



# The Drew Acorn

DREW UNIVERSITY, MADISON, NEW JERSEY 07940

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## BLACK GOLD MEANS BIG PROFITS

by John Wolfson

Lately, the American public has been besieged by commercials advertising the many virtues of America's oil companies. These commercials are very well made and very convincingly convey a sincere feeling of caring about the interests of the public. In spite of these commercials, many people feel the oil companies are "ripping us off." Until recently, very little evidence existed which could substantiate any claims. Now with oil company profits being reported at record highs, consumers are starting to complain en masse that they are being eaten alive by the oil companies as well as by the Arabs.

Last year, oil profits were high. Fourth quarter reports indicate that Mobil Oil was up 72% from 1978, Exxon was up 60%, and Standard Oil of Ohio was up a whopping 174%!!! For those readers who have studied economics, that seems to be quite a bit more than a normal profit. However large these figures seem to be, the oil companies feel they are justified and are going to great lengths to say so.

However, as large as previous profits were, future oil company profits are destined to grow larger in the near future as the government deregulates the price of domestic oil. As this deregulation will probably bring about exorbitant profits compared to previous years, national attention is being focused into the future rather than into the past.

Although many people have heard of the windfall profits tax, probably not many understand the reasoning behind it. At the present moment, the minor details of the tax are being decided in Congress, however, it is most likely that some form of windfall profits tax will be passed in the upcoming year.

In the past, due to governmental regulation and control, domestic oil was priced according to the year in which it was discovered. Government regulations forbid the oil companies from charging the public the costs of refining domestic crude oil, which made the production of American oil very unprofitable. However, foreign oil purchases made by American oil companies were not regulated in

the same manner, nor were any restrictions placed on the passing on of costs to the consumer, as was the domestic crude. Consequently, the government made it more profitable for the oil companies to go foreign than to remain in the domestic sphere. Were government to deregulate the oil sitting in the domestic wells, the oil companies would make huge profits, considering that the oil was purchased at old prices and will be sold at the new world inflated prices. Since Uncle Sam doesn't want such a thing to happen, the windfall profits tax was developed to reduce the oil companies' profits to a more normal level.

There are many issues involved in the discussion of oil profits, and it is likely that whatever decision is reached concerning the windfall profits, most of the issues at stake will not be totally resolved. Foremost is the issue of government regulation of industry. Many knowledgeable people are arguing that government regulations have caused a lot to the energy problems we as a nation face today. Is it right for government to have a hand in our energy industry? Or any industry for that matter? Secondly, the future of oil as the foundation energy source for our economy is under debate. The government must now decide what to do about the giant oil industry in light of the increasing need for an alternate energy source. One final major question which we all will become involved with in upcoming years is the question of the ethics and allowable standards for corporate profits. Who should decide what a fair profit is, or when an industry or company is making more than its fair share. While this question is a very complex one, it appears that while it is very difficult to determine the definition of a fair profit, it is easy to recognize an unrealistically high profit. And so the debate lingers on as gasoline prices climb ever skyward. Meanwhile the consumers are being eaten alive by the extremely high prices they are forced to pay for gasoline and home heating oil. Bon appetite oil industry.

## S.G.A. PRESIDENT VISITS WHITE HOUSE

Marita Finsie

Tom Fyler, S.G.A. president, recently received a mailgram from President Carter's appointment secretary, inviting him to come to Washington on Friday, February 15. It was an invitation he couldn't refuse.

"It was impressive to be briefed on Carter policies by the people who make them," commented Tom, who was one of 250 student leaders from across the country to attend a day-long White House meeting.

The morning began with a speech by Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's foreign affairs advisor, on U.S. relations with Third-World countries and the Afghanistan situation. Then Stuart Eizenstat, domestic policy advisor, addressed a variety of issues, including energy, draft registration, and civil service reform.

After a lunch break, the students divided alphabetically into groups of fifteen or twenty. Government officials went from group to group, raising issues, listening to opinions, and answering questions. "In these meetings our input was heard. We got to discuss issues with people from the Office of Consumer Affairs, the Department of Energy, and the Selective Service," said Tom, who's group included student leaders from



Williams College, Southern Methodist University, University of California at Los Angeles, Stanford University, and Yale.

"The most useful aspect of the day was the opportunity to talk with other student government leaders," said Tom, "I got a lot of good ideas."

After the group discussions, President Carter spoke and answered questions in the East Room. Carter appealed for support of his draft registration proposals, and according to Fyler, reactions were mixed. "There were a lot of people who supported him," said Tom, "But personally, I'm not convinced the registration is needed right now, and I don't think that's a radical or unpatriotic stand to take."

The day ended with a reception, where the student leaders met and shook hands with President Carter.

## John Anderson: Why Not The Best?

Lawrence Purpuro

He has been described as the thinking man's candidate and the best in the field of Presidential aspirants. He has also been characterized as the quintessential darkhorse and as certain a loser as William Jennings Bryan. He is John Bayard Anderson, a 20-year



"The thinking man's candidate."

U.S. Congressman from Rockford, Illinois.

John Anderson is an American political anomaly. Coming from the minority wing of the minority party, this liberal Republican has been elected six consecutive times by his conservative peers to chair the House Republican Conference. And although Anderson has always

demonstrated leadership qualities, he has not always harbored liberal tendencies. In fact, when John Anderson first came to Congress he was just as conservative in his politics as his fellow orthodox Republicans. He opposed JFK's new department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). He campaigned extensively for Barry Goldwater in 1964, and thereafter fought against many of Johnson's Great Society programs.

In the mid-60's, Anderson began to moderate his views, supporting federally guaranteed housing loans, gun control, and consumer protection. He remains both a fiscal conservative and a serious believer in the free enterprise system. In accordance with this philosophy, he opposes federal aid to bail out the Chrysler Corporation, comprehensive national health insurance, and wage and price controls.

Where Anderson distinguishes himself from the rest of his GOP counterparts is on non-economic issues. He was the first Republican to call for Nixon's resignation. He broke party ranks and voted for the Open Housing Law. He is the only candidate on the Republican side to support the extension deadline for

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## PRESIDENT CARTER AND PALESTINE - PART II

### Whither the PLO??

Aref Assaf

In last week's issue of the ACORN, we discussed the implications of the American proposal for a Palestinian "homeland." In this article we continue the discussion of another basic element of the Administration's "Palestinian Policy." That is its rejection of the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in the search for a settlement to the deep-rooted Arab-Israeli dispute. In this respect, the Carter Administration follows in the footsteps of its immediate predecessors. When Mr. Vance reaffirmed his recognition of Israeli's "right" to veto the participation of the PLO in the Geneva Conference, he was only reiterating the Kissinger-Allan agreement of 1975. But Dr. Kissinger was at least consistent with himself: his opposition to the participation of the PLO in the peace-making process was constant with his denial of the Palestinian factor within the Middle Eastern equation. The reaffirmation of that opposition by Mr. Vance, on the other hand, is incongruent with the Carter Administration's professed awareness of the importance and distinctiveness of the Palestinian factor.

The present U.S. Government has inherited, and adopted as its own, its predecessors' phobia but with a policy that is at variance with that of its predecessors. The Carter Administration has thus placed itself in the anomalous position of acknowledging some Palestinian rights and affirming the imperativeness of satisfying some Palestinian aspirations within the framework of a comprehensive Middle Eastern settlement while, at the same time, denying the Palestinians equal representation, indeed, any representation in the forum in which that settlement is to be sought. George Orwell's famous witicism, that all animals are equal but some are "more equal than others," has thus been dignified and made the basis of a policy: All peoples are equal but the Palestinian people is "less equal" than the others.

Besides barring direct Palestinian participation in the peace-making process, the U.S. Gov't has committed itself, as a matter of proclaimed policy, to refrain from any contact with the universally-acknowledged representation of the Palestinian people, the PLO. It has done so by dictating certain conditions (which it very well knows, cannot possibly be acceded to by the PLO) and declaring those conditions to be the minimum prerequisites for PLO acceptability to the United States. The conditions being the acceptance on the part of the PLO of UN 242 Resolution and Israeli's right to exist as a Jewish state, and lastly that the PLO change its governing covenant. Let us look at these conditions one by one:

1. The demand that the PLO should "accept" Security Council Resolution 242 as the basis for settlement while that resolution totally ignores the national rights, and indeed the very existence of the Palestinian people is patently absurd. Worse, the U.S. has vetoed all UN resolutions calling for the participation of the PLO in resolving the conflict in the Middle East. Yet, the Carter Administration

openly and repeatedly acknowledges the inadequacy of any settlement-formula (such as that implicit in resolution 242) which ignores the Palestinian factor.

2. No less astounding is the demand that the PLO should "recognize" the rights of Israel to exist, as a prior condition for its participation in a process which is supposed to produce, among other things, a mutually acceptable definition of Israeli's permanent frontiers.

The right of a state to exist cannot be divorced from its location and frontiers. France has the right to exist: but does it have a right to exist on Algerian soil? Will those who exhort the PLO to "recognize" the right if Israel to exist be good enough to tell the PLO just where the "right" is supposed to be exercised? And are they prepared to guarantee that Israel itself will accept the territorial stipulation? (It is the Gov't of Israel which refused to accept a state of Israel within those very borders which, presumably, the U.S. Gov't has in mind, when it speaks of Israel's "right to exist," and demands that the PLO recognizes that "right.")

### CARTER AND THE LESS EQUALS



Furthermore, is not the requirement of recognition a requirement of mutuality? Has the U.S. Gov't as much as hinted that Israel should recognize the right of an independent Palestinian state to exist in Palestine? Has it ever considered Israel's compliance with that hypothetical demand a condition for American recognition of Israel?

Above all: The demand that one party should recognize the right of the other party to exist, before a settlement has been achieved, puts the cart before the horse. **MUTUAL RECOGNITION SHOULD BE ENVISIONED AS THE END-RESULT OF A PROCESS OF SETTLEMENT AND RECONCILIATION, NOT AS A PRIOR CONDITION FOR PARTICIPATION IN THAT PROCESS.** Most certainly, it should not be a prior condition imposed only on one party.

3. The declaration that, in order to qualify for recognition by the U.S., the PLO should recognize the right of a Jewish-Israel in Palestine, poses great difficulties for the Palestinians and should raise disturbing questions for Americans as well.

For Palestinians, that demand implies that the PLO should ac-

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## Archives Back to Drawing Board

Steve Barrows

At the February sixth meeting of the S.G.A., Joseph Rizzo from the architectural firm of the Hiller Group presented the latest location proposal for the Methodist Archives. This new location, off to the side and in front of Asbury Hall, was looked into at a late January meeting with representatives from the Administration, the architects, and the students. This new location was seen as being more desirable, as it would preserve the more open space in front of Hoyt-Bowen than would the earlier proposal, which placed the new building directly in front of the dormitory. At this same meeting a decision was also made to change the main axis of the Archives so that it would run perpendicular to Madison Avenue.

Prior to the latest S.G.A. meeting, the Buildings and Grounds Committee of the Board of Trustees, along with the architects, decided that the new location was feasible; however, for visual reasons it would make more sense to keep the original North-South position. Both the Student Plan and the Trustee Plan were presented in this S.G.A. meeting, and according to Tom Fyler there

was a general consensus agreeing with the Trustee location proposal. Marc Weiner raised the point that since the one story building was originally designed to be next to the library, it might no longer be appropriate for the new location, and that a two-story building might better fit into the new site, and would preserve more open space. A number of other suggestions were made by the students as to how such a building might be designed, and still meet the needs of the Archives staff, visitors, and the residents of the Campus.

The meeting was adjourned after a lengthy discussion of the pros and cons of a two story structure. Following the meeting, Tom Fyler asked the architect to look into the economic and site feasibility of a taller building. As for his own evaluation of the meeting, Fyler thought it went well, "although there was a lot of rehashing of information already covered in previous sessions." Fyler added that before coming to his own personal decision on the Archives he would have to wait until the architects return with their latest ideas.

## THE INFIRMARY: THE RESULTS ARE IN

Laurie Fleishman

At the close of last semester, there was an infirmary hearing held by the Student Welfare Committee, chaired by Erin McMaster. The purpose of the meeting was for students to share their ideas with the infirmary staff. It was attended by some interested students, several members of S.G.A., Dr. Donald Wernsing, and head nurse, Rhonda Zanger.

Some of the issues discussed at the meeting were: the sale of contraceptives in the infirmary, use of generic drugs, doctor's hours, and use of the S.G.A. car for student hospital visits. Also discussed was the idea of publishing health-related articles in the *Acorn* (by members of the infirmary staff), and the possibility of pre-med students discussing their

future with members of the infirmary staff.

The meeting solved some problems and it was concluded that the doctor's hours are sufficient, future articles will appear in the *Acorn*, and a pre-med program will be set up.

The use of the student car will be examined by the University Safety Committee. The availability of contraceptives in the infirmary must be approved by Dean Sawin and other members of the administration.

Overall, there seemed to be relatively few complaints concerning the infirmary. If you have a question or problem related to the infirmary, do not hesitate to get in touch with Erin McMaster or anyone in the S.G.A.

## MADISON PHARMACY

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Salon Base Hair Spray by Helene Curtis \$2.69 value — Only **\$1.59**

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Cutex Nail Polish Remover \$9.99 value — 2 for **79¢**

**10% OFF with Drew I.D.**  
Checks Cashed Free w/ Drew I.D.

**Don't forget we have the New Jersey Lottery!**  
Bring in this ad

P.L.O. (continued from page 2)

quies in the permanent-alienation of more than half million non-Palestinian Jews living in Israel, and legitimize their status as less than full citizens. It implies also that the PLO should forfeit the rights of the Palestinian refugees to return to their homes inside Israel. And it implies that the PLO should relinquish future hopes, realized by peaceful means and mutual consent of a pluralistic society of Israelis and Palestinians in a re-united Holy Land.

Palestinians know very well that America's system prescribes the separation of church and state, and that the American society cherishes and zealously guards the ethnic, cultural, and religious pluralism which characterizes it. To them, therefore, the American demand that they should accept Israel to exist as a Jewish State, i.e., as an inclusive state, is bewildering as it should be to Americans also. What a strange spectacle unfolds before our eyes when they witness the U.S. Gov't strain every muscle in order to ensure the legitimization in the Middle East of an exclusive system which is the anti-thesis of what American stands for!

The supreme irony of the situation lies in the fact that the American ultimatum has gone one step further. The American Gov't has in effect, served notice on the PLO that, unless it accepts and thereby legitimizes the Israeli exclusivist systems which represents values espoused by America at home, the PLO will never qualify for recognition by the American Gov't.

4. Finally, the demand that the PLO should amend its covenant and repeal those articles which, in the opinion of the U.S., are incompatible with the peaceful coexistence of an Israeli and Palestinian state, fails the crucial test of fairness and even hardness. For it is not accompanied by a similar call upon Israel to disavow or repeal those principles contained in the basic programs of the World Zionist Organization, and in Israel's Declaration of Independence, Fundamental Laws, and formal policy declarations, which are irreconcilable with the peaceful coexistence of Israel and a Palestinian State in Palestine.

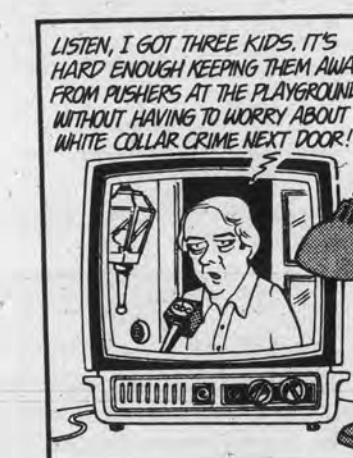
Anderson (continued from page 1)

the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, the registration of handguns, federal funds for abortions for poor women, and a grain embargo against the Soviet Union.

Unfortunately, for John Anderson, the criteria the American electoral process demands for choosing our President is based on more than speaking out on the issues. Unlike George Bush or John Connally, Anderson does not have the political staff or the political funds to buy TV airwaves. James Reston might have been right when he recently wrote of Anderson, "...he seems to be a good man in a bad time when nobody is listening."

**The Women's Concern group invites you to an informative session on the gynecological visit & the Pap smear. Tues., Feb. 26th. Meet 6:50 p.m. to walk over to Hayes House.**  
Call:  
Debbie ext. 521  
Kerry ext. 504  
Laura ext. 520  
For More Details

DOONESBURY



by Garry Trudeau



## SENIORS

All Pictures must be taken for this year's yearbook by March 2nd.

All information sheets must be handed in by March 7.

If you are submitting your own picture, it must be received by March 7th.

Please submit everything to:

**Carrie Beach**  
Box 136, 377-7226  
New Dorm 235

## Drew Graduate Student Imprisoned in Taiwan

Marita Finsie

On January 11, Lin Hong-suan, a Drew graduate student on leave, was arrested by the Nationalist Kuomintang (KMT) authorities in Taiwan. Mr. Lin, along with 64 other Taiwanese dissidents, was charged with sedition, the sentence for which ranges from seven years imprisonment to death. Taiwan has been under the KMT's martial law for 31 years.

Mr. Lin was involved in executive work for the dissident magazine: Formosa: The Magazine of Taiwan's Democratic Movement, a vehicle for opposition viewpoints. He was also involved in a peaceful rally on December 10 in Kaushung, commemorating International Human Rights Day. This rally led to the 65 arrests.

After graduating from National Taiwan University, Mr. Lin worked for the poor under the sponsorship of Christian Children's Fund, Inc., in Taiwan, before entering Tainan Theological Seminary. Beginning in 1977, he spent more than a year as a student at Drew's Graduate School, then took a leave of absence to

return to Taiwan.

According to a report from Amnesty International, Mr. Lin has been severely tortured. His trial has been postponed until sometime in March, and it is not known whether a military or civilian court will hear the case.

Several actions have been taken to aid Mr. Lin. President Hardin sent a cable to President Chiang, Ching-kuo of The Republic of China, urging a fair civil trial and the cessation of torture. Also, President Hardin phoned Congresswoman Millicent Fenwick about the matter. During Tom Fyler's recent trip to the White House, he spoke to presidential representative Heather Parris and gave her a letter prepared by Drew Graduate student Joseph Kuo, outlining Mr. Lin's case. Ms. Parris promised to notify Fyler after she passed the information on to the appropriate people. Last week Peter Yao, another Drew graduate student, sent an Amnesty International petition signed by members of the Drew community to the Taiwanese government.

## Famed Historian to Speak

Famed Historian to speak on Russia and China

On Wednesday, February 27, at 7:30 p.m. in the Hall of Sciences Auditorium, the History Department is sponsoring a lecture by Professor Cyril Black of Princeton University. Professor Black, who is a professor of history and Director of the Center of International Studies at Princeton, will talk on "Comparative Modernization of Russia and China." A subject

which he has been studying for a number of years. The author of numerous works on the history of economic development, Professor Black is especially noted for his books on *The Dynamics of Modernization* (1966), *Neutralization in World Politics* (1968), and *The Modernization of Japan and Russia* (1975).

The public is cordially invited to attend this lecture by one of America's foremost Soviet experts.

## AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Amnesty International will be holding a meeting on Thursday, February 28, at 8:00 p.m. in U.C. 102. The group is currently working in behalf of a prisoner in Uruguay. This is a new case load sent to Group 45 by the New York office and, hence, is the cause of some enthusiasm within the group. Other topics for discussion will

include Amnesty's current campaign against the death penalty and the Ethiopian and children's campaigns. It is also hoped that this meeting will serve as a focus for spring plans for the group. Therefore, a hearty invitation is extended to all those concerned with the area of global human rights.

The Counseling Center in association with Planned Parenthood of Northwest New Jersey is offering three seminars entitled "Relationships: Creating, Sustaining, and Terminating." We will be dealing with difficulties within relationships and how to deal with them. Feelings, emotions, and attitudes will be explored as well as developing communication skills. The dates for the seminars are February 14, 21 and 28 meeting from 7 - 9 p.m. in the Baldwin Lounge.

All are cordially invited.



## The Drew Acorn

Editorial Page Editor: Scott Smith  
Contributing Editors: Denise Wicks, Jan Everhart,  
Scott Smith, Peter Verniero,  
and guest contributors

## VANDALISM AND AMERICAN CULTURE

The Vietnam War, economic woes, political scandals, and alienation have so tried America's soul that minds bigger than ours believe American culture is declining. The diplomat George Kennan noted America's decadence, "its self-indulgence, permissiveness, its drugs, its pornography, its pampering of the youth, its addition to the bodily comforts, its rampant materialism and consumerism." Clearly, America is a troubled land with a troubled people.

American schools reflect American culture, and as historian Christopher Lasch rightfully says, in *The Culture of Narcissism*, "The university remains a diffuse, shapeless and permissive institution that has absorbed the major currents of cultural modernism and reduced them to a watery blend, a mind-emptying ideology of cultural revolution, personal fulfillment, and creative alienation." We are self-indulgent, many of our school lessons have made us narrow-minded, we are unconcerned with the past, unable to decide a future, we are anxious, apathetic, concerned only with our pleasures and our studies, yet never quite certain about either. Lasch described one of us:

"He is haunted not by guilt but by anxiety. He seeks not to inflict his own certainties on others but to find a meaning in life — He extols cooperation and teamwork while harboring deeply anti-social impulses. He praises respect for rules and regulations in the secret belief that they do not apply to himself. Acquisitive in the sense that his cravings have no limits, he does not accumulate goods and provisions against the future, but

demands immediate gratification and lives in a state of restless, perpetually unsatisfied desire."

Our culture is changing us. The rush to narcissism, though unconscious, troubles us.

Plagued by anxiety, depression, vague discontents, a sense of inner emptiness, the "psychological man" of the twentieth century seeks neither individual self-aggrandizement nor spiritual transcendence but peace of mind, under conditions that increasingly militate against it.

We are always told that Drew is the real world. This is undeniably true, because some students here have fallen into the narcissistic culture, who feel rootless, who are seeking peace of mind but are unable to find it. They may search for peace of mind in a pitcher of beer, and still unable to find it, they may break a window to express their inarticulate anger. It is significant that vandalism and alcoholism are general all over America's colleges. They are real world problems, born of a troubled culture. We should be more understanding of those who are seeking meaning in life in these troubled times. We must end the wrong of vandalism without wronging the vandals. Punishing them with fines, or condemning them as hoodlums is ignoring the effect of the real world on Drew, which is precisely what the administration implores us not to do. In the real world troubled people see counselors. Don't vandals deserve the benefits of the real world too?

Mike Goldman

## Look For Articles From THE ACORN'S NEW WASHINGTON BUREAU ON POLITICS, DRAFT LEGISLATION and WORLD AFFAIRS GIBBONS SOCIETY

The Gibbons Prelaw Society invites all interested students to attend a dinner meeting February 26 in the Faculty Club at the Commons. The guest speaker will be Judge Leopezzi, a Drew alumnus, who will speak on the New Jersey Criminal Court System and

relating fascinating "war stories" from his experiences at both bench and bar. Interested students must sign up by the 23rd of February on the sheets posted on the doors of Professors Wice and Mastro (either door) in Tilghman House. The dinner will be held at 6:30 PM, Tuesday the 26th of February.

## THE DREW ACORN

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## OPINIONS

## ARCHIVES SHOULD BE MOVED

Scott Smith

Building the Methodist archives in front of Hoyt-Bowne dormitory is not in the best interests of the University. Dr. Hardin should pledge not to build the archives there. An entirely new location for it should be chosen before April.

Mead Hall says the archives must be connected to the library with a tunnel. But an important member of the library staff said a tunnel, "while it would be nice, is not absolutely necessary."

Relocating the archives may add some costs and hardships to everyone. But the administration has been vague about these costs, and in any case, they are outweighed by the advantage of leaving one of the prettiest spots on campus unchanged.

The archives affair has been handled in a typically poor fashion. Mead Hall never had the courtesy to invite student comment on the plan. When criticism developed, the burden of proving the validity of the plan was shifted to the students; instead of the administration justifying the plan, students were justifying their criticisms.

Instead of recognizing that it is ploy for what it was, many well-meaning

students attempted to come up with alternative plans. Even these were rejected by the administration. In retrospect, the Hoyt-Bowne location should never have been considered.

One gets the feeling the administration is willing to parade the architect and his diagrams before as many meetings as it takes to bore, confuse, and frustrate students into giving up. But this tactic won't work.

A referendum of the three schools should be held soon to dramatize opposition for the archives location. Perhaps a decisive vote would convince Mead Hall to scrap it. Certainly it would push student leadership into a firmer stance on the issue. What is needed most to stop the archives is the confidence needed to effectively lobby against it.

The administration has not satisfactorily proved the need to build the archives in front of Hoyt-Bowne; it has not justified a permanent and detrimental change to campus. By putting pressure on Mead Hall now we fulfill our obligations not to let the expediency of a cheap building prevail over the good sense of maintaining the beauty of the campus.

## The Draft and the E.R.A.

Jan Everhart

Recently, a lot of conversations I've had have ended with a remark in my direction that goes something like this: "Well, you're lucky you're too old, and you're in seminary besides." Old at twenty-three? Who are these people, and what are they talking about? They're women students, mostly, and they're talking about the Selective Service System, more commonly known as "the draft."

My initial reaction, as a supporter of sexual equality, was one of agreement with Carter's decision to ask Congress for approval of a plan to register women as well as men. How can we possibly rationalize a system which compels young men and not young women to register their whereabouts and to make available their services for our nation's defense? It simply wouldn't be fair.

Unfortunately, my initial reactions are sometimes not very thoughtful. When I started thinking, the incredible irony of Carter's action suddenly struck me. For years, I have listened to men and women (mostly women) argue against the Equal Rights Amendment on the grounds that upon its ratification women would be required to register and possibly even serve in our nation's armed forces. And, although I knew that the ERA did not mean that women would automatically be required to serve in combat zones, I observed that this issue of military service was indeed a major stumbling block to ratification of the ERA. With our President's recent action, the fallacy of the "don't ratify the ERA because women will be drafted" argument has been revealed. Congress, it turns out, can require women to serve in the armed forces with or without "equal rights." I have no objections to women serving in the armed forces. In fact, I agree with an old ROTC roommate who argued that qualified women who enlist should be eligible for combat duty to ensure their advancement through the ranks with their male colleagues. But I do

object to the compulsory registration of women until the Equal Rights Amendment, which has been "pending" since 1923, is finally ratified.

President Carter has suggested that registration for military service should be followed by the ratification of the ERA. "Equal obligations," he says, "deserve equal rights." I am uncomfortable with Carter's sense of priorities.



Instead, how about equal obligations simultaneous with equal rights? When an amendment has been introduced continuously for fifty-seven years, it's hard not to be skeptical about assurances that it "deserves" to be passed. I fully support the idea of the draft for women, as long as men are subject to it. And when the ERA has officially amended our constitution, and women are rightfully required to register for service in the armed forces, then women as well as men will have to decide individually whether to resist that requirement. Until then, however, women's resistance to the draft may focus not on the unsavoryness of war, but on the unfairness of obligations without rights, to use Carter's own phrase.

The whole situation brings to mind another issue of our American past: taxation without representation. Do we need another revolution?

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## DO NOT FEED THE BEAR

Dear Editor:

President Carter's recent revision of his stance regarding Soviet intentions has, it seems to me, provoked some unjustified criticism in the *Acorn* from certain writers. I shall begin my own criticisms with Lori Kramer's article.

It does not seem to me that Mr. Carter's recent actions are in any way "paranoid," any more than FDR's peacetime defense measures and Lend-Lease were "paranoid" with respect to those earlier would-be conquerors, the Nazis and the Japanese militarists. (One may of course disagree with the specifics of that policy.) It is apparent that Mr. Carter deserves censure largely for not realizing the true nature of the Soviet threat earlier in his term, and taking steps to correct our present military weakness; as it is, we could hardly hope to win a conventional war with the Soviets at the present time. While over the past ten years the U.S. has reduced its forces by 1.4 million to a level of about 2 million, the USSR has expanded its forces to a total of 3.7 million. As for a so-called "fast-strike" force to be used for even minor military emergencies (such as might develop anywhere in the world), the *London Economist* comments that "it could still be years before the United States can close the dangerous gap...between what it needs to do and what it can do."

This is, of course, in the grand old American tradition of believing you should never prepare adequately for war until it is too late. We have followed this tradition with some consistency ever since the Revolution, and the price has invariably been paid in American blood. But so far we have been comparatively lucky. Next time may be different.

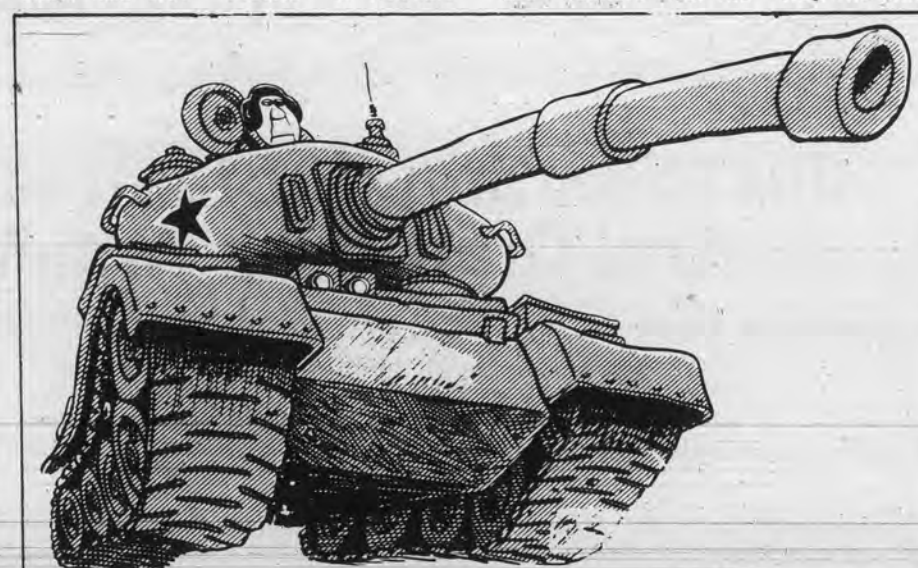
Let I be accused of being a rabid McCarthyite, or some similar monster, for saying that the Soviets seek world domination, I might point out that they have always claimed this as their goal; of course, they generally use terms like "world revolution" designed to suggest a Marxist brotherhood of man rather than Soviet hegemony, but it amounts to the same goal since they can tolerate only their own form of Marxism, imposed by them. The Soviet leaders, being wholly amoral in a totalitarian society such as theirs, rise naturally to the top, rather like scum on the surface of a stagnant pond, will cooperate in keeping the peace only so long as they believe that breaking it will harm them. It seems strange for Miss Kramer to say that Carter should not base a foreign policy on what the Soviets might do; should one buy an extinguisher only after the house is aflame? It's enough to know that an arsonist is loose in the neighborhood. Mr. Carter has not proposed that we go to war over Afghanistan, which would be impossible in any case given the situation and the present state of our defenses. But we must draw the line somewhere. To quote Milovan Djilas, Yugoslav dissident and co-founder of the Yugoslavian Communist party: "What our five senses tell us is that, whether with brute force or without — with military occupation or without — Soviet hegemony has been gradually expanding in all parts of the world... What our five senses also tell us is that the Western nations appear to be totally unprepared and even... unwilling to say to the Russians: 'This where you must stop!'"

Our dependence on foreign oil, as Miss Kramer points out, is indeed regrettable, and alternate sources of energy would be preferable. But our allies, particularly Japan, need that oil even more than we do. Perhaps this is not the most important crisis since World War II; the Cuban Missile Crisis seems to be the favorite for that title. But the danger posed to the oil-producing Eastern nations is far greater for America than that presented by the Russian combat troops now in Cuba, even though these strengthen Castro's puppet regime and free Cuban troops to go adventuring in Africa and elsewhere.

Mike Goldman's editorial follows the custom of blaming America for anything that goes wrong: we should be condemned for the Soviet invasion because we did not flood Afghanistan with economic aid, with the result that "suffering peasants" have turned en masse to Communism. This ignores the fact that these same sufferers seem more disposed to shoot at the Communists than to join them; popular resistance to a Marxist regime imposing alien ways on the people was what made the Kremlin's action advisable in the first place. "In the modern world," claims Mr. Goldman, "the Soviet Union defends marxist countries and America defends capitalist countries." But it's not quite that simple. In Afghanistan, for instance, the Russians did not "defend" a Marxist

are a nation of hair-trigger brains all set to blow (though at base "peace-loving").

Scott Smith's "Opinion" is just that, charging that Jimmy Carter (hardly known for his Machievellian foreign policy) is darkly plotting to annex oil producing nations while pretending to protect them from the Russians. This, first of all, implies that there is no Russian threat, an implication we can safely dismiss. Secondly, it attempts to attribute Satanic motives to the President without any supporting evidence — which, considering the gravity of the charges, seems a bit rash. Mr. Smith tells us that Americans are "suckers" for the "stop the Rus-



country. They invaded it, murdered its current Marxist dictator for the crime of inefficiency in fighting the rebels, and then claimed that the government (which government?) had requested their assistance. Mr. Goldman accuses "false patriots" (traitors?) of convincing Americans that the draft is necessary and expresses vague fears of "war hysteria" resulting in "mob madness," "book burning," and "racial hatred." (Was there really war hysteria in the Twenties? I don't recall hearing of any. I trust that in attempting to discourage aggression and build up our feeble military, Mr. Carter will not have us all foaming at the mouth, though to hear Mr. Goldman tell it we

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## THE TRUTH ABOUT GEORGE BUSH

To the Editor:

This is in response to a recent letter on George Bush written by senior Larry Purpuro. In that letter Mr. Purpuro asserted as fact several untrue statements. Perhaps the most warped section in Mr. Purpuro's analysis comes in his statement "he (bush) is nothing more than a younger Ronald Reagan." Any first year political science student can determine the distinctions between Ambassador Bush and Governor Reagan. A two term governor can hardly compare to a seasoned political office-holder of the caliber of George Bush.

In his letter Mr. Purpuro talks of "his (bush) vote against the 1964 Civil Rights Act." It would have been difficult for Mr. Bush to cast such a vote since he entered Congress in 1966.

George Bush is an international figure who has dealt with world leaders on a level of confidence and mutual respect. He, unlike Ronald Reagan, has welcomed new and innovative ideas and people into the ailing ranks of the Republican party.

Through all his achievements as a Congressman, as an Ambassador, as Chairman of his party and as chief of our foreign intelligence service we are presented with a personal biography of integrity, experience and excellence that few candidates could bring to the presidency.

Perhaps Mr. Purpuro's confused political judgment stems from the fact that he has been a paid political staffer for Ronald Reagan

and, at the same time, a public supporter of John Anderson here on campus.

Tom Collamore

## MORE ON GEORGE BUSH

Dear Editor: This is a response to the letter to the editor written by Laurence Purpuro in the *Acorn* of February 15. I hope it will clarify a point brought up by Mr. Purpuro.

George Bush did not vote against the Civil Rights Act of 1964; he was not a member of congress in 1964. He did vote for the Fair Housing Act of 1968, which was a brave action for a Texas congressman to take in an election year. In addition, his Democrat opponent in the 1966 election "accused" Bush of "courting" the Black vote during the election. I doubt Mr. Bush would have been attacked in that manner if his views were "in almost perfect harmony" with Mr. Reagan's, as Mr. Purpuro suggests.

George Bush commands the broadest ideological support of all the Republican candidates, from "moderates" such as Congresswoman Millicent Fenwick to more conservative types such as myself. He is the best candidate for the Republicans, and he'll be a great President after he kicks Jimmy Carter's ass in November.

Michael Hardiman

## AMERICAN REPRESSION

Dear Editor:

A proposal to codify our federal criminal guidelines and procedures challenges our process of democracy.

The current proposals challenge the right to political dissent, free press, the right to strike and other constitutional rights.

Obstructing a Proceeding by Disorderly Conduct (section 1334), Obstructing a Government Function by Fraud (sec. 1301), and by Physical Interference (sec. 1302), Hindering Law Enforcement (sec. 1311), Engaging in a Riot (sec. 1313), and Demonstrating to Influence a Judicial Proceeding (sec. 1328) are among the sections that would change current law and are written so broadly that prosecutors will be able to use these guidelines to prosecute virtually every peaceful demonstrator. Prosecutors could use their discretion on whether they want to prosecute anti-abortionists, anti-nukes, anti-draft or anti-war resisters under these sections. It seems that the plan is to outlaw what occurred during the 1960s. If that is not enough, these proposals will challenge everyone's Bill of Rights.

Protection of Confidential News Sources (sec. 1331), Hindering Law Enforcement (sec. 1311), Improperly Criticizing Witnesses Who Testify Before Government Proceedings (sec. 1724), Leaking Government Information (sec.

(Continued on Page 9)

## ON VANDALISM

To the Editor,

As a member of the Drew Community, I feel compelled to protest the outrageous editorial which appeared in the February 14th edition of the *Acorn*. Although this is my first experience of having senseless vandalism directed at me, therefore, I feel as qualified as any member of the Community to speak on the subject.

To say that the school should "exemplify kindness and understanding when dealing with vandals" as suggested by Mr. Goldman, is sheer nonsense. It is exactly this type of attitude which encourages vandals to destroy University property. If a vandal is reasonably certain that he will be treated leniently, there is nothing to stop him from destroying that which does not belong to him. The only way to put a stop to this problem which is plaguing the Drew Community is to assure vandals who are caught that they will be promptly and severely dealt with. Perhaps this will encourage eyewitnesses to acts of vandalism to come forward and identify the guilty parties. Only then will we be able to control this expanding problem which we all subsidize through fines levied on both the guilty and the innocent.

Bob Fishbein

## Editorial Reply

Mr. Fishbein missed the point of my editorial. I am not in favor of letting vandals off the hook. I am in favor of finding out how they got hooked to begin with. "Promptly and severely" punishing vandals, as Mr. Fishbein favors, is unenlightened, a throwback to the days of whippings in the schoolroom.

It is unbecoming for a school that teaches the use of reason and inquiry to rely on strong-arm tactics to end vandalism. When the school practices what it preaches, and reasonably inquires into the causes of vandalism, we will finally be on the road to ridding the school of the mischief.

Mike Goldman



## EXTRA! Curricular EXTRA! Credit

Tom Fyler

The possibility of students' receiving academic credit for participation in certain extra-curricular activities has been discussed for a number of years. This year, some of the members of the College Student Senate Committee on Academics, along with the student representatives on the Faculty Committee on Curriculum, have been working on a proposal which would establish a mechanism allowing students to receive academic credit for some extra-curricular activities.

A number of stipulations accompany the proposal which must be clearly understood. The proposal does not suggest that credit be given for participation in every extra-curricular activity, or that students be eligible for credit just because they participate in the activity. Eligibility would be much like that for field work credit. The student would outline his proposal, explaining such things as how this extra-curricular activity provides him with a valuable learning experience, how it is relevant to his education, what the day to day or week to week responsibilities, or finished product will be. This proposal would be taken before an already existing or designated faculty-student group for approval. The student would have a faculty advisor which he would report to throughout his participation in the activity.

Making academic credit available to students for participation in extra-curricular activities would serve a number of purposes. Many extra-curricular activities are educationally oriented, and provide the students and the university with valuable services and necessary improvement action, which enhance the high quality of Drew University. Students, because of their heavy workloads and many other responsibilities, often cannot contribute enough to Drew's extra-curricular activities. Academic credit for extra-curricular activities would make participation more appealing and worthwhile, encouraging participation and elevating quality. In addition to the already mentioned benefits of this proposal, the opportunity of credit would improve our extra-curricular program itself, thus drawing more students to Drew.

We would appreciate your suggestions concerning this proposal, which will be submitted before the Faculty Curriculum Committee for discussion. Please contact Laura Conboy, CM Box 384, with your thoughts.

## A NARROW STUDENT MAJORITY OPPOSES REGISTRATION PLAN

(CPS)—Initial student reaction to President Carter's request for \$10 million to reinstitute military registration of some 15 million 18-to-26-year-old Americans seems to be only slightly negative, despite expectations that registration would ignite a huge resistance movement. Anti-draft organizers, however, are confident the spontaneous campus protests that have broken out since the President's Jan. 23 proposal will eventually grow into a sustained anti-registration movement.

An Associated Press-NBC poll taken just after Carter's State of the Union address showed that most (78 percent) Americans favored registration, but that a

majority (55 percent) of the 18-to-24-year-old people surveyed opposed it.

A number of informal, largely unscientific student polls by campus newspapers did find widespread support for registration and even for a renewed draft.

Ohio State's phone survey discovered 67 percent in favor of registration, while 64 percent of the students at Marshall University supported it. At the University of Texas, the *Daily Texan* found the most popular joke around campus had two students agreeing to meet at fall registration at UT, but missing each other because one had assumed the other had meant the University of Toronto.

Nevertheless, the paper found "a mixed if not mildly favorable reaction to the registration proposal" on the Austin campus.

"A substantial majority" of students interviewed by the *Cavalier Daily* at the University of Virginia supported registration. It was a "slim majority" at Fort Hays State University in Kansas. Yet an "overwhelming majority" of Fort Hays students said they'd serve if drafted.

There was a similar pattern at the University of Oklahoma. Sixty percent of the students questioned favored a return of the draft, not just registration. A larger majority,

(Continued on Page 9)

OK, ADVISERS, WHAT GIVES? BE NICE TO THE THIRD WORLD, YOU SAID—SO THEY BURN OUR EMBASSIES! CANCEL NEW WEAPONS PROGRAMS, YOU SAID—SO THE SOVIETS ARM TO THE TEETH! PURSUE DETENTE, TRUST THE RUSSIANS, YOU SAID—SO THEY RAPE AFGHANISTAN! WELL—SOMEBODY'S GOING TO PAY FOR THESE MISTAKES!!



## Just Starting, Protesters are 'More Anti-Draft than Anti-Military'

ANN ARBOR, MI (CPS)—Less than a week after President Carter's January 23 call to revive mandatory military registration for 18-to-26 year-olds, around 500 students gathered on the University of Michigan campus to hear speakers decry the idea.

Not coincidentally, the orations stressed a sense of destiny, of a beginning. Howard Simon, director of the state American Civil Liberties Union, recalled that 15 years ago Ann Arbor was one of the springboards for the subsequent mass student uprising against American involvement in Southeast Asia. Now it was time, he said, for another movement. As for the draft—which has not even been proposed yet—Simon had simple advice: "You must stop it."

The sense of destiny, the pointed reminders of the Vietnam-era anti-draft movement, the expectations that this putative protest era would be like the last, and even the relatively large crowds (the largest in several years here, surpassing by far those calling for university divestiture of stocks in firms with South African operations) characterize virtually all the anti-registration activities on campuses around the nation the first few weeks after President Carter's speech.

Though organizers like to compare the current anti-draft stirrings to the demonstrations of a decade ago, there are differences.

The most important difference was evident at Michigan, where a march through town passed by what had been the primary target of yesteryear's protests: the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) center.

"Someone mentioned marching to the ROTC building," rally organizer Bob Warren said of the meetings preceeding the demonstration, "but everybody

was more interested in other things." The emphasis was on "getting practical things done," like circulating petitions and conducting the kind of teach-ins that sparked the first anti-war protests in the mid-sixties at Michigan and Berkeley.

In short, it seems that the initial negative reactions to the proposed 1980 military registration are more anti-draft than anti-military.

Most observers don't expect those anti-draft impulses to mature into an anti-military critique for a while yet. But when things change, most observers think they'll revert to the way they were a decade ago.

"After the anti-draft movement reaches a certain peak, a spillover to anti-military sentiment will probably occur," speculates Michael Useem, a sociology professor at Boston University who has written a history of draft protest.

He expects "members of the anti-draft movement will become concerned with a sort of war hysteria...and in time will turn to anti-military feelings."

"Eventually, without question, there will be widespread opposition and non-cooperation."

"People don't always see (the draft) in political terms," points out Norman Owen, an assistant history professor at Michigan. "They see it first in their own terms, how it will affect them personally. So they wouldn't turn to (attacking) ROTC yet. It's not a threat to them."

ROTC officials aren't expecting any trouble at the moment, either. "I would be disappointed if registration caused any problems," understates Dr. Robert Etheridge, president of the Association of Naval ROTC Colleges and Universities. "Registration oughtn't cause any flare up unless people start looking at it as a direct prelude to war."

At Michigan, where in 1970 students occupied the ROTC building for 33 hours as a protest against "U.S. imperialism and racism," an Army ROTC spokesman was surprised, if not shocked, by a reporter's question about the possibility that his unit might encounter harassment from students opposed to registration and the draft.

"We don't foresee any problems," avers Kevin Close, an assistant professor of military science. "No one has called to complain to us, or ask us if we're responsible. Those ugly times will not be repeated, I can assure you."

Indeed, Close sees prosperity for ROTC in the near term.

"We've been experiencing a steady rise (in enrollment), and expect things to stay at that pattern. We think people respect us for what we do."

Close adds that "a few" students have "shown interest" in joining ROTC since the crises in Iran and Afghanistan broke. On a national level, Etheridge doesn't think ROTC will get many new recruits from among students hoping to avoid the draft unless a special deferment system is imposed. The President's proposal did not include student deferments for registration.

So far, about the only campus voice questioning the military presence in academe belongs to Stanford President Richard W. Lyman.

Immediately after Carter's State of the Union address, Lyman released a statement he made last May that broadly suggested that the armed forces should go off campus to register and recruit people.

"The government should deal directly with individuals, and not use the universities simply because it is administratively convenient to do so," Lyman said.

Lyman, who in the past has warned that colleges should stay out of politics altogether, then tried to explain why his administration would not actively advocate an anti-draft view, either.

But in the very early stages of reactions to the President's proposal, there's been little to suggest that there is actually some view to advocate besides a simple opinion for or against registration.

"No, I don't think this is anti-military or even ideological, at least not yet," reflects University of Delaware organizer Ben DeVries. "It's just gut-level now. You don't organize resistance around ideas. It's threat that pushes people together. Once they're together, then they talk things over and think about what they're doing and why they're doing it."

## LAOTIAN REFUGEES AT DREW

BETH HOGAN

Manath Lamlay, a thirty-nine year old refugee from Laos is being housed in Madison with his wife, Kanthalay, and their three children ranging in age from four to two years old. The Laotian custom is to address people by their first name. Therefore, Manath Lamlay will be referred to as Mr. Manath.

Mr. Manath was interviewed and asked:

1. Although you express a willingness to answer questions, does the continual questioning conjure memories you would rather forget? Mr. Manath replied that he would like to forget things about Communists, times when he was hungry, times when he was afraid, times when he worked, but did not receive money, and time when he was afraid he would die. But he does not want to forget his mother and father, kin, and friends, nor the country of Laos that produced him and made him Lao. Mr. Manath expressed a concern in meeting people and speaking with people so that they know about the things he wishes to forget in short, so that Americans will know about Communists.

2. How long before the escape did you actually plan to leave the country? Mr. Manath explained that at first he did not know what the Communists stood for, but after living with them for three years, he knew too well. When he finally realized the way of life he would have to live he thought of leaving Laos. But Mr. Manath could only think of leaving. He could not prepare at all or even speak to his mother and others about his thoughts because the Communists would learn of the preparation and arrest him.

3. How did you finally escape? On October 9, 1978, at approximately ten or eleven o'clock in the evening, Manath, his wife and children walked through forests and along the banks of the Mekong River for ten kilometers, arriving at the point they wished to cross the river at about four in the morning. The family would have to enter the forest when they saw Laotian police coming towards them. Along the bank of the river were automobile tires which Manath used to get the children

across the river. He drugged each child with pills so their crying would not alert the police of their escape. Mr. Manath tied a long, narrow cloth around the tire to make it into a type of hammock. The children were placed in the tire and Manath pulled the tire while his wife pushed it from behind. The water was very cold and he estimates they swam for an hour. The Mekong River at this point is approximately 2,000 meters wide. After reaching the Thai side of the river, Manath and his family went looking for the Thai police to give themselves up. If they did not turn themselves in the Thai police would think they were Communists. Once they declared themselves, the Thai police put them into a local jail where they spent five days and were asked more questions. They were served two meals a day with food not fit for dogs. Again they were taken to another jail for three days, after which they were finally taken to the Refugee Camp in Hongkai. Mr. Manath did not continue with the story from the Refugee Camp to Newark Airport, but it was understandably a rough journey. They were in the Refugee Camp for 15 months where they were among 35,000 other refugees.

4. What hardships, if any, did you encounter that you had not planned on? He figures that if he did not leave he had an 80% chance of dying soon. If he left and reached Thailand, he would then have a 50% chance of survival. He says after all his hardships, arriving in the U.S. was like coming into a dream. He and his family are a new people. Now he is sure he will live out his natural life. He feels he can become a complete person, just like every other American. Because he has the opportunity for a new life, he must thank all American's very deeply. He thanks Drew University's newspaper for giving him the space to say what means so much to him.

The *ACORN* wishes to welcome Mr. Manath and his family to the United States. We wish them much happiness in their new home. Also, the paper would like to thank Dr. Leedom Lefferts for translating the material and for taking time to discuss the material with this reporter.

### PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA AUGUST 1980 TOUR

SHANGHAI  
HANGCHOW  
SOOCHOW  
NANKING  
PEKING

An old Chinese saying avows: "In heaven there is Paradise, but here below there are Soochow and Hangchow."

Join us on this unique personal-quality tour! See the famed gardens of Soochow; silk brocades and West Lake beauty of Hangchow; tea production communes, magnificent art treasures in museums, temples, antique shops; hospitals and clinics; China's treasures of today--the children in Shanghai Children's Palace, factory nursery schools, middle schools; the unparalleled splendor of Peking's Forbidden City and of Chairman Mao's Mausoleum--a few possible tour points. Highly experienced tour leaders, both NJ teachers, our 3rd China tour. Leaving NY July 30, arr. Shanghai Aug 1st; depart Peking Aug 18th, in NY Aug 19th. \$3350 per person all expenses included. Write PO Box 6084, Newark, NJ 07106.

## RENDEZVOUS A BRUXELLES

Steve Schwartz  
Melinda Duckworth

Tired of the same old routine of another semester in the forest? EXPERIENCE EUROPE!!

Studying abroad can be an exciting and rewarding challenge, and Drew's Semester on the European Community in Brussels, Belgium may be what you have been looking for.

Follow us through the next few paragraphs as we present Brussels and the opportunities that await you.

Drew's program in Belgium offers both a unique mix of academic and social stimuli. Studies are conducted on the campus of the Universite Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), where classes are held in English. So do not worry if your French is not up to par! The liberal arts curriculum consists of courses including history and political science as well as economics. These courses concentrate on the European Economic Community (EEC) whose headquarters is located in Brussels. Being that our's is the only program of its kind, the Drew student is warmly received by the EEC institutions, as well as the U.S. Embassy and the Mission to the EEC. As a result, students are often impressed by their associations with high-ranking European officials.

The professors of the program are quite impressive themselves. Dr. Louis Janz, former Director General of the EEC, Dr. Jerzy Lukaszewski, Rector of the College of Europe, and Dr. Dirk Hermans, of the University of Louvain, are experts in their fields of political science, history, and economics respectively. Their enthusiasm plays a vital role in the overall success of the program. In addition to the academics however, there exists another aspect to the European Experience.

Life in Brussels bears no resemblance to life in the Drew forest. The major difference between here and there, is that in Brussels we live in the city, not on a campus. We live in modest studio apartments containing an adequate supply of furniture, kitchen utensils, a refrigerator, gas stove, and fairly private bathroom facilities. Henri, the chubby, always smiling landlord, even provides some apartments that have a "spectacular" view of Chausse de Vleurgtat in downtown Brussels.

For meals, we are supplied with approximately \$100 in Belgian francs for two weeks, shop at Sarma, GB, or Delhaize supermarkets, and cook at home. The foods

available are quite similar to what you would find in Shoprite or Pathmark. The adventure comes when you try to prepare the food by the package instructions in French, when you do not speak the language. Never fear, the food almost every time surpasses Woods.

The languages spoken in Brussels are French and Flemish—a Dutch dialect. This is so because the city divides the Southern French speaking (Wallonia), from the Northern Flemish speaking (Flanders). A knowledge of these languages would of course be helpful, but is not at all a prerequisite. The people are very friendly, and there is almost never a problem. Pointing is useful when asking for an item or ordering in a restaurant.

The buses, trams, and metro serve as a very efficient public transportation system to get anywhere in the city. While living in Brussels for an extended period of time, the purchase of monthly passes is the most economical way to go, and a flash of your "abonne-mont" gets you on any mass transit vehicle in Brussels.

Perhaps one of the greatest educations one can get is the first hand experience of seeing how other societies live. Most students have the opportunity to travel to many European countries. Long weekends, the mid-semester break, and any before or after the semester additional travel enable one to see whatever he or she desires.

The European trains are comfortable, on time, and students under 26 can get up to 50% off on international trains. Round trip Brussels-Paris and Brussels-Amsterdam is approximately \$20.00. For longer trips the fares are of course higher, and you can travel at night to avoid one night's lodging charges.

There is naturally more to European travel: it is certainly one of the most exciting experiences you can have. Just imagine, Belgium, France, England, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, and more, all at your fingertips.

We hope we have been able to present an accurate account of the Drew program in Brussels. It is certainly one of the most significant experiences of our Drew careers, and can be for you, too.

If you are interested in learning more about Brussels and speaking with other Drew participants, please join us for a Wine and Cheese party on Thursday, February 28, at 4:00 p.m., in UC 107. *Au Revoir.*

## COME SHARE OUR EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE

COME SHARE OUR EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE

All Drew Students are invited to an informal presentation and discussion about the Drew University SEMESTER ON THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY.

4:00 pm Thursday February 28th  
Room 107 in the U.C.

Former participants and professor will discuss the EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE provided by Drew University's BRUSSELS PROGRAM. ALL Drew students are eligible to participate in this program.

COME AND JOIN US FOR SOME WINE AND CHEESE. FIND OUT FOR YOURSELF WHAT IT WOULD BE LIKE TO SPEND THE FALL SEMESTER IN EUROPE.



## BLACK AFFAIRS

## CULTURE - BLACK STUDENTS FIGHT

KNOXVILLE, TN (CPS)—An administration attempt to redirect a black student program at the University of Tennessee has led to a sit-in, a fire-bombing, the arrest of 18 students, and calls for the resignation of top University officials.

Apparently, black student resentment boiled over when the school decided to transfer the popular director of black cultural programs at U.T.

On Jan. 18, Dean of Special Services William Byas announced he was proceeding with a reorganization of the campus Black Cultural Center (BCC), and that he was transferring BCC director Dennie Littlejohn to another department.

Eleven students occupied the BCC the next day, pledging to stay until Littlejohn was reinstated, some favorite programs were funded, and until the administration agreed to consult students before any changes at the BCC were implemented.

About 40 more students joined the occupation on Jan. 21, in time for some to be among the 18 arrested the next day when U.T. Chancellor Jack Reese called in police to clear the building.

Reese called it "the hardest decision I have had to make as chancellor. It will leave scars. It will damage the reputation of the university, and it will set back somewhat our efforts to provide genuine racial equality in the university and society."

Yet, Reese added, the students had refused to leave despite promises of immunity from both arrest and university disciplinary proceedings. The students did submit to arrest peacefully, and later were released on \$200 bonds.

The negotiations before the arrests, however, had not been without incident. Dean Byas collapsed at the BCC, and was hospitalized for "overexertion."

Reese kept the negotiations going into the night. When he left at 9:00 p.m. the night of Jan. 21, he was followed to the elevator by Afro-American Student Liberation Force (AASLF) officer Lisimba Tafirenyika. Reese, according to Tafirenyika, called the student a "dumbass nigger" before the elevator door closed. Reese recalls calling Tafirenyika "dumbass," says he was wrong in doing so, but denies using the term "nigger."

The students maintain Reese did use the term, and have added his resignation to their list of demands.

Once police cleared the building, Reese ordered the BCC closed. The order prompted another protest, this time a 200-student march to Reese's office. Reese refused to see the students, who chanted, "If you don't open the BCC, we're gonna close this U.T." The chancellor threatened further "action" if the university business was disrupted.

The tension attracted the attention of U.S. Rep. Harold Ford (D-TN), who visited campus last week to investigate. Ford called the university's decision to discipline the 18 students who were arrested "a slap in the face" of the black community.

On Jan. 24, police arrested AASLF member Rossi Wayne Turner on charges that he firebombed the student activities office Jan. 16, two days before Littlejohn's transfer was announced.

Turner had been arrested in October, 1978, for participating in an AASLF protest to the U.T. Board of Regents. Students had asked the regents to study the university's investments in firms that conduct business in South Africa. They rejected the proposal, and four students, including Turner, were arrested in the ensuing demonstration.

Current AASLF President Eddie Green announced that the Jan. 1980, firebombing incident was unrelated to the struggle over the BCC, and that Turner, whether or not he had anything to do with the incident, did not represent the AASLF.

For the moment, Dean Byas, who has returned after a short medical leave, has reopened the BCC with a formal invitation to black students to participate in the center's reorganization.

As the conflict at U.T. entered its third week, racial issues were handled more quietly on other campuses.

In Greensboro, N.C., the four former North Carolina A&T students who introduced sit-ins as a tactic in the civil rights movement 20 years ago were honored by city officials who once formally discriminated against them.

To the north, a court upheld the decision of Ithaca (N.Y.) college administrators who suspended eleven white students who masqueraded as Klu Klux Klan members last Halloween.

But in Oklahoma, Klan leader John Clary announced he was beginning a campus recruitment campaign in the wake of a racial confrontation in tiny Idabel, OK.

## Students Fear Profs are Rummaging Evaluations Out of the Trash

HOUSTON, TX (CPS)Some Rice University students have apparently complained that their professors are rummaging through classroom wastebaskets for carbon copies of written student evaluation forms.

Dr. Jan Nitzsche, the Undergraduate Teaching Committee responsible for collecting the evaluation forms for use in promotion decisions, says the allegations are "heresay," and that no formal charges have been filed. She says no investigations will begin until such accusations are made.



Yet professors trying to sneak a look at their evaluation forms "have been a problem in the past," Nitzsche added. New forms and collection procedures were introduced to solve the problem, but allegations have surfaced anyway.

"Apparently there are professors who are so worried about tenure that they'd try to see what students have written about them," she observes. I don't know why. There's nothing (the teachers) can do about it, because there are other copies in file anyway."

She does worry that the students' fear of reprisal, whether justified or not, could undermine the evaluation system.

But evaluations are becoming a more important part of college teaching, according to a recent report in the *Wall Street Journal*.

Nitzsche says it's because evaluations can provide administrators, anxious to trim payrolls, with an excuse to get rid of certain faculty members.

"If the chairman or the dean doesn't like you," she posits, "and you have an adequate publication record, they can use the evaluations to make your record look worse."

Consequently, security for the evaluation forms has become an active campus concern. The University of Connecticut stores its evaluation forms in filing cabinets secured by locked steel strips. Last year, the University of California-Berkeley sued to prevent the Dept. of Labor from copying faculty evaluations in the process of investigating Berkeley's compliance with job anti-discrimination regulations. Student lobbyists also fought against a state bill allowing faculty members to see evaluations.

At Rice, Nitzsche says the evaluation forms distributed this semester might contain new instructions to save the carbons instead of pitching them into wastebaskets.

## ROOM PAINTING

Tired of those old white walls? Well, the Student Welfare Committee, the Physical Plant Director, and Residential Life Administration have done something about it. Students will be able to paint their rooms any color chosen from a selected color chart.

To begin, students must present the provided request form to their residential Director and, if approved, to the Physical Plant Director. Paint can be purchased, at cost, at the Plant Office two days after the request form has been submitted. Students must take reasonable care, both during sur-

face preparation and painting with materials and equipment. Students cannot paint furnishings, corridors, stairwells, bathrooms, ceilings, or nonpainted or prefinished surfaces. The Physical Plant shall repair all damages at the students expense. Finally, work must be completed within two weeks of the issuance of paint and the equipment must be returned to the R.D.

Hopefully by next week, this project will no longer be on paper but in practice.

## FEDERAL SUMMER INTERN PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT

The Federal Summer Internship Program announcement has been received and Drew has been invited to nominate students for the following internships:

- (1) Agency: Office of the Secretary of Defense (2 vacancies) Work in International Security Affairs: General Purpose Forces and East Asia Pacific Region. 3rd and 4th year undergraduate major in Political Science or Foreign or International Affairs.
- (2) Agency: Department of Army, Office Chief of Engineers (1 vacancy) Summer Intern. Economic major.
- (3) Agency: General Services Administration A variety of positions in New York City.

Specific requirements for each intern position are included with the nomination forms, available in my office. The minimum requirements for all positions

are:  
Nominees must have completed 2 years or 60 semester hours by June 1980 or be a current graduate student.

Undergraduates are required to be in the upper 1-3 of their class.

Students must have demonstrated leadership ability. (Example: class officer or positions of leadership in other organizations.)

Students must be returning to school in the fall.

Filing dates:  
Department of Defense: February 29, 1980  
All other departments: March 14, 1980

Please have any students interested come by the office (BC-106) for further information. We are restricted as to the number of nominations for each position.

## Drew's Archeological Center

Camille Maruccia

"There's a lot of dreaming going on here," says Dr. Robert Bull, Director of Drew's Archeological center, and professor of Church History.

Dr. Bull's dreams for the archaeological department are becoming a reality. The staff at the archaeology center is now working on four or five fascinating projects. However, Dr. Bull claims most students aren't aware of it.

"A good proportion of students don't know what is happening here at the archaeology lab. For instance, many students don't know Drew is affiliated with two archaeological digs — one at Pluckemin and the other at Caesarea," he says.

Pluckemin is the site of a 1778 artillery camp and training school, established by General Henry Knox of Boston. For the past year, Drew excavators have uncovered artifacts from this spot. Belt buckles, forks, Continental uniform buttons, window glass, crystal and a 200-year old British bayonet were preserved last summer. The site, some 19 miles from Madison, was rediscovered by Clifford Sekel, a Staten Island teacher.

Caesarea, Drew's other archaeological dig, is located in Israel. For eight years, Drew has

sent eight or nine undergraduate and graduate students per year to this site. The work is tedious, but satisfying, Dr. Bull claims.

"Every morning at 4:30 a.m. I wake the workers up. It's not easy work. We dig from 5:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and those of the more ambitious workers, excavate until 7:00 p.m. Others spend their afternoons on the beach or in town," he says.

The advise Dr. Bull gives any student interested in one of Drew's digs is to have "an enormous interest. Archaeology must have meaning for you. You must have the disease." And the money. The dig at Caesarea is expensive. For a five-week session, the cost is \$750, discounting plane fare and travel expenses.

Besides the digs, Dr. Bull's "big dream" is to establish an archaeological museum which would train people to uncover their pasts.

"I don't want a museum where vases and dishes are displayed in cases on the wall," he explains. "Instead, I want to see a museum open to the public, making available workshops and services. It would be a how-to museum. I want to teach a generation how to teach the next generation to recover the past." Let's hope this will be a dream-come-true.

## HELP FIGHT THE DRAFT

Persons wishing to participate in anti-draft rally at Drew should attend a planning session Friday, February 22, at 4 p.m. in the U.C. Stereo Lounge.

Registration Plans (continued from page 6)

however, wanted the government to provide a legal way for them to escape it, with 68 percent favoring student deferments. Failing a deferment system, 74 percent said they'd serve if drafted.

Despite the sentiment suggested by the informal polls, students have been quick to protest against the registration proposal.

The largest demonstrations during the first weeks of reaction have been on the coasts. The biggest reported crowd was at Berkeley, where around 2000 gathered Jan. 25, and about 400 have been gathering almost daily since. Stanford also hosted a large anti-draft rally.

There have been smaller gatherings at UCLA, U.C.-Santa Barbara, and U.C.-San Diego, where protesters have been distributing "C.O. (conscientious objector) cards."

In the east, 1000 marched at Harvard. A tiny turnout at Columbia degenerated into a shoving match, the only reported violence of the "movement" so far.

Countless demonstrations have been held between the coasts as well. The crowds are generally well under 500, but there have been many incidents — at Nicholls State in Louisiana, at Rice, at Illinois, at Cornell, and at the University of Iowa, for example — in which organizers had reserved rooms too small to accommodate the numbers of interested students.

The organizers themselves are encouraged by the number of students who have reacted so quickly. They expect the number to grow over time.

University of Michigan assistant history professor Norman Owen thinks they're probably right. "The turnout has been excellent." He thinks it'll be even better soon because the current anti-draft efforts are "more

cohesive" than those of a decade ago. Protest, moreover, "is accepted. In the sixties, it was done by radical fringe groups. Now it's mainstream people."

Boston University sociology Professor Michael Useem also sees growth of the movement ahead. "Upon reinstatement of the draft, there could be a few months honeymoon, where opposition to the draft will be minimal, and even some support will be seen."

"After several months, though, cold reality will set in, and when those most affected by the draft will realize what could happen, support should vanish."

Useem is particularly impressed by the "very strong opposition already in place."

Owen attributes the opposition's fast start to the anti-draft veterans who, either by example or through direct leadership, have helped mobilize the early resistance.

The presence of Vietnam-era organizers might explain the by-now familiar reliance on certain organizing tactics. Informational teach-ins are often staged as prelude to larger public rallies. At Indiana University, guerrilla theater even made a comeback when a campus "alternative theater group" demonstrated "symbolic deaths" to a crowd of 170. On the West Coast, demonstrators chanted, "Hell No, We Won't Go."

But more modern slogans are starting to surface, too. One of the most oftseen examples of graffiti on the Penn State campus is "I.C.B.M.s Are Better Than Being There." At the University of Michigan, protestors adapted an old favorite to today's Middle East anxieties by yelling, "One, Two, Three, Four, We Won't Fight Ex-on's war."

Repression (continued from page 5)

1525). Theft offenses (secs. 1731-33), Refusing to Testify (sec. 1333) and Disobeying a Judicial Order (sec. 1335) are sections which the government can use to break the backbone of a newspaper when it does not like what that paper prints. These sections give prosecutors the right to imprison the reporter, editor, publisher, etc., in cases where classified government information is leaked, even if the classified information is classified wrong. Daniel Ellsberg, Bob Woodward and Al Bernstein would go to prison if these sections were passed. Under these sections, the government would prosecute the one who leaked the information and the newspaper people involved with a classified information story. These sections challenge the reporters right to confidential news sources and information. Essentially these sections take away the right of investigative reporting.

The major threats to labor are in sections concerning Blackmail (secs. 1722-23) and Strikebreakers (sec. 1516). The trouble with the blackmail section is in the wording which has been pointed out, but which the Senate Judiciary Committee kept intact thus far. This blackmail section would prosecute anyone who threatens a business of economic loss or injury. What does a strike intend to do if it doesn't attempt to cut off business in the process and give the owners economic loss?

The section on strikebreakers prohibits breaking up a "bona fide" labor dispute by violence. The failure here is that the prosecutors are left to determine whether the dispute is "bona fide" and if they do not consider it such then violence may go unpunished.

Wiretapping (secs. 3111-15) and Eavesdropping (sec. 1521) are sections which infringe on constitutional rights of privacy as these sections would massively expand the governments use of surveillance. Defendants rights would be constitutionally infringed on by the erosion of the Miranda Rule (sec. 3713), Use of Illegal Evidence in Sentencing (sec. 3714), Government Right to Appeal (sec. 3725) and Preventive Detention.

Preventive Detention challenges the backbone of our justice system that every person is innocent until proven guilty. The government right to appeal would break our law of double jeopardy, that a defendant can only be charged once for the same crime.

The sentencing section (Part 3) is harsh and without compassion. Rehabilitation is dropped as a way of dealing with offenders. While rehabilitation has failed in prisons, it has, in fact, been successful when alternatives to prison such as workhouses have been used. Aside from harsher sentences, S-1722 would also drop parole and good

time except in extreme cases. This would make already overcrowded prisons even fuller. This would take place despite the fact that our country imprisons more people per capita than any other Western industrialized nation except South Africa. These sentencing proposals are disputed by some of the top members in the field of criminal justice as ineffective.

S-1722 is the culmination of 14 years work to recodify our federal criminal guidelines and procedures. One cannot argue that codification is needed because our federal laws are not codified into one piece of readable work and our current code has laws which are inconsistent and outdated. But, Yale Law Professor Thomas Emerson puts it best: "There is no reason why codification of the federal criminal law cannot be accomplished in a manner that strengthens, rather than undermines, democratic institutions in America."

Here is what you can do to learn about S-1722 and stop it.

1. Write your Congressman or Senators for copies of the bill. Give the number; S-1722 in the Senate and HR-6233 in the House. Give the name which is the Criminal Code Reform Act of 1980. You're not expected to read this massive bill entirely, but look over the controversial sections that are pointed out by critics.

2. Write Esther Hertz of the National Coalition Against Repressive Legislation, 510 C St., N.E., Washington D.C. 20002, and Daniel Crystal, of the ACLU, 15 Windsor Dr., East Brunswick, N.J. 08816 for more detailed information.

3. Write of phone your Congressmen (and Senators) to let them know what sections you are against, be specific. Let your representatives know what groups you are with or if you have any influential position and tell them if you have supported them in the past. Don't only write to your area representatives but also write to the Congressmen (and Senators) on the Judiciary Committee. They are the ones who will be swaying votes.

4. Schedule meetings with your representatives. Come with a delegation and ask if he or she cares enough about civil liberties to slay this dragon. Ask specific questions. Take notes. Bring a tape recorder.

5. Call for community forums with the area representatives. Try to have someone from NCAR or the ACLU there.

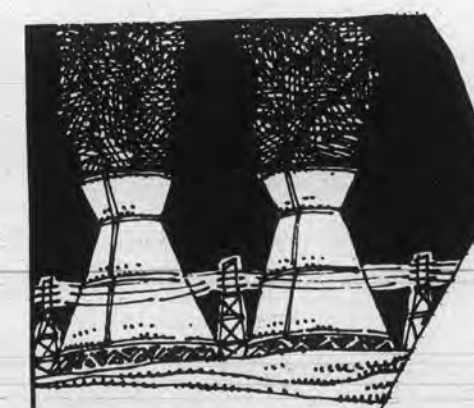
6. Write articles in your local newspapers and contact all of the local media.

7. If time is short, send a two-dollar 15-word Western Union Personal Opinion Message to your representative.

## NUCLEAR ECONOMICS FORUM

An economist from Yale University, Dr. Nancy Folbre, will discuss nuclear energy in a forum being sponsored by the Morris County Safety Energy Alternatives Alliance. The forum will be held at the Parish House of the Church of the Redeemer, 26 South St., Morristown, on Tuesday February 26, from 8 P.M. to 9:30 P.M. Admission is free. The public is invited.

Dr. Folbre will explain how the continued use of nuclear power affects our country's economy. She will look at the criteria used by utilities in making the decisions to invest in nuclear plants, and how electric customers and stockholders are affected by these decisions.



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## Inquiring Reporter



Janis Baldassari (Soph): "I think we should definitely go to Moscow. Athletics are not politics. It's really sad to realize how many different things are politically influenced which shouldn't be. But if we go we should be careful...You never know with the Russians..."



Nora Pincus (Soph): "I really believe that sports and politics should not be mixed. I don't think that it is fair to 'punish' the athletes because the U.S. is in immediate danger of losing its oil supply. Very detailed precautions should be taken for all athletes to prevent occurrences like those in the 1972 events."

Not pictured Reiman (Sr.): "America is truly flattering herself if she thinks the Olympics will screech to a halt without her participation. The grain embargo is hitting them where it hurts."

J.D. (Sr.): "I think that's very chauvenistic — if there is going to be a boycott there should be a girlcott too."

Mark Brown: (Jr.): "I don't like it—one shouldn't mix politics with

Question of the Week: "How do you feel about the U.S. boycotting the Moscow Olympics?"



Gustavo Montero (visiting from Chile, S.A.): "First of all it's the only thing the U.S. can do at this moment. But I don't know what the real impact on the Russian government will be. For the Russians this is a game...a good chess game."



Alan Ruchlin (Fr.): "It's a necessary action to demonstrate both to the Russians and the world that we condemn the invasion of Afghanistan."

Photos by Laura Becker

the Olympics. There's enough screwed up things in the world. We shouldn't complicate things even more by boycotting the Olympics. There's got to be other solutions."

Bob Leper (Jr.): "I think it's bad for all the athletes but we have to take a stand somewhere."

Beth Hogan (Fr.): "I think that we should support Carter in his decision but I have sympathy for the athletes who have trained so hard."

Avanti (Sr.): "It's not fair to mix politics with the Olympics but in this situation it's understandable."

## WOODS MENU

### FRIDAY

Assorted Fruit Juices  
Grapefruit Half  
Assorted Cold Cereal  
Fried Eggs  
Scrambled Eggs  
Bacon Omelette  
Hot Oat Meal  
Toasted Butter, Jelly  
Assorted Donuts  
Honey Muffins

LUNCH LINE #1 N.A.P.  
New England Clam Chowder  
Tuna Noodle Casserole  
Creole Cici Bean  
Boiled Beets  
Yellow Squash

LUNCH LINE #2 REGULAR  
New England Clam Chowder  
Tuna Noodle Casserole  
Chicken Patty on Round Roll  
Potato Puffs  
Yellow Squash

LUNCH LINE #3 FAST FOOD  
New England Clam Chowder  
Grilled Cheese Sandwich  
Hamburger w/ Onion Slice on Roll  
Potato Puffs

LUNCH LINE #4 DELI  
New England Clam Chowder  
Tuna Salad Mold  
Sliced Corned Beef  
Pimento Loaf Slices  
Lebanon Bologna  
Swiss Cheese Slices  
White Cheese Slices  
Lettuce and Tomato  
Assorted Relishes  
Corn Chips

DINNER LINES #2,3,4  
Wine Poached Filet of Cod  
Veal Parmigiana  
Ratatouille Casserole  
Seasoned Noodles  
Carrots Vichy  
Buttered Peas

DINNER LINE #1 N.A.P.  
Wine Poached Filet of Cod  
Ratatouille Casserole  
Whole Wheat Noodles  
Herbed Carrots  
Green Peas

### SATURDAY

Assorted Fruit Juices  
Fresh Apple Wedges

Anyone interested in helping to plan PLATO DAY, please attend a meeting ANY Thursday at 4:15 in the Stereo Lounge in the U.C.

Assorted Cold Cereal  
Fried Eggs  
Scrambled Eggs  
Grilled Pancakes with Maple Syrup  
Grilled Breakfast Ham  
Toasted Butter, Jelly  
Assorted Donuts

BRUNCH  
Assorted Fruit Juices  
Fresh Melon Slice  
Assorted Cold Cereal  
Scrambled Eggs  
Grilled Cherry Pancakes w/Maple Syrup  
Grilled Breakfast Ham  
Hot Turkey Sandwich  
Whipped Potatoes w/Gravy  
Toasted Butter, Jelly  
Assorted Danish  
Fresh Bagels w/Cream Cheese

DINNER  
Brochette of Lamb over Rich Pilaf  
Meatloaf w/Espagnol Sauce  
Breaded Cauliflower w/Herbal Sauce  
Rice Pilaf  
Wax Beans  
Roman Mixed Vegetables

### SUNDAY

Assorted Fruit Juices  
Fresh Orange Quarters  
Assorted Cold Cereal  
Fried Eggs  
Scrambled Eggs  
French Toast w/Maple Syrup  
Hot Pork Roll  
Toasted Butter, Jelly  
Assorted Donuts

BRUNCH  
Assorted Fruit Juices  
Fresh Orange Sections  
Assorted Cold Cereal  
Scrambled Eggs  
French Toast w/Maple Syrup  
Grilled Porkroll  
Cheese Meatball Hoagie w/Red Sauce  
Corn Chips  
Assorted Danish  
English Muffins for Toasting

DINNER  
Roast Leg of Veal w/Brown Sauce  
Knockwurst w/Sauerkraut in Beer  
Breaded Porkettes w/Brown Sauce  
Mashed Potatoes  
Peas and Carrots  
Buttered Corn

### Science Department

Your ideas are needed for possible PLATO DAY activities. If interested, please contact Dr. Hans Morsink.

**Two Relief Counselors Needed To Work Tuesday Evenings From 5 p.m.-11 p.m.**

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## POETRY & LITERATURE

## VISUAL POETRY

Cathy Auth

Art and mathematics do not always share a dichotomous relationship. The study of linear precision and rigidity of form can often be a source of artistic inspiration. Mathematics has certainly inspired Ernst Benkert in his geometric drawings, this month's College Gallery exhibit.

In fact, mathematics enters into all the arts. Music, dance, art and poetry have one essential element in common: rhythm. Benkert divides his drawings into rectangles or squares, subdividing them into smaller shapes which twinkle across the paper like blinding stars. He processes them into a controlled pattern, though spontaneous enough to escape prediction. Repetition of shapes and lines create an optical rhythm like unheard musical notes or poetic meter, culminating in visual poetry.

Much of Benkert's work looks like the blueprint of an architectural plan. But the controlled rhythm transcends the work into poetic design. Blue rectangles read across the page as accented syllables. The white blocks of space provide the unaccented dramatic pauses. Two four-syllable lines form the refrain,

reoccurring thrice within the piece.

One particular piece, a red and white rectangle consist of four components is like the four movements of a symphony. Within each division, miniature rectangles move in dynamically intricate patterns. Each section repeats the pattern but never in quite the same way, performing a variation on the geometric theme.

Not only shape but color creates rhythm. The middle section of a colored drawing consists of purple-bordered rectangles with green shapes of varying width. In the next line, the very opposite occurs; green-bordered rectangles contrast the purple shapes. The first and last section create a visual unity beginning with blue and red and ending with the same colors.

Of course, Benkert's work is not definitive in any literal or musical sense. It is optically pleasurable to look at his surgically-precise lines and to discover infinite patterns of shape and color. But his work conveys the essence found in every art form, a measurable order. Only Benkert animates rigidity into an intense life of form and pattern.

## Teaching English in Thailand

A position teaching English in Thailand at SRINAKHARINWIROT UNIVERSITY (the University for training teachers) at its Mahasarakham campus in the Northeast has become available. This is a follow-on to a position accepted two years ago by Ms. Julie Lamb, a Drew graduate, who will be staying there a third year. The assignment is normally that of two years duration. Applicants must be native speakers of English (any dialect) and have graduated from Drew, or be graduating, by May of 1980. There are no requirements for special majors for this position. No knowledge of methods of teaching English as a second language or of Thai is necessary.

This is an invaluable experience in cross-cultural work, education, and "Peace Corps/Vista" type experience. However, the successful applicant is made a member of the Thai system for the duration of the job, something not normally available to people in cross-cultural work.

For further information, contact: Leedem Lefferts  
Department of Anthropology  
Faulkner House Room 3, x 384  
Please contact no later than 1 March.

## PUNDRE

George Eberhardt

The Maxwell House was good till it's last dropten it broke.

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Poet A.M. Sullivan signs his book for an admirer after reading his works to a filled great hall.  
Photo by Laura Becker

## PRIZEWINNING FEMINIST WRITER TO SPEAK

MADISON, N.J.—Novelist Maureen Howard, whose feminist autobiography, *Facts of Life*, won the National Book Critics' Circle Award in 1978, will be the fourth in a series of five New Jersey writers to speak at Drew University during February. She will lecture at 8 p.m. on Friday, February 22 in S.W. Bowne Great Hall. Titled "New Jersey Writers: An Assessment," the series is funded by the New Jersey Committee for the Humanities and is free to the public.

Born in Bridgeport, Conn., and a graduate of Smith College, Howard is currently teaching at Columbia University. Her work has appeared in *The Partisan Review*, *Hudson Review*, *O. Henry Prize Stories*, *The Yale Review*, and *Ms.*, and her three novels—*Not a Word About Nightingales* (1962), *Bridgeport Bus* (1965), and *Before My Time* (1975)—have won enthusiastic critical attention.

The final lecturer in the series, dramatist Richard Wesley, will be at Drew on Friday, Feb. 29.

## CHORALE AUDITIONS

The Garden State Chorale, formerly the Cable Car Choral Society, is announcing auditions for the Spring 1980 season. John Eric Floreen is the new conductor. Auditions for the chorale will be 7:30 to 10:00 p.m. on Monday, February 25 at Mountain High School, 51 Conforti Avenue, West Orange. Rehearsals are held on Tuesday evenings, 8:00 to 10:00, at the above location. Interested persons who cannot audition on February 25th, should write the Garden State Chorale, 3 Oak Ridge Rd., West Orange, New Jersey.

Mr. Floreen joined the faculty of Rutgers University, Newark, last fall as conductor of the Choral organizations and the Rutgers University Orchestra in Newark. He is presently a doctoral candidate in orchestral conducting at the University of Iowa. From 1973 to 1976 he was conductor of choral groups and instructor in organ at the University of Delaware. Last summer Floreen served on the staff of the Classical Music Seminar in Eisenstadt, Austria, as a conductor. His training includes studies at the New England Conservatory, Peabody Conservatory, The School of Sacred Music of Union Theological Seminary, Blossom Festival School, and the Aspen Music Festival, where he was the recipient of a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship in conducting. Previous performances by the group with orchestra include Haydn's "Lord Nelson Mass," Vivaldi's "Gloria," Bernstein's "Chichester Psalms," Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," and Hanson's "New Land, New Covenant."





## DREW BEATS CALDWELL

Stuart Klugler

The Girls Basketball Team ran up against some stiff competition losing to Delaware Valley, Ramapo, and Widener. However the Rangers regrouped to beat Caldwell by 21 points.

Against Delaware Valley, Drew played well at times, but lost 56-53. The difference in this contest was the first half, which saw Delaware Valley outscore Drew by 7 points. Drew's second half rally was led by Suzanne Spangler (18 points) and Kerstin Kroeger (12 points). Robin Savar and Liza Sutcliffe each added 8 points.

Next, the Rangers lost to an 11-3 Ramapo team, 66-52. Once again Spangler and Koreger were the top Drew scorers. Drew had a lot of trouble with Ramapo's tenacious defense, considered to be one of the best in New Jersey women's college basketball.

Following the loss to Ramapo, Drew competed against always powerful Widener (14-9), and lost by a good margin. Ironically, Drew jumped out to a 34-24 lead at half-time. The difference was Widener's bench depth. Kerstin Kroeger led Drew with 16 points. Suzanne Spangler, who finished with 11, was held to just 1 point in the second half. Once again Drew shot poorly from the foul line making only 8 out of 17 shots.

Drew then defeated Caldwell College, 63-42, for their sixth win of the season. The key to this game was Drew's domination of the second half, outscoring their opponents by 20 points. Kerstin Kroeger's 21 points and Suzanne Spangler's 21 points, and 13 rebounds, undoubtedly helped the Rangers cause. Drew's defense, led by seniors Lisa Sutcliffe and Karin Wallers, combined for over 15 steals.

# SPORTS

## World Hunger Benefit

Do you think you're good at darts? Pool? Checkers? Or is your game backgammon? Come out to compete in a series of tournaments sponsored by the U.C. Board. Or, if you don't want to play, come out to watch the action. The tournaments will be held in the pub on Friday afternoons with free beer for participants and each champion will receive an engraved mug. The first competition will be a backgammon-warm-up-tourne planned for before Spring break on Friday, February 29, beginning at 3:00 p.m. An entry fee of \$1.00 will be collected from each participant and the money will be sent to help World Hunger through OXFAM and AIM XXXXX (American Indian Movement). Support the cause by playing in a tournament or two. Your dollar goes a long way to help the American Indian and those starving in Cambodia.

### Tournament Schedule

March 21—Checkers Tournament  
March 28—Darts Tournament  
April 2—Pool Tournament  
April 3—Pool Tournament  
April 11—Backgammon  
April 18—Ping Pong  
April 25—Backgammon  
May 2—F.A.P.!!!



On Tuesday the Rangers defeated SUNY of New York 83 - 68. Charlie Lechner scored 26 points and grabbed 17 rebounds in the game. Next home contest is February 23 against Williams.

Lechner 9-8-26, Patterson 3-2-8, Freedman 1-3-5, Kirnan 5-6-16, Spanarkel 0-1-1, Glover 8-3-19, Malachi 4-0-8, Calivas 0-0-0. Totals: 30-23-83.

Photos by Laura Becker

## Economic Aspects of the NFL

MADISON, N.J.—George Young, general manager of the New York Giants, will be at Drew University on Wednesday, February 27; to discuss "Economic Aspects of the NFL." Free to the public, the program begins at 7 p.m. in S.W. Bowne Great Hall.

### Sports Quiz

1. What Houston Astro led the league in fielding percentage?
2. Who was the Sporting News' Comeback Player of the American League for 1979?
3. Who is the head football coach at USC?
4. Who was last year's NBA most valuable player?
5. Name the four wild-card teams for football in the 1979 season?
6. Name St. Louis Cardinals' (1979) rookie backfield?
7. What team does Gil Perreault play for?
8. What horse was the leading money winner in 1979?
9. What do USA's Matt Vogel, Joseph Bottom, and Gary Hall have in common? (Hint: 1976 Olympics)
10. What Cuban Athlete is known as "the Horse?"

### Answers to Sports Quiz

1. Terry Puhl
2. Willie Horton
3. John Robinson
4. Moses Malone
5. Denver, Houston, Chicago, and Philadelphia
6. O.J. Anderson and Theotis Brown
7. Buffalo Sabres
8. Spectacular Bid
9. They all received medals in the 100 meter butterfly.
10. Alberto Juantorena

## COLLEGE BASKETBALL: Who Will be No. 1?

Stu Klugler

On March 2 the National Collegiate Athletic Association is scheduled to announce the field for its 48-team championship tournament. A few of those teams will represent two powerful conferences, the Big Ten and Atlantic Coast.

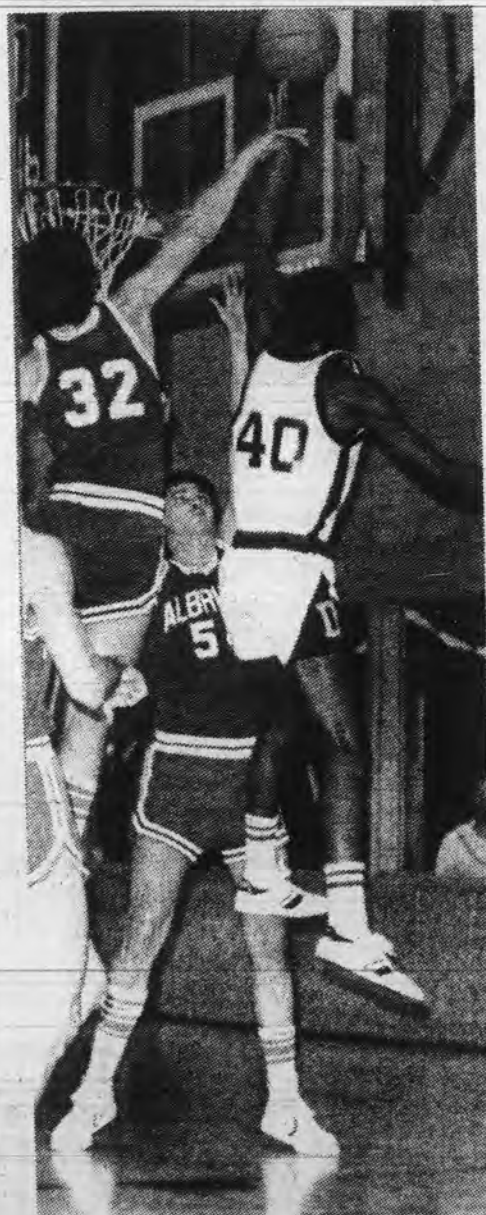
Indiana, Ohio State, and Purdue are currently tied for first place with 9-5 records. Indiana should finish strong with the return of Mike Woodson. Woodson has averaged over 20 points a game since his return to the line-up. Purdue is led by All-American Joe Barry Carroll, a 7-foot 1-inch center, who can shoot from anywhere. Ohio State is led by play-making guard Kevin Ramsey and freshman sensation Clark Kellogg. Ohio State's ability to control the defensive boards has been the key to their successful season, according to many college coaches. An interesting statistic about this conference is that the home-court is a great advantage; of the 70 conference games played to date, the visiting team has won only 16 games.

The Atlantic Coast Conference has at least 4 teams that plan on going to the tournament: Maryland, Duke, Virginia, and

North Carolina. Maryland is currently on top of the pack, led by forward Albert King, younger brother of NBA star Bernard King. The Terps, however, have had little success from the reserves. Coach Driesell needs to remedy this problem if his team wants to reach the final-four. Duke, which was ranked number 1 earlier this season, is led by Mike Gminski. Duke relies heavily on Gminski's scoring and rebounding along with his shot-blocking expertise. Forward Eugene Banks is also having a good year for the Blue Devils. Virginia, a big surprise this season, is led by shooter Jeff Lamp and freshman center Ralph Sampson. The 7-4 Sampson has played well since breaking into the starting line-up. North Carolina relies heavily on Mike O'koren, a Hudson Catholic High School product, and Dean Smith's four-corner stall. O'koren excels in every phase of the game although many people feel he should shoot more.

Yes, any one of these teams could reach the finals if their players stay healthy and mentally active during each game.

(Next Week: a look at the major independents.)



Kevin Malachi crashes the boards.