will be targeted at area residents who commute to work. The unique aspect of this drive is that donors can require their contributions be channeled back to the Madison area instead of a distant region.

Anyone wishing to participate in Circle K activities should come to the Commons Room 207, 5:30, Thursday evening. All are welcome.

TELEVISION FOR THE MASSES

Scott Smith

It's not every week that the Pope comes to America to wander around in the South Bronx, so it was with a great sense of satisfaction that John Paul II was greeted last week by politicians and street vendors everywhere.

Not since Jimmy Carter's river-boat voyage has a world leader been able to grab such a large portion of the CBS evening news and been able to call it his own; and Carter had to settle for Roger Mudd, while the Pope receives the attention of no one less than Cronkite himself.

Like many other Americans, I followed the movements of the Pope closely, half expecting that a miracle would occur right on Television, or that a crazed Irishman might lunge at the Pope with a shillelagh. Of course a Papal visit is an event in itself; still, I was expecting something really exciting to happen—like the Pope raising Jimmy Hoffa from the dead, or an irate Sicilian bursting into the General Assembly of the United Nations shouting that only Italians can be Pope.

Despite my initial disappointment that none of these things happened, I maintained my vigil and consoled myself with thoughts of next spring's primaries, when we can really expect the unexpected.

Television coverage of John Paul's arrival was excellent. One station even provided two announcers—one for the play by play ("Yes, here comes the Pope. He's stepping off the plane."), and the other for color ("Did you know, Frank, that the Pope can say 'He is risen' in twenty eight languages?").

Here in the University Center several freshmen complained that the Pope was pre-empting "Laverne and Shirley" and threatened to change channels, but a potentially ugly situation was averted when a quick thinking junior told them that the show would be run later in the afternoon. Viewers of the Pope's address to

the United Nations were treated to the commentary of one C.E.W. student who, every time the Pope used the words "fundamental rights of every human being" would say, "yeah, what about the rights of women, you bum!" Many students stopped to see what was on the television, but most walked off quickly, muttering about "ethics class" and "going to see Dean Linn."

Private analysts in Washington attributed the slowdown in unemployment increases to the Papal visit. A senior spokesman from the Treasury Department had no comment, but other sources said that the administration had been negotiating with the Chrysler Corporation for some months in the hopes that the ailing company would switch its production modes from cars to pinwheels and lapel buttons that say "kiss me, I'm Polish." In Detroit, General Motors issued a press release which read in part, "what is good for the Pope is good for General Motors."

The attention the Pope received last week has convinced some presidential candidates that Americans are ready to vote for any man who can produce fishes and loaves miracle at the gas pump or drive inflation out of the banking temples. One candidate, General Alexander Vague, compared himself to the Pope, saying "yes, that's true, we do share a fondness for ornate costumes, but on the other hand, how many tanks does the Pope have?"

But seriously...The Pope brought an important message to America—the message that the trivial concerns of materialism should not overpower the spiritual needs of every human being. If Americans are to take his message to heart, they will have to forget about television coverage of the pomp and procession that surrounded his visit, and concentrate on evaluating John Paul's diagnosis and remedy for the nation's ills.

JULY 1 - OCT. 20 DIRTY PICTURE CONTEST

Sponsored by Madison Photo Shop & The Madison Eagle

THE ROSE CITY COULD BE MORE BEAUTIFUL.
SOMETIMES WE NEGLECT TO KEEP IT AS
BEAUTIFUL AS IT CAN BE.

LITTER, POLLUTION, UNSANITARY CONDITIONS OR
OTHER FACTORS VISUALLY HURT OUR TOWN . . .
WE ARE LOOKING FOR PHOTOGRAPHS DEPICTING
SUCH CONDITIONS

AMATEURS ONLY - - JUDGING SUN., OCT. 28.
PRINTS ONLY - WITH DATE AND LOCATION

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48 Main St., Madison

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IN THE MADISON EAGLE ★
★ PHOTOS MUST BE TAKEN
IN MADISON, N. J. ★

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Occupation	_____
Camera	_____
Date	_____
Location	_____
To Be Attached To Back Of Photo	



Amnesty Inter- national Thanks U.C. Board

The Madison area chapter of Amnesty International housed here at Drew, the organization concerned with the freeing of prisoners of conscience throughout the world, thanks the U.C. Board for helping to fulfill our monetary needs for this year. We hope the rest of the Drew community will be as supportive by joining in our fight for human rights. Thank you.

Reactions to the Pope's Visit

David Reis

What impact do you feel Pope John Paul II has had on American Catholics and Americans in general as a result of his visit to America?

Lee Diamond—"Overall, I think the Pope has had little lasting impact. However, his speech of October 3rd in which he condemned American materialism and the squandering of the world's resources by the U.S. was certainly worthwhile, although it was probably lost in the massive coverage he received in the media." Sherry Blackford—"I think the Pope's visit will result in a great Catholic and national religious renaissance. However, I am not entirely sure that this is a desirable thing. He is a good man but he is being commercialized (*The Pope Sings 'Polish Lieder'*, (\$7.95), and I wonder about the end results of such a thing."

Frank Console—"The Pope has brought a sense of unity, albeit even temporarily, to the Catholic religion, which has been mired in disputes over moral and political issues."

A. Anonymous—"I believe that John Paul II has temporarily unified American Catholics and

reawakened interest in religious affairs on the part of many Americans. However, his conservative statements about birth control, women priests—and others—will eventually serve to solidify and sharpen the split between conservative and liberal Catholics. Perhaps he will cause others of "conservative" viewpoints to rally around him and thereby strengthen their impact on some of our pressing social issues. I was disappointed with his views on women and society (typified in his remarks in Washington about Mary—saying "yes" to immaculate conception of Jesus—and how women should accept the status quo). On the other hand, I was encouraged by his anti-abortion views."

Steven Dunlap—"The only purpose I can see to the Pope's visit is to increase his popularity for reasons yet unknown. He has not made any changes—he has stated the same politics as the previous pontiff. If he is trying to take a more active role in world affairs, then he has not yet realized his apparent goal; he has only stated it."

FOOD SERVICE REPORT

Approximately two weeks ago, members of a SGA Food Service Committee began to distribute surveys concerning the Woods Food Service. The survey, randomly distributed, questioned several aspects of the meal at which it was given.

By far, the largest complaint concerned the preparation of entrees. More often than is acceptable, they were found to be either over or under cooked, cold, greasy, or not fresh. The manager, Paul Krause, has stated this will change; he is "in the process of cracking down on the kitchen." Sound familiar? If it does, you should be concerned. If you're not, then, indirectly you deserve what you get.

The second largest student concern was variety. To a degree this is a valid complaint (one which can be solved by some simple rescheduling). However, in theory, each meal is well-balanced and varied. There is a Deli Line, a N.A.P. Line, a Fast Food Line, and a Regular Line. There soups, the makings for sandwiches, local platters, salad bars and more. Take advantage of everything the Food Service has to offer.

[To those interested in, or presently on, the Nutritional Awareness Program (NAP): It is anticipated that there are a great many people interested in switching from the regular food program to NAP. In a few weeks a date will be set aside for such a switch. (Those wishing to leave NAP may do so also.) Watch for an article in the Acorn, which will state the switching date and the stipulations of each program.]

The issues of entree preparation and variety, as well as several smaller problems which annoyed students, are being approached head on, one on one, between the Committee and the Food Service representatives. Developments between the two, and fresh student input can be heard at 6:30 every Wednesday night in Commons 102 (Next it will meet on Thursday 16th, however). It may sound banal to say "We can't do it without your help," but simple hard facts rarely strike us as stunning revelation. Please realize that you can change the Food Service predicament with surprisingly little effort. Surveys will be distributed in greater numbers. Fill one out carefully. The Wednesday night Food Service meetings are open, short and informal. Check one out.

This Committee can only monitor and pressure the Food Service to a certain degree. The impetus for change shall come from the SGA and the support given by you.



TRI-BETA

Requests for Active and Associate membership are being taken NOW. If you are a biological science major, and are interested in becoming a member of the National Biological Honor Society, please contact Irma Bender, CM 146.

The Induction will be October 30th.

This is your chance to become a member of Tri-Beta.



Three dollars worth of happiness.



The Om-Paha band entertain der studenten at the Oktoberfest.

Special January Term Course:

A Close-Up of an American Corporation

This course, co-sponsored by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, the Dana Corporation and Denison University, is designed to help liberal arts students understand the operations of a major corporation through a combination of academic study and work, and discussions with key executives at the Dana Corporation in Toledo, Ohio.

The first week of the course is spent at Denison University. Morning sessions are devoted to the Dana Corporation itself, its structure, objectives, products, markets and competitors, so that students will be prepared to understand what they observe and to ask informed questions about the company.

Afternoon sessions are devoted to more general topics, including market demand and market structure, international trade and finance, production economics, managerial economics, financial analysis, government and business, and corporate research and development. Some of these sessions are taught at a level appropriate to students with little or no previous background; others are designed for those who have taken courses in economics and business. Students are grouped, on the basis of their interests, into a number of teams, each with a faculty advisor and each responsible for focusing on one particular aspect of the company's operations.

The second week, from 8:00 in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon, is spent at Dana's corporate headquarters. Key executives, including the Chairman, President, Vice Presidents, General Counsel

and others, give presentations on their areas of responsibility, and answer questions concerning the company and its operations. Officers and middle management staff members join the students for lunch or dinner, affording opportunities for less formal discussion. One afternoon is spent touring a nearby plant where students are able to talk with rank and file employees. Another is spent at the company's research and development center.

Professor Stanley Huff, Department of Economics, Denison University states:

Dana's management was quite open and frank with the students—telling them both the good and the bad. It did not seek to propagandize either us or them. Instead, its approach was to let us see successful people in their usual working environment, allowing us to draw whatever conclusions we might regarding their competence and the degree to which they value what they do.

The third week, back at Denison University, is devoted to discussing and reflecting on the week at Dana and preparing reports and papers. Case studies have been developed by Dana in each of six areas of corporate operation, to serve as foci for this review.

The cost of the program will include tuition (\$255), room and board (220), and transportation. A modest stipend is available to assist with transportation costs.

If you are interested, please contact Professor Sparhawk or Vivian Bull (BC-106, x325) as soon as possible. The deadline for registration is November 1.

The Inquiring Reporter

Question: "What do you think of the Pub?"

Tom Cranmer (Sophomore)
"It's really nice but it's loud and too crowded. And there's too much beer on the floor."

Laurie the Lush (Freshman)
"It should be open later; it was really fun. We couldn't even get in at eleven o'clock. They should have free beer."

George Phipps (Senior)
"Good beer, good wine, and fine women."

Anonymous
"I think it was awful, it was really loud. People were carrying pitchers over my head."

Dave B. (Senior)
"Anything run by Wood's makes me sick to my stomach."

Gary Pasternack (Senior)
"There seems to be an inverse proportion to the time that you wait to get in and the good times you have there."

Mellon (Freshman)
"I didn't even bother trying because it was so crowded."

Anonymous
"I was only there for an hour, from one to two o'clock. The whole thing was very degenerated. I wasn't really impressed, but I'm sure it will get better as the year goes on."

CAREER PLANNING NEWS

WISH YOU KNEW WHAT A CAREER IN BANKING, SOCIAL WORK, LAW OR MANAGEMENT WOULD REALLY BE LIKE?

Your chance to find out first hand about these and other careers may be through Drew's first Extern program.

An Externship is a brief introduction to a career field through a planned Spring vacation visit (March 10-14, 1980) to an alumnus/alumna's job. It is designed to help you better understand the job functions of a particular career through observation and discussion, and is an opportunity to seek the advice of an experienced professional.

A few facts:

- * Externships are open to all Drew undergraduates students.
- * The Career Planning office will locate the alumni sponsors for you.
- * The Externship will last for all or part of Spring vacation week: arrangements to be between you and your sponsor.
- * Transportation and housing are your responsibility, but a few interested alumni sponsors do exist outside of the New Jersey/New York/Connecticut area.
- * There is no salary, and an Externship is NOT to be considered a job interview.
- * You needn't have any experience in the career field, just a genuine interest.

Sound interesting? Here's how to apply:

Complete an application in the Career Planning Office (UC Room 101).

Applications will be available beginning on Monday, October 8, 1979. ONLY THE FIRST 50 STUDENTS WILL BE ACCEPTED.

An orientation meeting on Wednesday, October 24, 4-5 p.m. in the Stereo Lounge is required for participation.

STUDENT CONCERNS WORKS

Jon Harris

Whether you are a student who remains relatively active in the community or someone who merely attends classes, yet nonetheless is concerned about the quality of life at Drew, the Student Concerns Committee provides one of the best means of facilitating change on this campus. The committee, comprised of students, faculty, and administrators, circumvents usual political channels by maintaining direct communications with the administration. For the committee to work we need your input, your suggestions in helping to define the issues which underlie feelings of discontent. We stand willing to work on long range projects, along

with more easily solvable short term problems. So please, contact any one of us through the mail or in person, and your voice will be heard where it counts. The list of members and where they can be reached is as follows:

Dean Linn	Sycamore Cottage
Jane Newman	Sycamore Cottage
Dean Sawin	Gilbert House
James O'Kane	Gilbert House Box 5
Rosemary Gilmartin	Sycamore Cottage
Kristine Aurbakken	Box R-16
Madelin Kenyon	Gym
Jonathan Harris	Box 745
Phil Heatcote	Box 762
Marita Finsie	Box 560
Gabrielle Larew	Box 995
Karen Nunheimer	Box 1274

STEVE FORBERT
MONDAY, OCT. 22, 1979
TWO SHOWS ONLY
7:00 AND 10:00 P.M.
\$5 TICKETS
BOWNE THEATRE

Nature of the Universe

This problem can be overcome by using the following analogy: Consider the surface of a sphere. If the surface contains a finite number of dots, then it partially fulfills Kant's criteria: it contains a finite number of objects and it is unbounded. The surface also has two other geometric properties: Intrinsic and Extrinsic. An intrinsic property deals with the geometry of only the surface. All other properties are extrinsic. Now extend the surface of the sphere so that it contains three dimensions. The intrinsic properties are length, width and height. The fourth dimension is the curvature of the sphere. We can't measure the curvature because it is an extrinsic property, and we can't leave the intrinsic space (the surface of our dimensional sphere).

The evidence that our universe may be similar to a four dimensional sphere came in the early 1930's. Hubble made a remarkable observation. By studying the Doppler shift of the optical spectra of stars in distant galaxies, he was able to determine a galaxy's motion relative to our galaxy. He found that all of the galaxies he measured are moving away from ours. This recession motion had one interesting property. The velocity at which a galaxy receded was proportional to its distance from our galaxy. For every galaxy he measured, the proportionality constant was the same. This symmetry could only have two explanations: that our galaxy is in the center of the universe, or that our galaxy is on the surface of a four dimensional sphere. The centrality of our universe would correspond to the Greek cosmological view. However, it seems unlikely, given the number of galaxies in the universe, that ours is central. Rather, if our galaxy were contained on the surface of a four dimensional, then the recession could be explained if the sphere were expanding. To conceptualize this, imagine dots covering a balloon. As the balloon expands, the dots all move away from one another. Einstein resolved this question with the theory of General Relativity. In the next issue I will conclude this series by discussing Einstein's theory, and how it gave rise to black holes, nature's queerest objects.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

Ginny Carle, the Volunteer Coordinator, has made it known that many opportunities are available in the general Madison area for perspective volunteers. A volunteer should be prepared to spend one or two hours a day, once or twice a

week, meeting both the ongoing needs of area agencies and answering urgent requests received in the Student Life Office, which will be posted in the dorms. Interested students should see Ginny Carle from 2 to 5 P.M., or call ext. 392.

SYMBOL OF POWER (Continued from Page 13)

"Man," she said. "You have leave to speak."

"WHY!" He yelled at the sky. His social training was too ingrained. He could not look at her directly. "You treat us like animals, worse than animals. We are human. We breathe, we think, we feel just as you do."

"You cannot feel as we do. You are man. We are women. You do not know what true feeling is."

"You lie!" That was his death sentence. "There is equality among the mates of all animals. Why not with us? What right... You have no right..." He stopped, unsure of how to continue.

The argument of the animals was a good one if not exactly true. Mostly they were more or less equal. But in some cases females were dominant, and in other cases males were; yet she did not even bother to correct his thinking. She did not need to. By asking about her rights, he had condemned himself to a judgment by law.

"It is said: 'When God made the earth, God made men the masters. But men were evil. They rebelled against God and the works of God. They destroyed the earth. So God cursed men with the curse of the hot lands and the plague of God. God cursed their seed that it should sometimes not bear fruit, or should produce deformed and evil children. But for the sake of all women, who are forever faithful, God allowed that sometimes they should have beautiful offspring. Daughters to carry on God's holy plan. They, who sacrificed themselves to the indignation of

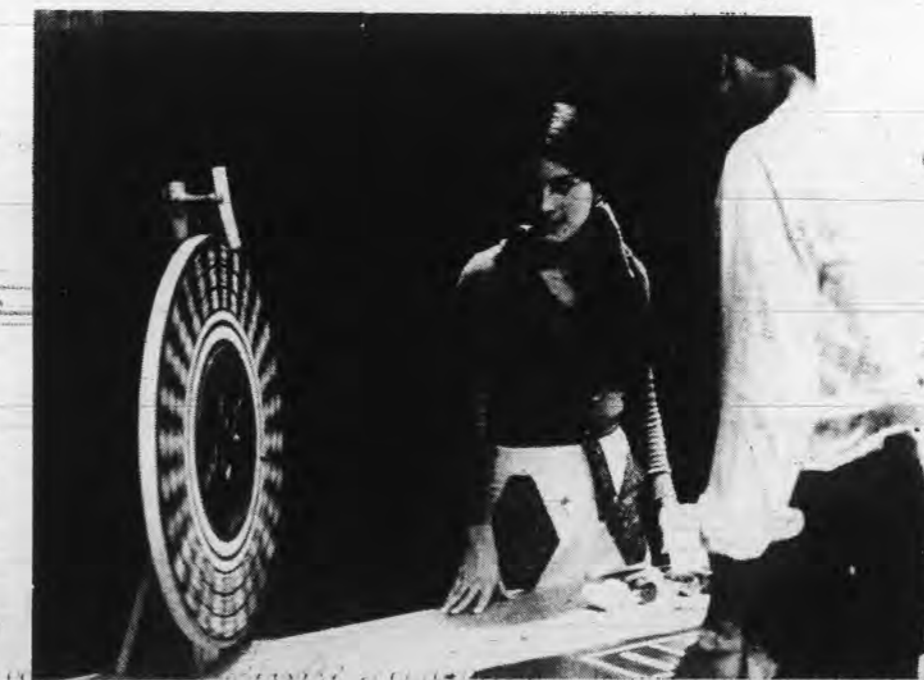
carrying the seed of men were raised up by their sacrifice and their faithfulness in God, and made masters of men for all time, so that men could never again destroy the earth.' So it is said. It is the law."

She reached into the oil cloth and removed the Symbol of Power. The tribe, all watching, gasped. Except for a few of the very old, they had never seen it free of its oil cloth pouch. The women crowded in close, and even their men, behind them, raised their eyes to stare. She pointed the Symbol of Power at the man. He was on his knees, his hands covering his shaking head repeating: "No. No. No." over and over.

"You have blasphemed against the law. The law has judged you and found you guilty. Man destroyed the earth. Man must never be allowed to destroy it again."

His mind broke. "You are wrong!" He made a dash at her, to stop her, grab her, stop her....

The symbol of power exploded. He fell dead at her feet, a bullet through his brain. In shock and terror the tribe scattered. They would not question her authority again. They did not question the authority of her daughters for many generations. She replaced the symbol of power in its oil cloth pouch. The corpse would rot before she would have it removed. Turning, without the slightest sign of feeling on her face, as there was none in her heart, she walked back inside. She was free, now, to think of the eastern tribe. They were crowding. There would be war!



Look out Atlantic City!

WMNJ News

Barbara Nason and Steven Steinberg

When radio station WMNJ airs, the news department will present nine live newscasts daily, ranging from five to seven minutes in length.

News Coverage Diverse—Plans for campus news will play a major role in the station's news reporting, with Drew's Green and Orange sheets providing the majority of the news reported. More investigative reporting will be presented. Such in-depth programs will feature stories on President Hardin's office, college clubs and organizations.

Several commuters from Madison and Chatham will supply news concerning their communities. Furthermore, upcoming

events, movies and lectures at FDU and St. E's College will be broadcast.

In addition, the reports will contain international and sports news obtained from the New York Times and a wire from the United Nations.

News programming will include many new shows. Student Profile and Inquiring Reporter will lead as the major programs. Student Profile involves interviewing students who do unique or interesting activities; Inquiring Reporter talking to students about salient issues of the week. A New York City Reporter will be included.

Board Meets

The first meeting of the Drew Alumni Board was held Tuesday, Sept. 11. Attending the meeting were three current Drew students: SEA President Tom Fyler and the two newest appointees, Cindy Edelstein and Ruth Willenstein. Topics discussed included awards and scholarships, the current status of the Pub, prospective student drives, last year's fund raising efforts, the proposed plan for the renovation of the library and the gymnasium and upcoming Alumni activities. Karl Salathe, Drew's Vice President of Resources, concluded the meeting with a review of last year's successes and expressed a general feeling of optimism for Drew's future.

Attention: Graduate, Medical and Law School Applicants

Lorraine Mullica

If you're applying to graduate school, medical school or law school, you need to read this article. To get an edge in the competitive world of graduate schools, you must write an effective essay about yourself on all application forms. What's effective? Come to Room 4 of the Hall of Sciences at 6:30 on Tuesday, October 30. There you'll meet Vivian Bull and Joan Steiner who will give you concrete suggestions on how to write effective essays that will strengthen your application, and, therefore, increase your chances for admission.

Last year forty senior participated in this session, and found it made a world of difference on their applications. So come with all your application forms for all the schools to which you are applying; remember, requirements for essays can differ widely from school to school.

Help yourself; be there on October 30.

CAREER WORKSHOP

IS THERE LIFE AFTER DREW? Find out at the Career and Graduate Studies Workshop, sponsored by the French Student Association and the French Department, on October 15 at 7:00 in the U.C. Small Lounge. Dean Bull, Laure Paul, Drew graduates and members of the French Department will make presentations. Refreshments will be served.

Case #1: The American people were in shock when President Nixon was caught performing illegal wiretaps. Nixon never stepped foot in San Quentin—instead the US furnished him with trips to China, TV and publishing rights. It's not too bad for a criminal to gross a couple of million dollars.

Civil Rights Commission Asks Equal Spending for Men & Women; The Men Are Scared

(CPS)—"This could kill inter-collegiate athletics as we know it today, if it were truly enforced," warned J. Neils Thompson, immediate past president of the National Intercollegiate Athletics Association (NCAA).

Thompson's just one of a chorus of people who in recent days have made alarming predictions for the future of men's college sports. University of Kansas athletic director Bob Marcum, for one, foresees a day when he'll have to discontinue a number of sports programs. Oklahoma athletic director Wade Walker worries he'll soon be left with only two men's programs — football and basketball—at his university.

The predictions, not coincidentally, came on the heels of a U.S. Civil Rights Commission recommendation for how to implement Title IX of the Higher Education Amendments of 1972.

Title IX, of course, prohibits sex discrimination by institutions receiving federal funds. Finding ways to provide for equal athletic opportunities for women however, has been a six-year struggle.

At its September 14 press conference in Houston, the Civil Rights Commission suggested the best way to provide equal athletic opportunity is to mandate equal per capita spending on men and women by athletic departments. "We're in a heap of trouble," gasped Texas athletic director Marvin Tate.

Overreaction

The Big Ten's Dr. Henry uses Ohio State as an example of how the exemption would work. Ohio State, he says, spends about \$1 million per year to stage a football program that turns a profit of \$7.5 million.

That profit, in turn, "supports every other sports program at Ohio State, except basketball, which pays for itself." He says that's 12 women's and 18 men's teams.

"All we're asking," Henry says, "is that we protect that \$1 million investment that makes all the other programs possible, and let's split the \$7.5 million on all the other sports on a proportional basis."

He's confident, moreover, that HEW will ultimately adopt such a plan, at least for big universities. "Even the most violent libbers aren't talking about places like the Big Ten" when they mention equal per capita expenditures. Big Ten schools, he claims, are already making enough progress toward equal opportunity.

Big Ten schools spend from \$400,000 to \$1.4 million per year on women's athletics per year.

Henry's optimism stems from a July, 1978 meeting between HEW and a cross section of people from some of the bigger universities. There were people from both men's and women's athletics departments, most of which were somewhat profitable, and they got "a good reception" for the modified exemptions plan.

Among those present, according to Henry, were representatives of Southern California, Ohio State, Memphis State, Princeton, Texas A&M, Illinois, and Virginia. Henry estimates there are about 80 such programs which are supported by their football revenues.

Helen Loukas, project director for the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, puts the number at "a handful." Most football programs, she says, lose money or just barely break even.

Protecting Revenue Sports

But the report was just a recommendation to the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare (HEW), which has ultimate responsibility for molding final guidelines for implementing Title IX. HEW had asked the Civil Rights Commission for its thoughts on how best to do it. A prior commission report had recommended a more moderate, gradual approach to bringing women's sports up to male funding levels.

The recent, more aggressive commission policy interpretation will be considered at HEW, and, if adopted, will probably end up on court before it is actually implemented. It has worried some in the men's sports establishment nonetheless.

Most object to solving the problem through per capita equal spending as simply impractical. It costs a lot of money that colleges say they don't have.

"Nobody's against equal opportunity for women," says Dr. Charles Henry, assistant Big Ten commissioner. "What everybody's against is what just a flat command would do to most (sports) programs. I don't think much of the recommendation that equal per capita spending is the best way to handle women's sports or Title IX."

Henry and others are most frightened about equal per capita spending would do to football and basketball, the two intercollegiate sports that not only pay for themselves, but for other programs as well.

The problem is illustrated by Marcum, who says he'd have to divide the \$3 million Kansas annually spends on men's sports by the number of men on the school's 20-some men's teams. He'd take that average per capita expenditure and apply it to each female athlete, even through female athlete's don't compete in expensive sports like football. It costs Marcum about \$9000 to train and equip a football player, versus an average of about \$1400 to field athletes in other sports.

On that basis, Marcum says that Kansas, which now has a \$480,000 women's sports programs, doesn't have another \$1.1 million. Ultimately, Kansas would have to eliminate some programs. "We'll end up with just two male sports—football and basketball—to pay for women's sports," echoes Oklahoma's Walker.

Many male athletic directors thus favor an alternative approach that would mandate equal spending for all sports except football and basketball. Under those circumstances, Marcum estimates that Kansas' costs of implementing Title IX would decrease to a more manageable \$400,000.

Jane Habiger, public relations director for the Association for Women (AIAW), puts the number at about 30. "But even if it is 80," she says for argument's sake, "that's a very small number. Equal per capita spending is the only fair way."

She maintains the AIAW "wouldn't favor anything where there'd be any exemptions." Congress, too, is on record as opposing at least the kind of gross exemptions for football and basketball proposed by Sen. John Tower (R-TX) in 1975.

But such controversy seems unnecessary to Dr. Donna Lopiano, women's athletic director at Texas. "I don't think you'll find three athletic directors across the nation who have read the

SPORTS

regulations themselves. I think they are misinformed. There is a real fear, a real defensiveness that is unfounded if you put a lead pencil to the regulations," she told the Daily Texan.

But all seem to agree that, when the guidelines are made final, it won't be schools like Texas that will be pinched hardest.

"If I were you," Henry counsels, "I'd worry about places where student fees make up about 60 percent of the sports budget. That's where it's really going to hurt. They'll either have to raise student fees way high, or give up sports."

Lopiano also worries about bigger schools that have been withholding women's programs until the guidelines were set. To Lopiano, that includes most universities. "The problem is—except for about ten schools that have made a real effort—the impact is going to be horrendous. They're going to have to come up with big money fast, and that's sad."

As a child, I'd spent many Saturday afternoons at the Roller Rink, and I was a good skater, so I figured that street skating would be a cinch. No chance.

Roller Skating!! CALIFORNIA

Aileen Krikoryan

All my life I heard how progressive California was and how it got a taste of everything before the east coast had a chance. L.A.'s on wheels as usual—in cars, on skateboards, motorcycles and now, roller skates. The new polyurethane wheels make outdoor skating smoother; and smoothness registers positively to west coast inhabitants.

Roller skating seemed to be the fad of the summer and each time I went to Venice Beach I'd see the same washed up, decadent blonds skating away with a joint in one hand and headphones to alleviate any realistic distractions. But skating down that concrete path for a few miles, basking in the sun and swaying along with the palm trees was a lot of fun. So much fun that I broke down and bought a pair when I came home.

With the fad comes fashion as ridiculous as it may seem. On Santa Monica Boulevard there's a disco called Flipper's—The Roller Boogie Palace. It's a well-kept club done in royal blue and neon. Unfortunately it's another Studio 54 gig—you wait, they check you out, etc. But if you ever want to go anywhere in L.A. and run into problems tell them you're from N.Y. and they'll think you're great. I tried it at this place and the guy's face lit up but the price was an absurdity: ten bucks a head. I remembered my hometown greasy roller rink that smelled like french fries and only costs \$2.50.

Moving to Sunset Boulevard, skinny girls with short-shorts lounge around on the shag carpeting of a skate store, while waiting for their skates to be fitted. I went there to rent a pair, and while waiting I saw various profit-making skate gear such as skate covers in gold lame, suede and satin. Dress your skates! I shook my head and sighed in disbelief realizing that some gullible Beverly Hills women would probably drop a couple of hundred in that store. There was also an album full of designs which could be painted on your skates for a sizable fee.

A smooth flat surface is great for skating and L.A.'s various beaches offer that. Not only do Californians skate for enjoyment but for a means of transportation. It gets you where you want to go quickly. It sounds like fun and it is but

before you buy think about the cost. Skates range in price from \$30-\$130 depending on wheels, boot and skate plate. Although plasticized and slightly bastardized, roller skating's a blast. Don't worry about being great on wheels; in fact the other day while skating through the U.C. I heard two girls whispering, "she can't even skate!"

NEW YORK

Marita Finsie

This summer a lot of people were rolling around New York, and watching them gave me a tremendous urge to roller skate, too. I marched into Herman's and asked to see a pair of skates. I got a strange look from the salesman. "Roller Skates?" Obviously, the fad had yet to hit not-so-chic Livingston Mall. "I want the nice ones with the green polyurethane wheels," I said. I have to admit, I felt a little silly trying them on, and even sillier when I carried the big red box through the mall.

As a child, I'd spent many Saturday afternoons at the Roller Rink, and I was a good skater, so I figured that street skating would be a cinch. No chance.

Instead of hitting the City right away, I decided to relearn at home, in the suburbs. As I cautiously stepped on to the driveway, I realized that it was not going to be easy. All of a sudden, the wheels took off without me and I was at the bottom of the driveway, sitting on my bottom. I remained undaunted, picked myself up, and tried my wheels on the street, which was flatter and smoother. Slowly (very slowly) I began to master the technique of pushing off with one foot while gliding on the other. As I rolled around my neighborhood, I learned what streets were smooth, and well-suited for skating, and what streets were coarse and bumpy. I soon became proficient enough to skate uphill, downhill, and at break-neck speeds (I almost did break my neck a few times). I was ready to take my place next to the skaters in Washington Square and Central Park.

The first time I skated in Washington Square Park I was with a skeptical, non-skating friend. He was sure that I was on my way to a broken leg, so for his benefit I wore knee-pads beneath my pants (I certainly wouldn't let everyone see I was wearing knee pads). When we got to the park, I took off and he had to run after me. Finally, he just sat down and watched me roll by. The minute I started rolling, I was oblivious to anyone who wasn't on wheels, including my friend. It seemed that skaters had a comradery here—each skater I passed nodded their head and smiled. One guy offered to teach me a little disco skating. (I love to skate, but disco is where I draw the line).

Skating in New York is phenomenal. The smoothest & flattest places are Washington Square Park, Central Park, Roosevelt Island (go over the tramway), and Wall Street (not on a business day). If you're skating for the first time, don't do it in N.Y. unless you're prepared to feel a little foolish. The skaters there are far from beginners, so practice somewhere else before you go. I like to wear flamboyant clothing when I skate, like purple pants and Hawaiian shirts (anything to get people to look at me), but anything you wear is great. I have seen all kinds of people in sweat pants, shorts, and T-shirts rolling around. Once you start skating, I guarantee you'll love it. NOTE: Do not, I repeat do not, try to skate around Drew. Most of the paths are extremely coarse—unfit for skating. Believe me, I have the scars to prove it.

Frank Occhiogrosso

Now I see the secret of the making of the best persons. It is to grow in the open air and to eat and sleep with the earth.

—Walt Whitman

Loading our bikes into the back of my car, we pause momentarily, our attention caught by the spinning front wheel of one of the bikes. The early morning air is so quiet you can hear a hum as the breeze passes through the spokes; it's as if they're singing a song to us, calling us forth out of doors and onto the open road. I try, however, to keep from waxing too poetic just yet; it will be some three hours before we get to our destination (the Amish country in eastern Pennsylvania) and can get out of the car, unload our bikes, and actually hit that open road.

Driving through a mist-draped valley below Hackettstown, I think about the Amish, wonder what I know about them, realize I know very little. But what I do know about them (and what Jane has told me of them—she has been in the Pennsylvania Dutch country before) tells me there's an uncrossable gulf between them and me. And it's not their strange dress or antiquated farming methods that put me off. Rather, I think, it's their ideas about child rearing, about education, and finally about the whole notion of free thought, which I swear by and they reject, that tell me there can never be any real kinship between us. No, I say to myself, they exist for me as little more than a quaint part of the local landscape, an excuse, by way of a destination, for doing what Jane and I really want to do: to feel that humming in the spokes, to bike slowly and leisurely along, unencumbered by traffic and all the other headaches that accompany travelling by car, to be able to stop periodically and look closely and unhurriedly at the exquisitely beautiful wildflowers that dot the ditch, to be able to sing with the humming spokes gratefully the song of the open road.

Finally we arrive in Bird-in-Hand, which, together with a clutch of other small towns with equally imaginative names like Intercourse, Blue Ball, and Virginville, forms the center of the Amish country. (I say to myself, either they didn't know what they were doing when they named the towns back in the early nineteenth century, or else the Amish as a people are possessed of a wry wit which we outside their world haven't yet

found out quite how to handle or appreciate). We unload our bikes, lock up the car, chart a course along the backroads that weave tortuously through the Amish farmland.

I look over at Jane riding beside me, her beautiful brown hair streaming in the breeze. And I look down at the front wheel of her bike and again find myself mesmerized by the moving spokes and imagine I can hear their humming song. And then suddenly I'm not imagining it: I actually do hear a humming, or, rather, a loud whirring, and it startles me. So I look up and am startled even more. For like the prophet Ezekiel I suddenly see before me a wheel turning in the air, its spokes radiating out from its center as it whirls dizzyingly before my unbelieving eyes. It takes a few seconds before I realize what it is I'm seeing; and when I do realize it, I realize other things, too. What I see and hear, of course, is the Amishman's windmill; what I realize, among other things, is that he listens to the same song I do. Like me he hears that wheel turning, humming, working for him naturally, bringing the life-giving water out of God's good earth; and like me he feels that this method of operating is better precisely because it uses the power of nature rather than some motorized engine. It is of course the very reason I'm riding this bike rather than driving my car. Suddenly I feel a kinship with the Amishman that I could not have thought possible earlier, a brotherhood born out of our common belief, our shared joy in the power of nature.

As Jane and I look up the road from the highway to the Amishman's house (and you can always tell an Amish house: It's the one that has no electric lines or telephone wires running to or from it), we see beyond the house the Amishman himself, seated high atop a haywagon, his small son sitting beside him, and two of his older sons heaving the bales up onto the stack behind as the mules pull the wagon down the furrows. On an impulse I wave to him. He gives me a long squint; and then he takes off his broad-brimmed black hat and waves back at me. As we move on down the road I look back and see him and his wagon framed on the horizon in the late afternoon, the hay glowing gold in the setting sun. As I listen again to the wind singing in the wheels, I think of him back there and wonder if he knows that, in making Time stand still awhile, he has also enriched our time by letting us discover a closeness to him even in his

strangeness. And prepare to set out. Stopping at a small store on our way out of town, we encounter our first Amishman. He pulls up to the curb in his black horse-drawn buggy; I watch him as he ties his horse to the hitching rail in front of the store. I try not to stare at him as if he were some kind of freak, but wonder, rather, as I look at his unusual dress, his flat black hat, his pointed black beard, and finally his deep and clear blue eyes: how does he see me? What kind of image do I, a stranger from outside his world, form in his brain? I know he's probably quite accustomed to being gawked at by many of the thousands of tourists who pass through his part of the world annually. Sitting on my bike as I look at him across the rail from me, I see in those bright eyes neither animosity nor fear but, instead, a hint of a twinkle which suggests to me something like bemused tolerance, or maybe even more: could he be saying to me, I accept you, Brother? He passes by me, his long black coat tails swishing, and I feel awkward.

But that feeling leaves me once we're out on the road. This is really what Jane and I have come for. Professional bikers we're not. We don't carry spoke wrenches and wouldn't know how to use them if we did. Our bikes aren't stripped down, don't have racing handles, really can't move all that fast. But speed is not what we're after. Rather, it's the feeling of moving slowly but freely through a part of the world in which heavily mechanized and motorized concerns don't touch us. And the noises of motorized life don't touch us either. Out here, on these back roads, in this flat farm country, we're free to be in nature and to move almost nature's pace, unchoked, unthrottled, unoled, and ungassed.

But as we bike further along, we realize that it's even quieter here than we could ever have expected. And then it dawns on us: the country for miles around in every direction is all Amish country, so there are no cars. The only vehicles that ever pass us are the occasional horse-drawn buggies like the one we saw in town. In fact, the Amishman doesn't even use motorized vehicles in his farming: his reapers, combines, and balers are all mounted on the flat beds of wagons drawn by mules. So the broad and beautiful expanse of countryside is unpolluted by the sound or smoke or steam of any engine.

The Song of the Open Road

Friday, October 12, 1979

Drew Acorn

Page



FLAG FOOTBALL

Sept. 24	Eschatological Experience	26
	White Germans	7
	Mean Machine	16
	The Pack	12

Sept. 26	Es. Ex.	16
	Semi Tough	6
	M.M.	58
	W.G.	6

Oct. 3	W.E.	12
	Semi Tough	2
	Es. Ex.	16
	The Pack	0

Oct. 8	M.M.	22
	Es. Ex.	0
	Semi Tough	24
	The Pack	0

STANDINGS			
	W	L	T
M.M.	4	0	0
Es. Ex.	4	2	0
Semi Tough	2	3	0
W.G.	1	3	0
The Pack	1	4	0



Sweet-age!

TABLE TENNIS SEASON OPENS

Westfield, N.J., October 2nd, 1979: The New Jersey Table Tennis Club, located at 226 North Avenue in the center of Westfield, opens its playing season in late October. This is the oldest (42 years) and the largest (150 members) club in the State. Its membership is open to all, regardless of sex, age, or playing ability.

Sol Schiff of New York, one of the world's greats of this game, considers the club to be one of the best he has ever visited — and Sol has traveled widely around the world, both playing and selling table tennis equipment.

Due to its non-profit status, membership dues in the club are modest. The spacious (eight tables) premises host several major tour-

naments each year, including the New Jersey Closed and Open Championships.

Membership in the club hails from all parts of New Jersey, as well as nearby New York and Pennsylvania. New members are always welcome; information is available evenings at the club (201/232-9659) or from the membership secretary Bob Barns (201/464-6785).

There will be an important men's basketball team meeting on Sunday, Oct. 14, 1979 at 7:30 p.m. in the gym. All those who wish to try out for either the J.V. or Varsity should attend. If you are interested but unable to attend please notify the coaching staff in advance.

The Big Apple

(Continued from Page 4)

SPORTS

1. BASKETBALL—Knicks vs. Washington—Madison Square Garden, 8th Ave. between 31st and 33rd Sts., Saturday, Oct. 13th at 8:00 P.M. Nets vs. Cleveland—Rutgers Univ. Athletic Center, Friday, Oct. 12th at 8:00 P.M. For info call: 201-932-2766.
2. HOCKEY—Islanders vs. Buffalo Sabres—Nassau Coliseum, Hempstead Tpke, Uniondale, L.I. 516-794-9100, Sat. Oct. 13th at 8:00 P.M.

Sports on Families Weekend

Sat., Oct. 13th, Young Field
10:00 J.V. Soccer vs. Cook College
11:00 Women's Field Hockey vs. Bergen Community College
2:00 Men's Soccer vs. Moravian



SOCCER WOES

Dave Dole

The Soccer team lost two more games last week, to Ursinus and St. Peter's, by identical 2-1 scores. Drew has now lost five out of its last six games, all five losses were at home. Their record stands at 1-5-1. The tie came when they played Scranton on the 29th. Scranton was ranked seventh in the East (Division III) and eleventh in the country (Division III). In the battle for the championship of Madison, Fairleigh Dickinson prevailed 3-1 in overtime.

All three losses could have been wins, with a little luck. In the FDU game Drew opened up the scoring when Tony Santos converted a penalty kick into a goal. By the end of regulation time FDU had tied the score 1-1. The first overtime ended without a goal being scored, but in the second FDU won the game with two goals.

In the Ursinus and St. Peter's games Drew outplayed both teams from start to finish, but the offenses could only get one goal in each game. Steven Henderson scored both of the goals. The offense is having a lot of trouble scoring goals. Not including the Kings game, they have only scored three goals in six games. To turn this season around the offense is going to have to generate a lot more goals.

SOCCER NOTES - The J.V. continued on its way to an undefeated season with two victories. They beat King's (N.Y.) 2-0 on Thursday and Stevens Tech 5-0. Their record now stands 5-0-1. The next varsity game is on Wednesday against Upsala.

J.V. Soccer

This year's team is 6-0-1 to date. They have beaten County College of Morris 3-2, Dwight School 3-0, and Rutgers University 2-1. The lone tie of the season was a 1-1 decision against Montclair State.

Defensively, Drew has only allowed four goals while shutting out four of their opponents. Mike Harvey, Mike Johnson, John Eustace, and Erik Matson have all split time in the nets and have looked superb. Drew is allowing .5 goals per game, while averaging 2.4 goals per outing.

The forward line is led by scoring leader Joe Stefkovich, captain Joe Milano, and freshman Aries Michailides, and Barry Friedman.

The midfield which has been superb all year, is led by halfbacks Tim Wheaton, Buggy Cohen, Mark Halpern, Mo Gadan, John Miles, Ben Pollack, Kevin Barney, Mark Pendleton, and Chuck Russomanno. Their offensive distribution has been outstanding and their solid defensive play has been the real success story of this team.

Defensively, the team has been led by sweeper back Dave Harrow. Co-captain Casey Barrs anchors the center fullback slot, and is accompanied by Steve Bogen Frank and Chris Shitemi, Ben Duval, Kevin Mahaffey, and Jim Nicolson.

With four games to go, the J.V. Soccer Team needs your support to have a strong finish.

ANSWERS TO SPORT QUIZ

1. Mike Cuelar, Pat Dobson, Jim Palmer, Dave McNally
2. Terry Metcalf
3. Stan Smith
4. Ray Meyer
5. Valery Borzov
6. Tony Franklin
7. Marty Spain
8. Beaver
9. Randy Moffitt
10. Wilt Chamberlain scored 100 points

SPORTS



The Ruggers line up.

PADDY BOY BATTLES THE PORCELAIN GOD

THE IRISH MEN

'Twas a horrible day for rugby as the Drew Debating Society took to the field with no blood pressure at all. The Green Death, led by the Dean of Drew Rugby and the Human Eggplant, marched into battle displaying the conservative tackling techniques which won them fame and fortune at the Jersey School for the Incredibly Inept. There have been rumors that Tay Sachs will tackle next week but this remains to be seen. The fabled score at St. John's Redmen scored at will and we don't want to talk about it anymore—even though the sideline commentary was greatness.

And then it was time for the much heralded A-side to show its stuff. The first half of the first half was max as the Drew elite rant the Redmen ragged. Suddenly, Drew lost touch with reality and wandered around aimlessly, handing out flowers to the opposition. This tactic failed to confuse the Philadelphia Redmen as the anti-institutionalists were literally stomped out like plague.

Unfortunately, many of the Drew "men" such as Perry, Chuckles, Little Peter, Chicken Franks, R.J. Janssen, El Presidente, and others too cretinoid to mention, simply were not able to

attend the Third Half. Once again the Irish Hardcore, with help from Tony and Keith, were left to salvage Drew's reputation. And salvage it they did through the use of tactical singing, creative drinking and no women. When the lifeblood was cut off, the I.R.A. maintained composure and regrouped for the coup de grace ... and elephant walk through Queens led by the man with those tiny garbangles. The ride home was history and the pub sucks.

A FEW AWARDS

Rugger of the Week: Three Cheers for Bud.
Whipped Puppy of the Week: Dear John, This one's for you.
Married Player of the Week: Bob Wolff.
Italian of the Week: Nunzio Fulvio Bruno Rubinelli.
Imposter of the Week: Shep the "chef."
Administrator of the Week: F.U. Newman.
This Week's Bob Joyce Award: Bob Joyce, Happy Birthday.
Pig Update: No news is good news.
Tackle of the Week: There were no tackles this week.
Cretin of the Week: The bartender for cutting off the eternal liquor supply.
Quote of the Week: "We are definitely showing lapses of improvement," Keith.
Question of the Week: "Solve all the world's problems in one blue book or less." F. Sparhawk.



Field Hockey

Sally Collier

Last Monday the Drew field hockey team overcame their non-scoring slump and managed to score two goals against Muhlenberg College. They lost in the end 2-0. The first goal was scored on a penalty shot by Binky Steidl in the first half. The shot wasn't great, but it easily passed the goalie who wasn't that great either. The second goal was scored by Melanie Sims in the second half. The ball came up the left side of the field and wing Leslie Turner drove it across the center of the field, where Melanie slammed it into the cage. On Friday the girls played a good game against Scranton. In the first half Greta Boehme scored the only goal for Drew, with an assist from Binky Steidl. Drew had many shots on goal and played aggressively. The game was called early because of a heavy down pour, at a score of 2-1 in favor of Scranton. If the game had been played to the end Drew would have won, of course.

Cross Country

by Sebastian Coe

The Drew University Cross-Country team won its first meet Saturday over NJIT with a strong performance at Branchwood Park in Newark. Steve Triantafyllou took First Place on the 4.6 mile course with a time of 22:08. In a tri-meet at home Wednesday, Triantafyllou had broken the course record in a losing effort against Albright and Muhlenberg. Matt Kirnan finished second against NJIT with a time of 22:08 on Saturday and ran under 30 minutes in the tri-meet Wednesday. Freshman Howard Hill turned in a strong performance Saturday finishing fourth overall. Chris Reardon and Kevin Malachi continued their strong running finishing 5th and 6th, respectively. The emergence of Hill, coupled with the improved running of Reardon and Malachi, makes Drew a strong favorite to win their second straight IAC Championship on October 20th.

SPORTS QUIZ

1. Name Baltimore Orioles' 20 game winners in 1969?
2. What former St. Louis Cardinal was nicknamed the "Franchise?"
3. Who won the men's singles in the 1971 US Open?
4. Who is the head basketball coach at DePaul?
5. Who won the 100 and 200 meter dashes in the 1972 Olympics?
6. Who is the kicker for the Philadelphia Eagles?
7. Jim Hanrahan, a 1978 high school graduate, came to fisticuffs with which socially maladjusted student in Technical Drawing 2?
8. Who led the Plymouth State Panthers last season in quarterback sacks?
9. Who is Billie Jean King's famous brother?
10. What basketball record was set in Hershey, Pennsylvania against the Knicks?



Melanie, Sally, and Karen looking for a win.