



The Drew Acorn

DREW UNIVERSITY, MADISON NEW JERSEY 07940



Vol. XLVII, No. 8

Friday, November 21, 1980

Cyril Black On Communism: China's New Pragmatism

by Anne Fuhrman

Leaders of the Soviet Union are "better than us in terms of stability," stated Cyril Black, director of the International Center at Princeton University, in a lecture November 13. "They've only had four leaders in the last 62 years." Although the topic of the lecture was "Communist Policies in the USSR and China," Black used the United States frequently as a basis for comparison. While Black's introductory comments implied that both China and the Soviet Union would be discussed at equal length, as the lecture progressed, it became apparent that he was stressing the Chinese situation over that in the Soviet Union. Black's first-hand observations were based on a two-week visit to China.

Jerry Paul

by B.R.

Speakers who are social activists don't attract crowds anymore, which is too bad. Jerry Paul, who tried to wake up the nation with his defence of Joanne Little several years ago, remains largely a civil rights activist. In Great Hall last Friday night a few interested students listened as he explained why he thinks the civil rights movement is still important.

Mr. Paul stressed that our democracy is constantly in danger of being lost. He advocated the use of civil disobedience to advance social change and to put our democratic system to the test. This is necessary, he argued, in a country with a judicial system that has arrested him on twenty-six different occasions for making such blatantly unjust remarks as "my client is innocent." He noted that many important rights which we take for granted, such as the right to face one's accuser in a trial, were won through the use of civil disobedience. He said that when people accept the philosophy of civil disobedience, people will

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The lecture was divided into three sections; the first dealt with similarities and differences between the Soviet Union and China. The two nations are similar in that both are Marxist-Leninist states. Other than that, the countries are vastly different. China is home to one quarter of the world's population, and produces only three percent of the world's products. The Gross National Product (GNP) of China, is one third that of the Soviet Union. Approximately 27 percent of the Soviet population is involved in agriculture, whereas approximately 23 percent of the Chinese population is not involved in agriculture. The primary difference between the nations concerns their ideology. Many young Chinese are becoming disillusioned with Marxism, and are turning toward pragmatism — "seeking the truth from facts," rather than from dogma. China is currently experiencing a transition from dogmatic Marxism to pragmatic Socialism, and is using Yugoslavia and Hungary as models. Size, according to Black, does not seem to be a problem — it's a question of organization.

The second part of the discussion was concerned with China's backwardness. "The Chinese," Black said, "are very realistic about their shortcomings." Their primary aim is to catch up with the West, although they are far from a post-industrial economy. Although 800 million people live in the rural areas of China, the 200 million who live in the cities receive 86 percent of government funds and investments. A person from a village cannot move to a city and find employment. While 28 of every thousand people in the United States receive some form of higher education, and 17 of every thousand in the USSR, only one Chinese person of every thousand will continue his education.

The final part of the lecture was concerned with international relations. China is very fearful of the USSR because of Soviet troops in

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A Reel Shame

by Alexandra Kahn

In the past two weeks, more speculation has gone on over the stolen films escapade than J.R. could ever inspire among his followers. I would like to set some of the details straight, and in so doing hope that such future imaginative rumors be factually based.

Allow me to take you back to the scene of the crime. In the early morning of Saturday, Nov. 8, the University Center was checked by security at approximately 1:15 A.M. and again at 3:15. The doors were secure, and all was in order. About

sometime between the last security check at 3:15 A.M. and the maintenance person's discovery of the open doors at around 6 A.M. Although the closet contained projection equipment and money, only the film reels were removed. There were 5 unmarked cases in all, containing both "Gimme Shelter" and "Justice For All" which had been shown the night before. It is assumed, however, that the Rolling Stones' "Gimme Shelter" was the film sought after, as its value was the greater. The lock on the door was carefully and neatly broken, and no "incriminating



three hours later when the maintenance person was going through the building, he found the two hall doorways on either end of the S.G.A. office to be unlocked, but assuming that they had been accidentally left so, thought nothing of it. Only later on that morning was it noticed that the door of the closet outside the S.G.A. office (where the films were kept), had been pried open, whereupon security was immediately notified. The incident therefore must have occurred

evidence" was left behind. Whoever did it, it seems, knew exactly what he/she was doing. According to Manny Ayers, Chief of Security at Drew, previous thefts within the Drew community have so far been solved, essentially due to student concern and participation in its recovery. It is for the reason as well as the deftness of the theft that he speculates that it was an off-campus individual who committed the crime. "We've searched everywhere we could think of,

(continued on page 8)

Voters Reject Anti-College Tax Cuts In Seven States

Mass. Schools May Face Trouble;
Michigan Campuses Avoid Being Closed By Tax Cut

YPSILANTI, MI (CPS) — By late election night, John Porter was a relieved man. "My faith and confidence in the state's voters has increased," he sighed.

So had his job security. For John Porter is president of Eastern Michigan University, which Michigan Gov. William Milliken had warned would have been boarded up if a tax cut measure called the Tisch Amendment had passed.

In a "contingency budget" Milliken drew up to show what would happen if Tisch has passed, virtually all state colleges and universities in Michigan were scheduled to be closed down.

Porter and his Michigan colleagues weren't the only educators breathing sighs of relief on election night. In stark contrast to the notion that the election

represented a national swing to the right, voters in seven states rejected ballot measures that would have cast colleges into financial despair. Those measures, of course, embodied the heart of what is supposed to be the major conservative issue: tax cuts.

Massachusetts voters were the only ones to actually pass a tax cut that would affect colleges. Proposition 2½ limited property taxes to 2.5 percent of property value. Administrators fear the effect will be to cut state higher education funding.

"Massachusetts is not known for supporting its public higher education very well," mourns Roxbury Community College President Kenneth Haskins.

His school, he explains, is partly

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The Nose Says: "C" What You Get For Your Money

by Mark Chambré
and Jane Brody

Further observations of Wood Food Service prove that some of the student's objections are justified by lapses in adherence to the contract. The contract states that all items must be placed on seconds on a rotational basis. This often does not happen. Earlier this month, Wood's had trouble supplying first helpings of chicken, let alone seconds. The contract further states that all entrees must be in unlimited supply throughout the entire meal. Obviously, Woods is buying insufficient food supplies. Also there are often long seconds lines, because there are no runners to supply food.

Often, meats served have been two days old. According to contractual agreements, it must be prepared and served on the same day. Although specific days for steak night are not mentioned in the contract, common sense should suggest that Friday night is not the choice night to serve a special. The lack of other specials and monotony breakers is painfully obvious.

Other credible complaints not specifically addressed in the contract are numerous. Often, doors to lines one and two are closed at 12:30, the height of Tuesday — Thursday lunch rush. At dinner, coffee lines are closed at 6:15. This

(continued on page 8)

(CPS) — The traditional college student support for liberal politicians was considerably weaker during the Republican tidal wave that swept the country Nov. 4, leading some to believe that the student-liberal coalition that has helped power most national campaigns since 1960 may at last be dying.

A College Press Service survey of key campus precincts where the careers of embattled liberals were in jeopardy indicates that while students still favored the old liberals, voter turnouts and enthusiasms were not as high as during previous elections.

Nowhere was this more true than at the University of South Dakota at Vermillion. George McGovern, the darling of student liberals during the seventies, only narrowly beat his challenger at two student

Traditional Liberal — Student Coalition Wears Down In Key Races

precincts at that campus. In one, he edged Republican Congressman James Abdnor by only 36 votes. In 1974, McGovern whipped his opponent by more than a 2-1 margin in the same precinct.

In another, he beat Abdnor by 75 votes. Six years ago he won that predominantly student area by 165 votes.

Steve Hockett from Mitchell, summed up the anti-McGovern sentiment the best.

"George McGovern is an ultra-liberal politician of the mold which

has badly hurt our nation," Hockett says. "It is a strong victory that we have finally removed him and his kind from office."

And while others said the former presidential nominee still commanded their respect and admiration, they claimed his leftist policies had become obsolete. Drew Jacobs, a junior from Vermillion, said he hopes the McGovern defeat spells the beginning of the end for liberalism.

"I'd like to think liberalism is dead, or that it is at least dying," Jacobs says. "It is time overdue for a change."

Those who did vote again for McGovern did not go out and campaign vigorously for his reelection.

"I supported McGovern, but it doesn't kill me that he won't be returning to the Senate," says Bill Lockhart, a senior from Sioux Falls. "A lot of people I know who like the senator didn't do much for him this year."

Similarly, if the downfall of Idaho's liberal Senator Frank Church can not be attributed to a lack of student backing, it seems clear that students at the University of Idaho at Moscow are not particularly crushed by his defeat.

Like McGovern, Church still received a majority of student votes, but many of those same people did not work hard for him. The intangible effect of poorer student volunteer efforts for both

McGovern and Church can not be easily determined, though student enthusiasm helped them win close contests in the past.

"I think the terms of liberal and conservative have lost their meanings among students here," says Betsy Brown, a philosophy major at Idaho. "I don't think people really care."

One liberal congressman who did survive the Democratic blood-bath was Arizona Representative Morris Udall. Yet he did not survive the opposition of some students at the University of Arizona at Tucson who believe that he, like others, has fallen out of step with reality.

"I basically don't believe Mo Udall is in tune with the rest of the country," says Kurt Cooper, a freshman. "He's an old left-wing liberal."

As many students at all three campuses contend, the defeats of Church and McGovern coupled with Udall's struggle do not signal an end to the liberal-student coalition. But it is clear that there have been a number of defections which could have even more serious implications in the future.

"I think conservatism is gaining among college students," says Karen Jackson, a freshman at the University of Arizona. "The liberal students didn't care enough to get involved in this campaign. It might get worse next time."

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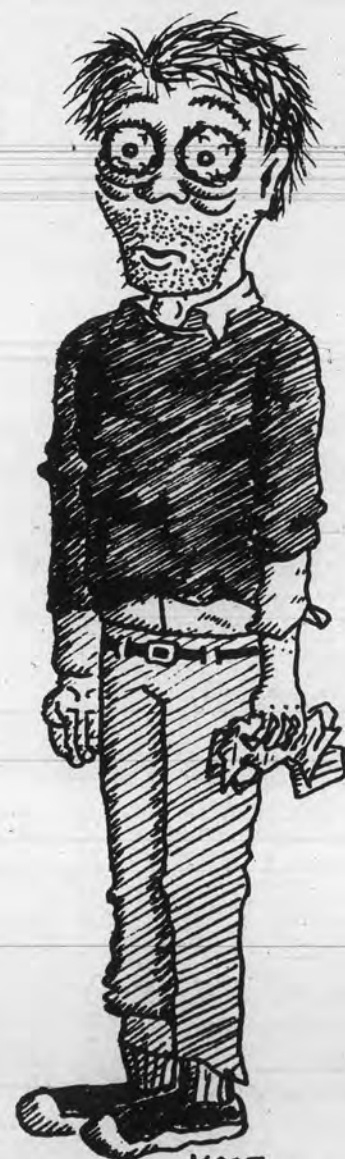
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Voters Sweep Key Education Committee Members From Office

by Helen Cordes

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS) — The landslide Republican victory Nov. 4 swept a number of notably pro-education senators and representatives from positions on key education committees.

On the four major education committees in both houses of Congress, senators Jacob Javits and Warren Magnuson and representatives Edward Patten, Frank Thompson, John Brademas and John Buchanan — all rated high by education lobbying groups tracking education legislation — lost.

At the same time, some committee members with the lowest performance ratings — in particular representatives George O'Brien, Robert Michel (both Illinois Republicans), David Obey (D-Wi), James Jeffords (R-Vt) and Mickey Edwards (R-Ok) — were returned to their seats.

The ratings of all senators and representatives were compiled by the Coalition of Independent College and University Students (usually referred to as COPUS). COPUS ranked the members of Congress by their votes on key education issues like the establishment of the U.S. Department of Education, support for traditionally-black colleges, various financial aid bills, and the all-important Higher Education Reauthorization Act of 1980.

Based on those ratings and on the Republican seizure of Senate control, the Senate education committees are due to change the most in the new Congress.

The defeat of Sen. Warren Magnuson (D-Wa) was perhaps the most significant for education programs. Magnuson was chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and a member of the Budget Committee, both of which are extremely important to education. Rated 70 on a scale of 100 by COPUS, Magnuson was also chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor & Human Services, which draws up much education legislation.

But friends of education like Mark Hatfield (R-Or) and Quentin Burdick (D-ND), rated at 88 and 89, remain on the subcommittee.

The election may improve the chances for education legislation on the Senate Subcommittee on Education, Art & Humanities, if the COPUS rankings are any indication. Subcommittee chair

Claiborne Pell (D-Ri) has a lower COPUS ranking than the Republican who will probably succeed him, Robert Stafford of Vermont.

Highly-rated Edward Patten (D-NJ) was not returned to his seat on the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor & Human Services, where in the wake of the election Republicans now nearly equal Democrats in membership.

The most radical changes, however, may be on the all-important House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education. Very highly-rated Chairman William Ford (D-Mi) will stay on, but Rep. Frank Thompson (D-NJ), who had a 90 rating from COPUS, was implicated in the Abscam scandal and lost to a sporting goods salesman.

Rep. John Buchanan (R-Ala) carried great clout on the subcommittee, where he was known as a staunch advocate of education programs. Buchanan lost to Albert Lee Smith, a former member of the John Birch Society who was backed by the Moral Majority.

Group Loses Effort To Close Campus Nuclear Reactor

LOS ANGELES, CA (CPS) — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has rejected a student-faculty effort to unplug a small nuclear reactor at UCLA, despite fears that the reactor emitting low-level radiation that could poison students in classes downwind from the facility.

The action at least momentarily capped the most formal of the student attacks on campus nuclear power which began in the wake of the March, 1979 accident at Three Mile Island.

Until that accident, the nuclear generators used in campus research and medical programs — and the on-campus storage of the resultant nuclear waste — had gone largely unquestioned. Last fall, however, the closure of two nuclear waste dumps and the waxing of the student anti-nuclear movement led to a series of confrontations with administrators responsible for the small reactors.

Perhaps the most enduring confrontation was at UCLA, where a student petition to close down the 20-year-old reactor in UCLA's engineering building made it all the way to a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) hearing.

"We never really had much hope the NRC would rule on our behalf," conceded Daniel Hirsch, president of The Committee to Bridge the Gap, the student-faculty group that organized the petition drive.

"No petition ever brought before the NRC has been ruled in favor of the petitioning party," Hirsch claims.

His committee had argued that the 100-kilowatt reactor emitted 50 times the maximum level of radiation allowed by the NRC, and discharged that material (Argon-41 gas) directly into a classroom and office area downwind on the UCLA campus.

But safety doubts persist. Reactor director Neal Ostrander admitted to the *Los Angeles Times* that a 1979 engineering department report included a confession that

the reactor had indeed once emitted 50 times the allowable limit of Argon-41 gas.

The report said it was a one-time accident resulting from improper calibration of the Argon monitor.

Consequently Hirsch plans to press the fight. He's already persuaded NRC to hold more hearings on a second set of charges from Bridge the Gap. The committee alleges the reactor is inadequately maintained, that it violates NRC regulations, is improperly licensed, and is unreliable.

"We are pleased there will be hearings," Hirsch says, "but are concerned about the delay before this issue can be resolved."

University spokesman Tom Tugen is non-plussed by the delay. He insists the reactor has a perfect safety record.

But Hirsch, who once taught a class in the building next door, feels the NRC's findings in the first hearings don't reflect the traffic patterns in the reactor's vicinity. He estimates that 15,000 people weekly walk or work in the reactor's discharge area.

In dismissing the petition, the NRC said that, according to its own measurement, the radiation was 200 times below the allowable level. A campus faculty group had earlier reported it had found no extraordinary safety hazards in the reactor's operations.

Hirsch was optimistic that his group could force the reactor's closure anyway.

Those kinds of persistent jitters over nukes on campus have become common across the country. Last fall, the NRC received almost weekly reports of alleged university violations of government regulations. The "violations" and incidents ranged from minor fires in buildings in which nuclear waste was stored to charges of substantial leaks at some reactors.

The NRC has investigated "all of the reports" of various university mishandling of nuclear technology, says NRC spokesman John Copeck, but "to our knowledge, there have been no safety violations that have not been corrected."

The NRC, however, has been active in more stringently enforcing its waste disposal regulations on campuses. Because of last fall's flurry of college complaints and the temporary closing of the nation's two largest nuclear dumps sites — at Hanford, Washington and Beatty, Nevada — many schools are paying closer attention to handling nuclear materials, Copeck adds.

The agency has pledged to inspect campus-based reactors more frequently, for example. Edgar Ashly of the NRC's Florida office told the *Florida Alligator* that the state had been lax in inspecting many area nuclear facilities, and that "the University of Florida was the one place that was most overdue."

The government rarely paid much attention to college nuclear research before. Frank Wenslawski of the NRC's San Francisco office says that most of his agency's scrutiny has historically been directed toward large power plants.

In the last year, however, the NRC has issued two new sets of guidelines for the campus handling of nuclear materials and storing of radioactive waste.

Those who administer the research think the guidelines are enough. "Because of the small size of our reactor, we have no fear of a meltdown," says Bill Tolman, who operates the UCLA reactor in the engineering building.

"Commercial reactors produce thousands of times the power we do, and their reactors all occupy (at least) ten times the space," he adds.

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The Brew Acorn

The truth has no deadline
—Heywood Brown

Greensboro Challenge

by Scott Smith

A year ago this month the Communist Workers Party and the Nazi Party had a shoot-out at a "Death to the Klan" rally in Greensboro, North Carolina. When the smoke cleared five Communists were dead and six Nazis were in jail, charged with murder. Their fourteen week trial ended last week, and this Monday the jury turned in a verdict of "not guilty." According to some jurors, the prosecution could not prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the Nazis had fired first, and so their "self-defense" argument prevailed.

About the parties involved we know enough. The Communist Workers Party is a belligerent bunch of leftists. Its members are quick with their fists and the fighting taunt; lately it has appeared at peaceful rallies to pick fights with non-violent demonstrators. Ironically, it was the victim of the violence implicit in its "Death to the Klan" rally.

We are more familiar with the Nazis and the Ku Klux Klan, those beer drinking, shotgun toting antecedents of the new "moral majority." They share a sick, racist vision of America which has of late been given increased expression: in California a Ku Klux Klan leader wins a Democratic primary to run for Congress; in Buffalo and Atlanta racists killings go unsolved; in Paris synagogues are bombed while in New York Jewish cemeteries are vandalized with swastikas. Signs of the Ku Klux Klan have surfaced in Morris County, and in Amherst, Massachusetts, at a college not unlike Drew, the burning cross of the Klan has scorched the campus.

Perhaps most Americans are content to see two extremist groups like the Communist Workers Party and the Nazi Party beat each other to a pulp. Perhaps

THE DREW ACORN

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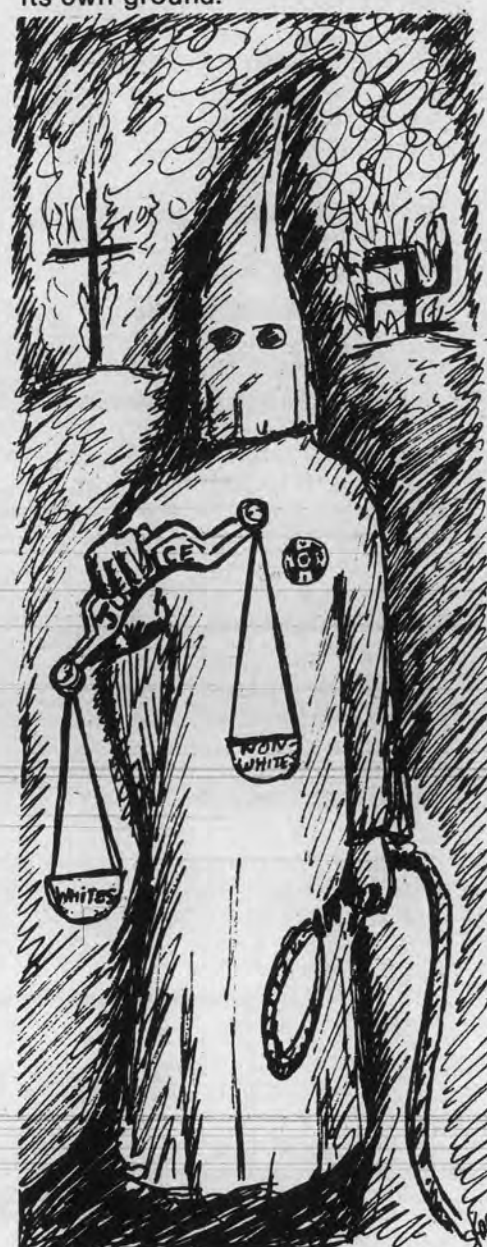
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Tomorrow has been designated "Campus Challenge Day," a time for potato sack races and other good fun. Tomorrow is also the 17th anniversary of the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy always loved a challenge, especially when justice and freedom were at stake, as they were in Greensboro. Intelligent and decent people have a duty to accept far greater responsibilities than the events of tomorrow call for. We are not worthy of tomorrow's ribbons if we let Mr. Covington and his kind go unchallenged.

Opinions

Radioactive Waste In New York City

by Dr. Ellen Andors
and Alex Brooks

Potentially lethal nuclear waste will soon be transported through Manhattan, Queens, Harlem, and South Bronx and many other major population centers in the United States. The Federal Department of Transportation overturned the New York City health ban, prohibiting transportation of spent fuel and bomb grade waste through our city streets. It is urgent that our entire city - working class men and women, university students and faculty, and professionals immediately become aware of the facts and work to prevent it now.

The population density in Manhattan is over 75,000 persons per square mile. The New York City Bureau of Radiological Control openly states that even a small spill of these materials in NYC streets could cause 160,000 cancer deaths and make the entire city a wasteland for at least 194 years. Even without an accident, thousands of people living along the shipment route (such as Amsterdam Avenue, Third Avenue and the South Bronx) would be repeatedly and continually bombarded by low level radiation releases from the trucks as they go by. Repeated doses of low level radiation are cumulative in the body and dangerous to human beings. A single fuel assembly will radiate a person standing 12 feet away with gamma rays at a rate of 25 rads per second. Five rads to the body is the total annual allowed dose for a radiation worker. Spills are common. Even the Department of Transportation said that since 1971, there have been 463 reported incidents on our highways involving radioactive material, most of which resulted in contamination.

Last June, 25,000 New Yorkers signed a petition against waste transportation. When these petitions were presented to the Dept. of Transportation in Washington, D.C., one of the representatives suggested that they might use an alternate route over the Throgs Neck Bridge, through the South Bronx and Harlem, stating "...that's not a densely populated area." Jim Houghton, director of Harlem Fightback states, "On top of all the problems that the poor in these communities suffer, it would seem that the DOT is coming up with a final solution for racism in this city and the nation."

Shipments of spent fuel and other radioactive waste through NYC endangers millions of innocent children and adults. A single fuel assembly of spent reactor fuel contains many millions of lethal doses of cancer-causing and

mutation-causing radioactive, deadly isotopes. Spent fuel is to be reprocessed and stored by the government in centers like Barnwell, South Carolina and West Valley, New York. Once the door is open to the transportation of this material through our city streets, it is only a matter of time before such shipments are a daily occurrence and we have an accident with enormous consequences.

Enormous amounts of waste from Brookhaven National Laboratories on Long Island must be moved immediately for lack of storage room, and when the Shoreham Nuclear facility is finished the spent fuel from that plant will also be driven through NYC streets. All of the proposed routes are through ghetto neighborhoods. However, one spill could kill every man, woman and child in a six mile radius, which in New York, makes for a classless genocide. The government states it needs these routes to transport waste cheaply. We must not allow this to happen here in any neighborhood. The position of Harlem Fightback demands "...no transporting of radioactive materials through this city or any other city in the nation...on behalf of the poor, Black and Hispanic folk, on behalf of all New Yorkers..." They continue, "There is no such thing as a 'safe route' for nuclear waste transportation. The use of this concept only sets each community, town or group against each other. It makes us divisive among ourselves at the very time we need to unite over all the issues in every city in the nation."

A final awesome touch makes these facts difficult to swallow. While there is no safe storage for nuclear waste, all the waste to be taken right by our homes is headed for storage at Barnwell. South Carolina and West Valley, New York, because the Federal government has a vested interest in moving the waste. At reactor sites such as Indian Point and others, waste sits as a catastrophic danger for explosion or meltdown, and is not profitable for the government. If moved to West Valley, Barnwell, etc., the refineries there are equipped to make the 3 to 10 bombs a day which are currently the number in production in the United States. Helen Caldicott states that "According to many eminent scientists, we have a 4,000 chance of reaching the year 2,000 before we blow ourselves up in a global holocaust."

For Information and What You Can Do: Dr. Ellen Andors, 161 West 86th St., Apt. #5A, New York, NY 10024.

by Garry Trudeau



***Due To The
Thanksgiving
Holidays
The Acorn
will not
be published
next week***

Complaints Of The Week For Woods

Since last week's complaints have not been alleviated, we are repeating them here below:

1. Dining Hours (are they being kept?)

— Weekday
line — 4:45-6:15
salad & seconds — open 15
minutes after lines close.
tea/coffee/condiments — open 30
minutes after lines close.

—Weekend
salad bar & seconds — open 15
minutes after lines close.
tea/coffee/condiments — open 30
minutes after lines close.

2. All items listed on the menu must be available continuously until the close of the meal!

3. Utensils must be *continuously available* and clean . . . silverware, napkins, glasses, cups, saucers, bowls, plates.

Now, here are this week's com

ROOTS

N.J. Students unionize, Drew to participate

As the Student Association elections approach, it is expected that a major issue will be the suggested abolition of the Student Association of the College of Liberal Arts, in favor of a legally incorporated student Union. This would give the student body a legal entity as a corporation. Unionization has been researched and supported by the National Student Association. In the following weeks we will present a series of articles dealing with the pros and cons of student unionization and how it would affect such areas as student rights, extra curricular activities, and a unified student movement.

Students representing Glassboro, Montclair, Newark, Ramapo, and Stockton State Colleges, as well as various high schools, met Wednesday to form the nation's first state-wide union for college and high school students. The ad hoc group, The New Jersey Student Union Organizing Committee, will be asking students to authorize the union as their representative for collective bargaining with school authorities. The committee will convene a constitutional convention April 27-29 to adopt a constitution, elect officers, and create a means for chartering locals in each school. The location of the convention is yet to be determined.

The New Jersey Student Union's major objective is to provide students with a more effective voice in the determination

of school policy. The main issues stressed at the meeting were students rights, evaluation of teachers, control of activities fees, and the inadequacies of New Jersey's tax and tuition support for education. The organizing committee also discussed providing services to members such as discount plans and cooperatives for books, records, travel, insurance, and legal aid. Recognizing the effect of state and local control of education, the group anticipates a strong lobbying effort and involvement in elections on all levels.

Tim Higgins, president of the National Student Association, was present to give the group his support, and he pointed out their effort will receive nation-wide attention from students who are increasingly disaffected with the limitations of traditional student governments.



WMNJ FALL 1980 SCHEDULE

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DOONESBURY

by G.B. Trudeau

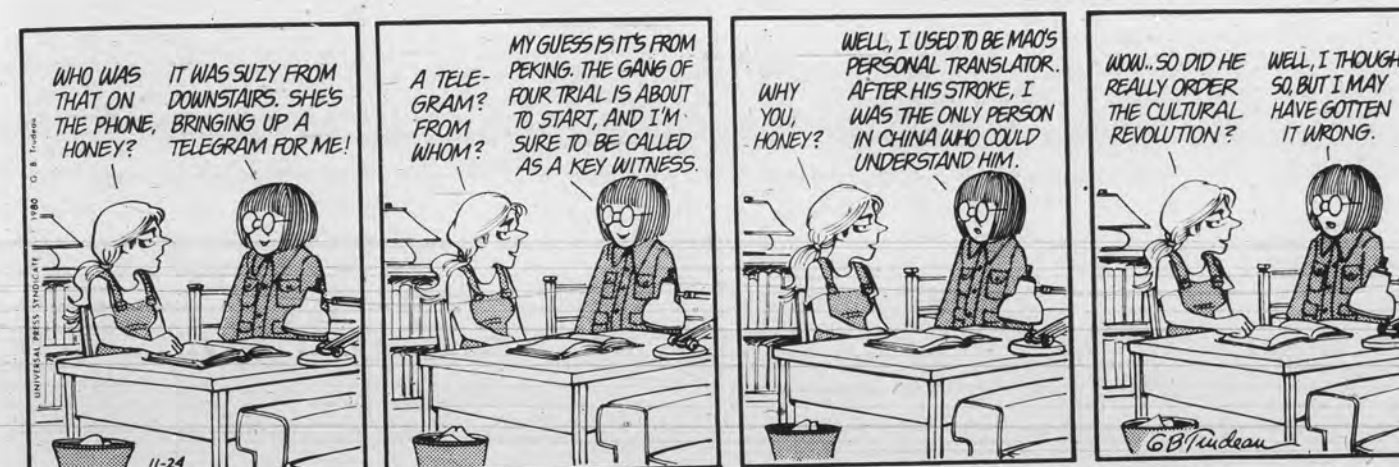
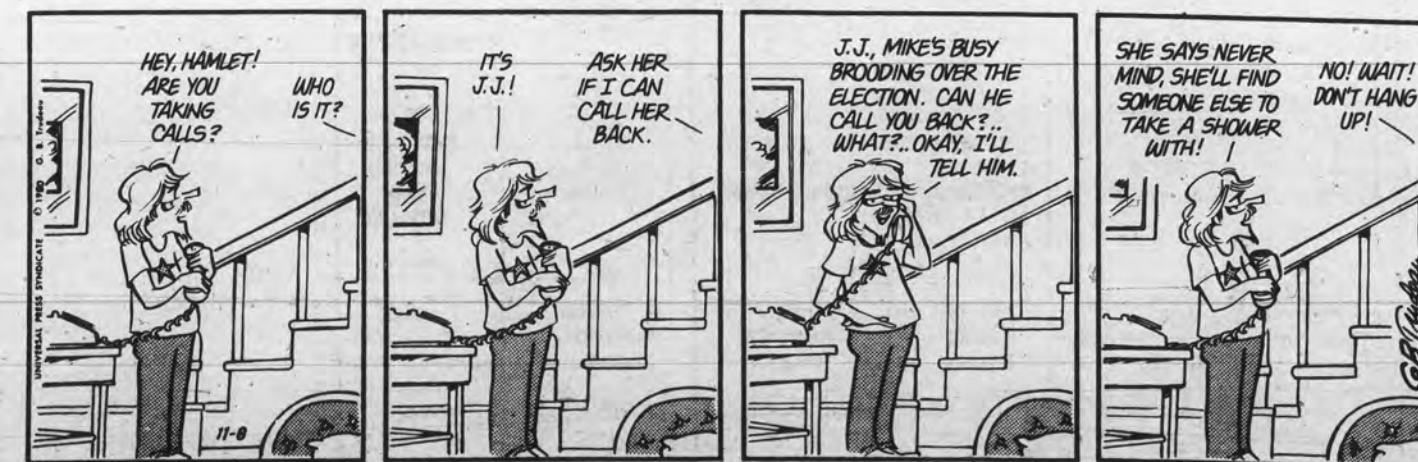
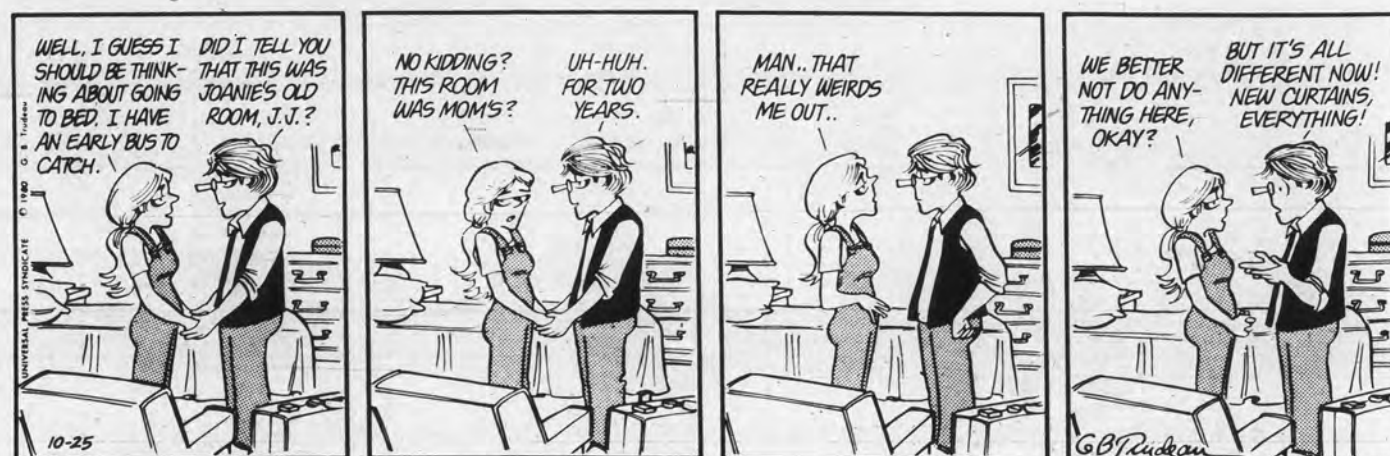
The Drew Acorn is running the following "Doonesbury Festival" with the encouragement of many Drew students. On October 26, 1980, the famed (and sometimes notorious) comic strip by Gary B. Trudeau celebrated its tenth anniversary. What began a decade ago as a humorous look at two archetypal collegians ----- Michael J. Doonesbury and B.D. ---- has earned a reputation for biting satire that focuses on anyone in the cultural limelight, from politicians, journalists and authors to television shows, football and lifestyle trends. The Acorn hopes everyone will enjoy the "Doonesbury Festival".



Doonesbury Creator Gary B. Trudeau



The First Doonesbury - October 26, 1970



A REEL SHAME

(continued from page 1)

come up." He remarked, adding that contrary to popular understanding this is an ordinary larceny, not a grand one (grand larceny is determined by property worth over \$500, which the films are not valued at, contrary to the rumors of \$10,000 and \$15,000 which I have heard). Another misconception is that the F.B.I. is handling the case; though they may have it on record, it will only become a federal offense if a copyright violation (illegally made copies) takes place. The incident is, in fact, being handled by the Madison Police where it was filed on the N.C.I.C. (National Crime Information Center). This computer system has stored a detailed list of national thefts; if a stolen object turns up anywhere in the country, its details are plugged in, and thus the item is traced to its origins. Drew's security is on the trail as well, following tips and leads which may arise. An example was search they conducted on the public lockers in the U.C. in response to an anonymous tip which proved fruitless. This event has unfortunately brought about unfounded rumors and fears that

Voters Reject Anti-College Tax Cuts

(continued from page 1)

dependent on state bonds. He expects the tax cut will limit the state's ability to borrow money through bonds without an adequate tax base to support them.

West Virginia voters also approved a tax cut measure, which increased property tax exemptions for elderly and handicapped people.

But the academic community in the state was largely unconcerned with — and ignorant about — any effects the measure had on education. "You can't anticipate anything for something you don't know anything about," comments Robert Ramsey, chief of the state's board of regents.

Educators in Nevada, Arizona, Oregon, Utah, South Dakota, Iowa and Michigan, however, anticipated a lot of trouble from tax cut measures in their states. Through hard lobbying, electoral choice, and plain luck, they escaped election day with victories.

*Nevada voters narrowly defeated a property tax cut that would have meant "a decrease in faculty by ten percent" and "considerable tuition hikes" at state schools, according to Don Jessup, Univ. of Nevada financial affairs director.

*Arizonans handily defeated a tax cut measure that, according to Univ. of Arizona President Gary Munzinger, would have led to increased competition with other state agencies for state funds, and would have meant firing faculty. "This is labor intensive organization," he says. "The only thing one can cut is people."

*Oregon voters defeated a tax cut measure for the second time in three years. Portland State's Mark Howard says the cut would have limited state college funds.

*Utah Tech Vice President C. Lavar Rockwood forecast putting "more students on waiting lists" and cutting programs if a Utah tax limit passed. It didn't.

*The "Dakota Proposition" in South Dakota would have dried "up many funds going to public schools," says Dean Clark of Northern State College in Aberdeen.

*Less specifically, Iowa State Vice President George

dorm room searches are going to be conducted throughout the campus. Mr. Ayers assured me that this is totally false and that no such search was or will be in the planning.

Student reactions over the theft reflect sentiments of disappointment and disgust, and that it is an action that is not really characteristic of the people at Drew. As Sophomore Joe Glover commented, "It's a shame because it's a bad reflection on us all, it touches everyone." A senior I spoke to remarked: "I can't believe it was a Drew student who did it, that his moral standards would be so low. I really don't want to think that it was."

Though there is no solution to this unsolved situation, the policy of 'no questions asked' is, of course still in effect, and prosecutions will not be made upon return of the films. If there is someone out there at this very moment munching on popcorn and watching his own private screening of 'Justice for All', I hope that your actions will reflect a sense of justice and that you will bring this entire affair, degrading to us all, to an end.

Christensen would only say that "those of us in higher education are concerned" by the effects a tax cut initiative in Iowa would have had. It was rejected.

Nowhere was concern more widely expressed than in Michigan, which entertained the fall's most radical tax cut proposal. Written by Drain Commissioner Robert Tisch, it would have rolled back property taxes by some 57 percent. Further, it would have required that 60 percent of the electorate approve any raise in state taxes or fees, including college tuition.

Educators were not amused. They took to the hustings in such numbers that Tisch even sued to keep several university officials from using state facilities and monies for "political propagandizing". A court refused to grant Tisch a hearing.

College administrators got some help from Milliken, who prepared a "contingency budget" to illustrate consequences of the measure's passage.

In it, Milliken warned that the state would have to cease funding for all but three state colleges — Michigan, Michigan State, and Wayne State. Those schools, moreover, could expect revenue losses of millions of dollars.

The budget was aimed not only at preparing for the worst, but at scaring voters. It worked. On Nov. 4, Michigan voters rejected the measure by a 55 percent to 45 percent margin.

Eastern Michigan's Porter was one of the few college officials to admit that closing colleges would only be a last resort if the Tisch Amendment passed. He said the school would have tried other funding sources, especially tuition raises. Yet if those approaches hadn't worked, he adds, "We would have had to close."

Even in the glow of victory, Porter reflected, "There's a lesson that we've learned. We should start immediately on a tax reform commission."

His reasons are practical. "I have every reason to believe that if we don't deal with these issues, we'll have another, similar proposal in 1982."

Jerry Paul

(continued from page 1)

then be ready to make the commitment that this is a great nation.

Jerry Paul noted that the country has a planned unemployment rate of nine percent, which affects mostly blacks. He said that the reason for the existence of such clearly discriminatory economic policies is because we live in a "fascist" society. He defined this term as meaning that a fascist puts his faith in the state, whereas a progressive person put his faith in the masses. He said that most Americans have authoritarian personalities, which makes it difficult for people to respond to the need for America to commit itself to eradicating social evils, such as racism.

Mr. Paul asserted that the courtroom is mostly an exercise in power politics, and that most judges want convictions. "Most judges are former District At-

Cyril Black on Communism

(continued from page 1)

Mongolia and on the Chinese border. The Soviet Union in turn fears the Chinese; they see China as a threat to Soviet world power.

China is also suspicious of the United States; according to Black, "they assume we're trying to make money off them — which we are, of course." However, the Communist countries are much more antagonistic to each other than to the U.S. Black doesn't see much of a possibility of the USSR and China joining against the U.S. Even if Reagan chooses to recognize Taiwan, Black feels "China will be very irritated," but little else will happen. "The enemy," he said, "is the danger of war... not the danger of an ideology out to dominate us."

Cyril Black's lecture was sponsored by the History and Russian Studies Department.

torneys and corporation lawyers who are isolated from humanity." He criticized the government for its general insensitivity to human life, citing our planned invasion into Cambodia, and the fact that we have not done anything to rebuild a country which we totally destroyed. He also criticized the decision of the government in the early sixties to do atomic testing, when it knew then that the cancer rate in children would go up by ten percent.

Paul said that the idea that we have a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people — is a game." He emphasized that if every person would devote one year of their life to fighting for social justice, a more egalitarian society would result. He said, "I use strong words, because I think it is a time for strong words."

"C" What You Get

(continued from page 1)

exacerbates the clog in the seconds room when thirsty students have to make a detour. Another problem that retards efficiency is the lack of tray racks placed adjacent to the conveyor belt during lunch and dinner hours. This, along with creating long lines, is a health hazard.

It has been called to our attention that certain management personnel have, at best, been overtly uncooperative and at times have allowed themselves to use abusive language and obnoxious tones unbefitting their role of responsibility.

Drew diners have every reason to complain, but their complaints should be aimed in the right direction, at the management, not at the students working the line.

In the title, "C" What You Get For Your Money" refers to the fact that Drew diners pay for the "A Plan" (the highest institutional Food Plan offered) and receive the "C Plan" (the second lowest plan offered). Prisoners are given the "D Plan."

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VISA & MASTERCARD ACCEPTED

by Michael Arkush

(CPS) — At Indiana University, InPIRG — The Indiana Public Interest Research Group — has received less than half of the student backing it got last year. If the trend continues, its staffers say, it could be out of business by this time next year.

Iowa State University's citizen research organization — PIRG — collected \$9000 from student fees in 1979, compared to \$18,000 in 1978. This semester, it raised the student fee from one to two dollars. It hasn't helped.

And at Davidson College in North Carolina, the PIRG chapter barely has been kept alive by a massive publicity drive that may have already hit its peak.

From these indications, it appears that PIRG branches across the nation are staggering. Buffeted by administrative opposition and perhaps student apathy, the public interest research movement, begun in 1970 by consumer activist Ralph Nader, may have run its course at several campuses.

But in Washington, a Nader aide says the PIRG network, if anything, has become stronger in the last two years, and has "improved its techniques from lobbying to recruiting."

"PIRGs are increasing their sophistication," contends aide David Jones, "and they seem to be becoming more skilled in the ways they deal with social problems."

Jones even brags that a recent count shows PIRG has spread to approximately 140 chapters in 25 states. He indicates that is a clear signal that the student consumer movement to fight the huge and powerful utilities and certain private companies is gaining momentum.

Yet three of the new chapters Jones cited as examples of growth do not seem very well endowed for battles with big business. One new branch, at Framingham State College in Massachusetts, consists of about 10 volunteers who sit at a table on campus several hours a week. They have no phone or office. Their pamphlets and other equipment are stored in the campus women's center. Two other new branches also do not have offices.

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Nader's P.I.R.G. Movement Seems To Be Staggering At Some Campuses

Moreover, students have actively rejected establishing PIRG chapters at several universities. A measure to allow a CALPIRG funding check-off box on UCLA registration forms failed by a spare 33 votes last May. At Rutgers, three law students have begun a class action suit to make PIRG funding there voluntary.

And if things don't get better soon at Indiana, the PIRG effort there may be reduced to the same sort of homeless status as some of its newer, sister branches.

In 1979, 11 percent of the Indiana student marked its support for the group in the regular registration form, contributing \$1.50 per person to the campaign.

But even though this semester's fee was hiked to \$2, PIRG only raised about 70 percent of the amount it got last year. More ominously, the group failed to receive the support of 10 percent of the campus population. Consequently it could lose its position on the university's registration forms next year.

Without that listing, the group would face certain disaster, according to InPIRG staff director Dan Howell.

This year's loss of revenue — from nearly \$6000 to \$4200 — coupled with the threat of losing its place on the registration form has frightened Howell into believing that it may be forced to become an all-volunteer organization next year.

"If we don't have enough money to hire someone with solid research skills," Howell says, "and some knowledge of legislative activities, then we can't be

effective."

Howell says he admires the dedication of volunteer students, but complains "they just do not have the expertise that PIRG needs."

The blame for the group's failure to raise adequate funds and garner student support, Howell contends, belongs to the school's administrators. He points to a number of administrative technicalities which made the registration form more complex, and thus more difficult for students to affirm their support.

"The box for marking 'no' was before the one with 'yes', and the PIRG listing was explained at the same table with other things on the form. It made everything so complicated," he argues.

But his discontent centers around what he calls the administration's "opposition to our goals." He says that PIRG's attacks on the big industries and utilities in town have generated local business pressures on the university to curtail PIRG's effectiveness.

"Big business has certainly tried to get the administration to stop us, and it causes me to wonder whether it's a deliberate attempt to hurt us with these hassles. After all, the president of the university, John Ryan, is on the board of Indiana Bell, one of the companies we've been fighting," Howell says.

For example, Howell complains, the yearbook will be allowed to stay on the registration checkoff system even though it regularly collects less than the required 10 percent support.

Indiana Vice President Kenneth Gros Louis argues the school decided that certain items, like the yearbook, get waivers from the 10 percent requirement because "it's an academic, not a political thing." He also denies any complicity between the administration and private businesses to stop InPIRG.

Dave Jones says university administrators have become increasingly involved in the affairs of PIRG chapters since it does threaten many of their friends in the business community.

"As we've become more effective, businesses have become more sophisticated in their attempts to stop us. They are certainly more opposed to us than they used to be," Jones says.

Jones adds that any recent financial difficulties among PIRG chapters can probably be mostly attributed to that kind of administration interference.

Indeed, Indiana isn't the only campus where administrators have inhibited the PIRG's fundraising efforts. At Rice last year, university President Norman Hackerman threatened to take Tex-PIRG off student registration forms.

At Michigan State, administrators actually did take the MSU PIRG chapter off the forms. University guidelines require that 20 percent of the students must support a group to keep it on the forms. In spring, 1979, MSU administrators ruled that PIRG hadn't gotten enough support, and erased the check-off for the group.

A subsequent audit discovered the university had miscounted student support. Moses Turner, student affairs director, allowed PIRG back on the registration forms this fall, but only if PIRG agreed to increase its payment to the university from \$840 a term to \$1000 a term.

Yet on other campuses it is clearly the students themselves who are deciding not to pay extra fees to support PIRG. Jones, Howell, and other PIRG officials, however, refuse to attribute the declines in support to student apathy about the groups.

Jones says the vision of the silent body was a media concoction that does not reflect the truth.

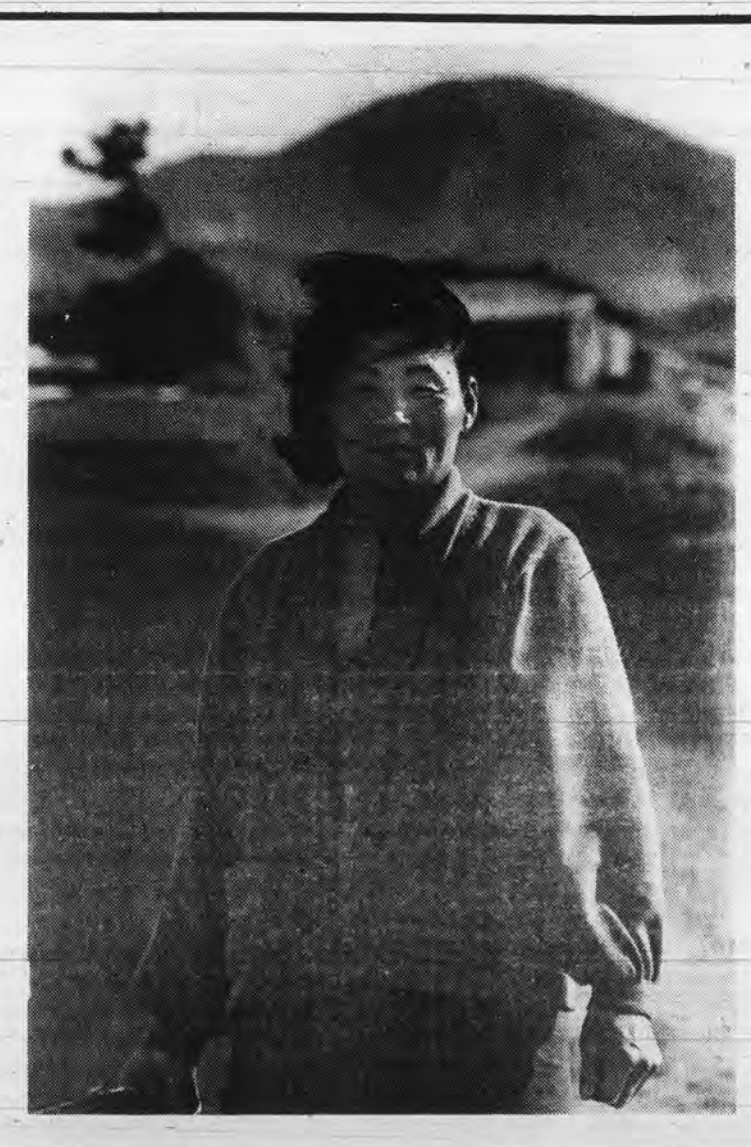
Nov. 24 - Dec. 12

An Exhibit
entitled "Korean Heritage"
by Joan Powers

photographer and teacher
of photography at
C. W. Post College

Opens Mon., Nov. 24

in the Photography Gallery



Sunday Service

by Sky Kershner

The only thing I remember about my parent's divorce was the moving. I was seven, and glad we were not moving too far. I had no idea that we were not all going to the same place.

The huge moving van, having swallowed up all our things, had some how gotten stuck trying to squeeze through a low railroad tunnel. It rocked back and forth, squealing like a fat pig — the roof scraped against the hard, blackened rock of the tunnel.

Traffic backed up, cars honked, and people got out to watch. Everyone wanted to help, but nothing seemed to work. As a last resort, the tires were deflated, and the exhausted giant was slowly backed out on its hubs.

The summer began with much the same exhaustion. It was dry and hot, it hadn't rain in weeks. The campus was still recovering from graduating a couple busloads of seniors. None of them had gotten stuck in their moving away from Madison.

The Housing Office had sent me a new room assignment: a dark and damp single in Baldwin basement. Moving in felt like a punishment.



My small car swallowed up load upon load of books, records, and clothing; my new room became a sunken wasteland of regurgitated possessions, spilling out into the hall. By evening I was almost done. Around that time Laura came by to help — all that was left to move was my bike.

The sound of the lock springing open echoed against the empty dormitory. It was Sunday. I had missed both church and dinner. And it was hot. The rain was stuck in a cloud somewhere.

Laura joined me with her bike. At first we just made lazy circles of the empty parking lot. Then we started, drifting slowly, down towards my new home. The ease of coasting downhill made us itch for more speed. The dorm came into view, and we raced right by it, following the descending curves of the road with increasing momentum.

"How much do you have?" I shouted across to her. "How much what?" she answered playfully. "Money." My mind was working as fast as my feet. "I think I have a five," she panted. "Good. Last one pays for dinner." I took off. "Where?" she called after me, trying to slow me down. "I don't know."

We raced into town side by side, high gear, peddling all the way. Laura ran the red light, full tilt between two oncoming cars, and

disappeared under the railroad bridge. "You're crazy," I yelled after her. The cars stopped and honked angrily, but nobody got out to look.

I went through the tunnel with the green. There were chips taken out of its ceiling from where the roofs of overstuffed trucks had squealed and scraped. Laura was way ahead. By the time I reached her, she was already locking up.

Taking my time, I passed by her slowly, making a sweeping U-turn, jumping the curb, and coasting past two high school girls carrying a pizza between them. I guided in carefully, intending to come to a landing right in place next to where Laura stood waiting. Misjudging the distance, I came in too close and got my foot caught between the two bikes. I went crashing down.

The two high school girls turned back around at the noise. I was flat on my back, Romanelli's happy sign smiled down at me. The girls called to see if I was alright. I gave them a slight wave and weakly answered "yes". They laughed. Laura started in to order — her only comment was, "I don't know him."

Once our bellies were full, we headed back, cruising through the quiet center of town. The traffic

water climbing in a stream up my back, tires hissing on the wet pavement.

Laura screamed as I disappeared into the black depths in front of her. I called back, to reassure both her, and myself, that it was all clear up ahead. Lightning strobes gave us fleeting images of scenes already gone by. My feet raced as my wrists clung tight to the bucking handle bars. The wind barraged my bare arms and face with cold pellets of rain, which melted and turned to sweat. My shirt filled with hot steam, fueling my lungs as they kept ferocious time.

At last we could peddle no longer, so fast were we going, so exhausted had we become. Speed had found its limit and gravity started working against us. Laura

caught up to me as we broke through the trees and spilled into a level pasture. Our speed turned slowly into a measure of distance.

The storm raged on behind us. A few trailing sheets of rain refreshed us as we turned full circle around the Estate.

Home came slowly into view. Laura rode on ahead. I coasted, meandering into a circle around the arch. Cautiously I came up underneath it, and paused under its high stone ceiling. My bike rocked gently back and forth. I pushed forward to go all the way through it. There was no resistance — only the measured click of the chain meshing into the gears, and the far away rumblings of a storm now passed, and sense of a new freedom, now won.

Appalachia Service Project, Inc., 1981

"Earnestly we seek to bear witness to awareness, interest, concern, hope, and helpfulness — Christian love."

The Appalachia Service Project is at a crossroads of the church and community; it hears the needs of youth and adults of churches wanting to express their discipleship, and the home repair needs of persons in Appalachia. Coordinating these needs is the job of the Appalachia Service Project. As its primary task, the Project brings together families who have housing needs and volunteers who are willing to donate their time and talents.

Although the project may involve two to three thousand folks in the course of a summer, the thirty to forty members of the staff play a key role. Wherever Project centers are located, it is the staff who is there week after week to guide and inspire the workers, relate to the families, and do the tasks necessary to keep the Project a living service to people. Success has rested upon the foundation of the ideals, motivations, and attitudes of staff members.

Construction skills can be learned, but the things of the heart do not come so easily. Therefore, the Project is looking for people who are genuinely open, willing to learn and grow, concerned for others, able to lead, strong enough to carry on when physically and mentally drained, and able to relate to all types of people on all different levels with sensitivity. And finally, the Project is looking for folks who can acknowledge that they don't have the resources to carry on by themselves, that they need the help of other staff members and the grace of God in order to make it — in other words, a humility of spirit.

Also, please give serious thought to the theological base of the Project as found on the following page. Can you relate to them or are they beyond your acceptance? It should be noted that we are not looking for ideological conformity, recognizing that each person differs in his or her beliefs. But the Project is basically searching for a spirit of service and an openness to continuing personal growth in the attitudes of potential staff members.

The responsibilities of staff members during the summer include:

Willingness to work long, hard hours.

Sensitivity in dealing with families, groups, and other staff members.

Cooperation in leading seminars and discussions with groups.

Organization and delivery of supplies.

Keeping a watchful eye on the quality of work being done on homes.

Dealing with housekeeping functions at the center.

Anyone interested in pursuing this opportunity should contact Chaplain Linn, Faulkner Annex.

Up And At 'Em

Every Tuesday and Thursday morning at 8:00 a.m., about 40 unusually well-groomed Drew students file into a bus, along with two abnormally awake Political Science professors. (They're used to it) After a short trek east, and a brief breakfast stop, the Drew U.N. Program gets underway.

The U.N. Semester is held within throwing distance of the U.N. Complex, as demonstrated by one irate student last term. Drew's classroom is located in the Church Center on 1st Avenue, directly across from the Secretariat.

Professors Rhone and Simon cover the entire U.N. system in the nine-credit U.N. program: Security, economics, social programs, and legal aspects. Neither Professor is an apologist for the U.N.; the emphasis here is on the practical and historical examination of the International Organizations that fall under the U.N. banner. Two speakers a day provide background to the program, and often a bit of controversy.

All in all, the U.N. Semester offers a great opportunity to gain a very wide critical perspective on the United Nations and global relations on the whole. New York City is a terrific place to study for two days a week, and the Lunch possibilities are endless.

"To Few Men — So Much Time"

"Don't JAM — PRESERVE."

Stop Waste Recycle

by Mindy Kaplan

The Circle K Club is starting a paper recycling system at Drew to stop the waste that goes on each day as people throw away their newspapers and then pick up new ones. It is our hope that everyone will cooperate by depositing their old newspapers (N.Y. Times, Acorn, anything) in the storage room to the right of the Pub entrance in back of the U.C. The money earned will be sent to John Denver's Windstar Foundation which is a nonprofit organization devoted to improving the quality of life on our planet Earth.

Please do your part to help conserve our dwindling forests; and remember, they say it's fashionable to trim your waist!

Nature Film and Trail Walk

The Morris County Park Commission will show "John Muir's High Sierra", a photographic essay that pays tribute to the beauty of Yosemite National Park, on Saturday and Sunday November 29 and 30 at 1 and 3:30 p.m. at the Outdoor Education Center, 247 Southern Boulevard, Chatham. The words of the soundtrack come from the memorable writings of John Muir, our famous conservationist and founder of the Sierra Club.

There will also be a Trail Walk led by a naturalist at the Center on Saturday and Sunday at 2 p.m. The subject will be Winter Tree Identification. For further information, call the Center at 635-6629.

Quote of The Week
"So Many Woman — So Little Time"

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"The Wild, Wild West"

"The Wild, Wild West" — featuring wild life and scenery of the western states, Baja, and Alaska — will be the topic of a color slide presentation at Drew University by Edward R. Degginger of Convent Station, a Fellow of the Photographic Society of America. Sponsored by Beta Beta Beta, the national biological honor society at Drew, the program begins at 8 p.m. in the University Center on Thursday, November 20, free to the public.



Winter Schedule

The Morris County Park Commission has announced that beginning December 7, 1980, the winter schedules will be in effect at the Frelinghuysen Arboretum, 53 East Hanover Avenue, Morris Township, closing the Arboretum on weekends until the spring.

However, patrons wishing to visit the Arboretum for both educational and pleasurable experience through labelled trees and plant materials, as well as gardens and a Braille Nature Trail for non-sighted persons, may do so on weekdays from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

In addition, patrons have the opportunity to use the Horticulture library, located in the Administration Building at the Arboretum, Monday through Thursday, from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

The library, which may be used for reference purposes, includes not only Horticulture and Botanical books published during the 20th century, but also many rare works published over the past five centuries.

For further information, please telephone the Morris County Park Commission at 285-6166.



George Eberhardt

A four hand, one piano, recital in Bowne Theatre on Monday night was well heard by a small dedicated audience. Persons sitting on stage right could see four hands in action displaying digital dexterity but persons on stage left could only see forehead's in action.

Some drivers of small cars say they can "turn on a dime." It wasn't so long ago that it took a large car to turn on a girl.

Have you noticed that dogs bury bones, but people Burry Biscuits?

The profusion of leaves on the floor of the central hallway in UC was caused by many limbs leaving.

Drew has had a weighty tax for many years — persons working out in the exercise room have their strength taxed.

France is noted for its many spas; however, Italy has the most widely used SPA named GHETTI.

Best Bets

(continued from page 12)

time. KC on the other hand has been winning but not especially impressively. The general rule is not to touch the Chiefs with a ten foot pole when it comes to betting. Another to the rule this week! Favorite - Oakland +3 Underdog - PHILADELPHIA

I'll go with this upset primarily because the Eagles have been cruising along and are bound to let up a little. Which is all the Raiders need to sneak by. Both teams are really good and this could be a preview of the Superbowl. Look for a great one.

Favorite - BUFFALO +3 Underdog - Pittsburgh

If someone had seen this last year I would have been tossed out of the betting parlor right on my behind, but a lot has changed since then. Actually, everything will depend on the defense, because they are both offensive powerhouses. Should be tight.

Favorite - Seattle +3 Underdog - DENVER

Their respective records have very little bearing because each has gone through about ten stages so far this year, which makes predicting difficult. I'll take the Hawks in a hunch.

Favorite - DALLAS +7 Underdog - Washington

What used to be a classic matchup remains a good football game. Even though the Cowboys don't have that much, they need and want this one badly. Washington has been digressing all season.

Monday, November 24, 1980
Favorite - Los Angeles +7 Underdog - NEW ORLEANS

It's really not a contest and the Rams should get by pretty easily. It really would be nice to see the Saints get this one on Monday night, but don't expect it. Depending on the Reno odds, this one might be a good one to bet.

Answers to Sports Quiz

1. Peter and Anton Stastny
2. Steve Carlton
3. Philadelphia Eagles
4. 17
5. Houston Oilers
6. Oakland A's
7. The U.S.
8. Jake LaMotta
9. 25
10. Joan Joyce

COME and SUPPORT DREW Basketball Next TUESDAY 8:00 P.M. Baldwin gymnasium

DREW SPORTS



Photo by Martha Post

Louis Rodrigues and Stony Brook player chasing down ball.

Soccer Reprise

by Teresa Boan
and D. Stevens

The Drew Soccer team gave its fans something to be proud of as they made a bid for the ECAC championship. Although they ultimately lost their championship bid, they did a masterful job in turning their season around and providing exciting games. The question remains, just what was responsible for the dramatic change?



The prayers of St. John of Madison were answered when Drew defeated William Paterson 1-0.

The team had talent, but it took a spark to motivate response. Coach John Reeves attributed the sudden turnabout to a lockerroom blow up that caught the team's attention, followed by the team leaders calling a meeting and demanding that the team pull together and play to full potential. From that point on the team played as a team rather than as eleven individual players, as one player stated. Also noted was the ability of the midfield to control the flow of play in each game, leading to Drew's 10 game win streak.

The talents of the team, as expressed by Coach Reeves, were their attitude toward and commitment to the game, added to their athletic ability and soccer expertise. Especially prominent was the play of Ares Michealides, who showed great improvement while leading the Rangers in goals scored with 13, and that of Chris Shitemi, who led the team in assists with five, plus the standout goal keeping of Mike Johnson. Luis Rodriguez and Bob Martin enjoyed standout seasons as freshman and have potentially brilliant futures ahead of them. With all of this talent, what then handicapped Drew early in the season? Reeves related that the team's greatest weakness was

by Steve Naturman

Maybe my eyes deceived me or maybe the crew from CBS lied or maybe the Giants really did beat the Green Bay Packers, extending their winning streak to two games. It's got to make you proud. Perhaps, football has returned to N.Y. In any case, further congratulations to the Giants are due.

Once again the Jets proved that they don't want to win. Realistically, their best bet now is to continue losing and go for the second draft pick. New Orleans seems to have the first one sewn up, although the Jets are giving them a run for the money. It's truly a disgrace that the Jets are in this position, considering the talent they have.

So far no one has given me any picks. The offer is still open (Box 1246). Last week I was 10 for 4, let's see how I'll do this one:

Sunday, November 23, 1980
(Home team in caps)

Favorite - GIANTS +3 - Underdog
SAN FRANCISCO

Yes, this pick is truly unprecedented. Predicting the Giants to win three in a row. Well, they deserve it and the 49ers deserve nothing.

Favorite - Houston +7 Underdog - JETS

Even though I wanted to, I couldn't justify picking the Jets. Houston is just too good and the Jets are... (I won't say it). With my luck, the Jets will win, but don't bet on it.

their tendency to play down to weaker opponents, rather than go all out in every game. Player Steve Henderson agreed, while talking about next season, that "maybe (we should) play the whole season with the intensity with which we played the Scranton and Paterson games."

Indeed, the Rangers seem to have a good shot at the championship next season, if they can maintain intensity, as they are losing only four varsity players, John Eustase, Rich Lefler, John Miles and Rich Rosen, and have capable reserves waiting in the wings. But that is next season. As for this season, Coach Reeves expressed his pleasure by saying "I have never gained more satisfaction in athletics. When the season was over I was saddened not because we were defeated in the last game, but because there would be no practice on the next day. I admired, respected, enjoyed and felt an intense closeness with this team." Steve Henderson closed his comments with the fans in mind. "The support of the fans, especially in the last four games and the Scranton game, really boosted the team. The crowd at a game really helps a team and we were very grateful for the support of the fans this season." And vice versa.

Ice Skating

The Morris County Park System has designed the following areas in the Park System for ice skating, conditions permitting:

Flanders Valley Golf Course, Pleasant Hill Road, Mount Olive and Roxbury Townships.

Hedden Park, Reservoir Avenue, Town of Dover.

Lewis Morris Park, Route 24, Morris, Mendham and Harding Townships.

Loantaka Brook Reservation, Kitchell Road, Morris, Chatham and Harding Townships.

Passaic River Park, River Road, Chatham and Passaic Townships.

Silas Condict Park, Ricker Road, Kinnelon Borough.

Schooley's Mountain Park, Springtown Road, Washington Townships.

Sunset Valley Golf Course, Sunset Road, Pequannock Township.

Night ice skating will be permitted until 11 p.m. at Hedden Park, Lewis Morris Park, Schooley's Mountain Park and Silas Condict Park.

In addition to ice skating on the Park System's lakes and ponds, sledding is permitted at the following facilities:

Flanders Valley Golf Course; Lewis Morris Park; Schooley's Mountain Park, Sunset Valley Golf Course, and the Tourne Park,

Powerville Road, Boonton and Denville Townships.

Cross-country skiing is recommended and will be permitted in the following parks: Hedden Park, Loantaka Brook Reservation, Passaic River Park, Schooley's Mountain Park, Tourne Park, Lewis Morris Park, Mahlon Dickerson Reservation, Silas Condict Park, and Patroits' Path.

Patrons are reminded that ice skating and sledding are permitted only when conditions allow. The Park Police Ranger Division tests the ice to determine if skating is permitted and monitors sledding areas to determine if conditions permit activities under safe circumstances.

The NFL's Best Bets

Favorite - NEW ENGLAND +3
Underdog - Baltimore

Neither team has demonstrated any type of consistent, well executed football, yet both are winners. Both have good talent, with the edge going to the Pats, which is the primary reason for the pick. Should be a good one.

Favorite - ATLANTA +7 Underdog - Chicago

The Falcons have been playing some really good football, but will not run away with this one. They will only win if Chargers' defense falters, which could happen. Look for a real hard hitter of a game.

Favorite - CLEVELAND +7 Underdog Cincinnati

Well, I picked the Browns over the Steelers and they lost, but just barely. Only 3 missed field goals and one missed extra point allowed the Steelers to obtain the victory. This traditional rivalry should be a good one with Cleveland dominating.

Favorite - TAMPA BAY +3 Underdog - Detroit

I hate picking the Bucs for anything, because they aren't any good at all, but I don't have much choice. The Lions have lost 5 of their last six and have done so in such an unimpressive way, that to pick them would be ludicrous.

Favorite - MINNESOTA +7 Underdog - Green Bay

Last week's Giant game gave me my first close look at Bart Starr's Packers. Wow, are they bad. The Vikes, on the other hand, are not as bad as I first imagined and deserve this pick.

Favorite - ST. LOUIS +3 Underdog - Kansas City

Although they haven't won too many games, the Cards have been giving every team a really tough

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Sports Quiz

1. Name the two Czech brothers now playing for the NHL Quebec Nordiques?

2. Who won this season's N.L. Cy Young Award?

3. Who has the NFL's best record to date?

4. How many seasons had Red Holtzman coached in the NBA?

5. For what NFL team does Bob Young play left guard?

6. To what team was ex-Yankee Brian Doyle recently traded?

7. Who recently won tennis' Wightman Cup in London?

8. On who's life is the new boxing film "Raging Bull" based on?

9. For how many years was Nestor Shylock a major league baseball umpire?

10. Name the star pitcher of the Connecticut Falcons women's pro softball team?