

The Review

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The 1970s

1970s Strain Nation's Unity

By DEBORAH PETIT

The crises of this decade battered the idealistic spirit that emerged from the 1960s and left in its wake a more cautious, cynical and self-interested American public.

Although the United States' military involvement in the Vietnam war was dwindling by 1970, the war's scope had increased by April to include Cambodia and later Laos. The public's disillusionment with our unjustified involvement in another country's war peaked with the tragic shootings of four students at Kent State. This incident called attention to the widening rift in the nation's spirit.

By the time the "stop the war" activism was dying out, the country was embroiled in another affair which worsened the nation's already fragmented faith in government. As the Watergate scandal unfolded and the public's confidence in the office of the presidency was violated, the "Me Generation" was born.

People turned away from political institutions and became increasingly involved in special interests of their own. Equal rights became an issue of national importance.

As fuel supplies dwindled and the lines for gasoline grew, segments of the population rallied on both sides of the nuclear and solar power questions. Tensions in the Mid-

dle East and shortages of energy supplies threatened America's autonomy and the nation's economy.

If the turmoil in the early half of the decade pulled the country apart, events during the last four years have helped to bring the American people together. The Bicentennial celebrations passed by and a new President who embodied the definition of southern charm and Christian integrity was in office. The inflationary forces, and rising unemployment which gripped the economy made times a little harder for everyone.

In 1978 Jim Jones stunned America when 914 people quietly followed him to Guyana and committed suicide at his beckoning. The accident at Three Mile Island early this year fueled anti-nuclear sentiments, causing even supporters of the industry to question its merits and safety. The Pope's arrival in the United States brought about perhaps the largest stir since the bicentennial. But while his blessings still echoed in our minds, Ayatollah Khomeini had captured the world's attention when a handful of Iranian students took 60 Americans hostage in Teheran.

Although the 1970s were years of disunity and distrust, reactions in recent years may be pointing toward a more cohesive national effort to solve the problems of the 1980s.

Cambodia to Confidence Crisis: UD Students React to the Times

By DIANE BACHA

Those who were around the university in the spring of 1970 remember that time with a mixture of nostalgia and relief.

Nostalgia, because nothing quite like it had happened before or has happened since, and relief because it's over.

Many students stopped going to classes for three days. They attended sit-ins, rallies, teach-ins and marches. Some professors bussed students to shopping centers around the state for open debates on war. A Black Panther rally on Harrington Beach, panel discussions in Wolfe Hall and candlelight processions down Main Street followed.

The three-day moratorium protesting the American invasion of Cambodia wasn't the first instance of student activism here, and it wouldn't be the last. But many felt it marked the height of campus involvement in world issues and the start of its turn to individual concerns.

The turn came when four students were killed in a similar demonstration at Kent State University in Ohio.

"Students saw, for the first time, that they were not immune," said political science professor James Soles. "There was a kind of loss of innocence about our political system."

It wasn't long before "everything just collapsed," said John Fuchs, then editor-in-chief of *The Review*. "By the fall of that year we put out an 'obituary issue' saying that the campus was dead. I guess what we were thinking about was that the protest was dead."

"Activism in Delaware is a relative term," admitted Dean of Students Raymond Eddy, who joined the administration in 1968. "There's no comparison between Delaware and Columbia and Berkeley, the so-called hot-beds of activism. It wasn't disruptive here. Exciting, yes. Tiring, yes."

The incidents that followed the moratorium saw various levels of success, support and effectiveness. In March, 1972, author Ken Kesey solicited nominees from his audience in Mitchell Hall to run in the upcoming city elections. As a result, The Newark Coalition for Progress was born as an alternative to "the existing power structures in Newark."

The next month, American Studies students picketed on the steps of Memorial Hall to demand the rehiring of a professor who they claimed had been fired on questionable grounds. They later resumed with a vigil and camp-out on the mall.

The same month, about 125 people marched through campus and town to protest the war, but they "were not successful in getting much support," according to reports in *The Review*. The corresponding march in New York City attracted over 50,000 people.

Another 125 people marched in a candlelight vigil in May in remembrance of the Kent State deaths. A few days before, President E.A. Trabant's office in Hullahen Hall had been pelleted with Molotov cocktails.

Things started slowing down in the fall of 1972, and by March 2, 1973 the draft was

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'71 Building Plan Saw Growth; Population Didn't Follow

By MICHAEL J. EPPOLITE

If the university had followed its 1971 building plan, the campus might now contain a huge underground library, a Student Center three times its present size and a pedestrian bridge across Delaware Avenue.

The university hired Carl Warnecke and Associates to draw up building plans to

that the student population would grow at the same rate as it did in the 1960s. Thus, it "grossly overestimated the university's growth," said Herman Smith, Director of Engineering and Construction.

The report forecasted the need for additional space in the library and student center. It proposed buildings

But the report also proposed Arts, Science, and Engineering buildings that may never be needed. Under the plan, most open fields of any size would have yielded to new buildings. This may have offset the aesthetic balance of buildings and landscaping on central campus, Smith added.

Other mislaid building plans were a large administration building between Robinson Hall and the Morris Library, an Arts and Science building between Sharp Lab and Mitchell Auditorium, and a spacious facility for the performing arts on Amstel Avenue.

Amstel Avenue and Kent Way almost became blocked off and turned into walk-ways — but these plans were also scrapped.

The underground library expansion never came because of "the high water table and the expense of heating and cooling systems" would have pushed costs too high, said Smith.

Renovating and expanding existing facilities in the 1970s did more to meet student demands than did new construction. Old College, Sharp Hall, Robinson Hall, Brown Hall, Alison, Wolfe, Taylor, Penny, Laurel, Hullihen, Daugherty, the Student Center, the Gun Shop Studio,

the Academy of Newark and General Services buildings were given facelifts during this time.

Extensions were added to Penny Hall, Laurel Hall, Plant Operations, the fieldhouse and Delaware Stadium.

The Warnecke report suggested that the university build several relatively small and scattered parking lots to keep traffic dispersed during rush hours. In 1973, a proposal for a three-story parking building between Sharp Lab and Mitchell Hall was rejected due to the excessive exhaust it would generate in the area.

The report also falsely assumed the north campus complex — Christiana Towers, the Pencader Complex and Clayton Hall — which was built in 1971 would meet housing demands through 1980. Students began overflowing into extended housing long before that date.

Also ignored in the report was the university's marine facility at Lewes. A few rented buildings in 1969 grew to a harbor, marine operations support facility, two laboratory buildings and residence and conference

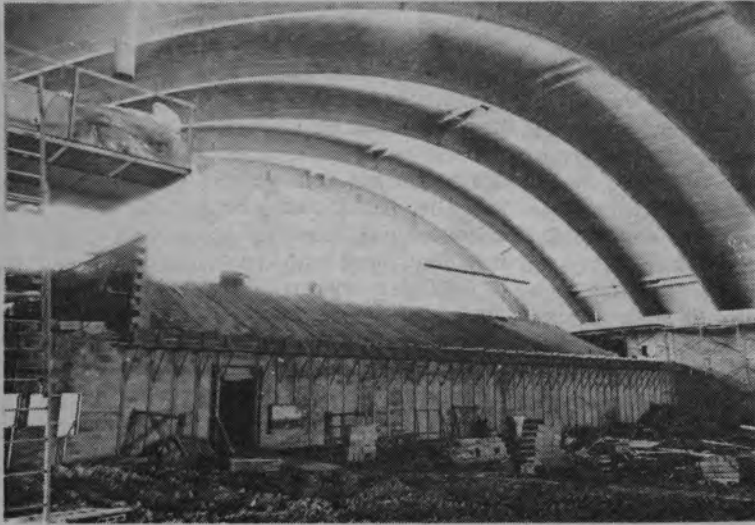
center in a single decade.

Another university proposal that fell through was a fraternity row off Route 896, in the forested area north of the Christiana Towers. The expense of building a new road and series of buildings proved too prohibitive.

But the 1970s did see the building of the Ice Rink, outside pool, Solar One (1973), the Beneficial Insects Lab on Ag Farm (1977), Theta Chi (1977), the Marine Studies building (under construction) and the new engineering building (now in planning stages).

"We're very proud of the university we've built," said state Senator Calvin McCollough a state senator for 23 years and a major backer of university building programs. "I've tried to get the money to help when ever possible."

The 1980s will probably see a leveling off in the need for the new buildings because attendance at secondary education institutions is expected to drop. The restructuring of existing structures to meet new needs will probably be the course of action in the future, said Smith.



CARPENTER SPORTS COMPLEX under construction.

meet a student population expected to grow at a rate of 11 percent a year throughout the 1970s.

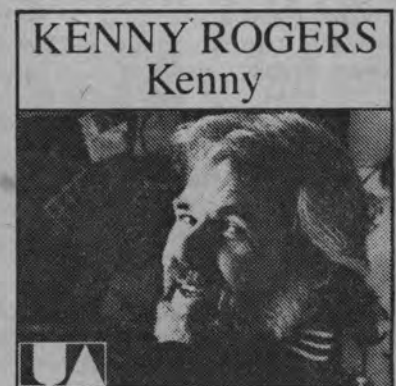
The Warnecke report projected many future needs, like the need for more library space, correctly. Where it went wrong was in assuming

to meet the expanding engineering, science, music, agriculture, nursing and art departments.

Some of the results were Drake Hall, McKinley Lab, Amy E. duPont Hall, Worrilow Hall, McDowell Hall, and the Kirkbride complex.

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... 'Everyone Turned Inward Just to Protect Themselves'

(Continued from Page 1)

halted and it seemed that student involvement in social and political issues halted, too.

"The steam went out of the boilers as far as the peace movement," said Reverend Robert Andrews. Andrews had helped organize the 1970 moratorium and has operated the United Campus Ministry as a mecca for activists for 25 years.

"Students who had feared getting dragged into that mess over there continued on in college without any fear," Andrews said.

"People no longer had the self-interest to motivate them," said Vic Sadot, who graduated from the university in 1969, got a draft-exempt job, returned to Newark and has been involved in almost every political activist group that's sprouted here since.

"The students of the 1960s were motivated by self-interest, too. I don't think they should be glorified... I don't see any difference between students now and then."

The next year saw Newark's and the university's largest outbreak of violence ever. Riot squads from Wilmington were called in, 11 arrests were made and afterwards the City of Newark issued a temporary curfew.

"It was for a really dumb and embarrassing reason," said Eddy, "—streakers."

What was later dubbed the "Battle of Newark" began when a record-breaking "streak-in" was planned on East Campus and a rumour was out that some of the streakers would be running past the Deer Park. The bar crowd emptied onto Main Street, and by the time it had grown to about 3,000, two police cars had been wrecked.

"There was no real issue involved," said David Hoffman, then editor-in-chief of

The Review. "It marked the first riot of sorts that had nothing to do with student activism."

The kind of causes students were being caught up in had changed considerably. "Go Naked Week" replaced the three-day "Strike for Peace" and academic issues replaced social ones.

In May, 1975 students rallied around the "15 plus" issue. Protests arose after the administration passed plans to charge students for each credit over 15 they enrolled for. It drew over 2,000 people onto the mall in what Eddy called "the last campus issue of any size that faculty and students united on," and The Review called for a two-day moratorium that received mixed reactions.

Although emotions ran high and protests dragged on, the 15-plus policy was retained — and, in fact, was successful in helping offset the budget crunch, as the administration had said it would.

That the issue uniting students in 1975 was an academic one echoes the feelings of most of those watching the trend of student activism in the 1970s.

"I think the students, in a perfectly understandable sense, became more self-centered," said Dr. Donald Harward, director of the university Honors Program. "They evaluated things in their own interests — and they get that from the faculty and the characteristics of the institution."

World issues yielded to more immediate, personal issues; 1975 was the year one student wrote a letter to The Review suggesting that "drinking alcoholic beverages can be a solution to the university's real major problem — student apathy." It was the year the assistant dean of students at the time, Richard Sline, was quoted in the News-Journal saying: "Most of the things students rally around here have been taken care of."

But the movements that came and went did have an impact, according to some. Opinions differ, however, on how much of an impact that was.

One effect was "opening up channels of communication (between students and administration)," said Fuchs. "That was probably the most important thing Trabant did. When Trabant came (in 1968) he listened and his people listened. Then they moved very cautiously."

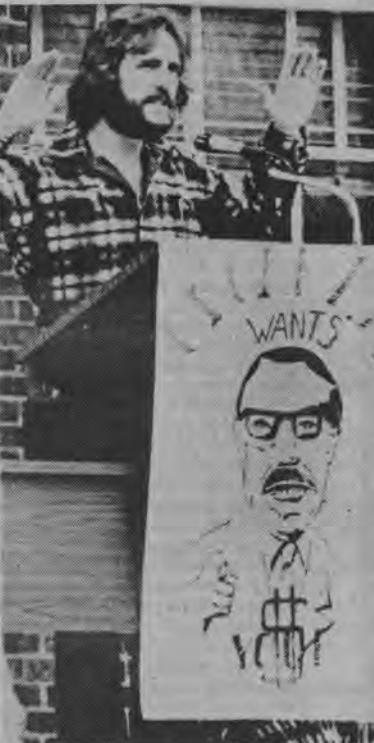
The changes that were made might have been inevitable anyway, as some suggest. "I think most of it (changes) would have happened — maybe even more — without the students' demands," Trabant said. Increased student participation in administrative affairs, for instance, "was a philosophy I always intended to in-



troduce." Demonstrating, he added, "does attract attention and make people think more, but it certainly doesn't do anything."

"I'm not sure how much anyone changed anyone's minds, but we learned a lot," said Soles.

Many bring up Watergate when they talk about the



decline of student activism here. "I think everyone turned inward just to protect themselves," said Fuchs. "They were disgusted with everything — the war, the government. The old institutions just weren't working anymore."

"Much of the selfishness and apathy we see today," said Andrews, "is the result of a loss of hope that anything could be done about anything that's large."

People who have seen students — and movements — come and go over the decade

agree that interests have become more concentrated on smaller issues and students are more willing to work with "the system." Whether that's good or bad is open to debate.

"I think it's an example of maturity in the students," said Trabant. "The fundamental qualities of the student body are relatively unchanged. But I think students today know more than they did 10 years ago, and they are more concerned with how things affect them as an individual. They are slower to judge. And perhaps they're a little more cautious."

Soles saw the change as a confidence crisis, "a questioning of values, a crisis of confidence that grew out of the Viet Nam War and Watergate. Students have more of a cynical attitude toward politics and government, unlike the idealistic attitudes of the sixties... Now there's more single-issue politics. People take a single issue which is important to them, and they work on that."

To Andrews, the "new" attitude is a detriment.

"I'm bored by them," he said of students today. "It's a shameful thing to see a geriatrics case at age 18 and 19."

A nostalgia exists for the mood that surrounded the protests earlier in the decade. "You might not have agreed with everything they had to say, but it was exciting," said Dot Earo, recalling the sit-ins in Hullahen Hall, where she's worked for Dean Eddy for over 10 years.

"There was such energy then!" said Harward, recalling the debate teams he busied to shopping centers. After over 11 years on campus, he wistfully recounted the time when 5,000 people packed the field house to see Senator Sam Ervin:

"There must have been 2,000 people who couldn't get in... Security tried to commandeer a group of people breaking into the back entrance, and they found out it was the governor." When Ervin appeared, said Harward, "It was a triumphal entry. There's no better way to describe it. It was Napoleon returning; it was MacArthur back from the war; it was all those things."

While complaints of apathy have remained constant throughout the decade, active student involvement does seem to be dwindling, "if you can read involvement and concern in the numbers of students who come out for issues now," said Eddy.

In May, 1977 about 500 students managed to stand in the drizzle to hear speakers berate the administration for its decision not to allow

seniors to choose their own commencement speaker. Two weeks later about 150 people listened to speakers protest education cutbacks, focusing on the possible \$121 million budget cut proposed by Governor Pierre S. du Pont.

Recent movements have been sporadic; the Coalition Against Investment in South Africa (CAISA) and the Delaware Safe Energy Coalition (DSEC) have been the most recent sources of debate. Others have come, made a brief showing, and gone — the Committee Against Repression in South Africa (CARLA), the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), and the Student Apathy Party (SAP) are a few.

Although Sadot believes "the anti-nuke movement might equal the support the Viet Nam movement got," an anti-nuclear rally staged last month drew 200 when rain forced it into the student center.

"Something left that was important," said Soles. "Maybe it was our confidence in the government, or maybe something more intangible than that — maybe it was the feeling of hope. Very few people today think it's going to be better in the future."

Harward stressed the role of the faculty as a gauge for measuring the campus mood. "There's been a decline of new energy, new faces among faculty," he said.

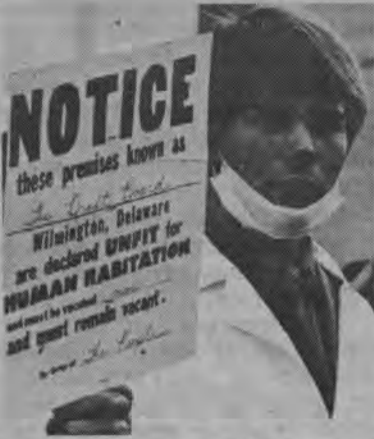
"Is there a spark to this damn place?" Harward asked. "Is there a light with more incandescence than it had eight or ten years ago? I couldn't attest to that."

But Eddy isn't ruling out the possibilities of sparks flying again. Recently he said, "Last week, when I spent two hours in the Minority Center with 60 black students (angered about alleged racial incidents on campus), I thought, my God, this is like being back in the 1960s."

"I have become a believer in the recycling of time."



Something Happened



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1970

JAN. 7 — Construction began on a new 8300-seat east stand at Delaware Stadium.
FEB. 4 — Women were given the option for open dorm hours on weekends.
FEB. 27 — Second team Little All-American quarterback Tom Di Muzio signed with the Canadian Football League.
MARCH 4 — Trabant released a major change in the school calendar allowing for a two week winterim.
MARCH 9 — Consumer crusader Ralph Nader spoke before a capacity crowd at Carpenter Sports Building. He expressed his disagreement with political leaders who attribute the ills of the country to hippies, yuppies and other recreants.

MAY 6 — A general strike was called by the Student Government, to protest U.S. invasion into Cambodia.
MAY 6 — Muhammed Ali spoke at Carpenter.
NOV. 12 — Jane Fonda spoke at Carpenter about political oppression and Cambodia.
DEC. 14 — Delaware defeated Morgan State, 38-23 in the Boardwalk Bowl. The Hens also won the Lambert Cup.

DECEMBER 14 — Blue Hens won fourth straight Boardwalk Bowl by defeating C.W. Post 72-22.
DECEMBER 14 — Blue Hens voted top small college team in the country by the AP and UPI news service. Tubby Raymond named Kodak Division II Coach of the Year.

1972

FEBRUARY 1 — Pencader dorms A, B, C, and D were completed and officially opened for 270 students. Completion of the whole complex was set for May, and total occupancy for the following semester expected.

FEBRUARY 1 — The computerized system for borrowing books from Morris Library was completed and a test period begun in an attempt to increase library efficiency.

FEBRUARY 29 — The Review received a rating of "All-American," the top rating given by the national critical service of the Associated Collegiate Press, for the first semester of the 1971-72 academic year.

FEBRUARY 29 — The Stone Balloon Tavern opened, featuring a first of its kind, "wine tasting bar," a regular bar, and stage for a live band.

MARCH 3 — Ken Kesey, author of "Sometimes a Great Notion" and "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," gave what was called a "political demonstration" to a standing-room-only crowd at Mitchell Hall. Kesey advocated change by "working through the system."

MARCH 7 — University Bookstore began hiring plain clothes Security employees in an effort to cut back in shoplifting.

MARCH 12 — The popular music group Bread appeared at the Fieldhouse to a capacity crowd.

APRIL 14 — Christiana Towers opened for student inspection of model apartments. Rent was announced as \$665 for Delaware residents and \$765 for non-residents for two-bedroom apartments, and \$795 and \$895 for singles.

APRIL 18 — In an attempt to lower room costs, the end of room cleaning maid service was announced. The extra maids were re-assigned to the new Pencader and Christiana complexes.

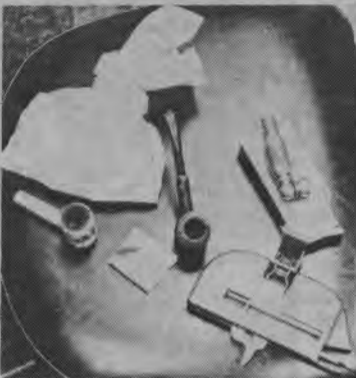
APRIL 28 — President E.A. Trabant's office in Hullahen Hall was attacked by people throwing five molotov cocktails through the windows at 1:40 a.m. No one was injured, and the fire was put out quickly by custodians and some students who witnessed the act.

MAY 7 — A crowd of about 125 marched down Academy St. and across campus in a peaceful "remembrance" of the four students who died at Kent State, and in mourning over the still existing Vietnam War.

SEPTEMBER 6 — After undergoing extreme budget disputes, the go-ahead was finally given to build a student coffee-house called Bacchus. The basement of the Student Center was picked as a good location, in an area that previously contained bowling alleys.

OCTOBER 17 — Singer Tiny Tim appeared at the Stone Balloon.

OCTOBER 1 — Comedian Pat Paulsen gave a "Look at the '70's", and received a standing ovation from the capacity crowd at Carpenter Sports Building.



1971

JANUARY 29 — British novelist Anthony Burgess, author of "Clockwork Orange" lectured in Student Center.

FEBRUARY 4 — Student Government Association demanded student representatives be allowed to attend Trustee meetings.

FEBRUARY 11 — Student Government Association reversed decision to add two blacks to student court, charging the expansion was unconstitutional.

FEBRUARY 11 — Geology professor, Dr. William Glass selected to study lunar soil samples from Apollo 14.

FEBRUARY 15 — About 200 people gathered outside Old College to protest U.S. involvement in Laos and Indochina.

MARCH 25 — Two armed men robbed the Student Center branch office of the Farmers Bank of \$35,000.

MARCH 29 — The Byrds performed at Fieldhouse.

APRIL 15 — William F. Buckley, Jr., lectured to a crowd of over 2,000 in Carpenter Sports Building.

APRIL 26 — Drinking in dorms legalized for students 21 years old by State Attorney General.

APRIL 29 — Dr. Benjamin Spock condemned the Viet Nam War in lecture at Carpenter Sports Building.

SEPTEMBER 7 — Two students were convicted by student court for misusing Student Government Association funds.

SEPTEMBER 10 — University designated a Sea Grant College in recognition of the excellence of the College of Marine Studies program.

OCTOBER 8 — Physical Education credit requirements no longer mandatory for entering freshmen.

OCTOBER 8 — Dr. Karl Boer, professor of physics, listed in the World's "Who's Who" for his solar energy research.

OCTOBER 15 — Fifteen Vietnam veterans staged mock battle on the mall to demonstrate U.S. military tactics that dehumanize soldiers.

NOVEMBER 12 — Faculty Senate voted to liberalize the Bachelor of Arts Degree and established BA in Liberal Studies Degree.

NOVEMBER 13 — University Marine scientists chosen by NASA to include their experiments on the Delaware Bay in Skylab program.

DECEMBER 10 — Tuition increase for next academic year approved by university Trustees calling for a \$75 increase for resident undergraduates and \$400 for non residents.

APRIL 6 — A university senior found dead in her Christiana W apartment. Her death, by hanging, was determined a suicide.

MAY 4 — "Go Naked Week" sponsored in part by the SAC, opened one night when six or seven students covorted naked across Harrington Beach as 400 spectators watched.

SEPTEMBER 11 — Amy E. duPont Hall

SEPTEMBER 7 — "Solar One" first house which converts sunlight directly into heat and electricity, built on South Chapel Street by university Institute of Energy Conversion.

SEPTEMBER 11 — Amy E. duPont Hall opened for classes as scheduled after two years of construction.

SEPTEMBER 11 — A thief stole ten-speed bicycle in broad daylight. 108 people watched. The staged event was an experiment by The Review where the thief was a reporter for The Review and the bike belonged to a photographer.

SEPTEMBER 14 — First Gay Community meeting was held on campus.

OCTOBER 19 — UFOs were reported by students in the Dickinson Rodney area. At least 50 people reported seeing the orange objects. They were hot air balloons launched from the roof of a fraternity house.

NOVEMBER 9 — An anonymous call to security stating a bomb was Rodney E roused residents from the sleep at 1 a.m. Newark police did not find a bomb.

NOVEMBER 13 — Lambda Chi Alpha and the Student Activities Committee sponsored a 28 hour dawn marathon.

NOVEMBER 20 — Governor Sherman Tribbit spoke at the dedication of the \$4 million Quaesita Drug Laboratory.

NOVEMBER 30 — The faculty union and a student fund-raising committee set up a fund to support a criminal appeal of the case of Dr. Arnold Gordenstein. He was denied a contract renewal in November 1972 for alleged failings of research and vice requirements.

NOVEMBER 30 — Members of the Theta Chi fraternity voted their endorsement of the lettuce and grape boycott to convince the university only buy lettuce and grapes from the United Farm Workers.

DECEMBER 4 — The University Starvation Relief Fund was established by The Review to help reduce the dilemma of the hungry people.

DECEMBER 4 — Newark's mall mall opened with six stores on the first floor.

DECEMBER 7 — The University Delaware Coordinating Council sponsored a campus-wide paper, glass and can recycling drive.



1974

MARCH 8 — Harrington beach populated with streakers, under the title of the "Midnight Riders."

MARCH 12 — Riots broke out in front of the Deer Park. It was rumored that a streak-in was going to occur at p.m. Patrons poured into the streets to observe. The police had to use tear gas and dogs to keep the crowd of 3,000 hand. The streak-in did not occur there, but on Harrington Beach.

SEPTEMBER 15 — Daryl Hall & John Oates played at Mitchell Hall.

OCTOBER 30 — Fifteen-hundred devoted "Trekkies" gave up the Mischief Night to listen to Gene Rodenberry, the creator and producer of the Star Trek series speak here.

NOVEMBER 3 — An unidentified woman was rescued from a stalled elevator between the sixth and seventh floors of Christiana East Security had to direct her down manually operating the elevator.

NOVEMBER 5 — Tuition increase was approved, with Delaware students paying \$795 and out-of-state paying \$1930 beginning the 1975-76 school year.

(Continued to Page 5)

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1973

JANUARY 30 — In an apparent suicide, a university sophomore fell to his death from a 17th floor Christiana Towers fire escape.

JANUARY 30 — "Foundations of Human Sexuality," a new sex education course, was offered for the first time at the university.

MARCH 6 — Six members of a local Nazi party protested the appearance of Bella Abzug at the University, sporting posters claiming, "Women's Lib is Jewish."

Something Happened

(Continued from Page 4)

NOVEMBER 15 — A university woman was kidnapped and released unharmed at the Rathskeller by a man who had claimed to have had a gun.

NOVEMBER 24 — A university junior fell to his death from the 17th floor of Christiana East early in the morning. He crashed through a picture window at a party.

NOVEMBER 19 — Congress passed a new federal law allowing students to review their confidential university file.



1976

JANUARY 15 — President E. A. Trabant refused to renew the contract of Richard Aumiller, director of university theater and faculty advisor to the gay community, due to his open advocacy of homosexuality.

APRIL 8 — The R-V Cape Henlopen, a research vessel for use by the College of Marine Sciences, was christened. It cost \$1.2 million.

APRIL 7 — A member of the newly formed Food Advisory Committee, designed to inform dining halls of their progress, said surveyed students "think the dining hall food is pretty good."

APRIL 7 — Board of Trustees passed the first mandatory health fee at \$19.

APRIL 14 — Gary Celeste, a sophomore attending a lacrosse game, was struck by a bullet fired from one-quarter mile away and killed.

APRIL 20 — Singer Janis Ian performed at Clayton Hall.

MAY 16 — Billy Joel came to the university and played to a capacity crowd in Mitchell Hall.

SEPTEMBER 14 — The university was rated fourth in the nation for reducing operating costs.

SEPTEMBER 21 — Students organized ambulance program to handle campus medical emergencies.

SEPTEMBER 21 — SOS hotline formed on campus to assist victims of sexual attacks.

SEPTEMBER 24 — Sound equipment valued at \$2,500 stolen from Amy E. duPont Music Building.

SEPTEMBER 24 — David Bromberg played at Mitchell Hall.

OCTOBER 5 — WXDR began FM broadcasting.

OCTOBER 5 — Kent Dining Hall offered vegetarian menu.

OCTOBER 8 — Ozark Mountain Daredevils and the Outlaws packed a crowd in Mitchell Hall.

OCTOBER 8 — Comedian Dick Gregory spoke in support of social change in the Rodney Room.

OCTOBER 15 — Chip Carter brought his father's campaign to campus.

OCTOBER 19 — The Glen Miller Orchestra performed at semi-formal dance.

1977

JANUARY 13 — John Belushi and Dan Akroyd of "Saturday Night Live" performed in Loudis Recital Hall.

JANUARY 20 — Jazz group The Paul Winter Consort performed in Loudis Recital Hall.

JANUARY 27 — White soul singer Robert Palmer appeared at the Stone Ballroom.

FEBRUARY 3 — Eugene McCarthy, former Minnesota senator and presidential hopeful in two elections, lectured in Clayton Hall.

FEBRUARY 11 — CARLA (Committee Against Repression in Latin America) was formed to protest conditions of political prisoners and campaign for civil rights in Latin America.

FEBRUARY 15 — Protestors picketed the proposed sight of a new Gino's on Main St. Most of the protestors were local merchants who would be ousted if the fast-food restaurant was built.

FEBRUARY 25 — The managers of the Deer Park and Stone Ballroom sent a letter protesting the operation of the university's Pub to President E.A. Trabant.

MARCH 11 — President E.A. Tra-

bant and his family stayed overnight in Harrington B.

MARCH 15 — The Commuter House was shut down due to safety and construction hazards reported in The Review a week earlier.

APRIL 15 — Student Hugh Sanders was shot to death in North Carolina while returning from spring break in Florida. His companions failed to pay a gas station for \$4 of gas and the proprietor of the station fired at the car.

APRIL 19 — Livingston Taylor performed at Bacchus.

MAY 6 — Political Science professor Frank Kalinowski spoke at a rally protesting the administration's rejection of student recommendation for a commencement speaker and strongly criticized President E.A. Trabant. The University of Delaware Coordinating Council (UDCC) later apologized to Trabant because of Kalinowski's speech.

MAY 20 — Associate English professor Thomas Molyneux apparently committed suicide.

SEPTEMBER 9 — The university budget contained a deficit for the first time ever. A tuition hike for the spring was probable.

SEPTEMBER 9 — Sigma Nu house was gutted by fire. Damages were estimated at \$400,000.

SEPTEMBER 9 — The \$1.4 million computing center was completed.

SEPTEMBER 13 — Sea Level played in Mitchell Hall.

OCTOBER 4 — The English department's literary magazine "Dancy" was created.

1978

JANUARY 30 — Jazz Trumpeter Maynard Ferguson and his band performed two shows in Clayton Hall.

FEBRUARY 2 — Identacard computer terminals were installed in six dining halls. The computer reads the code numbers and social security numbers to determine valid I.D. cards.

FEBRUARY 10 — University Security arrested seven women residents of Christiana Towers West on charges of disorderly conduct after repeated warnings to break up parties went unheeded.

FEBRUARY 10 — Statistics show that more students are "flunking out" of the College of Arts and Science than ever before.

FEBRUARY 17 — Famed mentalist Kreskin hypnotizes 35 students as part of a performance at Mitchell Hall.

FEBRUARY 21 — Nearly 50 percent of on-campus residents were afflicted with flu-like symptoms. University officials denied it was the same flu that had spread across the country.

FEBRUARY 24 — Water impurities on East Campus turned blonde hair green.

MARCH 3 — Dorm policy changes and Central Campus went coed.

MARCH 10 — Faculty advisors of WXDR resigned, leaving the future status of the campus radio station uncertain.

APRIL 21 — University Board of Trustees voted unanimously to limit undergraduate enrollment to between 12,000 and 13,000 students.

SEPTEMBER 8 — The university cut in-state tuition for the first time ever, due to a budget increase.

SEPTEMBER 12 — Housing shortage was caused by 280 more upperclassmen who applied for on-campus housing. Fewer students cancelled rooms this summer than expected.

OCTOBER 6 — Four Christiana residents were evicted following a party where damages to sixteenth floor West were at least \$1,400.

OCTOBER 10 — The first Fieldhouse concert in seven years was a success with Dave Mason and Livingston Taylor performing.

OCTOBER 17 — Daniel Nathans, a 1950 university graduate, received the 1978 Nobel Prize in Medicine.

NOVEMBER 21 — Lambda Chi Alpha members, according to tradition, dressed as cowboys with toy guns and held up Main Street shoppers for donations to the Newark Senior Center.

DECEMBER 8 — Two university students were assaulted by a person carrying what appeared to be a bat near West Campus.

DECEMBER 5 — Students protested university investment in South Africa. Their attempt to sway the Board of Trustees was unsuccessful.



1979

APRIL 24 — A university worker was arrested and charged with murder and robbery in the death of another worker.

APRIL 24 — Three students arrested for selling 2,000 Quaaludes to an undercover FBI agent. The pills were later found not to be Quaaludes.

MAY 8 — Bob Lucas, of the Open Campus Party, won the presidency of the Delaware Undergraduate Student Congress (DUSC) with 1,236 votes. Only 20 percent of the undergraduates voted in the election.

MAY 8 — Busloads of university students joined thousands of protestors in Washington D.C., to protest nuclear arms and power.

MAY 8 — Jean Michael Cousteau, son of famed aquatic adventurer Jacques, spoke on conservation here.

MAY 8 — The track team won its second consecutive East Coast Conference championship.

MAY 8 — Jeff Komlo, Blue Hen quarterback, was drafted by the Detroit Lions.

MAY 11 — Faculty Senate approved an Honors Bachelor Degree, which would allow students an accelerated program with more intense study.

MAY 11 — The driver of a bus

chartered by students which overturned on I-95 and injured 28 students, was charged with reckless driving.

SEPTEMBER 7 — A record housing overflow resulted in 526 students being placed in extended housing. Rebates were offered to students for their rooms.

SEPTEMBER 27 — Kappa Alpha's traditional block party was cancelled due to the university's ruling against open campus alcohol functions.

SEPTEMBER 7 — University now owns and operates the shuttle buses. More routes and better service expected for students.

SEPTEMBER 11 — Dr. Allen Barnett, Director of Solar Research, resigned after a conflict with the administration.

SEPTEMBER 18 — Dr. John Worthen, vice-president of Student Affairs and Administration will leave after accepting the position as president of Indiana University in Pennsylvania.

OCTOBER 9 — Rodney dormitories had combination locks replaced by number-coded cards security system.

OCTOBER 12 — Snowfall breaks all previous records for the earliest flurries.

OCTOBER 16 — A Gay Rights march was held in Washington. 50 Delaware students joined in the rally.

OCTOBER 23 — For the first time, seniors were granted priority for Winter Session. In the past it was first-come-first-served.

OCTOBER 23 — Lady Hen field hockey team defeated West Chester, 4-1, for the first time in five years. It was the largest crowd in the United States to ever watch a field hockey match.

OCTOBER 26 — Pencader Student Government for the first time set up an alcohol policy for the Pencader Complex.

OCTOBER 30 — Brad Burke, a university student scaled Christiana Towers East.

NOVEMBER 2 — Dr. Dennis Wenger was part of a task force that investigated the Three Mile Island reactor site. The commission sent its report to President Carter.

NOVEMBER 13 — The crisis in Iran sparked anti-Iranian sentiment on campus. Signs calling for the deportation of Iranians appeared on campus.

NOVEMBER 20 — Gary Trudeau, the creator of "Doonesbury," was the seniors choice for commencement speaker.

NOVEMBER 20 — The Blue Hens won the Lambert Cup after their defeat over Colgate, 24-16.

NOVEMBER 27 — The visas of Iranian students on campus were reviewed by the Immigration Service. All 32 students were permitted to continue studying at Delaware.

NOV. 30 — 40 students were stranded in New York City when the bus, chartered by RSA, forgot to pick them up after Thanksgiving.

NOV. 30 — Dancy, a student-run literary magazine, became financially independent of the university and will apply for federal grants as a non-profit organization.

NOVEMBER 30 — Blue Hen quarterback, Scott Brunner, was named to the Kodak All-American team.

DECEMBER 8 — The Blue Hens defeated Youngstown State 38-21 in Albuquerque, N.M., to win their first NCAA Division II Championship. Spread receiver Jay Hooks set a university record with 1,036 yards receiving.

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The Question

What Event or Change Over the Past Decade Had the Greatest Impact on Campus?

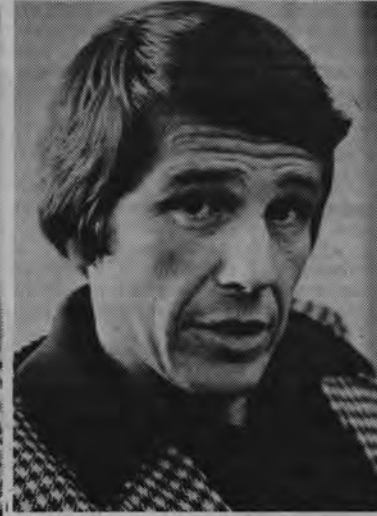
Text by Diane Bacha and Donna Brown

Photos by Jay Greene



Dean Raymond Eddy, Dean of Students since 1969.

"There are a couple of things that have come together over the past ten years... the result has been students not being as accepting of authority on its face. And I guess that's OK. The national political events coupled with the change of the voting age and the economy. If you put those three together what you end up with is a student population that has changed. They're more concerned with themselves. More students are thinking more seriously about coming into higher education."

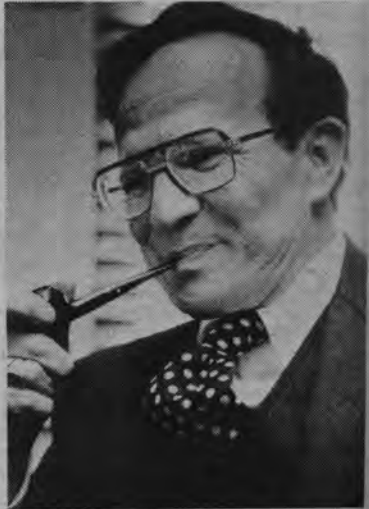


Dr. Donald Harward, Director of the University Honors Program, who arrived at the university in 1968 as head of philosophy department:

"The unionization of faculty. What that's done is shift the focus of the intellectual community. The energies of this group, especially the faculty, have been focused away from the 'collegiality' and unity of the campus and centered more toward the 'shop' sense of the profession. This has resulted in aggravating self-centeredness. And its resulted in polarizing the faculty and administration, and bouncing the students back and forth between them.

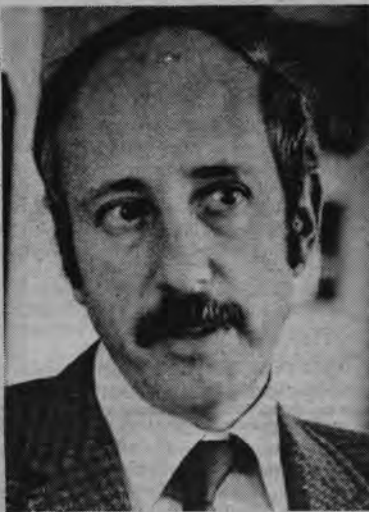
"I don't meant to say it's unfortunate to have unionization, but this is the impact it's had... it's a subtle impact, an impact that has permeated the structure of the university. If there ever was a 'community' I think it's eroded that... and it's aggravated the self-centeredness, which has passed right down to students."

sentiments, largely a student view, in conflict with a nationalistic sentiment. When the war ended, it wiped out the platform of conflict and brought people back together."



Dr. James Soles, professor of political science since 1968:

"The crisis of confidence caused by the Vietnam War and Watergate has had students questioning traditional goals and values. They're not as certain now of what they want. Idealism has decreased and students have become less politically active. Today's students have less interest in any previous commitment to causes and have replaced it with disillusionment."



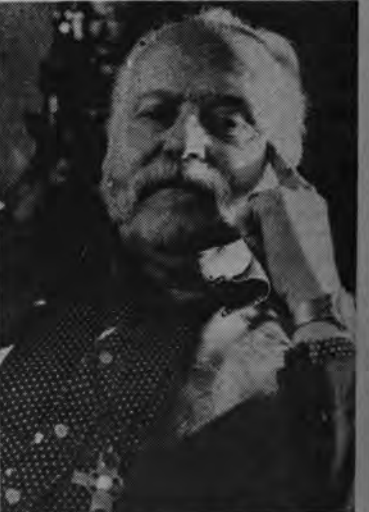
Stuart Sharkey, Director of Housing and Residence Life, who arrived at the university since 1963:

"The Vietnam War had profound effects on the type of student at the university. During the war, students were aware, concerned, outspoken, politically active, and rally-oriented. Today they're more conservative, career-conscious, and concerned about finances. But as a result, today's student government is more responsible and sophisticated than the student government of 10 years ago."



Coach Harold "Tubby" Raymond, in his 15th year at the university:

"The end of the Vietnam War brought reality back. There had been a lot of anti-war and anti-establishment



Reverend Robert Andrews, who recently celebrated 25 years with the United Campus Ministry.

"The fact that volunteers are not so available in this country anymore to change our political and social institutions. The disillusionment, the economy and the situation of the middle class people is such that women with young children have been leaving the household to get a second job. Educated, alive American women have

(Continued to Page 7)

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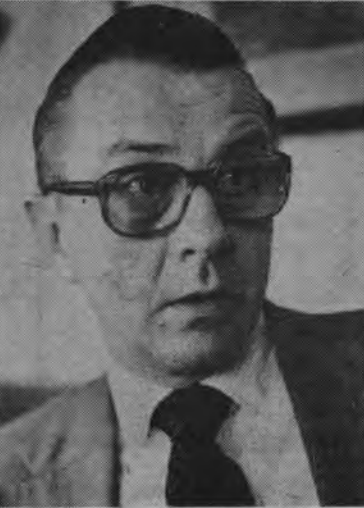
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(Continued from Page 6)

been at the background of political candidates, churches, neighborhoods... I worry very much about the future of those things you don't call basic economic hardware, things that make a community worthwhile to live in.

"Also, a decline in quality of public education in elementary and high schools. I would link this with the decline in the recognition and respect offered community volunteers. I see an ill-educated lower class being created by all of this, and a much separated elite. It has within it the seeds of the demise of our democracy."



Elbert Chance, who enrolled at the university in 1949 and is now director of Alumni Relations:

"The most significant changes resulted from the Vietnam War. I think it brought about many changes in student life. There was great pressure against anything that was seen as the establishment, as tradition. They attacked anything that was traditional, or any manifestation of the government. In the course of this kind of action I think student life got terribly permissive. Too much change was made too suddenly in an effort to appease student protestors. For example, I think there is far too much student drinking on campus."

Finals week shuttle bus schedule available from Security.



Dot Earo, who came to the university in August 1969, and has been the dean of student's secretary since.

"Changing the housing restrictions. When I first came here, they were just discussing visitation, there were no drinking in dorm rooms. Regulations are now more equal between men and women — women's dorms were stricter — and now, practically everything goes, and it's reflected in the whole college atmosphere... Without the changes, you couldn't have had Pencader, you couldn't have had Christiana. And all the changes in housing and residence life in turn led to other changes — one of the largest was in attitudes."



University President E.A. Trabant, who took his post in 1968:

"The way the faculty has been able to develop and show the great potential it had 10 years ago. The increasing

percentage of graduates here. The acceptance and the confidence of the people of Delaware in the university.

"If you look at the number of awards, research, and the national recognition among faculty and students, it shows a tremendous scholarly advancement."



Coach Bob Hannah, who came to the university in 1965:

"After Trabant became president, there was a significant growth at the university. It's grown to the point where it's a prestige regional university. The increase in size — size in student population growth, in faculty, and in facilities — has been the biggest contributing factor to the advancement of the university."

Dr. Kenneth Haas, professor criminal justice, who attended the university as graduate and undergraduate:

"Watergate, because more than another event, it caused people to lose trust in government and authority. Students are cynical and skeptical and less apt to believe they can use government for social change and good. This attitude has spawned the 'me generation,' including having less concern for others, any less compassion and empathy for the poor and underprivileged. Students don't want to volunteer for anything unless they get credit for it, which leads to a degree, a ticket to a career, and then making money."

"Another outgrowth of this alienation is a surge in academic dishonesty by students. They figure if top government officials can cheat, why can't I?"

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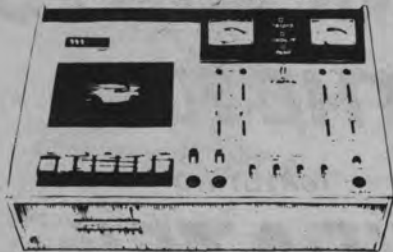
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PRESIDENT E. A. TRABANT (1968)

By KEN MAMMARELLA

A former researcher on the Manhattan project and then provost at the Georgia Institute of Technology in 1968 registered under an assumed name at the Hotel duPont in Wilmington. Like trips made by several others at the same time, his visit to the university was kept secret. But when he returned to campus, Edward Arthur Trabant was the 22nd president of the university.

After 11 years here, Trabant says what thrills him most is "the maturity of the university and the recognition it has received."

That's close to the first thing he noticed in 1968: "The high quality of the faculty, administration and students," he recalled in an interview last week.

Trabant thought he hadn't changed much over the decade, except to mature in the position.

Trabant said his philosophy is to lead and stimulate his staff into new ventures. But the rapid expansion Trabant led over the decade will not continue into the 1980s. "It's time to

TRABANT

'Time to Consolidate Gains'

consolidate gains," he said, "and not discover mountaintops."

When asked what was his greatest success in the past ten years, Trabant said it was "becoming father to Amanda," his nine-year-old daughter "you can't talk about successes at the university," he said. However, the most significant changes he's seen are increases in faculty expertise and the research budget and greater success for Delaware graduates in their careers.

Among his creations, Trabant is most pleased with the colleges of Urban Affairs and Marine Studies, the program in life-long learning and the Institute of Energy Conversion (IEC). "Most people laughed at solar energy in 1973," Trabant said of the time when he created the solar energy

research group. Today the IEC has developed a nationwide reputation.

In himself, Trabant has seen less fear, "an unnecessary thing that man creates and carries around.

"I've matured in judgment and decision making. With more consulting, I'm less impatient and act less quickly."

In making decisions, Trabant said he always considered their effect on the university and its constituent groups. He still feels he was correct in two of his most controversial decisions — the 15 plus rule and the non-renewal of theater professor Richard Aumiller's contract for his alleged advocacy of a homosexual lifestyle.

The 15 plus rule reduced university expenses, generated more revenue



PRESIDENT E. A. TRABANT (1979)

and opened more classes, he said. The Aumiller case, even though "the use of a university position to advance a cause was not fully examined," made students think about "the long-term decision process" Aumiller exemplified.

Of planning for the next decade, Trabant said, "I don't live in the past. The office must always be oriented to the future." He predicted the most significant fields will be energy, all facets of food production, nutrition, allied health sciences, family studies and other fields of "social and economic values."

The university will be expanding little in the 1980s as its staff carefully assesses current programs, said Trabant.

Earlier this year, when Columbia University President William McGill announced his retirement, he said, "Ten years in my profession makes me an old man." When offered this quote, Trabant preferred to let it stand.

Trabant, 59, has been president for 11 years.

Quotes from the President

Here's a selection of comments by university President E. A. Trabant at his most interesting:

March 12, 1974

• On the "Battle of Newark," a freak uprising that started with Deer Park patrons looking for streakers. The Review called it "the worst mass violence in Newark's recent history," while Trabant said, "The students' action was inconsistent with the goals and mission of the university."

Sept. 24, 1974

• On a handicapped awareness day when he spent the day in a wheelchair: "My wife, who accompanied me, and I finally managed to overcome it (the curb). However, I took advantage of my age and the President's office, so Security helped

me (the rest of the day)."

Feb. 28, 1975

• On drinking: "Alcohol is a part of life, not the end of life. I just feel that there is too much emphasis put on drinking on this campus.

"There is a time for fun, a time for companionship and a time for doing nothing, but now is the time for maximizing your intellectual intake."

Jan. 15, 1976

• On Aumiller: "The university is not challenging the right of Mr. Aumiller to be a homosexual, but his advocacy of homosexuality is inappropriate for the university undergraduate campus. I resent having to read about the bedroom ac-

(Continued to Page 19)

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AGRIC. ENGINEERING	Prof. E.N. Scarborough	Newton Poultry Bldg.	738-2468
ANIMAL SCIENCE	Prof. P.H. Sammelwitz	028 Ag. Hall	738-2525
ANTHROPOLOGY	Prof. K. Ackermann	308 Kirkbride Off. Bldg.	738-2821
ART	Prof. D.K. Teis	104 Recitation Hall	738-2244
ART HISTORY	Prof. J.S. Crawford	05 Old College	738-2865
ATHLETICS (VARSITY)	Prof. T.C. Kempiski	Del. Fieldhouse	738-2253
BIOLOGY	Ms. Helen Dennison	117 Wolf Hall	738-2281
BUSINESS ADMIN.	Ms. Marie Retz	306 Purnell Hall	738-2554
CHEMISTRY	Ms. Nancy Weikel	104 Brown Lab	738-2465
COMMUNICATIONS	Ms. J. Harrington	301 Kirkbride Off. Bldg.	738-8041
COMPUT. & INFO. SCI.	Prof. J. Hutchmacher	456 Smith Hall	738-2712
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CURRIC. AND INSTRUCT.	Prof. J.A. Brown	304 Hall Building	738-2332
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GEOGRAPHY	Prof. E.V. Bunske	201 Robinson Hall	738-2294
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INDIVIDUAL/FAM. STUD.	Prof. W. Maw	219B Hall Bldg.	738-2879
TEXTILE & DESIGN		318 Alison Hall	738-8437
LANGUAGES:			
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GERMAN	Prof. A. Wedel	4 Smith Hall	738-2587
ITALIAN	Prof. E. Slavov	440 Smith Hall	738-2589
LATIN-GREEK	Prof. N. Gross	439 Smith Hall	738-2749
RUSSIAN	Prof. I. Dominguez	420 Smith Hall	738-2580
SWAHILI	Prof. M. Kirch	444 Smith Hall	738-2595
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Rock And Roll Survives The 1970s: A Success

By JOHN CHAMBLESS

The 1960s, era of the Woodstock generation, gigantic music festivals, "Love-Ins" and "Be-Ins," anger against the establishment and mass-support of an idealistic new order of youth, ended bloodily in December 1969 in Altamont, Calif.

The end came at the colossally mismanaged "Let it Bleed" Rolling Stones concert. Overcrowded, poorly designed, and run by Hell's Angels hired as security guards for \$500 worth of beer, it was to permanently blacken the name of the massive outdoor concert.

During the Stone's "Sympathy for the Devil," 18-year-old Meredith Hunter was "restrained" by four or



five Angels members who kicked and stabbed Hunter to death just a few feet from the stage.

In September, 1970, Jimi Hendrix, 27, who had become almost legendary in his four years of fame, died of inhalation of vomit during barbiturate intoxication.

In October, Janis Joplin, also 27, was found dead in her Hollywood hotel room of a heroin overdose.

And early in 1970, the fragmented and bitter Beatles went their own separate ways.

Students on university campuses across the nation sensed that the end of the 1960s idealism had arrived. The nation's mood, which had been reflected in the revolution in popular music, slowly and subtly entered a phase of introspection and relative calm.

While the nation would go on to protest the interminable war in Vietnam and to reaffirm its new, freer values created by the last decade, the national spirit of cohesive revolt would never again match its 1960s level.

In an effort to fill the musical and monetary gap left by the departure of the Beatles, record company executives tried to promote new

performers. Grand Funk Railroad was one, given a boost by a \$100,000 billboard display on Times Square. Other new performers were Elton John, Chicago, and the energetic Jackson Five, as well as Sly and the Family Stone and other soul performers.

However, the violent beginning of the decade turned most listeners toward the softer sounds of James Taylor, John Sebastian, Glen Campbell, and the on-again, off-again Crosby, Stills, Nash, and Young. Folk festivals held in Philadelphia and Ann Arbor, Maine, ran smoothly, while on a much smaller scale than the huge rock gatherings a few years earlier.

Also in reaction to the drug and

sellers, also played the Fieldhouse.

— 1971 —

Despite the disastrous opening of the decade, rock carried on, largely on the strengths of albums released by John Lennon and Paul McCartney, and two ambitious projects from George Harrison. The first, Harrison's three-album set, "All Things Must Pass," was one of the year's top sellers.

The second was Harrison's benefit concert for Bangladesh. Held in Madison Square Garden for some 20,000 people, the concert featured performers such as Harrison, Ringo Starr, Eric Clapton, Leon Russell, and Bob Dylan.

The event succeeded, perhaps, in briefly recapturing some of the unity of the Woodstock era that had been lost following Altamont.

The Who, who hadn't recorded for two years since the phenomenal success of their "Tommy" opus, released "Who's Next," which contained three tracks that went on to become classics, "Baba O'Reilly," "The Song Is Over," and "Won't Get Fooled Again."

The Grateful Dead continued to accrue their massive cult following, largely due to their concert appearances, and Grand Funk Railroad was fast becoming one of the nation's top bands.

The Railroad combined massive record distribution and extensive touring to market their basic hard beat and loud volume formula, and succeeded in filling Shea Stadium in July, the first band to do so since the Beatles in 1965.

John Denver, James Taylor, and Cat Stevens were some who found success along the folk trail.

Taylor's friend and recording co-star Carole King released "Tapestry," which shot to the top of the charts and remained there for most of the year.

Three Dog Night also had a hit with "Joy to The World," and a very successful tour.

At the university, the Chicago Seven, their named changed again, but not as short as it would eventually be, played a successful show at the Fieldhouse.

In March, The Byrds, who underwent a revival of sorts in 1971, also played the Fieldhouse, while "Hair" had a sold-out engagement at the Wilmington Playhouse.

Sha-Na-Na, clones of the 50s rock groups, played the Homecoming Dance at the Fieldhouse to an enthusiastic audience, some of whom perhaps remembered the first time the group's songs were around.

— 1972 —

Where 1971 had witnessed a folk music resurgence, 1972 experienced a rebirth of old fashioned rock and roll. Elvis Presley, Chuck Berry, and Rick Nelson all had songs that reached the top five. Presley for "Burning Love," Berry for "My Ding-a-ling," a double entendre novelty hit, and Nelson for "Garden Party," a plaintive, countryish lament.

The Grateful Dead led the "back to boogie" trend with their affable concerts and danceable songs, while nearly every other band in the country, regardless of musical style, encored in concert with a 1950s rock and roll number of some kind.

Performers from James Taylor and

Elton John, through country-rock groups like Poco and the James Gang, to heavy-metal masters Led Zeppelin, adapted their concerts and albums to the trend.

The return to rock's roots created a surge in popularity for soul music. Isaac Hayes's soundtrack to the film "Shaft" won a Grammy and an Oscar. Curtis Mayfield's "Super Fly" score was a number one album as well.

Another trend in rock was one toward the novelty and outrageous theatrics of Alice Cooper and David Bowie, both of whom were loved by some and despised by others for their offbeat personalities and dubious sexual persuasions.

Their stage shows often combined huge moving set pieces, flashy costumes, props, and effects that augmented Cooper's and Bowie's various personae.

Bowie, particularly, garnered notoriety for his varying "characters" which he projected on stage as well as off, often seeming to live as the bizarre people he created through his lyrics.

Bread brought their soft-rock style to the Fieldhouse in March, doing battle with the eternally bad acoustics, but nevertheless winning over the audience. They played the almost obligatory Chuck Berry medley and their hits "If," "I Wanna Make it With You," and "Everything I Own."

A "People's Free Concert I" was presented in March, and over 1,000 students showed up for the two-day outdoor event. The concert, sponsored by Sypherd Hall 2nd floor residents, featured local folk and country bands, as well as "Canyon" and Drew Singer. The entire event cost \$500.

In December, Poco brought their archaic Eagles-like country rock to the Fieldhouse, along with a newcomer, Jim Croce. Croce opened for the band for \$500, and Poco played for \$9,500. All in all, the concert lost \$6,000 due to low attendance. It was the last Fieldhouse concert for six years.

— 1973 —

1973 was a year marked by a lull in recording from many groups. Retrospective albums of the 1950s were the best sellers, while "glitter rock," headed by Alice Cooper and David Bowie, came into its own and pervaded concert halls.



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