



# The Drew Acorn

DREW UNIVERSITY, MADISON, NEW JERSEY 07940

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Thursday, March 6, 1980



## The Palestinians: A View From Within

PART III  
Aref Assaf

For the past four to six years, the American public has become aware of the existence of the PLO. Terrorist activities accredited by the PLO became a typical story in our media. The 1973 war in the Middle East, however, created truly a turning point in the development of that area's history. For the first time, Americans began to ask themselves: Who are the Palestinians? What has been their historical experience in the twentieth century, and why have they resorted to armed resistance recently? What are their



grievances and aspirations and who represents them? These are a few of a vast number of questions being asked today. Important because, in the first place, there can be no just and lasting peace in the Middle East without the solution of the Palestinian cause. Secondly, and perhaps more importantly, the American people have not been aware of the answers to these questions, nor of the fact that the Palestinians are the cornerstone to this age old dispute between the Arabs and the Israelis.

In this article I do not intend to examine the "objectivity" of the American media in covering the events of the Middle East. This is a topic of a separate article. But I must emphasize the fact that the American people have, in general, looked at the Palestinians through Zionist/Israeli eyes. The Palestinians, the story goes, are pictured as if they were a people that never existed. They are reduced to a myth, their country portrayed as desert. Their long history and culture reduced to a few stereotypes. Zionist leaders, from Theodore Herzl in the 1880's, to David Ben Guroin in the 1950's and Golda Meir in the 1960's, and presently Menachem Begin, viewed the Palestinians from a racist colonist perspective: that the Palestinians are "uncivilized" natives, without any national identity and political attachment to their homeland.

To be sure, the late 19th century Zionist leaders never considered that Palestine was an already inhabited country. Israel Zangwill, a Zionist, believed that the then Jewish question could simply be solved by "giving a land

without people (Palestine) to a people without a land (the Jews)." Was this true of Palestine? Was it an "empty land," whilst the Jews were landless? Though this is not the right place for a lengthy discussion on this topic, a few remarks may give the general picture. The Jews were actually people with a land; they were nationals of the countries they had been living in for centuries. Palestine, on the other hand, had never been "without a people;" it has been populated since the dawn of history. In fact, the present Arabs of Palestine came from the Arab stock, which lived in Palestine as early as 7,000 years ago, whilst the Israelites came to Palestine, as invaders, as late as 1300 B.C., or even later. (See for instance Martin Noth: *The History of Israel*, London 1960; also J. Bright: *History Of Israel*, London, 1967.)

Indeed, compared to other countries of the time, Palestine was much more populated than other countries such as: Argentina, Australia, and the U.S.A. In Palestine there were 336 persons to each square mile. Moreover, as early as 1918, there were 664,000 Palestinian Arabs living in Palestine, comprising 90% of the total population. The rest were Palestinian Jews and other minorities (see Government of Palestine, *Survey of Palestine*, vol. 1, p. 144, 1945/46). These figures are but a few among the endless factual evidences of the Palestinian question and how its history has been falsified.

The area of Palestine was named after the Philistines who migrated to this land from Crete more than three thousand years B.C. The land was already inhabited by Arab tribes. The Palestinians, over centuries, were acculturated by and assimilated in the Arab population.

The present Palestinians are Arabs, mostly Moslems, but with a significant minority of Arab Christians. They live in, or once lived in, or trace their descent through parents or grandparents to the land of Palestine—now under Israeli occupation. The creation of Israel in 1948, led to the eventual expulsion, except for 100,000, of all the Palestinian people to neighboring countries and overseas. They became homeless, and in reality, "a land without a people." The years drifted by creating more suffering on the Palestinian people. They did try to accommodate themselves to the new conditions of life, but at the same time never accepting them. They tried to benefit from all opportunities of education and success. For example, Palestinian professors are teaching in prestigious universities in the Arab world and the West, particularly the U.S.: Professor E. Said of Columbia University, Professor H. Sharabi of

(Continued on Page 2)



## DANCE MARATHON

Laura Becker

Fast becoming a venerable tradition at Drew, the Third Annual Charity\* Dance Marathon has been planned to hit campus on Friday, April 11th, mere weeks away. An enthusiastic and energetic committee has been planning and preparing for the classic event, in hopes that this year's marathon will be even more successful and memorable than those in the past. Everybody is encouraged to participate in the Marathon, whether they want to dance, sponsor, organize, or simply

be there. Immediately following spring break, watch for sponsor sheets and posters on campus regarding sign up and other information. The past two marathons have, without a doubt, been high points on the social calendar. (in close competition with The Pub, of course). Let's make this one The Best Yet. Thanks.

The Official Dance Marathon Committee, 1980

\*As in the past, all proceeds will be donated to the American Cancer Society.

## IT'S ACADEMIC

Bob Towey

The Committee on Academics has hit the ground running this semester. We are pleased to announce that U.C. 102 and 103 will be open as all night study halls. Students can enter through the doors facing the U.C. parking lot. Marc Lederman and I met with Dean Linn last semester to ask that a clarification be added to the student handbook regarding the number of final exams a student is required to take on one academic testing day. The following statement will be added to the handbook, "No student will be required to take more than two final examinations on one academic testing day unless he or she so desires."

We would like to initiate a new idea with regard to the present advisory process. Specifically, we would like students (particularly freshmen and sophomores) to have a student advisor available who

will be able to provide first hand advice in planning your curriculum when you have decided on a major. This can be very beneficial, since a student will be able to combine the advice of their faculty advisor with that of a student in planning the most efficient way of fulfilling his or her major requirements. Any junior or senior that is interested in providing this type of service for other students should contact me (C.M. Box 1729). Any freshman or sophomore that would like to get together with a student advisor before registration for next year's classes should also get in touch with me so that arrangements can be made.

It has come to my attention that several seniors received notice at the beginning of this semester that they did not have enough upper level credits to graduate. This

(Continued on Page 2)

RETURN TO:  
Bob Towey Box 1729

- ☐ Yes, I would find extension of library hours during final exams helpful.
- ☐ No, I wouldn't find extension of library hours helpful.
- ☐ Yes, I favor anonymous test grading.
- ☐ No, I do not favor anonymous test grading.



## WOMEN'S AFFAIRS

# Obstacles To Liberation — Are They Self-Imposed?

Alexandra Kahn

'Twas a cozy Monday evening as we sat to chat around the fireside of Tolley-Brown over the ever-present, ever hot issue of women's rights. Dr. Joan Weimer, professor of English, led the meeting, entitled "Aren't Women Liberated Yet?", and we spent the hour reviewing the many obstacles women present to themselves, that are indeed holding them back. Dr. Weimer posed the individual problems, and as those around picked up on them, relating them to their own lives, they seemed to become very real.

We started off with the 18th Century belief that women shouldn't find their identity until they met and married their husbands who would then mold them to what they should be like. Even according to Freud, the father of Psychology, if women were not submissive and dependent, there was something wrong with them. We are in fact living in an androcentric world of male concepts and foundations, which has, naturally effected women's own behavior. Do women suppress themselves? Do they hold themselves back from being smart, strong and assertive for fear of being marked aggressive? Remarkable one student, "I feel myself toning down sometimes because I don't want to be connected with the stereotype labelling of the aggressive feminist." Dr. Weimer recalled a time when she gave a talk on this issue, and was introduced by President Hardin as "unashamedly feminist." "It never occurred to me," she said chuckling "that I was supposed to be ashamed!" One of the male students present raised the point of the ambiguity of the word feminist, was it someone who was a radical left winger, a deviant carrying placards, a bra burner, or maybe just someone who wanted her due rights.

The next obstacle raised was that holy command "Thou shalt come last", the fear of a woman ever having her needs coming first and thus being called a selfish bitch, a bad mother or wife. If a woman wins a career or a goal for herself,

does there necessarily have to be a loser? Is managing a home and a job really a job for wonder woman? When a man does something for the home, all the flags are raised, and the wives feel overwhelmingly grateful, even anxious that they should be doing it all. Perhaps in our changing economic times as women are forced to go out and work to help support the family, the necessary balance will be realized among both the sexes.

The next point brought up was the fear of the connection of feminism with lesbianism. "I find that rather ironic," remarked Dr. Weimer, "because one of the greatest things the women's movement has given the world is the idea that women are very interesting individuals too." "I agree," replied Robin Huey, munching on a cookie. "I've only recently found out myself that it really isn't bad or wasted time to spend a Saturday night with my female friends."

Finally we turned to our own futures, our anxieties towards our careers and family plans, as well as the obstacles society presents to us. Karen Oliveto brought up a very good point: "I was brought up in a family of women, and all my life I've been taught to believe that I could do anything in which I found interest, and worked at. But now I'm coming out of school, and hearing people say that, no, I can't. I'm getting these messages, especially from members of the older generations who just don't seem to understand that a woman certainly can do it." Many seemed to share her feelings, relating similar situations.

Though the Duraflame log still had many more colorful hours of burning to go, our informative meeting came to a close. Dr. Weimer, pleased with the outcome, ended on a positive note; in our country, run by a government of almost all men, even all male Supreme Court, people are becoming aware of newly forming discrepancies in our built in system, and must continue to do so. We are heading in the right direction.



Lysistrata raised more than eyebrows.

Photo, Ron Jautz

## DRIVEN CRAZY

The office of the dean of student life, Sycamore Cottage, has a 1978 Oldsmobile station wagon which may be used first by student volunteers working off campus, second by recognized student organizations, third by most departments. It is not available for doctor or medical appointments, for field work, or for attending education classes at the College of St. Elizabeth. For details, call Anita Nurge, executive secretary to the dean, ext. 390.

The Safety Office, Pepin Services

Building, has a 1976 six-passenger, four-door Buick Century. When not being used as a backup patrol car, for regularly scheduled Monday trips to Planned Parenthood, for transportation to doctor or medical appointments, or for faculty-staff trips to Newark airport, this car is available to established student groups. Call Sharon O'Donnell, secretary to the director of public safety, 1-5 p.m., for details.

The charge for using these cars is 20 cents a mile. Neither may be taken out overnight.

## PUNDRE

George Eberhardt

**SUPERCEDE:** An ejaculation (of the Drew Giant getting his jollies) for fertilizing and eggplant to procreate super vegetables.

On some of our high strung days off we fiddle around with frisbies—sort of a holiday for flings.

When highway winds blow about 80 knots you can be sure, likely as not, that traffic will get tied up.

"How ya doin'?" "Lots. I sell real estate."

**DIET.** Everybody has heard "You must eat a balanced diet." Is it coincidental that the word itself is balanced? DI/ET; each pair of letters are about equal weight. However, the importance of the

word is evident because if you haven't Et you will DI. "E" is also important in bread, being midway. Without E you will have BRAD (a small nail). It has been said that "Man can not live by bread alone." Who says? How about a specializing bagel-baker, or the artist who sticks those little vry seeds in the rye bread? Now with that bit of crust I've reached the end for no matter how you slice "it" (I believe .002 inches in an Argentinian record) the end is IN-EVEATABLE.

Old artists don't lose their color/and just fade away, they DIORAMA.

## ACADEMICS (Continued from Page 1)

forced these students to take an extra heavy semester in order to graduate on schedule. All students should note that you must have thirty upper level credits to graduate. In addition, every student must fulfill the distribution requirements in four of the five categories on page 33 of the college catalog.

It was suggested at our last meeting that students use a number (such as a social security number) on exams instead of a name. The rationale behind the suggestion was that it would insure unbiased exam grading. This would help prevent any unconscious penalization against students who may not attend class on a regular basis but who learn the material on their own, as well as preventing lenient test scoring for

students who are known and liked by a professor. Please indicate below whether or not you are in favor of such a policy.

At present we are pursuing a number of projects. We would like some student feedback regarding the possible extension of library hours during final exams. Specifically, we would like to know if you would find it helpful if the library were open on Saturday night, and earlier on Sunday during the study days and the exam period.

A note to all JUNIORS! Tina and I held a class meeting the first week of the semester to discuss the possibility of having a junior class dance and possibly a senior formal. We would like to start planning early, so let us know if you have any suggestions.

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## FOOD FROLICS

Joe Milando

There will be a Food Service Committee meeting tonight at 6:00 p.m. in the Faculty Club. All are welcome to attend.

These past two weeks I have again kept track of my positive and negative comments while dining at our Commons. These results are worse than last time. There were six times more negative comments than positive, 86 complaints, and 14 positive comments. Of the twenty-five meals I attended, only two were satisfactory all others had negative aspects. I can't believe the service was this poor. This means that only once each week I ate a meal I didn't have complaints about. I'm not being overly critical since I didn't expect good meals; just that my meals are served edible, hot, not burnt, and that utensils are supplied to eat with. I don't think that's expecting too much.

There was one area of improvement I feel is significant: six of the main entrees I tasted were good. Overall this doesn't look too impressive, but it is an improvement and needs to be commended. I feel that the total ratings must improve. Every item helps to shape the overall view of the meal. If the little things are done poorly, no one is going to appreciate the good things.

**CONVERSATION WITH PAUL KRAUS—COLD FOOD**

This past week Paul asked me to immediately check the temperature of the food as it was served to me. Usually the food was acceptably warm, but not hot. There were quite a few instances when the food was cold. The food service should make an attempt to serve the food hot instead of warm, knowing of the time difference between when it is cooked and served. Warm food can easily become cold in a minute, so why ask for trouble?

Paul states that there are basically four things which contribute to cold food.

1. Putting hot food on a cold plate. He states that hot food loses 10°-15° when it is put on a cold plate.
2. The time it takes a student to get his food until the time he eats it. By the time a student gets his food, beverages, salad, and bread, finds a table, the food has been on his plate long enough to be cold.
3. Equipment problems

a. Cooking, preparation stage—the kitchen has a limited amount of cooking equipment. Therefore, sometimes, food must be cooked in advance of the meal. This is especially true if the menu isn't prepared properly (i.e. all the food

must be cooked with steaming equipment). Ideally this shouldn't be a problem, but warming equipment at Drew isn't that effective.

b. Transition stage—getting food from kitchen to serving lines. The warmers in the kitchen are poor, they don't keep food hot enough. The kitchen also lacks luxuries like portable warmers (usually more effective). Food also loses heat when transferred from a pot into a cold serving pan.

4. Serving equipment this is an improving area. Maintenance is replacing the heating elements on all serving lines in an effort to make them more efficient. Lines 1 & 2 have already been fixed and parts for lines 3 & 4 are on order. The Food Service is presently using chafing dishes to keep food warm (servers with burning sterno). Heat is also lost in this area if the serving pans are not covered with lids.

A few of these problems can be overcome by:

Keeping the food at least half covered while on the serving line.

Warming pans with water before putting hot food in them.

Planning menus better for more efficient use of kitchen equipment.

Paul said that they will make a better effort to do these simple things. He will also more closely monitor the temperatures at which foods leave the kitchen. He feels that just knowing about this problem will make improvements imminent since he will check the situation to find faults.

**FOOD SERVICE COMMITTEE**

Connie Ippolito has resigned as chairperson of the food service committee. On behalf of all those who eat at the Commons, I would like to thank Connie for her time, effort, and perseverance as an invaluable head of the committee. Connie will continue to work on the committee as a regular member.

The committee would like to get more student input, both new ideas and complaints. We welcome you to speak your piece at our bi-weekly meetings. You can also contact the committee through the suggestion box located downstairs in the Commons, or by contacting the members personally. The members are: Beth Hogan, Connie Ippolito, Grant Lenahan, Joe Milando, Linda Jo Reinhard, Meg Sokoloff, and Meg Taranta.

Specific concerns presently being dealt with are trying to get breakfast hours extended, reducing food waste, and evaluating student satisfaction with food service.

## INQUIRING REPORTER



Mike Malone: "I wouldn't have come to Drew. I would have gone to a predominantly black school because I've always been in predominantly non-black schools."



Bob Gee (Theo.): "Yes, because of the people I've met here. It has been a really encouraging environment. The people are interesting and the professors are people too outside of class - besides the trees are nice."



Elena Ranier (Fr.): "No, I would have rather been zapped into energy and flown to Mars or Venus."



George Eberhardt (Staff): "Yes, but I would have left industry sooner so that I could have retired earlier."



Ann Miles (Sr.): "I would have gotten married, had two kids, a split level and a station wagon."



Makis Athanasiadis (Soph.): "I would rather have gone into the Greek Navy."

**NOT PICTURED:**

Rick Rednor (Jr.): "No, I would be smuggling parakeets and canaries out of Mexico."

Cheryl Fleisher: "No, I think dealing drugs would have been more profitable in the end."

Photos by Laura Becker

## WOODS MENU

### THURSDAY BREAKFAST

Assorted Fruit Juices  
Fresh Melon Slice  
Assorted Cold Cereal  
Hard & Soft Cooked Eggs  
Scrambled Eggs  
French Toast w/Maple Syrup  
Cream of Rice  
Toast, Butter, Jelly  
Assorted Donuts  
Blueberry Muffins

### THURSDAY LUNCH LINE #1

N.A.P.  
Cream of Chicken Soup  
Fresh Fruit Cold Plate  
Drew Deli on Natural Bread  
Green Peas  
Creamed Onions

### THURSDAY LUNCH LINE #2

REGULAR  
Cream of Chicken Soup  
\*Crab Cake Sandwich w/Lettuce on Roll  
Lo Cal Health Plate  
Corn Chips  
Green Peas

### THURSDAY LUNCH LINE #3

FAST FOOD  
Cream of Chicken Soup  
\*Mexican Tacos  
Cheesburger on Roll  
Corn Chips

### THURSDAY LUNCH LINE #4

DELI  
Tuna Salad Mold  
Liverwurst  
Cooked Salami Slices

Pickle Loaf Slices  
Provolone Cheese  
White American Cheese  
Lettuce and Tomato  
Assorted Relishes  
Corn Chips

Roast Turkey w/Bread Dressing  
Biblet Gravy  
Rigatoni w/Mushroom Sauce  
Salmon Croquettes  
Whipped Potatoes  
Buttered Green Beans  
Succotash

### N.A.P. DINNER

Roast Turkey w/Natural Dressing and w/Gravy  
Natural Rigatoni w/Mushroom Sauce  
Succotash  
Buttered Green Beans

### FRIDAY BREAKFAST

Assorted Fruit Juices  
Chilled Fruit  
Assorted Cold Cereal  
Fried Eggs  
Scrambled Eggs  
Hot Farina Cereal  
Toast, Butter, Jelly

### FRIDAY LUNCH

11:00 to 1:15  
SPECIAL COLD BUFFET IN DINING ROOM

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## The Drew Acorn

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

DREW AND  
HUMAN SUFFERING

I saw Earl Dotter's photography show in the school gallery the other day. His pictures tell stories that are never told at Drew. On the walls were his honest portraits of American workers. Wizenod coal miners, still working with picks and shovels, losing a pound of their hardihood with every pound of coal they mine, and breathing their last with lungs filled with coal dust. Defiant faces of textile workers fighting for a closed-shop against union-busting owners. The leaden-eyed looks of poor blacks, wearing old cast-off shoes, living in hovels on old plantation lands, and picking cotton with their children. They aren't chattel slaves, but they are wage slaves.

It occurred to me that we aren't taught about these common people,

and their toils for and struggles against greedy owners. We aren't taught about their sufferings because Drew teaches so very little about human suffering. We aren't taught about slaves, labor, Indians, slum-dwellers, or the Holocaust. American history looks every different from a cotton patch, an Indian reservation and a tenement house. We should be taught about those seeking a cleaner, better world, who honestly toil for the dishonest, who suffer the insufferable. The school should develop our hearts along with our heads, and if it doesn't, the children of the coal miners, factory workers and cotton pickers will someday be the subjects of another photography show.

Mike Goldman

APPALACHIAN SEMESTER  
UNION COLLEGE  
KENTUCKY

The Appalachian Semester is offered both fall and spring semesters at Union College in Barbourville, Kentucky. The Semester is a unique interdisciplinary academic program open to second semester sophomores, juniors, and seniors who would like to devote a semester to full-time study of the Appalachian region - its strengths, problems and challenges. The program includes nine hours of credit in sociology at the upper division level, and six hours at either the lower or upper division level for field work in a variety of

disciplines. The program is designed to combine interdisciplinary classroom experiences and on-the-scene community experiences into a "living/learning" situation. There is about a four-week orientation followed by travel into the area and active participation in various aspects of regional concerns.

For all interested students, John Shappell from Union will again be on campus to speak with you:

"The Appalachian Semester"  
Tuesday, March 18, 1980  
11:15 am - 2:00 pm  
UC - Small Lounge

## ANDERSON APOLOGY

We apologize to those who had planned to join the John Anderson campaign bus to Boston last weekend. The bus was cancelled because Rutgers, with whom we were to share it, failed to make reservations early enough. Sorry for any inconvenience!

-Jim Greene  
-Andy Macdonald



## THE DREW ACORN

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## Opinions

DREWSPEAK  
IS OLDSPEAK

Scott Smith

Undergraduates pick an SGA president four weeks from today. Between now and then, here are some popular phrases candidates are likely to try on the voters:

*I will work to improve the food service.* A favorite of every candidate since 1947, this saying was originally attributed to Herbert Hoover (CLA '29). We know now he really said "prosperity is just around the corner."

*I will have more informal meetings with students.* This phrase has been in vogue since Carter took office. It may be replaced by "I will have more tactical nuclear exchanges with students."

*The Social Committee should be more responsive to the Senate.* Also: *The Social Committee should have more power.* The autonomy of the Social Committee within the SGA is regulated by the "pendulum principle" which states consistent SGA policies are impossible except when the body is at rest.

*Student bureaucracy and red tape must be cut.* Over the years this has meant "I will do everything myself," "Let the mimeo machine fall apart," and "Have you a coin to flip?"

*Reorganization of the SGA is needed to improve efficiency.* Theoretically, the candidate has a diagram showing the flow of responsibility and authority from

one group to another; similar to Nixon's secret time-table for ending the Vietnam war. In practice, reorganization consists of moving desks and filing cabinets around in the SGA office.

*The SGA should use the ACORN as a forum for new ideas.* Especially two weeks before elections; popular with candidates exempted from English One.

*I will work to improve the social life.* Originally, this phrase was "Workers must have socialist rights." A typographical error in 1974 gave subsequent campaigns a new direction.

*Better communication between students and the administration is needed.* More memorandums and lots of cottage cheese lunches for this candidate; look for proposals for extension phones in every room and resolutions condemning decisions which were made six weeks earlier.

*The SGA must represent students to the administration.* The candidate expects the SGA to be as ignorant and confused as students themselves.

There are dozens more of these stock phrases waiting to be set to someone's platform. If any candidate can campaign without them, he or she deserves to win on account of originality. The SGA could use some of that.

THE BLACK QUESTION  
UP NORTH

Deniece Wicks

The setting is a small southern town; the event, a boycott by teachers and students to gain the rights given them by the nationwide desegregation movement of 1967-68. After 1968, the South saw more segregated classrooms than it had ever seen before. More public school dollars (where blacks were sent due to the new school zones) were somehow converted to private school use than there are stars in the universe.

The advantage to the South situation is that the people knew exactly what was going on and therefore could decide what to do about it. Being black in the South, you know exactly where you stand in society and how to go about changing it. The stage we find ourselves in now will not come from behind the backward south until it sets a realistic plot for its cast.

New York and the surrounding area are mistakenly looked up to by Southerners as the land of opportunity. The myth of equality that appears daily in the media perpetuates this idea in each of four areas of life: social, educational, occupational, and religious.

The disco craze is becoming the number one form of night life today. The media makes this attractive to the younger generation (ages 16-26), knowing this is the age group that has the most time to look at problems of society and actively seek means of changing them without the worry of having to keep the family clothed, fed, and sheltered.

Television is an excellent means of perpetuating stereotypes. An article in a recent issue of *TV Guide* clearly stated that any television show written and produced by whites can only reflect one type of attitude. A cry to have blacks placed in prominent positions in society has been "answered with Shirley" who is "number 1" in a business that she seems to know nothing about. And this, like any television program having predominately black cast, is a comedy. It should also be noted that "Lazarus Syndrome" was taken off after half a season.

No better means of stale mating black society can be seen now than the theatre. Every play that has lasted any significant amount of time with a black cast falls into the song and dance category. Song and dance is an important part of Black history but so are Martin Luther King and Paul Robeson. Plays of this sort have been advertised from opening night as "limited engagements."

In education, zoning is the biggest problem in elementary and high schools. What zoning doesn't accomplish, private schools do by making tuition so high that the average black family in a given area couldn't afford it anyway. At the college level, the plot is much harder to follow. First Uncle Sam creates a number of programs, both financial and academic. Once a certain quota is met, Uncle Sam turns round and raises the eligibility standard so that it excludes a

(Continued on Page 5)

CAPS, GOWNS  
OR CHARITY?

Jan Everhart

In anticipation of the pleasant prospect of graduating this May, several seniors in the Theological School also started thinking about the prospect of spending \$18.50 for the required cap and gown to be worn in the commencement ceremony. Most of the graduating seniors in the theological school are entering into full-time service as professional ministers, whether in local parishes, other church organizations, university campuses or hospitals. In light of their vocation and commitment to be concerned with the needs of the world, a few students felt that there was a more appropriate and responsible way to mark their graduation. They drew up a proposal in January to be presented to the University Administration that, at the option of graduating seniors, the money which would normally be spent on caps and gowns could be donated to an appropriate organization (such as CROP, Amnesty International, Church World Service). A note would be placed in the program to explain to families, friends, and alumni attending the ceremonies why some of the graduates were not wearing the traditional caps and gowns. These students envisioned that this option would be available to college seniors as well.

The University Administration rejected the proposed alternative to caps and gowns, being concerned about "decorum," with the implication that if students did not wear caps and gowns, there would be no way to monitor appropriate dress. The Administration suggested another option: why not ask graduating students to instead contribute a portion of their security deposit refund to one of these organizations? The Administration even offered to help facilitate

this project.

These students considered the administration's alternate proposal only partially viable. True, money could be collected for these organizations, probably even in greater amount than the \$18.50 donation. However, the Administration's option left some issues untouched. Should the concern for "decorum" at commencement override the opportunity to make a symbolic statement about responsible stewardship? As students "commence" their life outside the University, what is the value of academic regalia for setting the tone for one's lifestyle, especially as ministers and servants to the needs of the world? As students graduate from Drew University, is there not a better way to reflect one's training in an institute which is committed to "the pursuit of knowledge, wisdom, and truth" and "their relevance to the human condition?"

Due to lack of time and energy at this late date, the students of this year's graduating class in the Theological School have decided not to pursue the administration's option. Still, I feel it is important that students in the college and graduate school as well as the theological school be aware of the effort and concern involved in the alternative proposal to caps and gowns. The issue is an important one; it challenges us to consider the purpose of our time here at Drew, in any of the three schools, and to consider what kind of a statement we wish to make to parents and alumni and friends when we graduate.

(Note: anyone wishing further information about this year's student effort can contact Linda Kuhn (CM 979) or Jan Everhart (CM 518)

THE MURDER OF THE  
TWENTIETH CENTURY

Rob Bleakney

"There are many ways to kill someone," said a poem I once read, "and one is to put him in the middle of the twentieth century." A somber thought; but one that often comes to mind. Given present global and military realities, I don't expect to die of old age.

I doubt my grandparents or parents felt the way I do now when they were my age. True, they'd both seen mass slaughters in war—for my grandparents, World War I, and for my parents, World War II—but none of them grew up in an age where it was common knowledge that people in the United States could kill everyone in the world at the push of some buttons, and that others in the Soviet Union could do the same.

Living in such an age has left its mark on me. I can't make plans for my future—should I continue my studies after college? Should I look forward to raising children?—without hearing the voice in my mind once again, asking those questions that disrupt human plans in the nuclear age: "How long?" and "Are you building your plans on something that can outlast you?"

Although some say, "Since nuclear weapons haven't been used since 1945, it's unlikely that they" ever be used again." I don't find

this reassuring. According to Sidney Lens and Daniel Ellsberg, the United States has since 1945 repeatedly been close to using nuclear weapons. And who knows how close the Soviet Union has been?

Lens and Ellsberg's list of close calls includes materials most people aren't familiar with. Permit me to share it:

In 1950, Truman announced publicly the possible use of nuclear weapons, which led to a trip across the ocean in protest from Great Britain's Prime Minister Attlee.

In 1953, Eisenhower threatened China that we would use nuclear weapons against them in an effort to negotiate an end to the Korean War.

In 1954, Secretary of State Dulles offered France's Prime Minister Bidault three atomic bombs for the defense of French troops at Dien Bien Phu in Vietnam. (Bidault turned the offer down.)

In 1958, Eisenhower committed the Joint Chiefs of Staff to plan for the use of nuclear weapons if the Chinese should decide to occupy Quemay and Matsu, islands off the Chinese coast.

In 1961, the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended to Kennedy that he should be prepared to use nuclear weapons following Chinese reac-

## Letters to the Editor

## NEW GYM NEEDED

To The Editor:

On Thursday, February 21, I walked into the gym and asked Mr. Reeves if I could play volleyball with some friends that afternoon.

"I'm sorry," he answered, "but the gym is unavailable. From 2:30 to 4:00 the Baseball team practices, from 4:00 to 5:30 the Men's Basketball team practices, from 5:30 to 7:00 the Women's Basketball team practices, from 7:00 to 8:30 the Fencing team practices, from 8:30 to 11:00 intramural basketball is in the gym, and from 11:00 to 1:00 intramural street hockey is there. I'm not authorized to keep the building open after 1

AM. You could come and play tomorrow morning, but Women's Lacrosse practices from 8:00 to 9:30, and then Physical Education classes start."

For students not involved in Varsity or intramural sports, the gym is virtually unavailable. It is impossible to "go down and shoot a few baskets," unless you're willing to do it outside in 25° weather. And why should intramural street hockey players be forced to play until 1:00 in the morning?

It is obvious that Drew University is in desperate need of a larger athletic facility.

Marita Finsie

THE MEANING OF  
NEW HAMPSHIRE

After all the attention and importance that has been placed on the outcome of the New Hampshire Primary it remains to be seen what the results actually mean. Invariably, the results of New Hampshire offer as many interpretations as Heinz offers pickles. Nevertheless, each candidate will draw his public and private assessment of what the recent voting behavior of New Hampshire means.

On the Democratic side both Carter and Kennedy see the final election tabulations as personal victories. To Jimmy Carter, the outcome in New Hampshire must mean two things. First and foremost, an incumbent President can win with less than a majority and not be "media-harpooned" as was LBJ. Secondly, that the Rose Garden strategy has worked in part, due to the successful stumping of Rosalyn, Fritz, and Ms. Lillian.

To Edward Kennedy, New Hampshire proves that regionalism is not as potent a force in presidential politics as previously thought. The mere fact that Connecticut, Vermont, and Kennedy's home state of Massachusetts will hold New England primaries insures his candidacy of nothing but a plethora of crab cakes and clam chowder. The disappointing results of New Hampshire must also mean to the Senator that old clichés like "cross the bridge when you come to it" and "water under the dam" are not always true nor always forgotten.

For the Grand Old Party, the New Hampshire turnout was an apocalyptic event. The Connally,

Dole, and Crane, campfires have all but been extinguished. For John Anderson and Howard Baker the Granite State proved that the moderate/liberal wing of the G.O.P. represents less than 25% of the party's followers. For George Bush and his mentor David Keene, the results were equally disappointing. Quite possibly, George Bush will learn from this debacle that the presidential nomination process is more than just an organizational exercise in which each candidate tries to attend the greatest number of coffee klatches and Rotary Club dinners. For Ronald Reagan, the biggest winner of all, New Hampshire showed that while he cannot get up and jog every morning like Bush, Reagan is certainly capable of beating him in the race to the party's nomination. Reagan's big win here also demonstrated that Republicans' greatest concern is not his use of Geritol or Grecian Formula Four, but his ideological purity.

Beyond the candidates' edifying excursions the outcome of New Hampshire should have also taught the news media some valuable lessons. Maybe now, the press will think twice before coronating the winner of one state's caucuses President Elect. And maybe, now the news media will stop worshipping polls that all too often prove inaccurate and misleading.

If any conclusions can be drawn from the results of New Hampshire's primary let us at least place them in proper perspective, recognizing this event as only one of thirty seven such contests. For as Heinz might say: primaries, like pickles, come in all shapes and sizes, each with its own flavor.

Laurence Purpuro

## PRIMARY RESULTS

## Massachusetts

Democrats	Republicans
Kennedy 65%	Bush 32%
Carter 29%	Anderson 31%
Brown 4%	Reagan 29%

## Vermont

Carter 74%	Reagan 31%
Kennedy 26%	Anderson 30%
	Bush 23%



**MURDER** (Continued from Page 5)

tions to the occupation of Laos, which they were proposing. Kennedy chose not to invade Laos at that time.

In October, 1962, the Cuban missile crisis occurred. "No matter who had pressed the button first in this crisis," Kennedy later said, "everything that the U.S. had worked for for 300 years would have been destroyed in eighteen hours. Even the fruits of victory would have been ashes in our mouths."

In 1968, American troops were surrounded at Khe San in Vietnam, and the use of nuclear weapons was considered both in Vietnam and in the White House.

On January 20, 1969, Nixon was inaugurated as President. From the beginning of his administration, according to Haldeman's memoirs, Nixon and Kissinger began raking explicit, direct, secret threats of using nuclear weapons against Vietnam. These threats were made to Vietnam, Russia, and China.

The arms control process, at least of the half-hearted form we've had so far, can also not be counted on to prevent nuclear war. There have been over 6,000 meetings at the U.N. to discuss disarmament. Not one weapon, though, has ever been destroyed. Since the SALT talks began, the United States has roughly doubled its stockpile of nuclear weapons.

The savage invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, and the militaristic American response to it, underscore how urgent the need for peacemaking in our era is, Richard Barnet has said. "The world seems closer to a major war than at any time since the 1930s."

One form of action which this peacemaking could take is the call for a freezing of both American and Soviet nuclear arsenals, at their present levels and a halting of the development, testing, and deployment of any new nuclear weapons on both sides. Such a moratorium has been called for by many people, including Senator Mark O. Hatfield (R-OR), who has embodied it in an amendment to the SALT II treaty. Although the SALT II treaty has for the immediate future been shelved, the need for a moratorium is no less urgent.

A moratorium would be a major step toward the abolition of all nuclear weapons, and toward the day when the poet's words will be proved empty and absurd: "There are many ways to kill someone, and one is to put him in the middle of the twentieth century."

Deterrence cannot be relied on to keep us safe for another reason: the

United States has shifted from it to the more offensive "Counterforce" strategy. Following this strategy, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown has proposed that U.S. nuclear missiles develop the capacity to destroy the 1,500 Soviet land-based missiles. The only probable way for the U.S. to destroy Soviet missiles, according to Wes Michaelson, is for the U.S. missiles to be launched first. The administration is thus asking for what amounts to the option of attacking the Soviet Union before the Soviet Union attacks us.

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## ICELANDAIR

Still your best value to Europe

**BLACK QUESTION** (Continued from Page 4)

large number of "lower class Americans." It is probably coincidental though that the majority of the members of this particular class are black.

The most carefully thought out plot has to be Act III... occupational opportunities. The creation of inactive Affirmative Action committees and Equal Opportunity Employers, all run by whites, perpetuates the myth that something constructive is being done to give blacks the chance to make it in society as the rest of "America" can. If this were true, Affirmative Action and Mr. Equal Opportunity Employer wouldn't always manage to run out of positions once the quota is met. The ability to somehow create a large number of blue collar jobs is also amazing. Maybe that way those blacks who got there as the door was closing can feel they have a foot in the crack when the main idea is to do all you can, including break a few toes, to close that door, lock it, and throw away the key.

The plot against religion is a very subtle one and comes mostly as a result of the other three acts. Considering the fact that those in Act I are tired on Sunday morning after Saturday night at the disco, those in Act II are swamped with studies and either want a day to

sleep in, study or rest because they participated in Act I, and those in Act III have just spent the last six days hard at work and want to sleep in on the "day off" or have been made to feel by co-workers that Sundays are for golf, television, or some other pastime, a good many of the pews in predominately black churches remain empty on Sunday morning. The coincidence here is that white America remembers that the church is the place where blacks are most unified and can work together to change things. The argument that white America can attend black services doesn't go very far, because Mr. Intellect and his scientific explanations of all Biblical occurrences cannot actively participate in a serviced filled with heart and soul rather than super intellect.

The curtain is being raised on the performance back stage. What this area needs is to be able to see the right hand while the left hand is still at work. The Southern plot is always handled out with the tickets. As bad as the media makes this sound, the backstage actors of this area are more harmful. At least in the south the fear of knowledge doesn't exist and therefore the fear of all people someday having the same chances is absent.

**WELCH-HOLLOWAY**  
SEMI-FORMAL  
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IN TOLLEY-BROWN LOUNGE  
  
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**Joanne!**  
With Love  
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Steve Jensen, Patty,  
Pamel, Debbie,  
Your "first home" and  
Grandma

**ROMANTIC REALISM**

Cathy Auth

"The goal of avant garde art is that you're to make art that's so advanced," New York artist Jack Beal comments, "... that if your mother likes it, you know something's wrong with it." The esoteric abstraction of contemporary painting apparently led Jack Beal to join the social realists, a discriminated minority sub-cultural within the larger art world. Justifying his easily-read realism, Beal contends facility in a work of art as a precarious foundation on which to form an aesthetic judgement.

Undoubtedly, Jack Beal's mother would understand his work, but then comprehension of a work of art could hardly have a detrimental effect on it. We should be grateful to Beal, who, as an unscathed survivor of a dying breed, has treated us to illusionistic three-dimensional space in which life size figures move and breathe. Compared to the theoretical, often self-conscious contemporary non-pictorial painting, which calls attention to itself as art about art, Beal's representational art about life is as refreshing as a cold shower on a hot summer day.

In *The Farm*, Beal brings the viewer nostalgically back to the days of painting as "a window on the world." We are witness to an ongoing event in which two nature lovers intently sketch the wonders of farm life. The depiction of the artists blemish NEW YORK TIMES art critic Hilton Crammer's appreciation of the work, which he claims is not about painting but "after all still a painting about painting."

The artists, however, are not portrayed in an artificial vacuum of their studio, but rather they are stationed in the open world painting about life. This might be an allegory of art on art but it is art about art which is about life.

"I'm trying to celebrate a way of life," Beal claims, and in the lush landscape of his paintings, he celebrates the life of nature and the life of artists who capture nature's perfection on canvas. Beal himself captures the essence of nature through an idealized exaggerated depiction of it. In *Harvest*, yellow squash, red peppers, dusty orange carrots, soft green lettuce and red tomatoes, all bursting with ripeness, fill a redwood cart to the brim. Near a potato field, floor-boards are fastidiously swept and green grass grows cooperatively through the cracks of smooth stone pavement.

Marigolds are neatly pruned in bright yellow attire, as children dressed for Sunday school. The workers, transfixed by the harmony of their work, stare in a contented trance. Even the twisted branches comply with the harmony by bending over the garden arc to serve as a natural monument against the Mary Poppins blue sky.



JACK BEAL — "The Farm," 1979, oil on canvas, 84" x 96", at Frumkin Gallery, 50 W. 57 St.

Granted, Beal's depiction of nature is not a realistic representation of life. This leaves us with the option of either re-defining reality or simply re-labeling Beal as a romantic realist. There are, however, incoherent incongruities and contradictions within this new label.

First of all, his life-size figures are neither realistic nor romantic. With yellow jaundice skin, they have a deathly pallor and appear as living corpses or lifeless mannequins they hardly fit the role of cheerful optimists. Nor do they seem like living breathing human beings; they take themselves too serious to be believable. They are hardly inspirational; they are, at best, the types that inspire covert yawns at a cocktail party.

Secondly, Beal as a realist is not selective enough to be a romantic. He shows nature as seen through a magnifying glass. We see every blade of grass; every species of vegetable, every tree, each individual flower. Yet he does present them romantically. He chisels nature's every element into the most idealistic state of perfection. The resulting effect is a disturbing sense that we are viewing nature through a microscope with a tinted lens.

**ON NOT WANTING TO SAY "THANKS"**  
(To A Mentor)

KC Mac

You know, I feel like I owe you so much. You've been someone so special for me that I'm almost embarrassed about it. It's happened before that I despised the hand that fed me, biting down on it with cruel disdainful jaws, releasing my hold with cool disinterest, but always, that guilty aftertaste remained.

I'm not so sure how this time might be different. My old patterns of pedestal praising and gutter criticizing still fit. You're so damn good! You don't even need to hear me say it, do you? What can my

opinion be to you? You don't need me. But I need you, I cling to your words with eager fingers isn't it implied?

It seems so hard to find that balance, that slow and gentle settling of the scales between neediness and independence. You've taught me so much, and I've learned from you in so many ways. Perhaps this is where I begin to teach myself, there comes a point when the disciple needs to say "Thanks." But that is not necessarily the time when he can.

**The Ten Best Rock 'N' Roll Albums of All Time**

This begins a series of lists prepared by the musically minded around campus.

**Dr. Murray Feingold**

1. Blind Faith, Blind Faith
2. Jefferson Airplane, Surrealistic Pillow
3. Crosby, Stills, Nash, and Young - 4 Way Street
4. Van Morrison, His Band and the Street Choir
5. Bob Dylan, Blonde on Blonde
6. Graham Parker, Howlin' Wind
7. David Bowie, Ziggy Stardust
8. The Doors, Doors
9. Jonathon Richmond and The

Modern Lovers, Back In Your Life

10. Bruce Springsteen, Greetings from Asbury Park

**Kevin Mahaffey's Picks**

1. The Who, Quadrophenia
2. Lou Reed, Lou Reed Live
3. Neil Young, After the Goldrush
4. Rolling Stones, Let it Bleed
5. Blind Faith, Blind Faith
6. Jethro Tull, Aqualung
7. Allman Brothers, Eat a Peach
8. Joe Walsh, So What?
9. Bob Dylan, Blood on the Tracks
10. David Bowie, Diamond Dogs

**SPECIAL SPECIALS AT THE HOTEL DIPLOMAT**

Aileen Krikoryan

The tattered, rococo ballroom of the Hotel Diplomat in Manhattan was shaking its balconies and riding its dance floor of ancient dust when the invigorating music of the Specials began. A hot crowd of punks, mods, rockers, Ian Hunter, David Bowie and Mick Jagger eagerly awaited each tune as the evening lingered.

Unlike some bands which convey a message which is impossibly implicit, or convey a personality drowning in mystery and unnecessary moodiness, the Specials are forward, explicit and funny. If they wanted to they could cater to a Vegas audience or even a wedding. Their music is easy to listen to and provides a carnival atmosphere for the patrons. Combining reggae, rock 'n' roll, new wave and whatever else, the Specials' live performance is exciting and passionate. Their short and punchy songs have delightful lyrics touching upon those situations which we take seriously (and are twisted) into humorous tunes seasoned with slightly

caustic witticism.

The audience joined in with "You're Wondering Now," chanting even after the band left the stage. Lead singer Terry entertained the audience with comments such as, "We make a thousand dollars and the promoter makes nine thousand dollars," while Neville yelled, "How are you rude boys and rude girls?" Later, organist Jerry kicked Neville into the jumping audience for some fun.

The band was tight and its players bounced off each other to maintain the intrinsic rhythm built into the body of the music. Guitarist Lynaval provided the basic rhythms while Roddy performed virtuosic guitar leads. The musicians were simply great.

The best moment of the evening came at the first of three encores. "This one's for the promoter," blurted lead singer Terry. The band raucously and energetically played "Gangsters." See this band — they leave you smiling, dancing and ready for action. A real UP, UP, UP!!!

**UNIVERSITY CHORALE**

The Drew University Chorale, 30 men and women from Drew's College of Liberal Arts under the direction of Professor of Music Lester W. Berenbroick, will appear in concert at the United Methodist Church of Madison, 24 Madison Ave., on Wednesday, March 19 beginning at 8 p.m. A free will offering will be requested.

The Chorale which has performed in Canada and throughout the United States, appeared on television, been heard over national radio networks, and sung with Dave Brubeck and the late Duke Ellington will open its program of religious and secular music with the 16th century Latin motet, "Jubilate Deo" by Orlando Lasso.

The program will continue with Anton Bruckner's harmonic setting of "Locus Iste." Karen Nunheimer, soprano, a sophomore from Basking Ridge, and Steven Dunlap, violinist, a sophomore from Washington, will be heard in Mozart's "Laudate Dominum," a setting of the 117th Psalm from his Solemn Vespers. The women of the

choir will continue with "Come, Holy Jesus, Son of God" set to music by George Frederick Handel. The men of the chorus will offer a setting of James Montgomery's "God is My Strong Salvation" in an arrangement by Lloyd Pfautsch. The first half of the program will conclude with a medley of songs from Stephen Schwartz' religious musical, *Godspell*, which opened on Broadway in the early 70's.

The second part of the Chorale's program will feature a group of folk songs from Russia, Puerto Rico, and America. The Madrigal Choir will be heard in a group of 16th century English works. The Chorale's offerings will conclude with a group of Gospels including two works by Brunard Barcomb, commissioned by the Chorale. Soloists in the Barcomb selections include Karen Oliveto, alto, a senior from West Babylon, N.Y., and David Purdy, tenor, a junior from Ridgewood. Susan Fritts, a freshman from Warren, will accompany the program.



## Intramural Basketball

### Division I

2/18 - Scholes, 56 - Rubino, 55  
 2/19 - Wagner, 65 - DePol, 55  
 2/20 - Scholes, 75 - DePol, 35 - God Squad, 55 - Wagner, 42 - Rubino, 56 - Faculty, 36  
 2/25 - Rubino, 63 - Wagner, 47 - God Squad, 54 - DePol, 48  
 2/26 - Scholes, 48 - God Squad, 42  
 2/27 - Rubino, 57 - God Squad, 49 - Scholes, 66 - Wagner, 52  
 2/28 - Rubino vs. DePol - Double Forfeit

### Division II

2/18 - Harvey, 42 - L. Angels, 37  
 2/19 - Gioia, 48 - MacDonald, 45  
 2/20 - Harvey, 29 - MacDonald, 28 - Nads, 45 - Gioia, 38 - L. Angels, 52 - R. Radicals, 49  
 2/21 Nads, 52 - R. Radicals, 43  
 2/25 - Harvey, 68 - R. Radicals, 49 - Gioia, 53 - L. Angels, 48 - Nads, 59 - MacDonald, 26  
 2/26 - Gioia, 56 - R. Radicals, 49 - Nads, 36 - Harvey, 25  
 2/27 - MacDonald, 56 - R. Radicals, 28 - Gioia beat Harvey - Forfeit - Nads, 49 - Littlest Angels, 37  
 2/28 - Littlest Angels, 43 - MacDonald, 41

### CHAMPIONSHIPS

Division I  
 Scholes 66  
 Gods Squad 49

Division II  
 NADS 24  
 Harvey 22

### Sports Quiz

1. Who is Iona's star basketball center?
2. Who won the 1977 Masters Golf Tournament?
3. What Yankee was the MVP in 1956?
4. Who was the MVO and rookies of the year in the 1959-60 NBA season?
5. True or False: O.J. Simpson won the Heisman Trophy?
6. Who won the gold medal in the 1972 Olympics-400 meters?
7. Who won the NL Cy Young Award in 1977?
8. What sport does Chris Kinard star in?
9. Who won the 1976 NCAA basketball tournament?
10. Who was the runner-up to No. 9?

### Answers to Sports Quiz

1. Jeff Ruland
2. Tom Watson
3. Mickey Mantle
4. Wilf Chamberlain
5. True
6. Vince Mathews
7. Steve Carlton
8. Badminton
9. Indiana
10. Michigan

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# SPORTS

## Women Finish At 10-10



Congratulations womans basketball on a great season.

Photo by L. Becker

by Stu Klugler

The Women's Basketball Team defeated Lycoming and Livingston this past week to raise their record to 10-10. These two hard fought wins enable the Rangers to win the New Jersey Division III Conference. Coach Mummert was pleased with his team's performances, winning the last 5 games of the season.

Against Lycoming (4-10), Drew dominated the boards in winning 60-52. Suzanne Spangler and Kerstin Kroeger each pulled down 22 caroms. Offensively, Spangler and Robin Savar were the standouts, scoring 19 and 15 points, respectively. Drew's poor foul-shooting enabled the host team to stay in the game; the Rangers converted on only 8 for 25 from the line.

Next, the Rangers ended the season with an exciting 58-54 victory over Livingston (14-3). Once again, Suzanne Spangler had a fine offensive performance. The talented freshman scored 22 points (7-15 from the floor, 8-8 from the line) and grabbed 12 rebounds. Kerstin Kroeger added 12 points and 9 rebounds. The key to this game was Drew's patient offense in the second half.

Women's Notes: Drew ended the season on a high note, winning their last 5 games. Defensively, this intensity was led by seniors Liza Sutcliffe and Karin Walters, whose leadership will certainly be missed next season... Suzanne Spangler finished the season with 323 points (16.2 ppg) and 228 rebounds (11.4 rpg). Kerstin Kroeger led the team with 94 steals; she also averaged 14.9 ppg and 8.8 rpg... Robin Savar averaged almost 4 assists a game.

## OLYMPIANS AND THE BOYCOTT

Steve Palmer

COLORADO SPRINGS, CO (CPS) Low, gray clouds hung around Pikes Peak on Feb. 20, providing an appropriately somber mood at the Olympic Training Center, where athletes prepared to learn if they would get to go to the Moscow Olympics this summer.

Most already knew the answer. Many had given up hopes in mid-January, when President Carter first threatened to boycott the summer games unless the Soviet Union withdrew its troops from Afghanistan by a Feb. 20 deadline. Some of the athletes here had gone home. When presidential aid Lloyd Cutler announced that morning that the games would indeed be boycotted, some of the athletes who stayed tried to deny it was really happening. Others, like Terry Place, claimed they still hoped. They would keep practicing in spite of everything.

"We knew what they would say this morning," Place, a member of the first U.S. women's volleyball team to ever qualify for the games, said while picking over a green salad in the Training Center's dining hall.

"We had a lot of trouble practicing because we didn't know if we were going. In the morning, we would go to practice and think 'What are we doing in this gym?'"

But Place and her teammate maintained an exhausting practice schedule anyway, laboring nearly eight hours a day, six days a week. They've been at the Training Center—a former Air Force base and headquarters for the North American Air Defense Command—since March, 1978, except for six weeks off at Christmas and for occasional tours.

Before that the 22-year-old Place had been at it since 1973, starting with the Junior National Volleyball Team, through high school, and for a year-and-a-half at the University of Southern California.

At the end of the hard work, she

knew, would be the Olympics. "I've wanted to be in the Olympics since the first time I watched them on tv," the Redondo Beach, Ca., native recalls over her lunch. I didn't know what sport. It didn't really matter. I just wanted to be there."

Consequently, she's not well prepared to be elsewhere.

"If they cancel the games, I'll probably just go back to L.A. and get a job, maybe in a sports clinic. Except for a few babysitting jobs, I've never worked."

From the middle of the cafeteria, a U.S. Olympic Committee (USOC) spokesman called for the athletes' attention.

"The things you heard this morning don't change our position. The USOC said they will decide in April (whether to honor the boycott), and their position still stands. The government would like us to make our decision right away, but we will wait and see if there is a shift in public opinion. You just keep about your training."

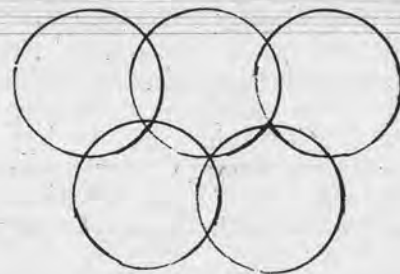
The announcement was received by a little applause.

"We've even gotten letters and telegrams calling us unpatriotic," Place says with disgust. One of her teammates got a letter earlier in the day that promises a forthcoming athletic event of "the highest caliber, outside the Soviet Union," her teammate laughs humorlessly, "Yea, highest athletic caliber."

"Shifting public opinion is about the only chance we have," Place confirms.

Center Director Bob Mathias calls it "the ten percent chance."

Mathias, dressed in red and smoking a cigar in an office filled with plaques and trophies from his days as an Olympic athlete, cautions, "You have to remember that a lot of teams have not been selected yet. Most of them want to keep going until the last minute, hanging onto the ten percent chance that we may still go to Moscow."



## Moscow, 1980

Gathered around a tv at dinner, the athletes respond to a broadcast suggestion of the festival with catcalls and boos. "Ohhh Yipppeee," sighs one of the few weightlifters who didn't leave the Training Center three weeks before.

Al Oerter, a three-time Olympic competitor who favors the boycott, appears on the screen next. The dining hall erupts in obscenities, with one volleyball player proposing that Oerter "swallow a discus."

In fact, the USOC formally has until May 24, when Moscow applications are due, to decide to comply with Carter's boycott. Mathias says the USOC may simply elect not to file an official entry because the word boycott had legal implications that could end the games forever.