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Vol. 110 No. 52

Student Center, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19716

Tuesday, April 30, 1985

Senate debates grade system

by Chris Broderick

Staff Reporter

The pluses and minuses of proposed grading changes will be debated at the next Faculty Senate meeting.

The senate's May 6 agenda will be highlighted by a resolution from the Committee on Undergraduate Studies calling for a plus/minus grade point system to be instituted for both undergraduate and graduate courses, said Dr. Robert Brown, associate professor of philosophy.

The proposal will be discussed and possibly voted on at this meeting.

Another possible grading system has been proposed by the Subcommittee on Undergraduate Academic Programs for the President's Commission on Undergraduate Studies. This proposal, said Brown, recommends the adoption of a plus grade point system.

Brown, the chairman of the Committee on Undergraduate Studies, explained that under the proposed plus/minus system an 'A' would still be a 4.0, but a 3.7 would be considered an 'A-'.
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Under the plus/minus resolution, the grades would break down as follows: A= 4.0, A- = 3.7, B+ = 3.3, B = 3.0, B- = 2.7, C+ = 2.3, C = 2.0, C- = 1.7, D+ = 1.3, D = 1.0, D- = 0.7, and an F = 0.0.

"I believe this system is more fair to the students," Brown said. "It's not fair that a B+ student and a B- student receive the same quality-point treatment (which is true in the present grade point system)."

Dr. Ulrich Toensmeyer, chairman of the Coordinating Committee on Education, said the plus/minus system would help distinguish the students who fall between an 80 or an 89.

The plus/minus resolution before the Senate is written in two parts, separating undergraduate and graduate course grading, said Dr. Richard Murray, coordinator of Graduate Studies.

Murray explained that the plus/minus system idea evolved at the graduate level due to the "compressed latitude" of grades.

"A graduate student needs a 3.0 to graduate," Murray said.



Staff photo by Sharon McCurdy

Down on the Farm--Miranda Kelly, 3, of New Jersey, just likes to pet the Dorset Sheep as part of Saturday's Ag Day at Townsend Hall. Plant sales, carriage rides and pony rides were part of this year's event which Miranda attends annually while visiting relatives.

Delts and Phi Sigs claim victory at Greek Games

by Colleen Magee and Brian Toole

Staff Reporters

It wasn't Mount Olympus, but dusty Harrington Beach played host to victory Sunday for Delta Tau Delta and Phi Sigma Sigma, as they led the other fraternities and sororities in the 16th annual Greek Games.

"Tomorrow is a school holiday," declared Rich Seibert (BE 86), captain of the Delts, when they found out they won the overall competition. "This is the first time we ever won," said Seibert. "Last year we came in second to last—we are going to be a dynasty."

Phi Sigma Sigma cruised over the other four sororities with 74 out of a possible 80 points. Out of eight events, Phi Sig placed first in six and

came in second in the other two. This was Phi Sig's second year competing in the games and their second consecutive title.

"We were determined and really wanted to do our best," said Carolyn Newswanger (BE 86), "but most of all we wanted to have fun."

See related photos p. 12

Gregg "Brooklyn" Benedikt (AS 86) said, responding to the crowd of 1,500 students on the beach, "There's a little Greek in all of us. That's why I wish more students turned out."

Second place honors were taken by Lambda Chi Alpha with 31 points. Phi Kappa Tau

continued to page 14

University freshman dies in Carpenter pool

A university freshman died while swimming in the Carpenter Sports Center's pool Sunday night.

Brian Turley (AS 88) was swimming laps when he suddenly stopped and sank to the bottom of the pool, said Jeff Heckert, the building supervisor on duty at the time of the incident.

A lifeguard pulled him from the water and began CPR. Ambulance crews from the

university and Aetna Hose Hook and Ladder Co. arrived minutes later followed by New Castle County paramedics who worked for over half an hour to revive Turley.

He was then taken to Newark Emergency Room where he was pronounced dead.

Turley was a Biology major from Bethlehem, Pa. He lived in Cannon Hall.

Five parties vie for DUSC positions



Mark Coward



Richard Abbott



Robert Teeven



Tom Boettcher

by Susan Kline
Staff Reporter

Last year the Delaware Undergraduate Student Congress election was uncontested; this year, five parties are vying for the DUSC offices.

Dean of Students Timothy Brooks called the heavily-contested election a "wide-open field," and said he was "very happy to see diversity among and within the groups running."

DUSC President Mary Pat Foster said the change from last year is the result of the past three years. "There has been a positive momentum started in DUSC," said Foster, "and now people want to jump on the bandwagon."

She also speculated that national elections may have spurred students' political awareness and interest.

Last year, Foster rode into office on former President Chris Christie's victory for the DUSC teacher evaluations.

See editorial p. 6

This year's candidates will be reacting to either the acceptance or defeat of the \$10 Student Activities Fee which Foster defended and is pending approval of the Board of Trustees.

Another issue is the experience of some parties versus others.

The incumbent Campus Action Par-

ty, lead by Bob Teeven (AS 86), current DUSC treasurer, supports a "Talk Back to DUSC" campaign, and asserts the eight years of experience among the five-member ticket as an advantage over their competition.

The "Talk Back" idea makes DUSC more accessible to students, according to Teeven, through a suggestion box and advertisement of the DUSC president's office hours for students.

The present lobby committee could be more effective in the drive for students' financial aid awareness, according to Teeven.

The Campus Action Party proposes lobbying trips to Dover and

Washington, and a student task force to make recommendations for budget cuts. They also support better publicity for the lobby committee, and the extension of "Project Outreach," a DUSC service to dorms and student groups to familiarize them with DUSC matters.

Other party members include: Dave Ballard (AS 86), vice president; Trish Olson (AS 88), secretary; Todd Christie (AS 86), faculty senator; and Melvyn Frazier (BE 86), treasurer, who is also a member of the Spring Fling Weekend oversight committee.

Teeven said he supports a Spring Fling because the campus-wide event

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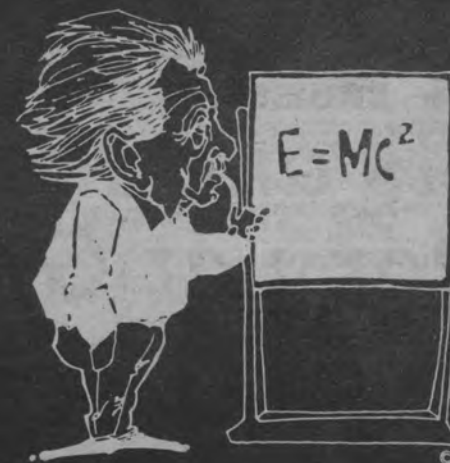


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Rededication honors past UD president

Student Center named

by Karen Mancinelli

Staff Reporter

The Student Center was christened the "John A. Perkins Student Center" in a ceremony Saturday renaming it in honor of the late former university president.

Perkins, who died in 1982, presided between 1950 and 1967, a period of notable expansion at the university.

During his administration, undergraduate enrollment tripled to 6,000 and graduate enrollment nearly doubled to 1,800. An ambitious construction program saw a dramatic increase in university facilities. This included the addition of 11 dormitories, six classroom buildings and labs as well as the Fieldhouse, the Laurel Health Center, Morris Library, and the Student Center.

Margaret Perkins accepted the honor for her husband before an audience of approximately 150 made up mostly of faculty and staff.

"The type of thing [the Student Center] represents is what he was most interested in providing," she said, a place where students are exposed to social and cultural events.

Dr. John W. Shirley, provost and professor emeritus, remarked that Perkins did not want to be remembered simply as a builder. He said Perkins once said, "I hope I'm not remembered as a bricks and mortar man. I'd like to be remembered as an educator."

Shirley quoted a speech of Perkins' in which he said, "The primary purpose of education is the training of the intellectually capable young people for key



Staff photo by Karen Mancinelli

University President E.A. Trabant, Mrs. John A. Perkins and J. Bruce Bredin inspect the plaque during the rededication ceremony for the Student Center Sunday.

rolls in a highly technical self-governing republic."

The dedication was "very appropriate," university President E.A. Trabant said, because "John Perkins was the driving force in constructing and expanding the university. He provided the leadership to turn a good college into a fine university."

The naming of the Student Center will give it an identity, said Domenick Sicilia, associate director of student life, and "give some credit back to a person who gave a lot to the University of Delaware."

Delaware Undergraduate Student Congress President Mary Pat Foster said that the Student Center "deserves the respect and prestige of having the name of such an accomplished man affixed to it."

Dr. James Khkavas, retired dean who originally joined the university faculty in 1929, also attended the ceremony. He said that Perkins "added a great deal to the growth of the university," and he is "delighted" to see Perkins' name perpetuated in the renaming of the Student Center.

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Greeks pitch in to help Newark clean up its act

by Dino Ciliberti
Staff Reporter

They weren't wearing white gloves, but about 100 students from almost 20 fraternities and sororities helped Newark clean up its act this weekend.

Their project, to comb the city making a clean sweep of trash, was designed by the "Clean and Green Committee" and the Inter-Fraternity Council.

"We wanted everybody to recognize the fact that litter should be eliminated," said Arthur Fridl, city director of public works.

Greek members said projects like this reflect their philosophy of community service. "We just like to have good relations with the city and do good things for them," said Phi Kappa Alpha brother Kevin Kramer (BE 87), who is also the Council of Fraternity Presidents program director.

City Manager Peter Marshall said the project was organized to change people's attitudes toward cleaning up. "I think this is a good effort by the Fraternity Council to let people know that they

shouldn't throw garbage where others live," he said.

Mike Daney (BE 86), Inter-Fraternity Council treasurer, arranged this plan with the city. The groups met in Daugherty Hall at 9 a.m. and were assigned different sections of the city to clean.

'For a change, instead of getting trashed, we're picking it up.'

"The fraternities and sororities are community and socially oriented," said Danny Pite (AS 88), an Alpha Phi member, "and it is great that everybody is harmonizing together."

Mary Geanopoulos (BE 85), another Alpha Phi member, said, "The cleanup will encourage people to pick up litter on their own and to keep the city beautiful."

"I think it's good that students are getting involved," Fridl said, "because the

young kids inherit this place over the long haul and it will be to everybody's advantage to keep the city clean."

Marshall said the city will have to empty trash cans on Saturday and Sunday this weekend because of the cleanup. "This (amount of garbage) is unbelievable," he said, "and I can't see how people can throw garbage away if the cans are full."

Ten fraternities participated in the cleanup: Alpha Phi Alpha, Alpha Epsilon Pi, Delta Tau Delta, Theta Chi, Lambda Chi Alpha, Phi Kappa Alpha, Phi Kappa Tau, Kappa Alpha, Tau Kappa Epsilon and Zeta Beta Tau.

The sororities were Alpha Phi, Alpha Chi Omega and Alpha Sigma Alpha.

Fridl said other Greek organizations and honor societies participated, but a complete list was not available at time of printing.

Alpha Phi member, Marianne Nemetz (AS 86), summed up the event by saying, "For a change, instead of getting trashed, we're picking it up."

...grading system

from page 1

"The student usually receives an 'A' or a 'B', but under the plus/minus system the instructor will have the latitude to make finer distinctions."

One possible disadvantage to the system for students is that under the plus/minus system, an undergraduate with a 'C' average or a graduate student with a 'B' average would not be eligible to graduate.

"A 2.0 would still be the standard," said Brown, "But a 'C' is substandard and a string of these would put (a student) on probation."

Dr. James Soles, political science professor, explained the proposed plus/minus system by the Subcommittee on Academic Programs would redefine the whole grading system.

"Under the present system a grade of 'C' is viewed as fair," Soles said, "but under this proposal a 'C' would be seen as a satisfactory performance."

Under the subcommittee's recommendation an 'A' would be a 4.0 and be defined as an "excellent, superior performance." A 'B+' (85-89 percent) would be a 3.5 and be

qualified as a "very good performance." A 'B' (80-84 percent) would be a 3.0 and an example of a "good substantial performance."

A 'C+' (75-79 percent) would equal a 2.5 and be noted as a "promising, above-average performance." A 'C' (70-74 percent) would be graded as a 2.0 and display a "satisfactory performance." A 'D+' (65-69 percent) would be a 1.5 and recognized as a "weak, below-average performance." A 'D' (60-64 percent) would equal a 1.0 and be defined as passing, but a "very weak performance." An 'F' (59 percent or below) would be a failing performance and graded as an 0.0.

If either proposal is adopted, the selected grading system will not be instituted until the transfer of the student record system to the new IBM mainframe computer is completed, Brown explained. He said the transfer could take up two years.

The plus/minus system, as defined in the proposal, would be optional for each professor, Brown said. If the system were implemented "it would affect everyone," he said, including all present students.



FREE BALLOON RIDES

The Resident Student Association will be giving free Hot Air Balloon Rides at Spring Fling on Saturday, May 4th.

Due to limited space, if you want a ride, please submit your name to the RSA office Tues.-Thursday 11-4, or in Purnell and Pencader Commons on Tuesday and Thursday from 11-3.

Arts & Science College Council Meeting of Wed., May 1

CANCELLED!

Due to Career Spectrum Program
Next Meeting Will Be 3:15
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Review

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BOOK COLLECTING CONTEST - 1985

The University of Delaware Library Associates announces its sixth annual contest for student book collectors. The contest is open to all students currently enrolled at the University of Delaware. Students who have won prizes in one student category in earlier contests are not allowed to enter the same student category again.

Undergraduate and graduate students will be judged in separate categories. A first prize of \$100 and a second prize of \$50 will be awarded in each category.

All entries will be judged by a panel of three persons appointed by the University of Delaware Library Associates. Winners will be announced on May 17 and the presentation of prizes will be made on Wednesday, May 22 at 4:00 p.m. in the Office of the Director of Libraries.

Winning entries will be displayed in the first floor exhibit cases in Morris Library for the period June 4 through June 28, 1985.

Students interested in entering this contest should pick-up **Book Collecting Contest Guidelines** in the Morris Library at the circulation desk or in the Office of the Director of Libraries. The deadline for entries is May 10, 1985.

All entries should be sent to Ms. Susan Brynteson, Director of Libraries, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19717-5267 by May 10, 1985.

Sponsored by
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BOOK COLLECTING CONTEST - 1985

Latin American Studies

Latin American Studies

FALL CLASSES

ANT 337 SOUTH AMERICAN INDIANS, P. Roe, M W F 14:30-15:20
Types of Indian cultures in contemporary South America. Cultural traditions and social institutions of Indian communities, especially the tribes of the tropical forest.

ANT 375 PEOPLES AND CULTURES OF MODERN LATIN AMERICA, J. Villmarin, T R 15:30-16:45
Contemporary cultures of societies of Latin America, with emphasis on historical perspective. Rural and urban populations, the elite, the military, the church, students and workers. (Taught in Spanish).

EDS 367 EDUCATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN LATIN AMERICA, V. Martuza, T R 9:30-10:45
Within a comparative framework, this course examines the theory and practice of selected formal and non-formal educational programs and their role in national development.

H 135 LATIN AMERICAN CIVILIZATION, S. Browne, M W F 10:10-11:00
An introduction to Latin America through an examination of major topics in the history and culture of that region from the 16th to present.

H 477 20TH CENTURY LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS, S. Browne, W 14:30-17:30
The historical antecedents and events surrounding the Mexican, Guatemalan, Cuban, Chilean, and Nicaraguan revolutions. The purpose of the course is to analyze these five revolutions from a comparative perspective and to arrive at an understanding of current problems facing Latin American nations.

PSC 311 POLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT NATIONS, J. Deiner, T R 12:30-13:45
Focus determining public policy among the emerging nations. Cross-national comparative analysis with emphasis on Latin America.

PSC 426 LATIN AMERICAN POLITICAL SYSTEMS, J. Deiner, T R 11:00-12:15
Impact of social and economic change on the political processes.

SP 303 SURVEY OF SPANISH-AMERICAN LITERATURE, J. Valbuena, T R 12:30-13:45
Representative works in all genres of Latin-American literature from pre-Columbian to Modernism. Prereq: SP202 or SP201 with a grade of B or placement.

SP 415/615 LATIN-AMERICAN LITERATURE IN ITS POLITICAL CONTEXT, I. Domínguez, W 16:00-19:00
An in-depth analysis of selected work by contemporary Latin American authors focusing on techniques that have been used by these writers in their literary works to reveal the political upheaval that has affected Latin America in recent years. Prereq: Any 300-level literature course in Spanish.

THE REVIEW

Vol. 110 No. 52 Student Center, University of Delaware Newark, DE 19716 April 30, 1985

Our choice for DUSC

Last year when *The Review* endorsed the Campus Action Party for Delaware Undergraduate Student Congress, we did not have an alternative party for which to vote.

But this year is different.

Again the editors of *The Review* read the platforms and statements from each party. Again each voted to endorse the party they thought would best serve the students in DUSC, and again, the Campus Action Party, under the leadership of Bob Teeven (AS 86) won *The Review's* endorsement.

But this year there are five parties vying for the DUSC positions. If competition is healthy for the system, this year's DUSC should be one of the best ever.

Yet the Campus Action Party is the only group with significant experience in the student government. The party is headed by Teeven, who is currently DUSC treasurer. Teeven's backup team consists of Dave Ballard (AS 86) for vice president, Trish Olson (AS 88) for secretary, Todd Christie (AS 86) for faculty senator and Melvyn Frazier (BE 86) for treasurer.

Altogether, the five members of the Campus Action Party have eight years of DUSC experience among them. With the experience the party has, it should not take them very long to get DUSC rolling.

Teeven's group will continue its push for the Student Activities Fee, which would provide the funding for campus organizations and help to fund more social and cultural events at Delaware.

Certainly, one goal of Teeven should be to make DUSC a more vocal and well-known group at the university. This year's president, Mary Pat Foster, worked mainly on the reputation established by the previous administration (lead by Chris Christie). Foster's administration worked at lobbying in Dover and for the activities fee—two happenings that are not new to the university.

Teeven sees room for improvement in the lobbying committee, which he said could be more effective in the drive for student financial aid awareness. Teeven, by now, has a solid relationship with the administration, but he should also not be fearful of making some waves at the university.

In short, you know what you're getting if you vote for Teeven and the incumbent Campus Action Party—experience. *The Review* supports the Campus Action Party in the upcoming DUSC elections.

But whatever your choice, become involved. Study the platforms. Come to the debates in the Student Center tonight at 6:30 in the Rodney Room. Listen to the candidates and vote.

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MOST INSCRUTABLE THESE JAPANESE TRADE CONCESSIONS

Opinion

Historical Imbalance?

Jonathan Slocum

Twenty-two history department graduate students recently met with Chairwoman Dr. Carol Hoffecker, to discuss increasing the emphasis on women and minorities.

The students say they are interested in increasing the number of courses and books on supplementary reading lists for undergraduates that deal specifically with the history of women and minorities. They would also like to see an increase in the number of female and minority faculty members in the department.

In the fall, 24 percent of university faculty positions were filled by women, one of the 32 people in the history department was female, according to the Office of Institutional Research and Financial Planning.

The catalyst for the increased attention concerning these issues is the hiring of a tenured professor who will be selected this week. In addition to the letter that appears on page 7, students have written two open letters to the faculty, one of which was taken down by other students who said it implied that all were dissatisfied.

Hoffecker said that when she met with the 22 students, they told her that there was no controversy about the decision of the hiring committee.

"The history department followed its usual procedure," she said.

Dr. Raymond Wolters, chairman of the hiring committee, said it is being improperly pressured by students. "I think they are asking us to violate the Civil Rights Act," he said. "They are trying to get us to engage in reverse discrimination."

Wolters declined to release statistics on applicants for the current job opening until after the selection has been made.

Muhammad Ahmed, coordinator for affir-

mative action, said students had approached him about the situation. He was unable to release information about that meeting because of confidentiality but said the department had hired a woman within the last 60 days (to replace one who left the department last year), and that the chairwoman supported affirmative action.

In 1981, the last year for which national statistics are available, 16.3 percent of those holding doctorates in history, and 15 percent of those seeking employment in the field, were women. For the same year, 34 percent of the people earning doctorates in history were women.

If the university reflects trends in the country at large then the percentage of doctorates in history earned by women will continue to rise. In the fall, 32 of 56 graduate students (57 percent) in the history department were female.

Hoffecker's agreement to accept graduate student input for the selection of supplementary student readings is a positive step. It is also an action which implies that the students' complaints have some validity.

The criticism has been sparked by the present hiring but it is not critical of the specific professor hired. It would be unfortunate if that inference was made by either the hiring committee or the candidates for the position.

No one has advocated subordinating merit to hiring quotas.

Increasing the number of professors with concentrations in the history of minorities and women should lead to an increase of the number of minority and female professors. Subjects that interest graduate students are also apt to be of interest to undergraduates.

The history department should consider the proposals of these students.

Letters

Activities Fee

To the editor:

The University of Delaware has the potential to offer more to its students—given the opportunity. This opportunity is the proposed Student Activities Fee. Of course we all realize the advantages of having a fee—the Student Program Association would fully realize its potential of “100 Percent Total Entertainment” by offering more concerts, speakers and movies. Basically, a fee would mean more activities offered to you, the students. However, this only scratches the surface of the issue. A fee would also strengthen the university’s organizations by offering funding for capital expenditures, those things like life jackets, uniforms for club teams, or basics like travel for exhibits in D.C., New York, Philadelphia, conferences, sporting matches, equipment and more publicity to inform you of events.

I am also like the majority of students at this university. I am under 21; therefore, most bars are not available to me as a social outlet. Many of the bars that offer live entertainment are closed to me because I am underage. Students that go to see up-and-coming bands in these bars pay a few dollars for a cover and how much on drinks? Let’s put two of these nights together and the University of Delaware has bigger and better shows.

In the April 23 issue, it was a complaint of a student that a fee is another increase; however, 1.25 percent of tuition does not seem very large. Rather, the Student Activities Fee is an investment in your entertainment. The benefits will be immediate and tangible—a university with better programming and stronger organizations.

Chris DeMaio
AS 87

DUSC positions

To the editor:

I am overwhelmed by the interest in the DUSC elections this year. I am even more shocked by the interest of people who have no idea what the job entails. A position on the DUSC executive board carries a large degree of responsibility and time commitment. The president cannot do a decent job by much less than 40 hours a week. Sure it looks like fun; PR appearances, name in *The Review* every week. But what

people do not see are the sleepless nights, hours and weeks of preparation for speeches and presentations, and suffering schoolwork. Don’t get me wrong—the rewards far outweigh the costs if one is qualified for the job.

When we all vote on May 1, we should carefully consider the experience of the people we are voting for.

Ellen Berkow
AS 85

History faculty

To the editor:

The graduate students in the history department have met several times to discuss departmental policies that concern us and are relevant to the university community as well. We would like to have effective input in decision-making processes. The hiring of new faculty is of particular interest to us. We want to see the number of women and minorities on the faculty increased. This would be beneficial to students now, and would also help to attract a qualified and diverse student body in the future. In addition, we are interested in curriculum content and hope to incorporate more women’s and minority history into existing graduate and undergraduate courses.

Twenty-two graduate

students met with the departmental chairwoman to discuss these issues. As a result, many of us are now working to obtain a graduate student representative with voting rights on future hiring committees. We also plan to have students involved in both the selection of outside speakers and of corollary reading for survey courses.

We are interested in talking to students in other departments who share these long-term concerns for education. Help us find constructive channels to work for change within the university system.

Monique Bourque
David Driscoll
Kathy McKay
Kim Robinson
Peggy Tatnall
Lisa Tolbert

The Review welcomes and encourages letters from students, faculty, administration and community. All letters should be typed on a 50-space line, double spaced, and limited to 200 words. Student letters should be signed with classification and year of expected graduation. Address letters to: The Review, B-1 Student Center. The Review reserves the right to edit letters as necessary for space.



— Essay —

After Retirement

Tom Grant

Today is the day my father begins his trek into retired life. He, along with 11,499 other Du Pont employees, is leaving the company after 34 years of frustrating, but I think rewarding, years.

Dad decided to retire because I graduate in a year (say your prayers, Dad) and he feels that I will finally be able to go out in the world and support myself. Needless to say, I am an English journalism major, and if Dad thinks I can support myself, it is obvious senility has set in.

When people hear the word retirement, many pictures pop into their minds.

They picture either a bunch of old people sitting on a bench in New York throwing crumbs to cute little birdies, or an elderly couple with luggage, walking out of their condominium in Florida preparing to take a 10-day cruise to the Bahamas. Better yet, they picture a group of elderly people boarding a bus with their \$10 worth of gambling chips and lunch money bound for Atlantic City.

But I don’t see Dad fitting these retiree roles. Oh sure, Mom took him to A.C. once, but take it from someone who has tried, getting money from Dad is about as easy as getting a good meal from the dining halls. Well, maybe not that hard.

A trip to the Bahamas is definitely out. Dad is the only human I know who gets sunburned from a plate of spaghetti.

Sitting on a bench in New York might be closer to Dad’s speed, but I don’t think the Big

Apple is ready for him. I still remember the time in Wilmington when three muggers tried to take his and my sister’s money, but instead of Sis and Dad giving in, they decided to discuss with the muggers the moral and legal ramifications of their actions.

So if Dad doesn’t fit into these roles, what is he going to do?

As Mom always says, “There’s plenty to do around the house.” Thank God I don’t live home.

Of course there are those who say, “Why doesn’t he find another job?” These people are also the ones in favor of school running into the middle of July (which may soon be a possibility).

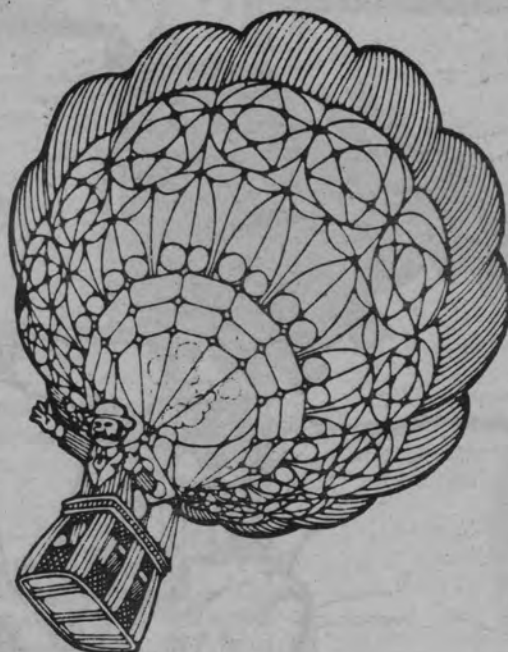
It was suggested that Dad could enroll in a few courses here at the university. But for some reason this last scenario scares me. I could just see the first day I walk into one of my classes and there’s Dad sitting in the front row asking me to join him. Of course he would start asking me what I thought of our first reading assignment, not knowing that I usually wait for a couple of weeks before even buying the book.

And then there would be that dreaded day when I have to call him and ask for the notes because I haven’t been to class in three weeks. I wonder what it feels like being grounded in my apartment for a weekend?

Whatever he does I hope he enjoys it because if I had to work 34 years to support someone like me, I would most likely spend the rest of my life under some barstool at the Deer Park.

So sit back and relax, Dad. Today is the first day of a new life. Enjoy.

Career Spectrum '85



A Career Exploration Program
For Liberal Arts Students
Wednesday, May 1, 1985

— Featuring —

RICHARD K. IRISH

author of
GO HIRE YOURSELF AN EMPLOYER
— PROGRAMS —

Turning Liberal Arts into Career Success
3:00 P.M. - 4:00 P.M., Rodney Room

Innovative and provocative ideas on how you as a Liberal Arts major can best market yourself and your skills in today's competitive business world.

Presented by Dick Irish, Author of *Go Hire Yourself an Employer* and an expert in the Career Counseling field.

Career Networking
4:00 P.M. - 5:30 P.M., Rodney Room

Your chance to explore career fields by informally talking with professionals about preparing for careers, strengthening your professional qualifications while in college, future employment trends and other ingredients for success.

Over twenty alumni and friends of the university employed in business, industry, government and nonprofit organizations will represent these occupational areas:

- Human Services
- Communications
- Banking and Insurance
- Human Resources
- Retail/Sales
- Government and Politics

Women and Careers: Developing Strategies for Success
7:30 P.M. - 9:00 P.M., Ewing Room

A workshop designed to help women students make their best moves in mapping out careers. Presented by Dick Irish.

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Arts & Science College Council
Office of Women's Affairs

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This combination of 3 credits may be used to meet Group C or Group E requirements.

New Course

035846710 New Venture Management MW 0800-0915

Course may be used as a BU elective.

For More Information

See pages 25 and 26 of the registration booklet or contact the department office, 306 Purnell.

...DUSC election offers options to voters tomorrow

from page 2

stresses the importance of student organizations working together to produce spirit. He intends to make Spring Fling a tradition for that reason.

The Student Service Party, lead by Mark Coward (AS 86), plans to run a high profile campaign to bring DUSC back to the students so they can recognize the leader and the organization.

"People felt well-represented by Christie," he said, "This year that feeling is lacking."

Coward favors making issues which are important to DUSC members more visible or "hot" with the students. "A high profile can be attained by implementing DUSC activities that directly touch students," he continued, "and by using advertising resources like *The Review*."

Coward's party includes Joe Polauf (AS 86) for vice president, Tammy Lepper (HR 88) for secretary, Randy Van Arsdale (AS 86) for treasurer, and Brooks Mervine (EG 88) for faculty senator. The candidates name quality underage student activities as key to their campaign.

In support of the activities fee, Coward said, "The Board of Trustees has to see an organized effort to make use of the funds."

"DUSC doesn't have enough that trickles down to students," Coward asserted. "We have realistic vitality."

One of the party's concerns is maintaining spring games and increasing the number of concerts on campus.

Coward said his party's lack of experience will not hinder their election chances. With two freshman on the ticket, Mervine and Lepper, Coward

said he supports "stronger involvement between DUSC and first and second year students."

"We stand unique because we have a fresh, unbiased outlook on what DUSC can do," said Coward.

The "Now Everyone Wins" party, lead by Tom Boettcher, also strongly supports school spirit by extending the idea of Spring Fling to weekly university games. These games stem from the success of Greek games and they would include competitions between dorms and apartment complexes. He said these weekly games would include more than just athletics.

The Sigma Epsilon president said although his party members Andy Morgan (AS 86), Chris Cole (BE 87), Carolyn Leonard (AS 86) and Helene Grossman (HR 86) (vice president, secretary, treasurer, and faculty senator, respectively) are Greek members, they will not be restrained to dealing only with Greek issues. "We don't want to be locked up into the Greek system alone," said Boettcher. "We want Greeks who are campus members and leaders."

"We are closer to the students' interests than any other party available," said Boettcher, who is also Council of Fraternity President representative to DUSC. "We are not narrowed by the tunnel vision that you get when emersed in the (DUSC) system."

Boettcher attributes the uncontested race last year to apathy, and said students felt removed from DUSC.

The party name "Now Everyone Wins" will not appear on the ballot due to late registration, according to Foster.

The Student Progressive Party is campaigning on a platform of "leadership and experience." Presidential nominee Rich Abbott (AS 86), who is former State Chairman for College Republicans and a DUSC voting member, said, "Working on this campaign has helped me realize that there are people who want to get involved."

The Student Progressive Party platform includes a semesterly survey, instead of the suggestion box the Campus Action Party supports, to determine student needs.

To encourage upperclassmen and underclassmen communication, they propose a big brother/big sister program and peer advisement program.

"Expansion will be a necessity to undertake these programs, which means there will be more to keep students interested," Abbott said.

The party, which includes Sandra Simkins (AS 87) for vice president, Gretchen Schwab (AS 87) for secretary, Adam Martinelli (AS 87) for faculty senator, and Court Willin (BE 88) for treasurer, is proposing a new trustee bill. The bill would give one student representative voting privileges on the Board of Trustees. There are currently two DUSC representatives on the Board, but they do not have voting privileges.

Jerry Burton (AS 86), leader of the Student Unity Party, is campaigning because of "the great need to have representatives who are not grooming for a career in politics and law."

Burton plans to appeal to those students who are interested in helping drug and alcohol abusers.

Burton and his party members Judy

Ziegler (AS 87), vice president; Kevin Burton (AS 86), treasurer; Hoai Bui (NU 86), secretary; and Bernard McKenna (AS 88), faculty senator, said they believe there is "not enough emphasis on drug and alcohol problems on campus."

"We need DUSC to stress that it's okay not to have alcohol at functions," Burton said. He also plans to organize a new committee devoted to this concern because, he said, "I care about people with problems."

The recent transfer student from Catholic University in Washington, D.C. said although he was displeased to find out his party members are write-in candidates due to late registrations, he was not discouraged from competing in the elections.

Burton also declined to have a photograph taken because, he said, "showing pictures panders to the students."

The five parties agree students should hear the candidates views in person. David Mauro (AS 85), DUSC Elections Committee chairman, said a debate will be moderated on Tuesday, April 30 by Dennis Sandusky, editor in chief of *The Review*, and a representative from WXDR.

The debate will be tonight at 6:30 p.m. in the Rodney Room of the Student Center. "The event lets candidates air their views and make the students who attend more aware of the platforms," said Mauro.

Polling stations tomorrow include: Morris Library, the Student Center, Purnell, Agriculture Hall all day; Rodney and Russell Dining Halls during meal hours; and Pencader Dining Hall during regular dinner hours. Polls will be manned by student service organizations.

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- Rodney Room, Student Center

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'There's no place like home.'

Dissatisfied freshmen drop out each year

by Jane Berger

Staff Reporter

Half of the students who drop out of the university do so in their freshman year.

"Sure, I thought about dropping-out, in the beginning. Didn't everyone?" said a freshman from Maryland. "I didn't know anyone and I stayed in on the weekends. I decided if this is what college is like then it's not for me. But now it's a lot better. I know lots of people and I guess you could say the fun's begun."

"I missed my family and friends a lot in the beginning," said another freshman. "I was the only person who came here from my high school and I really felt alone. I didn't really consider it dropping-out, but I thought about leaving [the university] a lot. Now I've gotten involved in some activities and I have a lot of friends. I still miss the people from home but there's a lot to do here so I don't think about it as much. There were times, though, when I wanted to walk out of my dorm and never come back."

Despite initial uncertainties, about 80 percent of each freshman class does return to the university the fall after freshman year, said Dr. Douglas McConkey, dean of admissions.

The university has a greater retention rate than many other public universities similar in

'Sure, I thought about dropping-out, in the beginning. Didn't everyone?'

size and tuition, said Dr. John Bishop, director of the Counseling Center.

Reasons why freshmen do not return are varied. About half of the non-returning students, said McConkey, are dropped from the university for academic reasons. The rest choose to leave for personal reasons, he said.

There is really no single explanation as to why students choose to leave the university,

said Bishop. Some students become "academically discouraged," he said, because they do not do as well as they expected.

Other students, Bishop said, leave for non-academic reasons such as homesickness, enrollment in another school, marriage, financial problems, employment opportunities, dissatisfaction with this university, and health reasons.

The university is unable, however, to find out the reasons why all students leave.

The majority of freshmen who do not return to the university for the second year do not formally withdraw, said Angela Zawacki of Institutional Research. Instead, she said, they just do not come back for sophomore year.

Those students who wish to withdraw during the school year, however, must have an exit interview before they are allowed to leave, said Dr. Carol Pemberton, acting director of Institutional Research.

The exit interviews are conducted by Carolyn Stone, administrative assistant in the

office of the dean of students.

In the interviews, Stone said, she talks to the student about his or her reasons for wanting to leave the university. In some cases, she said, withdrawal is warranted by the situation, such as health or death in the family. In other instances where withdrawal

'We don't want students to leave. We want them to gain the benefits of a university education.'

might not be the best solution, Stone frequently refers students to the Counseling Center for advisement.

Bishop said counselors in the center talk to a lot of freshmen who are considering withdrawing. What we try to do, said Bishop, is discuss with the student his or her options. Our job is not to try and convince the student to stay at the university.

"This school," said Bishop, "like any school, isn't the best place for everyone."

In addition to the Counseling Center, the university offers many services to students who are considering withdrawing.

For students who have trouble academically, the Math Center, the Reading Center, and the Writing Center are all places where help can be found. Tutorial services are also available to students.

The Minority Affairs Office offers a Big Brother/Big Sister program which offers workshops and counseling to all individuals.

The Career Planning and Placement Center offers aid to students having difficulty deciding upon a major and the College of Arts and Science has a program on PLATO (computer system) called Policies and Majors to help match student interests with majors.

Said Dr. L. Eudora Pettigrew, the associate provost for instruction, "We don't want students to leave. We want them to gain the benefits of a university education."



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Filmmaker experiments with video art

by Beth Jaffe
Staff Reporter

"Movement is the universal language—it's the only thing that can be understood cross-culturally," said Linda Gibson, the fifth black woman filmmaker to present her films at the university this semester.

The films, presented Wednesday night, were a part of the series "Becoming the Action of Our Fate: Black Women Filmmakers Present Their Films."

Gibson, who is the director of media at Middlesex County College in New Jersey, is involved in experimental video, an art form that first appeared in 1965. "It's a very new art form," said Gibson. "Not everyone accepts it, and there aren't a lot of us out there."

"The four people I know that are involved in experimental video are not all in my area of the country, but they give me a sense of community," she said. "Just knowing they are there makes a difference—knowing that you're not alone

out there helps tremendously."

Experimental video, she explained, is not traditional story telling. There are no set procedures, which makes each work a challenge.

"Several things excite me about video," said Gibson. "You get to create new languages and ways of communicating, you get to collaborate with others that share your excitement."

"Every piece is a new challenge and a new beginning. I welcome that challenge and that risk."

Gibson's works are somewhere between experimental dance and narrative. "I don't have one niche," she said.

Crossings, a piece she did in 1980, is a study in perspective and environment using abstract imagery and set to music. It expresses Gibson's feelings as a black woman about living in a white, suburban neighborhood without using words. The meaning is obtained through movement, she said.

Along similar lines, *Flag*, a piece still in progress, deals with a black woman's perspective concerning patriotism.

The flag is a symbol of culture," she said. "But it's a culture I'm not sure I've ever been a part of. As a black person, I don't feel I've ever fit in, and it was never by choice. Conditions are imposed on you. This is what I try to get across in *Flag*."

Gibson has a dance

background. "I tried performance, but I hated the audience," she said. "I got interested in combining video and dance, but to this day, I'm not sure how I got into it."

"Video has instant feedback," said Gibson. "You can see your work immediately after you shoot it, as opposed to film which has a long developing process. It is also a much more intimate and personal media than film, and it

gives you more control over what you are doing."

The black women filmmakers program is sponsored by the Women's Studies Program and is partially funded by the Delaware Humanities Forum. The last filmmaker in the free series, Carol Munday Lawrence, will be presented May 8 at 7:30 p.m. in 100 Kirkbride Lecture Hall.

Graduate student investigates family relations, depression

by Deborah Lieberman
Staff Reporter

Do you feel like people laugh at you? Do you feel like whatever you do will not be very good?

These are some of the questions local children and parents answered in a research project conducted by the university's Human Emotions Lab.

Richard Wren, university graduate student and conductor of the research, said the experiment will provide constructive feedback on how to conduct a larger study planned by the university clinical psychology program.

"The schools are concerned about childhood depression and participate in a great variety of diagnostic and referral programs," said Dr. Richard Linett, director of Special Services,

Red Clay Consolidated School District, where the survey was conducted.

About 200 fifth and seventh graders and the parent they felt closest to were tested. They were asked to respond to about 100 questions concerning family environment and emotions which, Wren said, are the primary motivators of behavior.

"We are studying childhood depression from the emotional perspective," said Wren. He said this study is based on the premise that feelings come before thoughts.

"Family interaction studies are likely to discover important information about childhood depression," Wren said. School and family are the major parts of a child's environment, he said, and the questions covered emo

continued on page 16

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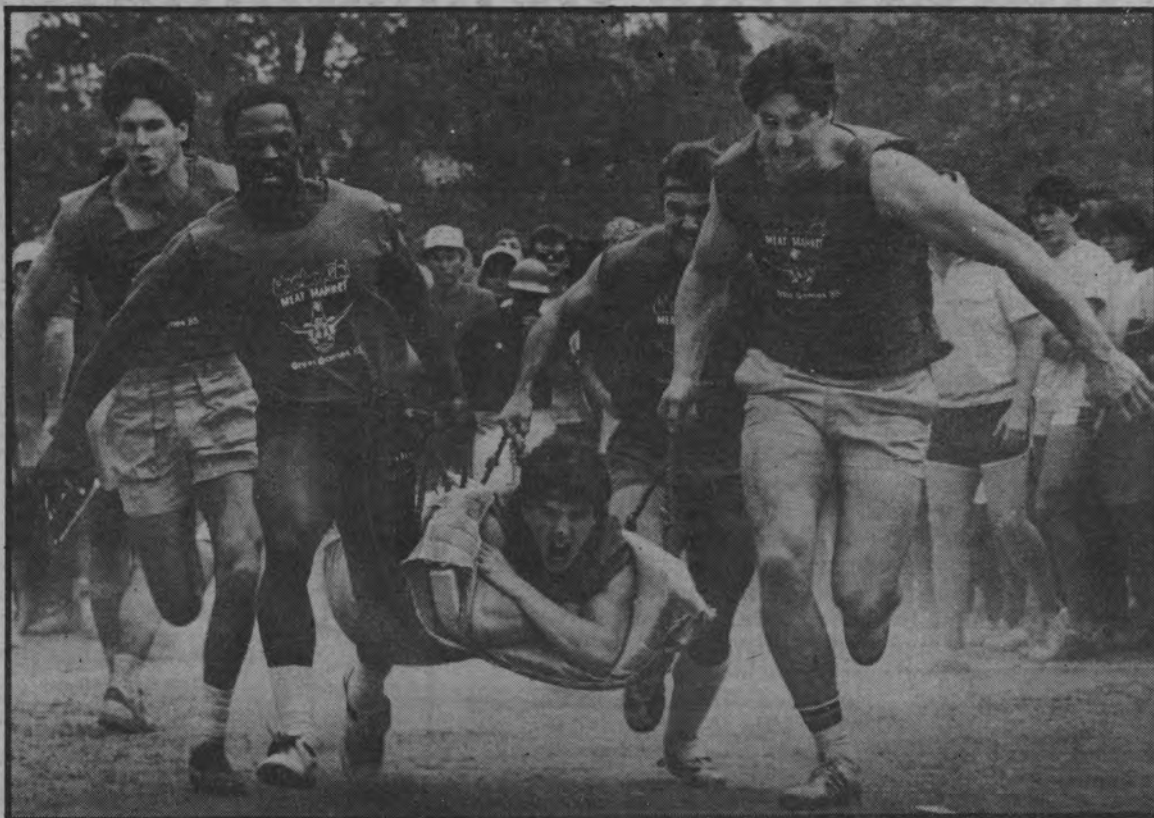
UNIVERSITY FACULTY SENATE SUMMARY OF AGENDA

May 6, 1985

- I. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA
- II. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES: March 4 and April 8, 1985
- III. REMARKS BY PRESIDENT TRABANT and/or PROVOST CAMPBELL
- IV. ANNOUNCEMENTS
 1. Senate President Kuhlman
- V. ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR CHALLENGE
 1. Change of degree title: Ph.D. in Applied Sciences/Computer and Information Sciences to Ph.D. in Computer and Information Sciences.
 2. Revision of the B.S. in Agriculture, Plant Science major: addition of concentrations in: General Plant Science; Pathology; Agronomy; Ornamental Horticulture.
 3. Revision of the B.S. in Consumer Economics: Business concentration; Communications concentration.
 4. Revisions of the B.A. in Economics and the B.S. in Economics in the College of Business and Economics.
 5. Revision of the B.S. in Business Administrations: all concentrations.
 6. Minor in International Business.
- VI. OLD BUSINESS - none.
- VII. NEW BUSINESS
 - A. Recommendations to change the grading system to include plus and minus grades.
 - B. Election of Senate officers and certain committee members and chairs.
 - C. Request for confirmation of committee appointments.
 - D. Recommendation for approval of permanent status for the B.S. in Recreation/Park Administration.
 - E. Recommendation to disestablish the Master of Applied Science in Computer and Information Sciences.
 - F. Recommendation for a change in the Academic Dishonesty sanction: student transcript notation.
 - G. Recommendation for changes in the Student Rights and Responsibilities Statement.
 - H. Recommendation for a change in the Student Code of Conduct: Misuse of Property - Fire Equipment/Arson.
 - I. Introduction of new business.

ADVERTISE IN THE REVIEW!!!

Greek Games '85



In Sunday's Greek Week competition on Harrington Beach, women in Alpha Chi Omega heave on the line that pulled them down, left. Theta Chi brothers hustle to second place in the mattress carry, above.



SPRING FLING '85

MAY 3-5, 1985

FRIDAY

4:00 p.m. "Underground on the Beach" w/Tommy Conwell's Young Rumlbers (SPA) Harrington Beach
7:00 p.m. Film: "Risky Business" (SPA) 140 Smith
8:00 p.m. "Puttin' on the Hits" (SPA) Bacchus
9:00 p.m. Film: "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum" (CC) Rodney Room
9:30 p.m. Film: "Risky Business" (SPA) 140 Smith
Midnight Film: "Risky Business" (SPA) 140 Smith

SATURDAY

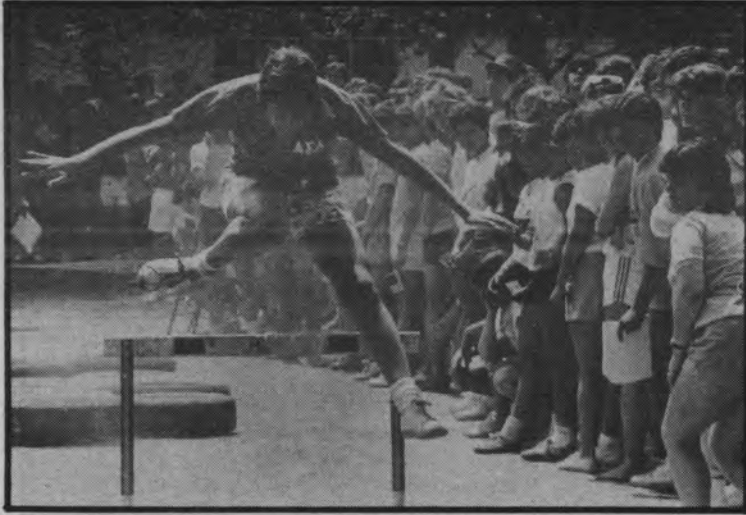
10:00 a.m. Volleyball Tournament (ZBT) Carpenter
11:00 a.m. Jazzercise Student Center Patio
12-5 p.m. "SPRING FLING BEACH PARTY" Harrington Beach
12:00 p.m. Faculty/Student Tennis Tourney (RSA) Student Center
1:00 p.m. Welsh Rugby (WRC) Smythe
3:00 p.m. Ultimate Frisbee (UDC) Hartshorn Field
7:00 p.m. Film: "Purple Rain" (SPA) 140 Smith
9:30 p.m. Film: "Purple Rain" (SPA)
10:00 p.m. Dance (BSU/MSPAB) Dover Room
Midnight Film: "Purple Rain" (SPA) 140 Smith

SUNDAY

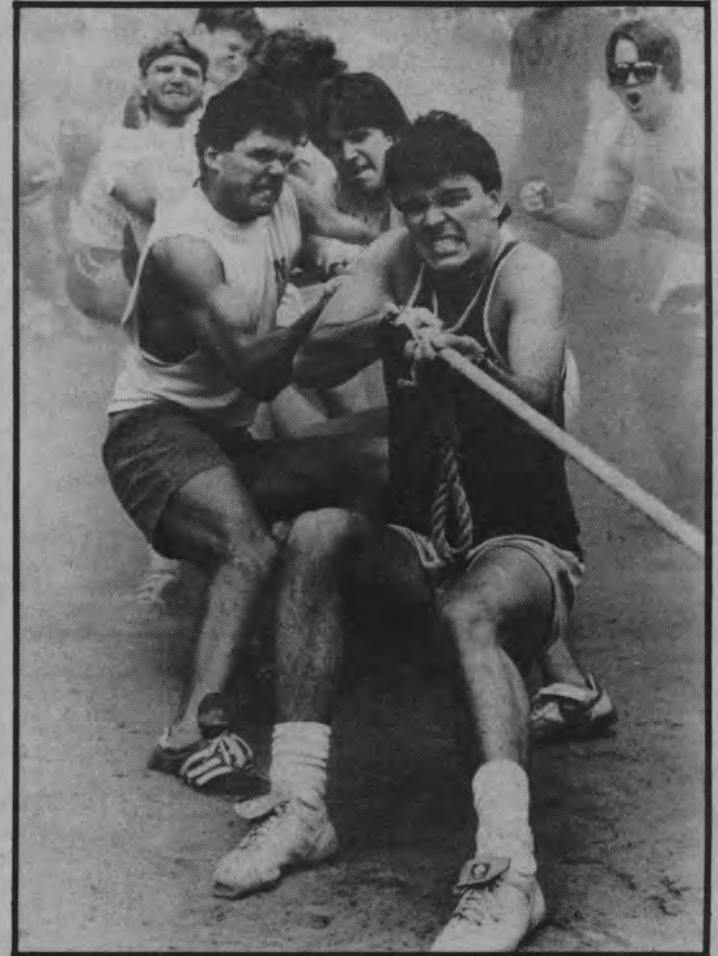
9:00 a.m. Newark Cycling Classic and SPE Little 500, (CVC) begins at the Student Center Patio.
6:00 p.m. "5K Roadrace" (Circle K, Blue Hen Roadrunners) Christiana Towers
8:00 p.m. Concert: "Santana" (SPA) UD Field House

SPRING FLING '85 is presented for your enjoyment by DUSC and the Student Activities Office in cooperation with over 30 student clubs and organizations! Look for the SPRING FLING Calendar for complete details about events and activities.

Greek Games '85



Counterclockwise from above, the obstacle course, the mattress carry, the keg toss and the tug o' war: the Greeks give it their all Sunday in the games which were the finale to Greek week.



Photos by Lloyd Fox

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... Delts and Phi Sigs victorious in games

from page 1.

placed third with 29 points. Alpha Phi with 41 points beat Alpha Omicron Pi, who scored 34 points.

Points were awarded to the top five finishers in each event. First place scored 10 points; second, seven; third, five; fourth, three; and fifth place finishers were given, one point.

Although the day turned cloudy, 1,200 colorful balloons released by Alpha Omicron Pi and Alpha Epsilon Pi brightened the sky. The balloons were sold for \$1 and the money benefited Special Olympics.

Olympic spirit was evident in all eight events, especially in keg toss, which looked like a mock discus throw. Kappa Alpha, last year's overall champion, won the keg toss for the third consecutive year, but failed to win another event.

It was a far cry from the Indy 500, but Phi Kappa Tau captured first place in the Volkswagen push for the fourth straight year.

Tug of war heats were interspersed throughout the nine-hour day before Theta

Chi emerged victorious over Tau Kappa Epsilon.

The final event, the chariot race, proved to be the most dramatic. Going into the chariot race, three frats were vying for the title. Tau Kappa Epsilon outraced Phi Kappa Tau to win this event and allowed Delta Tau Delta to vault past Lambda Chi Alpha for the overall title.

Cooperation was the key to success for the day, said Kevin Kramer (AS 87), Council of Fraternity Presidents co-programming director. "Everybody was great, the university, police, and local businesses all gave a hand.

But competition took second place to fun at the Greek games.

"It's a good opportunity for fun," said Raymond Eddy, coordinator of Greek Affairs and Special Programming. "It's plain old healthy competition, not the type of competition where it's the end of the world if you lose," said Eddy who was attending his first Greek Games. "I'm glad they're doing it and I'm not."

Lambda Chi brother J.B. Harrington (AS 86) said, "Fun is what this is all about. That's what this school needs—more spirit. The games are really pulling us together."

Myles Stiefvater (AS 86), from Zeta Beta Tau, agreed. "I feel there's been too much friction and hostility among the fraternities," said Stiefvater. "We should have more events like this to create unity and promote healthy competition within the system."

Alpha Tau Omega could not compete in the games, due to their indefinite charter suspension in November; however, they were there in spirit as a plane circled the beach with a banner proclaiming, "It's not the same without us."

Kim Dixon (PE 86) summed the Greeks' feelings about the games: "Greek games are my favorite time of the whole year. It's a lot of fun because we are all friends and the competition is not cutthroat."



Staff photo by Lloyd Fox

Another one bites the dust—A TKE brother tosses an empty beer keg in Sunday's Greek Games.

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TWIRLER TRYOUTS

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Prepare a 3:00 solo routine using one and two baton technique to music of your choice. Applicants will also be judged on marching and the ability to learn a new routine.

SILK SQUAD TRYOUTS

May 11, 11:00 a.m. Amy E. duPont Field

Applicants will be judged on their ability to handle equipment, march, and learn a flag routine. For more information, contact Amy Smith at 999-9487.

DRUM MAJOR TRYOUTS

May 23, 4:00 p.m., Room 120 Amy duPont

Applicants will be judged on their ability to conduct a marching band score, march, give voice commands, and handle equipment. The required marching band score is on reserve in Room 110, Amy E. duPont.

WIND AND PERCUSSION PLAYERS

The '85 season will be our best ever. Send your name, instrument, campus and home addresses to Dr. Robert Streckfuss, Amy E. duPont Music Building. Marching Band '85 information will be sent to you.

Vietnam: *Ten years later*





AP photo

INSTANT DEATH—The execution of a Viet Cong prisoner during the 1968 Tet offensive shook Americans' consciences and left the impression of a ruthless ally.



AP photo

INNOCENT BYSTANDER—An accidental napalm strike in Trang Bang village, South Vietnam, sent screaming children down the street fleeing the violence. Images such as this made it hard to justify America's role in the war.

Editor's Note

At 3:30 a.m. on April 30, 1975, President Gerald Ford sent the order from the White House for withdrawal of all personnel from Saigon, ending the longest war in America's history.

When it was over, 58,022 Americans were dead and over 300,000 wounded. Now, exactly one decade removed from that day, we still ask "Why?"

This special issue does not assume to answer that question. Most of the writers involved were too young to remember the conflict, much less understand it. To us, it is a vague memory from childhood.

During a tour of duty in Vietnam, Army helicopter pilot Maj. Michael O'Donnell wrote a poem about the war. The text of the poem was published in *TIME* last week. O'Donnell wrote:

*Take what they have left
and what they have taught you
with their dying
and keep it with your own
And in that time
when men decide and feel safe
to call the war insane,
take one moment to embrace
those gentle heroes
you left behind.*

He writes to us—a plea out of time to the generation who now feel safe to pass judgment on the actions of men like him, to call the war right or wrong—asking only to be remembered.

O'Donnell was killed piloting a rescue helicopter shortly

after he wrote these lines, and awarded four decorations posthumously. In tribute to men like him, we will try to pass no judgements.

This special section is dedicated to the Vietnam soldier—the youngest battle soldier in history (average age: 19, as compared to 26 in World War II), to the soldier that Gen. Charles Beckwith called "the best trained, toughest soldier in American history," to the soldier whose Army lost no battles, but fought a war that could not be won.

Innumerable thanks go out to the planners of this issue, who gathered in January to formulate it, and to the Reader's Digest Foundation, who helped fund the project. To *The Review* staff and all the writers involved, we are greatly indebted, to Thomas Brown, who coordinated the project from start to finish and whose contribution was unsurpassed, and to Ross Mayhew who designed the pullout and put in long hours to see the project completed. We also send sincere thanks to those who shared their experiences with us, so that we might learn about the war through them.

But most of all our thanks go out to those who went to Vietnam, one and all.

This is the moment we take to remember men like O'Donnell, who never made it back, and all those we know who were there. The subject is not pleasant, but we hope you will share it with us and try to understand.

-- D.J.S.

On the Cover

The statue appearing on the cover of this special issue is located in Wilmington and is dedicated to those soldiers who saw service in the Vietnam conflict. The memorial was

designed by Charles Parks, a Wilmington sculptor, and was dedicated on Friday, November 11, 1983. Photo by Thomas Brown.

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Struggle spanned 2,000 years

by Ross Mayhew

The war in Vietnam had its beginnings long before American advisors were sent to Southeast Asia.

The fall of Saigon on April 30, 1975 was simply the culmination of a 2,000-year-long struggle for Vietnamese freedom.

The Vietnamese are descended from wet rice farmers who migrated from southern China thousands of years ago. Since wet rice farming requires extensive cooperative labor, the Vietnamese soon developed a strong sense of collective spirit.

This spirit was further strengthened by frequent wars with the Chinese. Therefore, foreigners in Vietnam had to deal with a people who had developed deep communal ties for generations.

The written history of Vietnam begins in 208 B.C. when a renegade Chinese general, Trien Da, conquered much of northern Vietnam and proclaimed himself emperor of Nam Viet. Trien Da's conquest was the first of many Chinese invasions of the country.

The Chinese regrouped in the next century and overran Nam Viet, which they incorporated into their empire much like their Roman contemporaries were doing to most of western Europe.

The Vietnamese, however, were not passive subjects. Guerrilla warfare flared throughout the region for decades.

The first successful revolt against the Chinese occurred in 40 A.D. Led by the Trung sisters, members of the nobility, the Vietnamese ousted the Chinese and established an independent state. Unfortunately for the Vietnamese, the Chinese crushed the Trung regime two years later and im-

posed a strict rule on the country.

It was again a woman who led the next revolt against the Chinese. Trien Au is known as the Joan of Arc of Vietnam. In 248, she rode an elephant while leading a thousand men into battle. Although she was defeated, Trien Au's exploits allowed Vietnamese women to maintain somewhat equal status with men. Therefore there was little objection to using women as guerrillas against the Chinese, the French and the Americans.

There was little of historical importance during the 700 years following Trien Au's defeat. The Chinese maintained control over Southeast Asia despite constant resistance activity.

In 967, however, Emperor Dihn Bo Lihn gained independence for a decade using a large peasant army to defeat the Chinese. Relations between Vietnam and her northern neighbor were to remain turbulent at best.

In the 13th century, Kublai Khan invaded Vietnam in an attempt to control the spice trade by seizing ports on the South China Sea. Vietnamese guerrillas defeated Khan's hordes in three different campaigns.

Using the same tactics their descendants would use 700 years later, the Vietnamese abandoned the cities, used guerrillas behind enemy lines, attacked on lightning raids and harassed the Mongols at every opportunity. In the final battle, the Vietnamese defeated over 300,000 Mongols. This victory served as an inspiration for guerrillas for centuries.

But after defeating the Mongols, the Vietnamese fell to fighting amongst themselves and were eventually reconquered by the Chinese.



But in 1418, the Vietnamese revolted again. For a decade, Le Loi conducted a guerrilla campaign using the same tactics that had defeated Kublai Khan two centuries before.

A peace treaty was signed in 1428 granting Vietnam independence. That independence, except for a futile Chinese invasion in 1788, lasted until the French arrived in force in 1843.

But it was one of Le Loi's successors, Le Thang Tong, who ruled Vietnam during its golden age. Tong expanded Vietnamese control over much of Southeast Asia and he introduced much-needed legal reform.

Following Le Thang Tong's death, the empire slowly dissolved as various factions fought for control. By the mid-16th century, less than 50 years after the discovery of America, Vietnam was split between North and South.

The 1954 Geneva Accords, dividing Vietnam after the French had been defeated, would partition the country along the same lines as the 16th century split. The schism was superficially healed in 1975.

* Less than a century after the beginning of civil strife in Vietnam, a new force entered the

scene—the French.

In 1627, the French missionary Alexandre de Rhodes adapted the Vietnamese language to the Roman alphabet. This enabled the French to spread their influence, through Christianity, throughout Vietnam.

During the next century and a half, the French contented themselves with Christianizing the Vietnamese. Entanglements in Europe, especially with England, kept the French from dealing extensively with Southeast Asia.

Vietnam was relatively peaceful until 1772, when the Tayson rebellion exploded.

Led by three sons of a merchant family, the rebellion vanquished the nobility and temporarily unified the country. One of the nobles displaced, Nguyen Ahn, however, contrived to regain power with French support.

By the end of the century, Ahn was able to eliminate the remnants of the Tayson forces. He also benefitted from an absence of French forces. By this time, Napoleon had come to power in France and European matters took precedence over Southeast Asia again.

For the first two decades of the 19th century, Southeast Asia was a very minor affair for France. It was only after the fall of Napoleon that France became interested in Vietnam again.

During the 30 years following Waterloo, French missionary activity in Vietnam increased. At the same time, persecution of Catholics in Vietnam increased. Wishing to protect its citizens and extend its influence, France sent a military force to Southeast Asia. In 1843, a permanent French fleet arrived in Asian waters. It was the first major step towards French colonization.

Vietnam: A history 208 B.C. to 1975

208 B.C. to 1847

208 B.C.	Trien Da, Chinese general, conquers the northern mountains of Vietnam and makes himself emperor of "Nam Viet."	1428	Chinese sign accord recognizing Vietnamese independence.	1780s	French begin commercial dealings in Vietnam.
c.50 B.C.	China, during its Han dynasty, expands and incorporates Nam Viet into the Chinese empire.	1460-97	Reign of Le Thang Tong. Vietnam expands southward. Tong reforms legal code.	1802	Gia Long becomes emperor and unifies country.
A.D.40	Insurrection in Nam Viet leads to independence from China.	1545	Civil war erupts. Country split for almost 200 years.	1820	Captain John White of Massachusetts becomes the first American to visit Vietnam.
967	State of Dai Co Viet created following Emperor Dihn Bo Lihn's ascension to the throne.	1627	Vietnamese language adapted to Roman alphabet by French missionary.	1843	France sends permanent fleet to Asian waters.
1418	Revolt against Chinese rule led by Emperor Le Loi.	1770s	Tayson rebellion. French activity increases. Conversion of thousands to Christianity.	1847	French and Vietnamese troops clash in Danang. Emperor Tu Duc tries to eliminate Christianity.

The last days in Saigon

A swollen city seeks escape

by Thomas Brown

Rifles out, bayonets fixed, a final line of marines stepped backward toward the U.S. embassy in Saigon early on the morning of April 30, 1975.

Once inside, they moved to the rooftop where they were ferried by helicopter to warships waiting off the coast of what was still South Vietnam—for a few more hours.

Hundreds of thousands feared for their lives in the final weeks as defeat seemed imminent. They fled to Saigon seeking escape.

"The already jammed city," reported the *New York Times*, "has been swollen by a vast uncountable number of refugees."

Rumors ran rampant amid a population which would face the wrath of an enemy of three decades. Those who found passage left. "Others," said the *Times*, "not so lucky, rushed to drug stores to buy quantities of sleeping pills and tranquilizers with which they could commit suicide if worst came to pass."

The civilian population was inevitably caught in the middle and in many cases, feared the retreating South Vietnamese troops more than the Communist forces. U.S. Army veterans expressed disgust toward the South Vietnamese troops as, in a state of panic, they abandoned billions of dollars worth of equipment, raped and looted refugees and in some cases, pushed mothers and children aside in an effort to save themselves.

Families who fled the violence were separated. Some made it out. Others did not. Many begged Americans to take their wives and children to safety. One man offered a diplomat \$10,000 to marry his wife to get her out of the country.

Highways, ports, airports and even places where it seemed a helicopter could touch down were jammed. "We attempted to land C-130's (transport planes)," said Secretary of State Henry Kissinger of events on April 29, "but found the population got out of control and flooded runways, and it proved impossible to land any more fixed-wing aircraft."

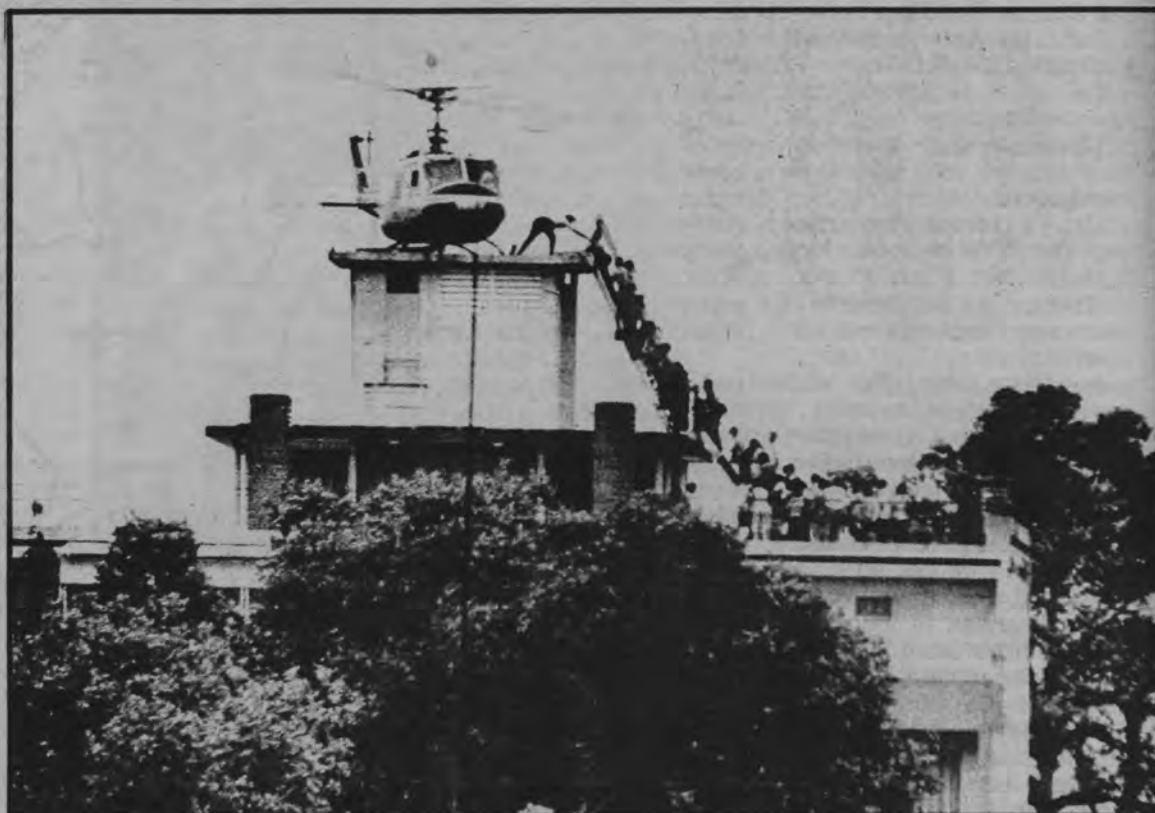
The American airlift was impressive. An estimated 130,000 Vietnamese refugees were evacuated in the final weeks. At the U.S. airbase on Guam, a giant transport plane landed every 18 minutes, bringing some 8,000 people a day. Nearly 20,000 were jammed onto the island by April 27, and hangars, churches, stairways and even open fields were packed. Construction battalions turned 50 acres of dense jungle into a tent village within hours.

The situation was similar at Wake Island, American bases in the Philippines and across the Pacific to California.

President Gerald Ford and Kissinger, anxious to avoid total panic, asked the North Vietnamese not to storm Saigon. Ford ordered that the word "evacuation" not be used in communiques to present a calm front.

On April 29, however, the population was in a state of panic. The U.S. embassy compound was surrounded and terrified refugees scaled the walls only to be hurled back by part of an 800-man marine contingent guarding the evacuation.

As hundreds of still-armed South Vietnamese troops sought escape at the embassy during the final 16 hours, 950 Americans and 5,500 refugees were evacuated by helicopter. Meanwhile, overhead, U.S. fighters guarded against



UPI photo

THE END—In South Vietnam's final days, evacuees seek refuge in a helicopter atop an American apartment complex in Saigon. The ones who gained passage were then ferried to warships waiting off the coast.

marauding helicopters that sought to prevent the flights.

Abandoned American apartments were pillaged and, within hours, so was the embassy complex. Wrecked cars littered the grounds, one left with engine running, lights on and door open.

Times correspondent William McWhirter gave the following account: "No longer are we trying to report a country neatly organized into definable structures, parties and war zones, but only a suffocating mass of humanity—frightened and on the run—officers and civil servants and well-to-do alike."

At 12:15 p.m. in Saigon, (12:15 a.m. in Washington,

D.C.) on April 30, 1975, President Tran Van Huong surrendered the remaining South Vietnamese forces and government unconditionally after little more than a week in office.

"We are saddened indeed by

tend neither the end of the world nor of America's leadership in the world. Some seem to feel that if we do not succeed in everything everywhere, then we have succeeded in nothing anywhere."

The surrender on April 30,

"No longer are we trying to report a country neatly organized into definable structures, parties and war zones, but only a suffocating mass of humanity—frightened and on the run—officers and civil servants and well-to-do alike."

the events in Indochina," Ford said on April 28. "But the events, tragic as they are, por-

according to Ford, "closed a chapter in the American experience."

1861 to 1940

1861	Saigon captured by French forces.	1887	France creates Indochinese Union incorporating much of Southeast Asia.	1920	Ho joins French Communist Party.
1862	French gain wide political, economic and religious freedom in treaty signed by Tu Duc.	1890	Ho Chi Mihn born in central Vietnam.	1924	Ho leaves Paris and goes to Moscow. He becomes a full-fledged Communist.
1863	Cambodia falls under French control.	1907	Attempt to subvert French army garrison by Vietnamese nationalists crushed.	1925	Bao Dai becomes emperor.
1868	French expedition of the Mekong River and tributaries.	1911	Ho Chi Mihn leaves Vietnam for 30 years.	1930	Ho forms Indochinese Communist Party in Hong Kong.
1879	First French civilian governor appointed.	1918	Ho arrives in Paris and stays for seven years.	1932	Bao Dai takes firm command of the throne.
1883	Vietnam becomes French colony.	1919	Ho attempts to persuade President Woodrow Wilson to seek independence for Vietnam.	1936	French reforms in Indochina fail.
				1940	Japan occupies Indochina in September. French colonial government left intact.

MIA's: Sightings and hope stir debate

by Dennis Sandusky

Eight million Americans went. Fifty-eight thousand died. Most came home, one way or the other.

But 2,494 Americans went to Vietnam never to return—to vanish without a trace. Now, 10 years later, a haunting question remains: Are any still there?

The mere idea of live Americans held captive in forced labor camps more than a decade after the American withdrawal from Vietnam is horrifying. The POW issue was locked away with the 1973 Paris Peace Accords. Politicians all but ignored the issue, while most Americans tried to forget Vietnam.

But the recent influx of Southeast Asian refugees bearing news of sightings of live American POWs as late as July 1983 has fueled the controversy and given new strength to those who hoped against hope that their comrades might still be alive.

The National League of POW/MIA Families, a Washington, D.C.-based support group, is one of the many groups pressuring Washington and Hanoi for information on Americans still missing from the war.

The League draws from a stockpile of evidence—484 reported sightings—tracing the movements of live Americans after their capture by Vietnamese or Laotian soldiers—Americans who have never been accounted for.

One such case: U.S. Air Force Col. David Hrdlicka was shot down over Northern Laos on May 18, 1965. The following day, Peking's New China News Agency announced Hrdlicka's capture, and he was classified as a prisoner of war.

In 1966, the Pathet Lao government broadcast a letter reportedly written by Hrdlicka that his family believed to be authentic. Then, in August 1966, the Soviet newspaper *Pravda* published a photo of Hrdlicka, wearing an Air Force flight suit and being escorted by a Laotian soldier.

Hrdlicka was not released at the close of the war, nor has he been accounted for.

Army Staff Sergeant Donald Sparks

was captured by the Vietnamese on June 17, 1969 and officially listed by the Army as "missing in action." His classification was later changed to "prisoner of war" when a letter addressed to his family was found on the body of a Vietnamese soldier.

The letter, termed "absolutely authentic" by the Army, was dated April 1970. In it Sparks said that although he had not seen another American in 10 months in a POW camp, he was alive and in good health.

Sparks, like Hrdlicka, has yet to be accounted for.

At the close of hostilities between the United States and Vietnam, 2,528 Americans were listed as missing. The Pentagon listed 1,178 as killed in action (body not recovered), and 1,237 as missing in action. The remaining 113 were classified presumed prisoners of war, and all but two are currently presumed dead.

A congressional committee on the POW/MIA question concluded in 1976, after examining the evidence, that no POWs or MIAs survive.

But the National League of POW/MIA Families cites other sources and claims some 300 prisoners of war in Vietnam and Laos.

In the face of this contradictory evidence and lack of information, an increasing number of Americans are demanding answers.

On Aug. 8, 1984, U.S. Rep. Douglas Applegate (D-Ohio) charged that U.S. intelligence officials "knowingly abandoned" live POWs in Southeast Asia. Applegate said he had a list of 97 Central Intelligence Agency reports of live Americans held captive in Southeast Asia.

"I am outraged to think that our government knew of these live Americans up to and past the end of the conflict and knowingly left them in captivity and did nothing about it," Applegate said.

In response, President Reagan called the confirmation of these claims and the return of POWs "matters of the highest national priority." Said Reagan, "Show me the evidence, and I will rescue these men."

As for the evidence, the Defense In-

telligence Agency has resolved 268 of the 484 citations reported by Vietnamese refugees, or linked them to servicemen whose fates are known.

But the strongest evidence was found on Jan. 20, 1981, when routine aerial photographs of a POW camp in Laos showed men in lines forming the number "52" on the ground—a frequently-used defense department technique to notify American pilots of the presence of captured U.S. servicemen.

(The code was used before to identify American prisoners in the Son Tay camp near Hanoi in 1970. At the time, the Department of Defense speculated that the "52" might be the number of Americans in the camp, or that the American prisoners were members of a B-52 crew.)

The DOD and the CIA then trained a team of agents and Laotian mercenaries who slipped into the area, but returned empty-handed in March. There were no Americans sighted at the camp.

Said Defense Department spokesman Henry Catto: "There is no evidence that would lead us to believe there are Americans being held in Laos."

But some retain hope in the face of unanswered questions.

Veterans' groups have banded together to demand action on the POW/MIA issue. Since Christmas Eve 1982, the Vietnam Era Veterans have stood a 24-hour vigil in the shadow of the Vietnam Memorial in Washington's Constitutional Gardens, just across from the Lincoln Memorial.

*see page B-12



AP photo

BURST OF JOY—One of the most famous pictures of the Vietnam era is this shot of an American POW greeting his family upon return to America.

1941 to 1950

- 1941 Ho Chi Minh returns to Vietnam. Vietminh formed to fight both the French and the Japanese.
- 1944 Vietminh army formed by Vo Nguyen Giap.
- 1945 Japanese seize power in Vietnam in March. Vietminh seize power from Japanese in August. Ho declares independence on Sept. 2. British and Chinese troops disarm Japanese troops in Vietnam during September. French return later that month. First American to die in Vietnam, Peter Dewey, killed on Sept. 26. Ho dissolves Indochinese Communist party in November, replacing it with the Association for Marxist Studies.
- 1946 Chinese troops evacuate the North in February. France expands control into northern provinces. Vietnam proclaimed "Free State" with-

- in French Union. Ho Chi Minh travels to France in May to seek independence. Negotiations continue for four months with little progress. Ho returns to Vietnam in September. French warships bombard Haiphong in November amid worsening conditions—thousands of Vietnamese are killed in the attack. War breaks out in December.
- 1947 Truman Doctrine pledges U.S. aid to contain communism. Bao Dai, in exile in Hong Kong, offers to negotiate for Vietnamese independence. French overtures to Ho rebuffed. October offensive by French fails to oust Vietminh.
- 1948 Indochinese Communist Party Central Committee makes policy shift from defensive war to one of resistance in January. French establish the State of Vietnam in June with Bao Dai as chief of state.

- 1949 Vietnam made an "Associated State" within the French Union in March. France to retain control of finance and defense. Bao Dai returns to Vietnam in April after three years of exile.
- 1950 Communist China recognizes North Vietnam and begins supplying arms to the Vietminh in January. U.S., Britain recognize South Vietnam in February. U.S. sends economic advisers to Saigon in March. President Harry Truman sends \$15 million to help the French in Vietnam in July. U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) created in October. French defeated in several skirmishes in the North in November. U.S. signs defense pact with France, Cambodia, Laos, and S. Vietnam in December.

Protests and bombings

Wave of activism swept Newark

by Garry George

Some happenings

June 1968, Dr. E.A. Trabant, 48, named 22nd university president at the commencement ceremonies.

Fall semester 1968, university I.D. cards changed from non-pictured to the present format-IBM-style.

Review classified ad.: THE PERSON WHO LOST MONEY ON CAMPUS OCT. 9 (1968), may claim it by calling 105 D Robinson Hall

October 21, 1968, WHEN, the university's first radio station, is created and began broadcasting at 3 p.m.--at 640 on your AM dial.

April 1969, Arva Jackson was the first black man appointed to the university's board of trustees, by then Governor Russell Peterson. He replaced Henry du Pont who served on the board for 51 years.

April 1970, the Delaware Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission extended drinking hours in Newark for the city's on premises liquor licensees from midnight to 1 a.m.

A student activities fee was an issue on campus in 1970. In a survey published in *The Review*, 82 percent of the students polled favored the fee, while only 2 percent opposed it. However, the administration and the board of trustees rejected the proposal. To appease the students, the Student Government Association budget was more than doubled from \$41,530 to \$85,000.

September 1970, The univer-

sity Health Service discontinued prescribing free drugs to out-patient students.

The Oct. 22, 1970 obituary issue of *The Review* declared the university dead. Apathy, adhering to the status quo and conservatism of the administration were the reasons given for its death.

"Cynthia" was voted the 1970 homecoming queen. She was a chicken--a real blue hen.

February 1971, The Faculty Senate approved the drinking of alcoholic beverages on campus. Students 21 and older would be able to drink in their dorm rooms beginning in April.

Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1970, 40 women and a few men met in Thompson Hall to form a women's liberation movement on campus. They affiliated themselves with the Delaware Chapter of the National Organization of Women.

April 1971, the university administration approves a proposal to change some dorms to a coed format as early as September.

Tradition was broken in February 1971, when Mary Ann Ford became the first female member of the university Security force.

The bells in Memorial Hall bell tower were replaced by a tape recording in October 1971.

The university football team dominated eastern small-college play. The Blue Hens won their fourth consecutive Lambert Cup in December 1971 by defeating all of their Atlantic City Boardwalk Bowl opponents between 1968 and 1971.

November 1973, UFOs were sighted by students on West campus. The bright orange objects were first seen hovering

over the Dickinson dormitories then flew out over the Elkton Road bridge and disappeared down Elkton Road.

December 16, 1974, the Student Center's branch of Farmer's Bank was robbed by two men brandishing sawed-off shotguns. The men escaped with about \$40,000. No one was injured.

February 6, 1975, a single pistol-wielding man held up the Student Center branch and escaped with between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

Some bombings

ROTC building fire-bombed, Sept. 15, 1968. Only minor damage to the first floor, including water and smoke; a uniform storage room was the most extensively damaged. The incident was investigated by Newark Police, University Police, the city fire marshall--and the FBI.

Bomb scares plagued cam-

President Trabant's office was fire bombed in the early hours of Friday, April 28, 1972. Five Molotov cocktails were used.

pus in the fall of 1970. Smith Hall was evacuated twice in four days due to threatened bombings.

President Trabant's office was fire bombed in the early



Review file photo

THE FACE OF DEATH--Demonstrators against the war present a graphic depiction of the effects of U.S. policies in Indochina.

hours of Friday, April 28, 1972. Five Molotov cocktails were used. The office incurred only minor damages.

September 4, 1972, Vice President for Administrative Services John Hocutt's home mysteriously catches fire after a small blast. The home contained no gas appliances. Foul play was not suspected at the time.

Some protests

"Go Naked Week" was held on campus May 4-10, 1970. The object of the student initiated celebration was to "beautify campus life."

Monday, May 4, 1970, the Kent State University massacre occurred and universities nationwide called for a strike against the Nixon Administration's policies.

Tuesday, May 5, 1970, the Student Government Association (Delaware Undergraduate Student Congress predecessor) declared a state of general strike on campus to protest United States involvement in Southeast Asia.

The Faculty Senate declared a moratorium on classes effective Thursday, May 7, 1970 and to continue through that weekend. At the senate meeting, the SGA called for President Nixon's impeachment.

Strike activities included class cutting, letter writing sessions, rallies, panels, drama, concerts and bus excursions.

At one of the rallies, Nixon was burned in effigy. That same week there was a Black Panther rally on Harrington Beach.

*see page B-7

1951 to 1955

1951 Ho creates Workers' Party, the Lao Dong, in February to replace the Communist Party. U.S. agrees to direct economic assistance for the South in September. Vietmihn launch major offensive in November.

1952 General Vo Nguyen Giap's January offensive in the Red River valley beaten back by French troops. French, however, are beaten in subsequent attacks. North begins major offensive in October.

1953 Vietnamese Workers' Party decides to redistribute land seized from French. In April, Northern troops and Laotian irregulars capture large portions of Laos from the French. MAAG begins to participate in day-to-day planning of military operations in June. French announce plan to grant

independence to all "Associated States" in July. U.S. pledges \$385 million in additional aid to France in September. French forces occupy Dienbienphu in October. Laos invaded further by Vietmihn in December.

1954 French attacked at Dienbienphu in March. Garrison is soon surrounded. President Dwight Eisenhower decides against aiding French at Dienbienphu in April. French defeated in early May. Peace conference begins in May in Geneva. Ngo Dinh Diem selected prime minister by Bao Dai in June. Geneva conference produces cease-fire agreements in July. The South denounces the agreements. French troops leave Vietnam in October. Eisenhower promises Diem direct assistance in the absence of French support. U.S. Navy evacuates hundreds of thousands of refugees from the North following French collapse. The war becomes an American one.

1955 U.S. begins direct economic and military assistance to the South in January. U.S. takes over training of Southern military forces in February. Diem crushes opposition forces in April and May. Diem rejects call by the North for elections agreed to at Geneva Conference. U.S. supports Diem's decision. Ho travels to Moscow to seek Soviet support in July. South Vietnam announces it will not negotiate with the North as long as the Communist Party is in power. U.S. backs Diem's decision. Diem engineers coup with CIA aid to oust Bao Dai in October. Diem proclaims himself the first president of the Republic of Vietnam. Land reforms begin in the North in December.

...the speakers: Abzug, Ellsberg, Ervin

•from page B-6

Saturday, May 9, 1970, despite temperatures in the 90s, 100,000 demonstrators gathered in Washington D.C. to protest U.S. involvement in Indo-China and oppressive policies at home.

Sunday night, May 10, 1970, a funeral march was held on campus to commemorate the shooting of the four Kent State students early that week.

The Faculty Senate moratorium was lifted Monday May 11. Later that day the SGA called an end to the student strike on campus.

March 1, 1973, six swastika-clad members of the Nationalist White Peoples Party, a nazi-backed group, protested the upcoming appearance of U.S. Rep. Bella Abzug. The demonstration was held in front of the Student Center. They were counter-protested by 20 students.

Abzug spoke in the Student Center's Rodney Room. She extolled the virtues of the women's movement and decried the actions of the Nixon Administration.

September 13, 1973, Sen. Sam Ervin spoke to a capacity crowd of 4,500 people in the Fieldhouse. He ignored the Watergate scandal and spoke of the importance of freedom.

October 1, 1973, Daniel Ellsberg, co-conspirator in the acquisition of the Pentagon Papers, spoke in the Fieldhouse. It was the fourth anniversary of the first night he and Tony Russo began to photostat the papers.

April 29, 1975 (the day before the fall of Saigon), 2,000 students formed on the Mall in front of Hulihan Hall to protest university policies and a tuition hike.

Some speeches

Bill Cosby appeared at Carpenter Sports Building, Nov. 8, 1968.

Julian Bond, 28, Georgia state representative lectured at Delaware State College, Nov. 13, 1968, on the forthcoming struggle that black Americans will face. The lecture was attended by a large contingent of university students.

Actress-Activist Jane Fonda spoke at Carpenter Sports Building, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1970. She blasted the U.S. administration and called for a pull-out in Vietnam and spoke in favor of women's and minority rights.

David Dellinger, a member of the Chicago Seven, spoke to a crowd of 1,200 at the Fieldhouse in October 1970. Twenty demonstrators picketed the speech calling him a "Pointy-Headed Intellectual." Dellinger was convicted of crossing state lines to incite a riot at the 1968 Democratic Convention in Chicago.

May 5, 1970, ex-heavy weight boxing champion, Muhammed Ali, spoke at Carpenter Sports Building. His speech was titled "A Black Solution to White Conflict."

Sargent Shriver, past director of the Peace Corp, addressed the university community, at the Fieldhouse, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1970.

James Brown, "The Godfather of Soul," performed at Carpenter Sports Building, Oct. 11, 1970.

Yippie leader Jerry Rubin addressed a crowd of students in front of the Student Center, Friday, April 23, 1971. He extolled the virtues of the "new culture," and claimed that

from Nixon's Nazi point of view, Kent State was a positive move.

Dick Gregory, comedian-activist, spoke at Carpenter Sports Building, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1970.

March 4, 1971, Kate Millet addressed women's issues at a lecture on campus.

Tuesday, April 21, 1971, Dr. Benjamin Spock spoke on campus. He espoused dissent through the political process to end the Vietnam War.

Exiled Vietnam General Ngyen Khanh spoke on the situation in Indo-China, Monday, April 20, 1971. He addressed 220 people in Wolf Hall.

Pat Paulson, comedian-politician, appeared at Carpenter Sports Building Sept. 28, 1972. The same night, Dave Mason entertained students in a concert held at the Fieldhouse.

Actress-Activist Jane Fonda spoke at Carpenter Sports Building, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1970. She blasted the U.S. administration and called for a pull-out in Vietnam and spoke in favor of women's and minority rights.

Margaret Mead spoke to 1,600 people in Carpenter Sports Building Thursday night Nov. 9, 1972. She addressed the country's standard of living and said that was one of the elements that was endangering others worldwide.

The Review, May 2, 1975, page three-two small blurbs

are published, the first describes the final U.S. pull-out from Saigon and the second tells of the Viet Cong seizure of the city only three hours after the evacuation.

The top story on campus was the demonstration by 2,000 students in front of Hulihan Hall on April 29.



Review file photo

ALL WE ARE SAYING--A scene familiar during the late '60s and early '70s was demonstrators denouncing U.S. military involvement in Southeast Asia at a rally in Washington D.C.

1956 to 1962

1956

Diem begins crackdown on opposition forces, throwing some political enemies into concentration camps. In April, Diem announces that the South will not abide by the Geneva Conference accords. Later that month, the last French troops leave Vietnam and the MAAG takes over full responsibility for the training of the South's forces. In May, Ho calls on the South to agree to nationwide election. Land reform in the North completed in July.

1958

In June, Communists form command structure in the Mekong Delta. North calls for peace talks and an end to hostile propaganda. Diem rejects peace offers.

1961

Communists establish Group 559 in May to supply guerrillas using the Ho Chi Mihn Trail. Group 759 created in July for same purpose, only supply will be by sea. First two U.S. soldiers to die in "Vietnam War", Major Dale Buis and Sgt. Chester Ovnand, killed in July by guerrillas. South enacts stricter laws against dissenters in August. Group 959 created in September to aid Communists in Laos.

1962

North begins universal conscription in April. Dissent against Diem's regime begins to surface despite crackdown. North calls for overthrow of South in September. South Vietnamese

army units stage unsuccessful coup in November. National Liberation Front ("Vietcong") formed in late December.

John Kennedy takes office as President during civil crisis in Laos. Soviets and U.S. agree to make Laos neutral territory. Vice President Lyndon Johnson visits the South in May and pledges additional U.S. support. Guerrilla activity increases. Kennedy rejects idea of using American troops but agrees to send more aid and material.

Number of U.S. military "advisors" increased to 12,000 by September. Diem and family survive abortive bombing attack by two South Vietnamese pilots in February. Vietcong strength continues to grow as Diem continues to stifle opposition. Kennedy declares war must be won by the South, not the U.S.

1957

In January, Soviets propose permanent division between North and South, with both countries to be admitted to the U.N. International Control Commission reports both sides violated the Geneva agreements during 1956. Diem visits U.S. during May and addresses a joint session of Congress. Communist activity in the South begins in October with formation of guerilla companies.

1960

Brooks in Vietnam: One soldier's story

by Andy Walter

Tim Brooks had heard all the stories about how treacherous Vietnamese children were. How they would hide hand grenades and run away.

"But when I got over there, I really liked the kids," he recalled. "We had cases of C-rations, so I gave it away to these kids when they would hang around. When they did come around I was probably not as attentive as I should have been."

Brooks' voice grows quieter as he tells the rest of the story.

"I have a son who's 10 and this kid couldn't have been much more than that. He was on the tank and I was giving him some C-rations when he went for my .45.

"I'm sure he would have killed me. And a .45 caliber from a foot away does a lot of damage.

"I took it away from him and I almost blew his head off—but I didn't, for which I'm very grateful.

"I gave him some food and he took off."

* * *

Tim Brooks never wanted to be a soldier. But, like thousands of other American men in the sixties, the government made him into one.

For 11 months, Brooks, who is now Dean of Students at the university, was taken away from his wife and his job and put in a living hell where the seemingly unending boredom was interrupted only by the unrelenting fighting. Where the only goal was to come back alive.

"Getting out of this fiasco, and making sure my guys got out of it became paramount," Brooks would say later. "Not accomplishing any mission, not going out and killing people. Straight out and out survival became the mission.

"Not conquering Cambodia or conquering Vietnam. We didn't give a damn about that after a while."

* * *

It was early 1970, when most Americans had gotten fed up with the war and all the death, that Brooks found himself boarding a plane for Vietnam. He had managed to put it off for an extra six months by enlisting and going to officer training school

after he was told he was about to be drafted.

But now Brooks, who had been out of college only a few years at the time, found himself headed to the same far away country where people from his hometown had been dying for years.

"I remember it like it was yesterday," said Brooks. "I remember my parents coming out and saying they expected not to see me return.

"As I walked down the ramp to the airplane, I was thinking, 'There's no reason why you can't survive this thing, but goddammit, why do I have to go?'"

"That was it. 'I really don't know why I'm going.' That was the last question I asked myself as I got on the plane."

Brooks was assigned to the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment to replace a lieutenant who had been shot in the back of the head by a sniper the day before he arrived. Brooks became a tank commander—in charge of five tanks and 20 men—even though he had never been on a tank during his training.

And along with learning about tanks, Brooks had to get used to shooting at other people—people he almost never saw.

"My second mission, I was on a real minor patrol into Cambodia and I came across craters that had been blown by B-52 strikes," he said. "I remember it as clearly as seeing you ten minutes ago. I saw my first body of a Viet Cong in the bottom of a crater. He had been dead for a couple of days and there really wasn't much left of him.

"I continued to see that kind of thing every day or two until I had started getting into some fire fights. I was introduced to death slowly enough, I guess, so that it didn't shock me to pull the trigger on someone else.

"I tell you though, I never felt good about that and I still don't to this day."

It was six weeks into his tour that an incident happened which Brooks credits with saving his life. His best friend was out on an ordinary mission when he had his head blown off by a rocket-propelled grenade.

"It was just when he began to feel confident," Brooks remembered. "'I can handle this war situation,' and then somebody popped him in the head. It was horrible.

"That's the only time I cried in Vietnam. He was a class guy. It was just one of those things where we went



Staff photo by Charles Fort

VIETNAM VETERAN—Dean of Students Timothy Brooks, who had a one year tour with the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment in 1970, in his office today.

through jungle training together in Panama and just hit it off.

"But he ended up teaching me that you have to maintain your vigilance 24 hours a day. I don't think I ever slept more than two or three hours a night the whole time I was there."

Nights in Vietnam were spent sleeping behind tanks that had been circled like a wagon train, with someone on watch for night attacks. During the day, Brooks and his men, most of whom were 18 or 19-year-old draftees, spent their time escorting convoys or searching the jungle with tanks.

The idea of trying to sneak up on anyone with a 52-ton tank in the jungle was "ludicrous" to Brooks. One of the few times he ever did sneak up on the enemy was in Cambodia when he broke into a clearing and saw six Viet Cong about 150 yards in front of him.

"I was a terrible shot," Brooks said, laughing. "I opened up with a .50 caliber machine gun and missed every one of them. They had to sprint at least 100 yards and I kept missing them all the way.

"Looking back, I'm very happy I missed them, but at the time I felt like an idiot."

But even worse than trying to sneak up, was having to sit on top of a tank, wide open to snipers waiting in the jungle.

"It's not like World War II where you ride inside," Brooks explained. "It's a give-and-take situation. You hit more mines than you were shot at by snipers so you sat up on top and just prayed they didn't get a clear shot at you."

*see page B-15

1963 to 1965

1963

Battle of Ap Bac in January. Vietcong defeat larger South Vietnamese force. China steps up aid to Hanoi. Buddhist opposition to Diem's regime increases as Southern troops shoot at demonstrators in Hue in May. Tension mounts as a Buddhist monk commits suicide by setting himself on fire. South Vietnamese army officers begin to plot against Diem, with CIA knowledge, in July. Buddhist crisis worsens following attack by government forces on Buddhist temples in August. Generals stage coup on November 1, oust Diem from power. Diem is murdered the next day. Kennedy assassinated, November 22. Number of American advisors reaches 15,000 by December.

1964

General Nguyen Khanh stages successful coup in January. U.S. pledges support of new regime. U.S.S. Maddox attacked by North Vietnamese torpedo boats in Tonkin Gulf in August. Congress passes Tonkin Gulf resolution on August 7, giving President Johnson wide discretion to conduct military affairs in Southeast Asia. American aircraft begin bombing the North later in the month. Vietcong attacks intensify during the year. Johnson rejects calls for attacks against the North. Protests against Khanh's regime mount in November. Rioters take to the streets of Saigon. Vietcong attack U.S. outpost in Saigon in December. Johnson again refuses to raid the North.

1965

Vietcong increase attacks on U.S. installations in February. Johnson orders Air Force to bomb North Vietnam. New government formed in Saigon in February. First U.S. combat units arrive at Danang in March. Johnson calls for peace in April. Hanoi rejects Johnson's offer later that month. Vietcong continue to score major victories against Southern forces. U.S. troop strength continues to grow. Over 200,000 troops will be in Vietnam by December. In September, China announces it will not intervene in the war. Americans defeat North Vietnamese at Ia Drang in October. Johnson orders bombing halt on Christmas as a peace gesture.

A passage to heaven

S. Vietnamese recounts flight

by Tom Grant

With the Communists taking over Ho Chi Minh City [Saigon], many people decided to leave Vietnam rather than face the prospect of life under a Communist system.

In this search for freedom, however, there was no guarantee they would achieve it or that they would ever again see their families they were leaving behind.

Phuoc Tran (AS 87) was one who decided to take the chance. He made it.

Phuoc, 21, along with his brother-in-law and sister, came to the United States in 1978 after leaving Vietnam by boat along with thousands of other refugees.

Phuoc is one of eight children but only a brother and sister are in America with him.

"My parents had lived in China," Phuoc said, "so they knew what it was like to live under a Communist government." So, his parents decided it would be best for Phuoc to leave the country.

Phuoc said his parents did not leave with him because his grandmother at the time was 75 and unable to make the trip and his father did not feel right leaving his mother behind alone.

Phuoc needed \$10,000 plus some "connections" to leave. Without the connections, he said, it cost about \$15,000 dollars to get out of the country.

He said there are two ways someone could escape Vietnam. One, the \$10,000 way, would be to know a boat owner and pay him directly. Phuoc's brother-in-law knew a boat owner. The other way, for \$15,000, would be to pay a middle man who would find you a boat. "With the additional money," Phuoc said, "the

government would turn their heads when the refugees were leaving."

But there was no guarantee that you would get out even if you did pay the money. Phuoc remembers two of his brothers who had paid "a lot of money, but still couldn't get out."

The boat ride lasted four days and nights and Phuoc, along with about 300 people, sat squatting the entire time. "We had very little food and clothing," Phuoc said, "and the entire time the sun was beating down on us. People were getting sick and the smell was unbearable."

Even though the trip was bad, Phuoc said that his ship was very lucky because it wasn't stopped by pirates. Pirates, he said, were men on ships from other countries, who would wait for the refugees to sail by and then board the ship, stealing everything they could and raping all the women.

"Our boat was lucky," he said, "because our owner put all the males on the top deck and the females with children below, so the pirates would think twice about boarding."

Phuoc said the goal for the refugees was to reach the first neighboring country that was free from communism.

His boat landed in Malaysia and when they first arrived, he said, they were going to be refused admission because there were too many refugees. "The only way we could stay," Phuoc said, "was to put a hole in our ship so they would have to accept us."

Life on the island was very unpleasant for Phuoc and his relatives. At first, Phuoc said, they were fed pretty well and the American Red Cross was there to help them. Later, though, they were moved to camps where they were fed rice and rotten fish. Housing was not provided, Phuoc said,



Staff photo by Sharon Mc Curdy

WAR REFUGEE—Phuoc Tran (AS 87) escaped to the United States in 1978 with his brother-in-law and sister.

but refugees were smart because they did bring some money with them on the boat to help them survive.

Why would someone endure all these problems and discomforts for a slim chance at freedom?

As Phuoc and many other refugees put it, anything would be better than having to live in Vietnam today.

Phuoc recently received a letter from his family in which they told him they have no water and no electricity.

"Also," Phuoc said, "the government moves the South Vietnamese people out of the city into wilderness areas and North Vietnamese soldiers move in to their old homes."

In the wilderness, the people have to build their own homes to make themselves useful.

An article in *U.S. News and World Report* stated that many of the streets once filled with American soldiers and many others are now empty, with street lights turned off to save expensive and the scarce electricity.

Phuoc said the government feels that the South Vietnamese were Americanized and like to do things the easy way. That is why they are moved out of the city in an attempt to de-Americanize them.

"The people were Americanized," Phuoc said, "because they couldn't help but see nice things in the Sears catalogs and the nice things the American soldiers had. Everyone was saying America is it."

"Even the North Viet-

namese today would rather buy American," he said.

"What the Communists say," Phuoc said, "they do not do. What they write down is very pretty, but they do not follow it."

Phuoc said that the government feels they have the right to do whatever they want and they do not have to answer to anyone.

"They arrest people at night," he said, "and the people disappear for years and their families never know."

Phuoc said the police in Vietnam can arrest you without a warrant and they never have to tell you why. In America, Phuoc said, people trust police more than in Vietnam. "If you are lost here," he said, "you would ask the police to help you, but in Vietnam they are not trusted."

Not only is there a lack of trust with strangers, but mistrust exists between members of families.

In Vietnam, according to *U.S. News and World Report*, propaganda in the schools encourages youngsters to tell police if their parents engage in anti-revolutionary activity, such as hoarding valuables or planning to flee the country.

According to Phuoc, the Communists brainwash the young children into believing that communism is the best form of government. "The government tells bad things about America," he said, "like the shooting incident out in California last year [the massacre that occurred last summer at a San Diego McDonald's]."

"There is an Oriental tradition that the parent is always right," Phuoc said, "but the Communists try to turn the children against their parents and old-fashioned ideas."

*see page B-15

1966 to 1968

1966

Johnson resumes bombing on January 31. Buddhist protests flare up again in Hue and Danang in March. Government troops recapture both cities after weeks of fighting. American bombing in the North intensifies. Guerrilla activity continues throughout the South. First signs of domestic protest against U.S. involvement in Vietnam surface. Troop size continues to swell. Over 400,000 troops are in Vietnam by December. Johnson rejects plan to call up Reserves and increase taxes.

1967

Hanoi, in January, says bombings must halt before it will discuss peace. Johnson meets with General William Westmoreland in April to discuss ways of winning the war. Secretary of

1968

Defense Robert McNamara testifies before the Senate in August that bombing of the North is not working. Nguyen Van Thieu elected President in the South in September. Vietcong operations become wide-spread. Anti-war feelings continue to spread in the U.S. Johnson offers to halt the bombing in exchange for peace. Hanoi intimates that it will discuss peace talks if the U.S. halts the bombing. Westmoreland, in November, says he is confident of victory. Troop strength reaches 500,000 by December.

Tet offensive by Vietcong and Northern forces is launched on January 31. All South Vietnam under attack. U.S. and Southern troops stop offensive, recapture all territory lost in less than

five weeks. Vietcong sustains major losses and is lost for the rest of the war. Anti-war movement reaches new heights in America. Westmoreland's request for additional troops denied. My Lai massacre occurs, March 8. Westmoreland appointed Army Chief of Staff. General Creighton Abrams replaces Westmoreland. Johnson decides against escalation in late March. On March 31, Johnson halts bombing, offers peace talks and announces that he will not seek reelection in November. North Vietnamese and Americans meet in May in Paris to discuss peace. Anti-war protest outside Democratic convention in Chicago turns into a police riot as America is engulfed in major civil crisis. U.S. troop strength reaches peak with 540,000 soldiers in Vietnam.

The Question:

Why do you think the U.S. went into Vietnam?



I think it was a political mistake, and I think they entered Vietnam under false pretences. It was an irrational decision made to stop Communism.

Ed Carney (AS 85)



It was our duty to go over there. We thought we had to.

Sherri Krebs (AS 88)

Basically I feel it was to stop the spread of Communism, and we felt it was our duty to get involved.

Trish Olson (AS 88)



I think that they were caught in a bind. They wanted to protect people who were interested in democracy, but they also didn't want to act as police officers. They ended up creating a police state.

Michelle Quinn (AS 86)



I don't think they went in as expansionists, but I think they just went in to keep things at the status quo.

Mike Quigley (AS 86)



To avoid a Communist takeover.

David Chorba (EG 85)



Text by Cindy Smith
Photos by Charles Fort

1969 to 1972

1969

Paris peace talks expanded in January to include Vietcong and South Vietnam. President Richard Nixon orders bombing of Cambodia in March to cut off Northern supply route and eliminate Communist camps. Nixon prepares to withdraw U.S. troops. Plan calls for the South to take over for departing American troops. Nixon announces the withdrawal of 25,000 troops on June 8. Peace talks yield nothing. Ho Chi Mihn dies on September 3. Anti-war demonstrations occur in Washington in October and November. Mylai massacre revealed on November 16. Total U.S. withdrawals number 60,000 for the year.

1970

National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger begins covert talks in Paris with the North. On April 30, U.S. and Southern forces invade Cambodia to attack Communist strongholds. Large anti-

1971

1972

war protests sweep the nation. Four students shot by National Guardsmen at Kent State University on May 4. Nixon calls for cease-fire in October. American withdrawal continues. Troop strength at 280,000 by December. Lieutenant William Calley goes on trial on November 12 for Mylai massacre.

Southern forces invade Laos to attack the Ho Chi Mihn Trail. Calley convicted, on March 29, of premeditated murder at Mylai. Communists score major victories over Southern troops. Americans continue to withdraw. Thieu re-elected president in October. Number of American troops in Vietnam down to 140,000 by December.

Kissinger continues to negotiate with the North Vietnamese during the early months of the year. North Vietnam

launches full-scale invasion across demilitarized zone on March 30. Southern forces rolled back. Nixon orders the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong on April 15. North Vietnamese continue to roll into Southern territory. Nixon orders the mining of Haiphong's harbor in May and intensifies the bombing of the North. Kissinger detects willingness by North to negotiate peace. Thieu opposes peace proposals. Kissinger, back in Paris, reaches tentative agreement. Thieu again opposed to accords. Kissinger declares that "peace is at hand." Kissinger meets with Northern representatives again in Paris in November; presents numerous conditions proposed by Thieu. Talks break off. Nixon resumes bombing in mid-December. Bombing halt brings the North back to the talks.

In a letter to himself:

War continues inside veteran

EDITOR'S NOTE--This letter was written in 1984. Its author was in Vietnam from 1969-1970 as a combat medic (SP4) attached to the 173 Airborne Brigade. He was stationed in the northern part of South Vietnam's Binh Dinh Province in the Central Highlands. At that time he was 19 years old.

He said, "I was just unscrambling thoughts--talking to myself. It was easier to write than say."

* * *

What a strange turn of events!

When I went to Vietnam I was young and dumb enough to think I was doing something very important.

When I came home from Nam I felt like the black sheep of America. So I thought it best to forget the whole thing and try to be a regular member of the family. It worked out pretty well for 5 or 6 years, but you just can't fool Mother Nature. Nam started showing itself again. I can't say it started with dreams or flashbacks. It was the interest America started showing in it--the media, books, Agent Orange, post traumatic stress, etc.

I realized that I harbored a deep resentment toward all people in charge. I had a hard time dealing with them. I was never scared of them but I felt intimidated.

Why? I can't put a finger on it.

I got to the point that I didn't want to deal with anyone. I would go to work--and come home. I didn't want to socialize with friends. I wouldn't even

take my wife out. Sitting at home watching TV or listening to music while drinking beer seemed to be the thing to do.

I got a reputation at work for being a prick. That wasn't fair. I just had my own way of doing things and didn't want to be bothered by things that seemed trivial.

I gave it hell, but I started relating everything I did to Vietnam. I even got a job where I could work in unpredictable situations. I felt a need to be on the edge again.

Jokes started going around, "Watch out for Chuck. He's a Vietnam vet and you know how they are."

After I had been there for a while everyone knew I was a Nam vet. This was nothing to be proud of, at least not the way some of these people saw it. They had no political views of the event, or historic.

Jokes started going around, "Watch out for Chuck. He's a Vietnam vet and you know how they are."

I would like to know just how the hell we are?

Those same people, my age, would talk to me privately and say, "I wish I had gone just for the experience." I would tell them not to worry about it, that they didn't miss anything.



U.S. Army photo

I can't figure out who was being condescending, them, or me.

Years passed and one fine Veteran's Day my sister called. She told me she was proud of me for what I had done. I suppose I wasn't very receptive. I told her she was 12 years too late.

Time marched on and they unveiled the world's largest tombstone in D.C. I still can't get over the irony of its being built by an Oriental. Prejudice on my part--maybe.

After that, we got the statue. I think that was great. I finally had something I could relate to. That was me! I did what the statue depicted. I was a Boonie-Rat and proud of it. But that's all I want, to be proud of it--after being made to feel so bad for so long.

Since Nam I've had a dozen jobs, two wives, and a child from the first. I've become alienated from my father and not much of a father to my son. I read everything about Nam I can get my hands on.

All I ever wanted was to be part of the people, not a weirdo baby killer. I never did anything to be ashamed

of. Why did I feel that way? Was it just me?

Since Nam I've had a dozen jobs, two wives, and a child from the first. I've become alienated from my father and not much of a father to my son. I read everything about Nam I can get my hands on. I keep my relics, and Nam has become so important to me that now, 14 years later, it's all I think of. I have no answers but I know I don't want it to eat-up the rest of my life. It's done a pretty good job so far.

The nightmares are the scary part. My wife tells me I grit my teeth in my sleep. I know my jaws ache when I wake up. It's funny but I never remember the dreams. I just wake up scared not wanting to go back to sleep.

Strange as it may sound, I don't remember most of Nam. Why does it seem so important now?

I just want to get on with life. Seems like that should be easy to do.

* * *

Dr. Penny Finn, a clinical psychologist, now uses the letter in training sessions. Finn has worked with Vietnam veterans for the past 5 years.

"He speaks for a lot of vets that don't have such a clear picture of what they went through," said Finn. "Although it is a very common theme not every vet feels that way. But enough that he speaks for a lot of people."

She added, "They were regular guys who did what they were asked to do."



U.S. Army photo

1973 to 1975

1973

Kissinger and Le Duc Tho initial peace agreement on January 23. Cease-fire formally signed on January 27. Last U.S. troops leave Vietnam, March 29. Hanoi releases last American POW on April 1. Guerrilla activity increases following departure of U.S. forces. Bombing of Cambodia halted by Congressional order in August. Vice President Spiro Agnew resigns on October 10 and is replaced by Gerald Ford.

1975

Watergate aftermath. Nixon resigns, August 8; receives full pardon from Ford in September. Communists plan for upcoming dry season offensive.

Communists launch major offensive in January, capturing northern provinces in South Vietnam. Southern army unable to stop offensive. Thieu, on March 15, orders that northern territories be abandoned. On March 20, Thieu reverses himself and orders everything held at all costs. Hue captured by North on March 25; Danang on March

30. Hanoi, sensing the end, orders its commanders to take Saigon. Communists capture last defense line before Saigon on April 21. Thieu leaves for Taiwan on April 25. Saigon besieged. General Duong Van Mihn becomes last head of state of South Vietnam on April 28. Evacuation of last Americans in Saigon begins on April 29 from rooftop of American embassy. Saigon falls on April 30 to Communist forces. The war is over.

1974

War heats up again in January. Guerrilla activity rampant. Communists continue to build up supplies and men in the South. Thieu concerned that American support may be lost in

--compiled by Ross Mayhew

...contradictory evidence clouds MIA issue

•from page B-5

The veterans stand guard over a petition requesting information on the 2,494 still missing. It is addressed to the United Nations representative from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and a copy bearing over 2 million signatures has already been sent to Hanoi.

The petition reads:

"As American citizens, we strongly urge the immediate release of all U.S. Servicemen and civilians remaining in your country, both living and dead. While we are thankful for the men you have returned, we are distressed at the lack of humanitarian compassion your country has shown by its failure to cooperate in accounting for our men. Please move swiftly to end the pain and suffering of the families in this country who await word of their loved ones."

Vietnam veteran Eldon "Beau" Knight stood guard over the petition on a cold night in November. As he warmed his hands over a kerosene lamp, he talked about VEV's efforts.

"We definitely think there are Americans alive over there," Knight said.

Knight, a tall, bearded man, then wearing camouflage pants and his U.S. Army shirt, leaned on an aluminum cane attached to his right arm as he spoke.

"We will stand here until something is done. We feel we have the obligation to our brothers over there. That could be us over there, and they would do the same thing for us if they were here."

But the November morning brought more tourists to the area, some who signed the petition and some who disagreed with Knight and his comrades.

"There's no way anybody could survive in that Hell for this long," said another veteran, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified. "I wish I could say there was a chance, but there's just no way."

* * *

Meanwhile, as groups like the League and the VEV apply political pressure to speed POW/MIA information, small underground groups are piecing together rescue missions in hopes of finding a live POW.

Many veterans and citizens groups are currently funding plans for surgical strikes

designed to blast into Vietnam and return with one or more live American POWs—a move that would end the silence surrounding the POW question and force the issue into the 1980s.

The most famous of these is former Army Green Beret Lt. Colonel James "Bo" Gritz, 47, who has been repeatedly expelled from Thailand, most recently in 1982, for using a jungle base there to launch "Operation Lazarus."

The third of Gritz's defuncted rescue attempts, Operation Lazarus, crossed the Mekong River from Thailand into Laos on Nov. 27, 1982. Gritz, two other former Green Berets and 15 Laotian mercenaries planned a 14-day trek through the jungle to rescue a live POW.

On the third day of the mission, Laotian guerillas ambushed Gritz and his men, killed one of his Laotian mercenaries and captured an American. Gritz later paid \$17,000 for the return of his comrade, and turned himself in to Thai authorities. He was fined for illegal possession of high-powered radio equipment and released.

Upon his return to the United States, Gritz testified

before a congressional committee on international relations, which discredited most of his evidence. Gritz admitted he had no "solid" evidence, but maintained he was right.

Gritz finally told the committee: "I have the same evidence that might be presented to a convention of clergymen that God exists."

Gritz scrubbed an earlier attempt, dubbed "Operation Velvet Hammer," in 1982 after, he said, the U.S. government requested it be stopped. (Actor Clint Eastwood reportedly contributed \$50,000 to Operation Velvet Hammer, while William Shatner donated \$15,000.)

Little is known about Gritz's first attempt, but he has vowed to return.

Another group, "The Patriots" is currently soliciting funds through a support group called "The Insiders," headed by Vietnam veteran Michael Van Atta.

Van Atta said The Patriots need some \$50,000 to launch a "small army" toward a previously unknown target, and he is collecting pledges for funds. Contributors are asked not to send money, but to pay their pledged amount within ten days of notification of the mission launch.

Meanwhile, the Defense Intelligence Agency wades through the evidence about POWs, MIAs and the remains of American soldiers from Vietnam.

But some have questioned the reasoning behind holding POWs more than a decade after the war.

Some officials have theorized that the Vietnamese government might be holding American prisoners or information on POWs and MIAs because the United States never forwarded the \$3.25 billion in economic aid promised by the Nixon Administration in 1973.

Still others think many Americans might have chosen to stay of their own accord, or have been brainwashed by their captors.

And others think those 2,494 are casualties of the war, never to return.

But until negotiations with the governments of Laos and Vietnam warm and information is provided, or until someone like Gritz brings a live POW home to tell the story of a decade of captivity, the POW question will remain just that—a haunting, unanswered question out of time and history.

Songs, silver screen reflect war sentiment

by Meg Goodyear

*'Cause it's one, two, three,
What are we fighting for?
Don't ask me, I don't give a damn;
The next stop is Vietnam.*

—Country Joe and the Fish

This song, the "Fixin' to Die Rag," from the Woodstock soundtrack, is one of a host written in the late sixties and seventies addressing the U.S. "police action" in Vietnam.

Societal attitudes find expression in pop culture; this is especially evident in times of war.

The majority of war songs written during World War I and World War II supported and even glorified war (e.g. "Over There" and "He Wears a Pair of Silver Wings"), reflecting the people's support for these "popular wars." Few such supportive songs were written during the Vietnam War.

Many artists, as prominent as the Beatles and as obscure as folksinger Tom Paxton, expressed anti-war sentiments in song during the sixties and seventies.

"You might say they were just trying to sell tunes, and they knew where public sympathy could be found," said Dr. Michael Zinn, associate professor in the music department. "Some, though, had true convictions about the war."

Either way, the songs have powerful lyrics which mirror the emotional atmosphere of the time.

Some, like folksinger Phil Ochs' 1964 "Draft Dodger Rag," expressed anti-draft feeling. In this song, a man makes excuses to his draft officer: *I wish you well, Sarge, give 'em hell/ Yeah, kill me a thousand or so./ And if you ever get a war/ Without blood and without gore, / Well, I'll be the first to go.*

Steppenwolf's 1970 release "Draft Resister," commended those who would not go off to war: *Here's to all the draft resisters/ Who will fight for sanity/ When they march them off to prison.../ They will go for you and me.*

Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young wrote "Ohio" in 1970, expressing their feelings about the death of the four students at Kent State: *Tin soldiers and Nixon's coming/ We're finally on our own/ This summer I hear the drumming/ Four dead in Ohio, four dead in Ohio.*

Many songs, like the Beatles' "Revolution" and John Lennon's "Give Peace a Chance," reflected the climate of public opinion directed against U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

In "Monster," Steppenwolf criticized the role the country was playing in Vietnam: *We don't mind our own business/ The whole world's got to be just like us.*

Tom Paxton, a folksinger comparable in style to Bob Dylan and Arlo Guthrie, wrote "Lyndon Johnson Told the Nation" in 1965 to describe the bewilderment a soldier felt at his situation: *So here I sit in this rice paddy/... And I know that Lyndon Johnson loves me so./ I'm one of the chosen men/ But somehow I remember when/ He told me that I'd never have to go.*

One anti-war song which climbed to number five on Billboard's "Top Pop 100 Singles" was Edwin Starr's "War": *War, it ain't nothing but a heart-breaker/ Friend only to the undertaker.*

Another war song made it to 1966's number one position, according to American Bandstand. It, however, was pro-war.

Staff Sergeant Barry Sadler wrote "The Ballad of the Green Berets" after lancing his leg on a poisoned spear in Vietnam and returning to the States. The lyrics can be mistaken for those of a World War I song: *Fighting soldiers from the sky/ Fearless men who jump and die/ Men who mean just what they say/ The brave men of the Green Beret.*

This chart-topper was an exception; there were few songs that lauded U.S. efforts in Vietnam. Country singers, traditionally more conservative than other singers, were usually the creators of such works.

Next to Sadler's song, Merle Haggard's "Okie from Muskogee" is the best-known piece supporting the war. Although there may have been radicals in other

towns, according to Haggard, in Muskogee *We don't burn our draft cards down on Main Street, but we like living right and being free.*

As far as Hollywood was concerned, the war seemed not to exist. There were few "war" movies made during the years of the Vietnam War. In contrast, World War II was the "Great American Movie War," said Dr. Thomas Leitch of the English department.

Leitch, who teaches film courses at the university, said that he could think of few movies made then that weren't pro-war, but war movies were different during Vietnam years.

"The issues that led us to go to war were not dealt with as sympathetically [during the Vietnam War]," Leitch said. "There was no clear-cut right or wrong."

Two examples of this are 1970's *M*A*S*H* and *Catch-22*, which were set in the Korean War and World War II, respectively. Although they were not about the Vietnam War, the way in which they treated the subject of war reflected the attitudes of the Vietnam era.

"In both of those movies, you get the sense that enemies are all around you—that you don't know who's right," Leitch said.

One pro-Vietnam War movie produced in 1968 was *The Green Berets*, which used Sadler's hit as its theme song.

John Wayne starred in this movie, which is described in Leonard Malton's *T.V. Movies 1985-86* as "an incredibly clichéd salute to the special forces."

The influence of the Vietnam War continues today in movies like *Apocalypse Now*, *Coming Home* and the 1979 "Best Picture" Oscar-winner *The Deer Hunter*, and songs such as Billy Joel's "Goodnight, Saigon," and Bruce Springsteen's "Born in the USA." The focus of the works has changed, however. Rather than dealing with the right or wrong of U.S. involvement, they explore the problems facing the veterans.

I'm ten years burning down the road/ Nowhere to run, ain't got nowhere to go.

—Bruce Springsteen

Protestors and Police

War brought few local battles

by Jonathan Slocum

"Delaware, by and large, was a very conservative campus," said Newark Police Chief William Brierley, who was assigned to monitor civil disobedience and subversive groups on campus in the sixties and seventies.

Brierley, who was then a lieutenant in the criminal division, estimated that there were 100 to 200 activists on campus at any given time during the period.

"Some of those people were full-time protestors and very good at what they did, very intelligent. (The university) had a small group of dedicated activists that were as active as any of the other groups on American college campuses," he said. "Some of their ideologies, pronouncements and suggestions bordered on mass civil disobedience and

disruption.

"We developed, to some degree, a working relationship with most of the activist groups," the chief said. "Not only would we issue them permits [for marches and rallies], I would even loan them equipment if they needed a loudspeaker system or whatever. I tried to work with them to get neutral ground."

"Certainly you had a hard-core group that we had to deal with that tried to whip them up and provoke incidents," he said, "but they were never too successful in the destruction of property."

"We had our share of demonstrations," he said. "While cops and kids were fighting each other in other communities, you had actual battles in the streets. We got through it without the violence."

The Rev. Robert Andrews,

pastor for the United Campus Ministry at 20 Orchard Rd., recalled the confrontations between protestors and police.

"I was always aware how much better the local police in Newark handled the trouble-making potentials that were there," he said, comparing Newark Police to other law enforcement agencies in the country.

Andrews has been involved in campus activism since he founded the local chapter of the ministry in 1954. He said he has tried to preserve the continuity local protest movements usually lack because of the high turnover rates of students and faculty.

Andrews said the ministry operated a coffeehouse that attracted students and provided a forum for activists and Vietnamese speakers. Visitors included Buddhist priests, German members of Students for a Democratic Society and Lt. Gen. Thi, a South Vietnamese commander who was later regarded a rebel by the government.

"The [university's] administration was clearly uptight about the Vietnam demonstrations," Andrews remarked, "but handled the thing with relative smoothness."

"There were many rallies in the vicinity of the Student Center," Andrews said, "and candlelight vigils that went around town and that's where the local police were very much involved."

"I think the Newark Police deserve a lot of credit," he said, "for understanding that they were facing a movement that had tremendous moral legitimacy and really represented their own best interests as well as the students' best interests."

Officially, few groups that protested the Vietnam War were based in the Phoenix Center, as the UCM building was then called, but Andrews said the community had influenced with virtually all the student movements in the period.

"There must have been about 100 students who cared enough to be depended upon to at least be curious about what was happening," he recalled. "At a university like this that's an enormous number because the vast majority of people are indifferent."

Andrews attributed the relative calm on campus to the determination of the police leadership to avoid violence, and the discipline and intelligence of the leaders of the student movements. Andrews also said he used his credibility with students to prevent



Staff photo Charles Fort

KEEPING AN EYE ON THINGS—Newark Police Chief William Brierley sits behind his desk at the Main Street station. Brierley, a lieutenant in the criminal division during the Vietnam era, oversaw surveillance operations of subversive groups and activists.

conflicts between the two groups.

"I was in frequent consultation with Brierley about the possibilities of violence," Andrews said. "I did everything I could to avoid trouble that would be counterproductive to all concerned."

"I think Chief Brierley was terribly eager to see the police of Newark not come off like the police of Chicago in 1968 [who reacted violently to a disruption of the Democratic National Convention]. He didn't want a police riot on his hands and he didn't have one."

Brierley said avoiding confrontations with demonstrators was difficult for police. "There was a very clever ideology and strategy of taunting the police, hoping they would overreact," he said.

Clashes between demonstrators and police, when they occurred, overshadowed the original intent of the protests, he said.

"When it started out," Brierley added, "we, like any other agency, weren't trained in crowd management and mob psychology. They were successful in getting us to overreact."

"There's a symbol right there," he said, gesturing toward a table in his office. "See the three pigs? There's a picture of a pig, another pig over there and a brass pig. That's all an outgrowth of those years when they referred to us as pigs."

"We tried to turn that

psychology around and say 'Pig stands for pride, integrity and guts.'"

Brierley said it was natural for protestors to be anti-police. "We were the most visible sign of government in action. We were there every day in uniform and we were there as a repressive force that prevented them from doing what they wanted to do," Brierley said.

"You are always vulnerable, when you engage in enforcement action, of being accused of brutality," he said. "It's something that no one can guard himself against, any more than you can defend yourself when labeled a racist."

"There are probably instances when I am as guilty as anyone of overreacting. When a man spits in your face, he does so at his own peril... When someone hits you in the face with a bag full of urine or feces, that's going to far."

"I think we ask too much of an officer to be subjected to degradation in front of a crowd of people and not defend himself," he said.

Brierley said virtually every national figure that was involved in anti-war and other civil disobedience came to campus at one time or another.

He remembered visits from Jane Fonda, Abbie Hoffman, Jerry Rubin, Eldridge Cleaver, Huey Newton, Tom Hayden, and two activists who

•see page B-15



Review file photo

MAKE LOVE, NOT WAR—Peaceful protests and a calm plea for a change in the administration's policies toward Vietnam were frequent in the Newark area.

Media picture changed reporting

by Sharon McCurdy

Da Nang Harbor, 1969.

'I see something!' came a Marine's muffled shout. Marine Private Ogden snapped open the breech of his M79 grenade launcher, felt a round in the chamber, and snapped the breech shut. Then he squinted at the blurred shape of a man struggling toward him. The next moment a staccato thwacking, thudding erupted. Another, then another human shape, each burdened by equipment, swam into view. Ogden picked a target. But then an order came up the line: 'Hold your fire!'

Abruptly the source of all the (noise)...a brand-new, turbo-powered UH-1E marine helicopter, leaped into sight...some of the Marines had mistaken it for machine-gun fire. As the indistinct shapes of men came nearer, what had looked like weapons...took on the appearance of television cameras and microphones...A marine shouted, this time in a tone of startled disbelief: 'It's the press corps!'

'A reporter with a very dark tan...struck a mike up to my mouth,' Ogden recalled. 'A cameraman went down on his knees and moved in close. "How do you like the war so far, son?" the reporter asked me.'

When Ogden recovered from his surprise, he asked the reporter where the war was. '...The farmers till the rice fields during the day and pick up weapons at night. Nothing ever happens during the day around here.'

But the days weren't safe for very long.

--from "A Contagion of War."

Opinions differ on the press corps and their coverage of the Vietnam War.

Some, such as Gen. William Westmoreland, believe that the press was, at its best times, terrible—even anti-war, covering only stories that showed American mistakes or failures.

Others, such as Timothy Brooks, dean of students at the university, have nothing but the "highest praise" for the journalists he served with, especially in Cambodia.

"They covered firefights out in the open," Brooks said. "They weren't just American, either; the others that served with my group were British and Norwegian. A TV man, Norwegian, was the gutsiest I have ever seen. He stood up in the middle of gunfire, just to take pictures," he said.

The majority of newsmen in Vietnam, both television and newspaper correspondents, were only on tours of duty

lasting a year to 18 months (the same amount of time enlisted men normally stayed). Those who stayed the entire war did so only by choice.

The American press corps in Vietnam was relatively small. There were only 60 newsmen in the country at any given time. When U.S. troop strength peaked at 540,000 in 1968, there was an average of one newsman for every 9,000 soldiers.

Most newsmen worked for large organizations, such as The Associated Press, which alone serviced 4,500 newspapers and broadcasters, and the major networks, which reached long arms from the depths of the war into America's living rooms nightly on the news.

Although there were relatively few newsmen, they generated huge amounts of news from a small area. They managed to report such a large volume of news despite the fact that many of the men in the corps had never been in a war before. This inexperience often caused the reporters to bring to America a westernized experience of what Vietnam was like, according to Peter Braestrup in his book "Big Story."

"To make matters worse," he wrote, "both the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV) and the press were bedeviled by the problem of describing an unconventional war in conventional terms. A problem never solved."

In general, reporters did not work as a team in Vietnam, but as rivals for a story to be filed for the next day's paper or broadcast. This was not always easy.

Most of the corps was concentrated in the same general areas, particularly Saigon and Hue. Few actually saw combat. In 1967, for example, only 40 of 250 pressmen in Vietnam during the year actually were in combat. Because of the concentration of the press in specific places, they reported on many of the same events.

All press corps members received the same information from the military each day at a meeting known as the "Five O' Clock Follies."

"A fair sized sandwich of paper was issued by the military at each 'Follies,'" wrote Braestrup, "an overall MACV account of major U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine actions of the preceding day...these communications resembled a collection of accident reports, an unrelated jumble of 'contacts'..."

Communication within Vietnam and with the rest of the world was difficult, if not im-



Photo courtesy of Tim Brooks

ON PATROL—The press followed the combatants almost everywhere. The graphic images shown to Americans brought the war into their living rooms for the first time.

possible at times. Stories could not always be checked for accuracy before they were called into Tokyo or America. Many stories that made to America were so drastically changed upon arrival by the desk editors that they rarely resembled the original dispatch.

Information came in even smaller amounts when a reporter did not speak fluent Vietnamese or French.

"On a breaking story," Braestrup wrote, "they (Vietnamese officials), rarely were sure of their facts, and if they were, seldom thought it prudent to communicate their knowledge to foreigners."

Of the news services in Vietnam, the wire services, AP and United Press International, had the strongest manpower, as well as control, over the war news coming out of Vietnam. There were often complaints from newsmen abroad that "...nothing became news until AP picked it up," according to Braestrup.

Both AP and UPI were twenty-four hour services, and as such, were used even by companies which had their own correspondents, such as the New York Times.

"One may argue," Braestrup wrote, "that both AP and UPI provided more coverage of Vietnam and Washington than their clients really wanted."

Television networks spent the bulk of the media money in Vietnam, sending their stories by satellite over the oceans.

One of the problems the military had with the media was conflicting ideas of what was "news." Reporters were told to "get on the team" if they filed negative stories about the military. Often, reporters balked at "playing by the rules" and reported what they saw as the truth.

The first journalist into Hue when following Tet in early 1968 was John Lengel. He was one of the few journalists who was able to report firsthand.

"I filed everything I could get my hands on (with the wire services, through a direct phone dictation to Saigon and from there to the states). The first obligation was a factual assessment of the progress being made...the damage, the visible plight of refugees, the Marines commandeering cars...the mayhem..." he wrote.

"There is no evidence," wrote Braestrup, "of a direct relationship between the dominant media themes in early 1968 and changes in American mass public opinion vis-a-vis the Vietnam war itself."

Despite claims otherwise, Walter Cronkite's televised disenchantment with the war did not produce a major shift in public attitudes towards the war, according to polls taken at the time.

And yet the controversy between the press and the military rages to this day. The press was severely restricted during the October 1983 invasion of Grenada. And, more recently, Westmoreland unsuccessfully sued CBS for libel for depicting him, in a documentary, as untruthful about enemy troop strength.

The military still contends that the media prevented them from winning the war by steering public support away from the war, while members of the media counter that the war could not ever have been won.

In this war of opinions, there may be no right answer.

...Brooks tells of Vietnam experiences

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Brooks, who was slightly wounded three times in Vietnam, had his share of close calls. There was the time he stepped off a tank and missed a mine by 6 inches only because somebody shouted just before he put his foot down.

Then there was the time he was sleeping in a bunker during an attack.

"It was the only time in my entire tour that I slept without my boots on," Brooks explained. "It was pitch dark of course and I put them on the wrong feet. That caused me to trip as I was coming out of the bunker."

Just as Brooks hit the ground, a mortar round landed 7 feet in front of him.

"Had I been standing up coming out of the bunker I would have been shredded," he said. "When you get luck like that, you begin to think that, 'Hey, you keep your act together, you're going to make it.'"

But as Brooks was growing accustomed to war, he didn't stop asking himself the questions that had been troubling him since he left the United States. And when four students were killed at Kent State in May, those questions became even tougher.

"Here I was, a university administrator (at Bowdoin College in Maine) and I'm finding out that students are being killed on campuses back in the United States--and I'm a part of the reason for that. I was caught between what was the typical military philosophy over there, which was 'The more bodies the better' and then recognizing that our country had gone so wrong that we were killing people back home."

"My reaction was very different from a lot of my platoon. Their's was what I would have expected. 'Hey, we're over here, we could be killed. These people back on campuses are rebelling and rioting, they deserved it.'"

"By that time I was questioning very much what the hell we were doing there."

Brooks can remember sitting near the Cambodian border, watching B-52's drop "tons of bombs, night after night after night" and then reading an article in *The Boston Globe* in which President Nixon denied bombing Cambodia.

It was about halfway through his tour, that the 11th Armored Cavalry became one of the first American units to go into Cambodia. Brooks says

that in Vietnam, things were about 80 percent boring but it was "down to around 20 percent boring" in Cambodia.

But just like Vietnam, Brooks would make it out of their alive too.

* * *

It would be 10 years before Brooks could talk openly about his experiences in Vietnam. When he returned to America, he gave his uniform away. He didn't want anybody to know he had been in Vietnam.

"Vietnam veterans were thought of as monsters, killers, as criminals, as drug addicts," said Brooks. "I didn't want those labels."

It wasn't until he started to see that being a veteran wasn't so terrible, that Brooks began to talk about his involvement in the war.

"I began to realize that a lot of Vietnam veterans had done very well," he said. "The ones that did very badly were the ones that got publicized."

"Oddly enough, after 10 years, now I find it very easy to talk about it."

The one thing, he remembers most from Vietnam is leaving it--just getting on a plane at Cam Ranh Bay and heading home.



Photo courtesy of Tim Brooks

SHORT BREATHER--Lt. Timothy Brooks rests on his tank in Vietnam in 1970. Brooks, now dean of students, served in Southeast Asia for 11 months.

"There was a tremendous shout--a roar--when we took

off," Brooks remembers. "There was a song, 'Leaving

on a jet plane,' and we sang that."

"I don't think I felt that good--ever...I'd made it, I did my time."

...refugee

•from page B-9

Phuoc said that this conflict causes a problem for the youngsters and that some of the time there is a case of peer pressure--one kid sees another going against his parents and he begins to do the same.

Phuoc said that despite all the hard times, his family has managed to stay together.

Even though the war was terrible, he said, people were happier then. "The people were happy because they knew America was behind them," Phuoc said. "A lot of people didn't think America would ever give up or that we would ever lose the war."

Phuoc said that he hopes to go back someday, but feels that there is too much of a risk right now.

In the meantime, he has adjusted to the American way of life.

"I think it is easier for the younger people to adapt to a different way of life," Phuoc said, "because older people have more responsibilities like family and they can't just change things and adapt to a new way of life."

"Many people do come over here and try to hold onto some of their own culture," he said, "but this is hard to do because the cultures are totally different."

But no matter how hard things are, life is still very pleasant for Phuoc.

"It's like heaven over here."

...police-campus relations calm

•from page B-13

were killed in an underground New York bomb factory two days after they left campus.

"The potential for violence was very real," said Brierley, who recalled numerous occasions when black activists and white vigilantes distributed literature at adjacent booths.

"It's easy to look back at those times and say they were just troublesome times," he added, "but there were groups who were advocating burning this country down."

"We had a whole host of groups that we were monitoring for obvious reasons. We certainly took a look at individuals and how bonafide they were--we had some that were extremists and some that were just protestors."

Brierley said he worked with an intelligence officer from the Delaware State Police and John Brook, presently acting vice president for personnel and employee relations at the university, who was an FBI agent at the time with jurisdiction covering New Castle County.

The surveillance enabled the local, state and national agencies to keep track of radical protestors, according to Brierley. "It gave us the opportunity to engage in prevention and be pro-active (rather than reactive)," he said. "It wasn't that we were gathering

dossiers on people and labeling them for life."

Most of the files have been destroyed, he said, and none are presently in use.

Desmond Kahn, who was a campus activist during the war years, said, "I remember seeing people who looked like FBI (agents)--trench coats--in the seventies, and others taking pictures."

Most of the information was gathered by plainclothesmen who attended the rallies, according to Brierley.

"I noticed a lot of photographing going on," Andrews said, "and I suspect that dossiers were being built upon that."

Andrews said that police gathering information about the campus leadership was a reasonable hedge against the possibilities of the times.

However, police surveillance and attempts to establish positive relations with activist groups were not sufficient to prevent all violence.

University President E.A. Trabant's office and the Army ROTC building on campus were firebombed.

In the ROTC incident, Brierley said, two men set off Molotov cocktails in the building and then went to a party where they collected an audience to watch the fire. However, it had gone out,

Brierley said, "so the two guys went back and reset the fire. It was that little act that finally allowed me to snare them."

Andrews said, "I never knew of any attempt, by any group that we were in touch with here or that met in this place, to plan anything that was violent to either property or persons."

The ministry building did house the editorial offices of the *Heterodoxical Voice*, a radical campus newspaper, despite the resistance of some members of the presbytery.

"The *Heterodoxical Voice* was a vehicle of the most decent, socially committed, morally sensitive sector of the student body," Andrews said, "on an otherwise silent campus." Many people suspected that the paper was actually printed at the site, although it was not, according to Andrews.

On Dec. 10, 1970, vigilantes broke into the building, smashed furniture and terrorized a resident graduate student. The raid gained national prominence, and was covered in the *New York Times*.

Brierley, who described the incident as "damn near a terroristic burglary," said the raiders came from Rising Sun, Md. "We had a very good idea who did it," he said. "Because a lot of them were masked we couldn't prove it."

Andrews said police told him at the time that the raiders were Ku Klux Klan members. However, there were suspicious circumstances and a *Wilmington News Journal* reporter told Andrews that he suspected it was part of the Nixon administration's "dirty tricks." "I guess we'll never know what was really behind it," Andrews remarked.

Ironically, the most violent incident in Newark during that period occurred when activism was on the decline and was not an organized demonstration.

Brierley said the protest movement was beginning to decline when 8,000 people "took the streets" and fought with police following a streaking incident.

Three naked men on the roof of the Deer Park attracted an audience of 1,000, and two policemen in squad cars were dispatched to control the crowd. When the officers arrived the crowd became unruly and smashed their windshields.

Eventually, 130 to 140 officers, many from other departments, were trying to control a crowd of 8,000.

Police used 75 mace grenades to disperse the mob when it started to move toward the business district. Thirty-six officers were injured and 40 arrests were made before the fray ended.

IT'S OVER

Most Yanks Got Out

SAIGON—The United States pulled out of Vietnam Tuesday. All but a handful of Americans fled the country aboard Marine helicopters by early Wednesday and left it up to the Vietnamese to find peace.

The Americans were ordered out Tuesday by new President Duong Van Minh to avoid use of the Communist major conditions for peace talks — an end to the U.S. presence. Political sources said the Communist and the Saigon government had agreed in principle to call a cease-fire.

President Ford then ordered Marine Lt. Eugene A. McGuire, the last American assigned to the U.S. Defense Attache's Office, to leave. Ford announced in his statement that he would be on duty to protect lives.

Board the USS Blue Bird, command ship for the evacuation. A correspondent said the Navy announced 4,000 personnel, about 100 of them American, had been lifted out by the evacuation that began at mid-afternoon Tuesday. Forty ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet were gathered in the South China Sea for the task.

Former Vietnamese President, Vice Air Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, early in his flight, said he and others were around his house, stopped about the constant round, the last night in Saigon.

Naval spokesman said Mrs. Graham Martin, wife of the U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, arrived before the last official wave of helicopters left their carrier off Vung Tau for the evacuation run.

The few Americans remaining in Saigon apparently were mostly women.

The departure ended an era that ran the United States in South Vietnam for more than 15 years. The battle and more than 58,000 lives — the last of which in combat were two U.S. marines killed in a Communist attack on Saigon's airport early Tuesday that spurred the pullout.

The evacuation came 11 days (Continued on Back Page, Col. 1)

PACIFIC STARS AND STRIPES

AN AUTHORIZED UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATION FOR THE U.S. ARMED FORCES OF THE PACIFIC COMMAND

15c

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A U.S. Marine points a rifle at South Vietnamese trying to climb over the wall of the U.S. Embassy compound in Saigon as the evacuation began. The Marine guarding the embassy had a tough time keeping order as the Vietnamese panicked and tried to throw themselves over the wall and into the sea.

SAIGON (AP) — The Saigon government surrendered unconditionally to the Viet Cong Wednesday, ending 30 years of bloodshed.

The surrender was announced by President Duong Van "Big" Minh in a five-minute radio address.

As he spoke, the city of Saigon fell quiet and shellfire subsided.

Minh said: "The republic of Vietnam policy is the policy of peace and reconciliation, aimed at saving the blood of our people. I ask all servicemen to stop firing and stay where you are. I also demand that the soldiers of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) stop firing and stay in place."

"We are here waiting for the provisional revolutionary government to hand over the authority in order to stop useless bloodshed."

On the same Saigon radio broadcast, Gen. Nguyen Huu Hanh, deputy chief of staff, called on all South Vietnamese generals, officers and servicemen at all levels to carry out Minh's orders.

"All commanders," Hanh declared, "must be ready to enter into relations with commanders of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (Viet Cong) to carry out the cease-fire without bloodshed."

South Vietnamese officers said they had no other choice.

The surrender came within hours of the evacuation of all Americans except a handful of newsmen from Saigon.

Reaching the decision to pull out, Page 2 (Continued on Pages 5, 7, 12, 13)

and the closing of the U.S. Embassy which was later looted, along with the residence of U.S. Ambassador Graham A. Martin.

South Vietnamese officers complained that the U.S. evacuation had panicked the army and that many top officers and most of the air force had peeled out, leaving the armed forces depleted and Saigon an open city, as Communist-led forces closed in.

A few people appeared to brace the street the first curfew minutes after the announcement. UPI says that shellfire continued and there was sporadic small arms fire in the heart of the city after the president's radio address.

Minh spoke as Communist battle flags hoisted the very center of the city, which by mid-morning had seemed to be in a state of panic and imminent collapse.

(Police were ordered to raise white flags over their stations.)

The U.S. Embassy was burned by looters. They carried away desks, chairs and typewriters from the building the Americans had evacuated.

Vietnamese still waited in the Embassy compound for evacuation. Among them was an American with his Vietnamese wife and children, UPI said.

Despite the U.S. evacuation, it was unclear what the Saigon area would fall upon whether the Americans stayed or not.

More than a dozen North Vietnamese divisions were rumormongered to be on the march while the capital was defended by less than a division of green troops.

The Viet Cong had rejected a cease-fire and insisted on unconditional surrender to achieve their terms.

The withdrawal of Americans

(Continued on Back Page, Col. 1)

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... research

from page 11

tions both children and their parents had experienced during the previous two weeks.

A new program in which parents will be offered counseling will kick off soon, Linett said. "We have asked the teachers to recommend parents to the counseling program based on their contact with students in class," he said. The 13,493-student school district employs 13 staff psychologists. "We realize that we don't reach every student who needs attention," said Linett, "but we make every effort to continue identifying those who do."

Linett said the district depends on principals and school nurses to identify depressed children. A "Child-

Find" program is administered to each child prior to entering kindergarten to identify potential school problems, he said.

The survey measured interest, sadness, anger, fear, guilt and how the children and parents interact.

One woman who was interviewed with her daughter said she found some questions, such as "we fight a lot in our family," ambiguous. "Does that mean verbal arguments, disagreements, or knockdown-dragout fights?" she asked.

The woman said she associated questions on the survey with the movie *Surviving*, (a story about two teenage suicides) which aired on television shortly before the

survey was taken. The movie "opened a lot of emotions for my family. I think twice now before I tell my daughter to stand up straight and tuck her tummy in," she said, because she doesn't want to make communicating awkward. "I want her to be able to be able to talk to me when something is troubling her."

Her daughter thought the questions were easy to answer. "I know my family pretty well. Some of the questions were funny," the girl said, mentioning one that asked if everything is rosy. She expected the test to be more difficult and didn't take it very seriously, she said.

The seventh grader takes "nuclear weapons, not wanting Reagan to be president and the Holocaust," seriously, she said. "These things are important," she said. "They affect by family and my friends."

The survey measures a description of some factors involved in childhood depression and provides an idea of how family members interact and some of the things they do, Wren said.

Wren expects the analysis of data collected to be completed by the end of the summer.

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10:00 WELCOME: Dr. F. L. Geis, Professor
Psychology Department

Kirkwood Room
Student Center

"CROSS-CULTURAL, HISTORICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF WOMEN"

Presiding: Kim Carell-Smith, History

- 10:15 THE CURE FOR DOMESTIC NEGLECT: BETTER HOMES IN AMERICA 1922-1926.
Janet Hutchison, History
- 10:30 MILK AND MORTALITY: THE CAMPAIGN TO SAVE INFANTS' LIVES, 1893-1917
Susan Turnbull Shoemaker, History
- 10:45 EVALUATING THE PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: A FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE
Laura L. O'Toole, Sociology
- 11:00 COMPARATIVE DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF PERCEPTIONS OF PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH BY WOMEN AND CAREGIVERS AMONG AMISH IN PENNSYLVANIA AND RASTAFARIANS IN JAMAICA
Ann Lane, Nursing
- 11:15 WOMEN IN RUSSIA: THE GAP BETWEEN RHETORIC AND REALITY
Mary Cannon, Individual and Family Studies
- 11:30 WOMEN IN THE ARMY: THE PEACETIME BATTLE
Rebecca Ginther, Women's Studies
- 11:45 DISCUSSION

"WOMEN AND PSYCHOLOGY" Presiding: Mary Cannon, Individual and Family Studies

- 12:00 WOMEN AND SPORTS COMPETITION
Kimberly Mitchell, Women's Studies
- 12:15 STEREOTYPIC SEX-ROLE BEHAVIOR VARIATIONS IN CROSS-SEX AND SAME-SEX INTERACTIONS
Nina E. Blood, Individual and Family Studies
- 12:30 ASSERTIVENESS TRAINING FOR WOMEN
Melissa Husted-Sherman, Psychology
- 12:45 PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT IN EARLY ADOLESCENCE: SEX ROLE DEVELOPMENT AND SELF ESTEEM
Marion F. Sargeant, Psychology
- 1:00 THE SMOKING GUN: AN OBJECTIVE MECHANISM THAT COULD CAUSE UNCONSCIOUS DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN LEADERS
Dore Butler, Psychology
- 1:15 DISCUSSION

"WOMEN IN COMMUNICATION AND BUSINESS"

Presiding: Cynthia Leslie-Bole, Communication

- 1:30 PORTRAYALS OF WOMEN'S ROLES IN LIQUOR AND CIGARETTE ADVERTISING
Barbara Batha, Communication
- 1:45 FEMALE FRIENDSHIP IN FILM: A DRAMATISTIC CRITICISM OF "ENTRE NOUS"
Ginger Smith Parks, Communication
- 2:00 GENDER-SPECIFIC NOUN AND PRONOUN USE IN AMERICAN BUSINESS JOURNAL WRITING
James Earl Stockwell, English
- 2:15 WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT: A CONTINUING STRUGGLE
Maggie Wills, Communication
- 2:30 WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT
Jacquita Lois Wright, Women's Studies
- 2:45 DISCUSSION

"WOMEN WRITERS AND CHARACTERS" Presiding: Judy McKelvy, French

- 3:00 BLINDNESS AND SHARED VISION IN JANE EYRE AND AURORA LEIGH
Jan Carol Thompson, English Literature
- 3:15 JAMES JOYCE AND THE ARCHEOLOGY OF AN EXCISED PAST
Shirley Peterson, English Literature
- 3:30 FULLER AND NIGHTINGALE: THE CRY OF CASSANDRA
Beverly A. Wolff, English Literature
- 3:45 PAMELA'S PERSECUTED PRECURSORS
Linda Payne Osborne, English
- 4:00 SALVATION IN WUTHERING HEIGHTS
Michael E. Farrari, English
- 4:15 THE IDEOLOGY OF THE OTHER IN FEMINIST UTOPIAS
Kari L. Dianich, Sociology/Psychology
- 4:30 DISCUSSION
- 4:45 ANNOUNCEMENT OF GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE WINNERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S AWARD

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ET CETERA

Handicapped Awareness Week

UD reaching out in effort to aid disabled students

by Ross Mayhew
Managing Editor

Noreen McGuire, assistant to the vice president for student affairs, became interested in handicapped students for personal reasons.

"Four out of five of my family have muscular dystrophy. I'm the only one who doesn't," McGuire said. "I also have four cousins who are blind. I became interested because of my family."

McGuire, who also heads Handicapped Student Services at the university, gave a report on the university's programs and services for the handicapped recently during a speech in Professor Chuck Stone's Advanced Reporting class.

McGuire said that this week is Handicapped Awareness Week.

"It takes, on the average, six years for them to get a four-year degree."

According to McGuire, the university has spent \$685,000 in the past 10 years to make its facilities more accessible to the handicapped. Of that money, McGuire said that the university raised all but \$25,000, which was contributed by the state.

McGuire listed some of the modifications, including the lowering of drinking fountains and telephones, elevator aids, wheelchair lifts, ramps leading into buildings and grooved room numbers for the seeing-impaired.

McGuire said these modifications resulted from a 1973 Federal law which stated that any agency receiving federal funds was required to become accessible to the handicapped.

That created some problems, McGuire explained. It was not always possible to modify buildings without drastically altering the structures. The law was eventually amended "to make the program accessible," McGuire said.

To make programs accessi-

ble, McGuire said the university gives handicapped students "priority scheduling." McGuire explained that this type of scheduling removes many of the physical barriers to a class.

"It might include scheduling two classes, back-to-back, in the same room or, if the student needs a rest, scheduling two classes with a break in between," McGuire said, citing a few examples of priority scheduling.

But, said McGuire, the university offers more to handicapped students than just special scheduling. There are interpreters for the hearing impaired who will sit in on a class with the student, a Kurzweil Reading Machine, which reads books in a synthesized voice for the seeing-impaired, and a Visualtek machine which is a camera and screen monitor that enlarges the print. There is also counseling available to the handicapped student.

"The handicaps are very terrifying to these people," McGuire said. "Most of their handicaps occur because of accidents or illnesses such as cancer or diabetes." According to McGuire, only six percent of handicapped students are born with their disability.

McGuire said that she is not quite sure of the exact number of handicapped students at the university because "some do not want to be known as or called 'handicapped.'"

Despite their fears, however, handicapped students want to get an education, McGuire said.

"It takes, on the average, six years for them to get a four-year degree," McGuire said. Most handicapped students take classes part time, McGuire said, explaining the extra time involved.

But, said McGuire, "no two students are alike. What works for one, may not work for another." With that in mind, McGuire stated her goals for the future. She said she hoped to continue to improve the awareness of the handicapped's problems and to continue with the physical renovations at the university.

"I just wish it were not an issue," she said softly.



Staff photo by Thomas Cox

A CLOSER LOOK--Noreen McGuire, assistant for the vice president of student affairs, demonstrates visualtek, an aid for visually-impaired students. McGuire is also director of Handicapped Student Services.



Staff photo by Thomas Cox

TALKING BOOKS--McGuire lends an ear, while Stewart Glogoff, systems officer, explains the operation of a Kurzweil Reading Machine. The machine reads to the visually impaired in a synthesized voice.

Award-winning novelist

William Gaddis rails against misrepresentation

by Cindy Smith
Assistant News Editor

In a house on Long Island dwells a 63-year-old man who is outraged by the incongruities he sees in the world, and he vents his feelings for the world to read.

The "patent fraud" in today's society, said novelist William Gaddis, is a central concept of his work. "I feel indignation at people accepting systems I find are not what they say they are."

These powerful words came from Gaddis's unexpectedly soft-spoken voice, smoothed further by his New England accent.

Gaddis, an award-winning author of three books, will speak at the university Wednesday evening. His appearance, sponsored by the English department, celebrates the 1985 publication of *Caesura*, the department's literary magazine.

Gaddis judged this year's *Caesura* entries, and, in addition to his lecture, "Remarks on My Writing," he will announce the magazine's four writing prizes.

Gaddis's novels, *The Recognitions* and *J.R.*, "treat serious subjects in a humorous way," said Dr. Elaine Safer, associate professor of English.

"Humor makes his material palatable," she said.

Gaddis said he consciously inserts humor into his writing. "The reader has to be entertained," he explained, "and it all goes together—the humor, satire, etc."

The 726-page *J.R.*, published in 1975, is expansive in size as well as allusion. The story focuses on an 11-year-old boy studying at a computerized school on Long Island, who is shunned from his family and society. The plot takes place in New York over a period of several months, and Gaddis demands the reader's undivided attention throughout the book. The work contains no chapter divisions, minimal punctuation, and it refers to institutions ranging from education to art to big business.

"*J.R.* is a satire on the nonsense of the free enterprise, materialistic, grab-all-you-can society," said Gaddis. He won the National Book Award for Fiction in 1976 for this satire.

Gaddis's work is encyclopedic, said Safer in explaining the vast scope of his writing. *The Recognitions*, published in 1955, features over 50 characters, spans 30 years and stretches from New York and New England to Paris, Italy

and Spain. It alludes to a range of subjects including alchemy, theology and Flemish painters.

When Gaddis begins a novel, he said he develops a central concept, rather than thinking of a plot. Characters develop from that concept. The concept for *The Recognitions*, he said, developed around false values and forgery.

Currently Gaddis is developing a concept for a new book. His third novel, *Carpenter's Gothic* is scheduled for publication this summer.

The Manhattan-born author was awarded grants from the National Institute for Arts and Letters in 1963 and from the National Endowment for the Arts in 1967. He also received the Guggenheim Fellowship in 1981 and the MacArthur Prize Fellowship in 1982.

The MacArthur prize is a Chicago philanthropic award also called the "Genius Award," said Eric Ashworth, Gaddis's publisher. Each year the prize honors five or six people from all walks of life.

Gaddis attended high school in Connecticut and studied English literature for four years at Harvard University. He did not, however, receive his degree.

"There was nothing else I wanted to do, so I became a writer," he said.

Gaddis writes about incongruities in society, and he reinforces his point with structural discrepancies in his novels.

"Although Gaddis's vision is often grim and his satire black," wrote Lois Gordon, assistant professor of English at Farleigh Dickinson University, "he implies in both novels the power of human love, and perhaps even the transcending possibilities of artistic creation."

As his "encyclopedic" work suggests, Gaddis's perspective does not end on the pages of his novels. In conversation, he also makes his point by alluding to unrelated subjects.

After stating his indignation at people who accept the false fronts of systems which are not what they claim to be, he said, "One could be outraged today at the way President Reagan calls the big missiles *peace keepers* and the contras in Nicaragua *freedom fighters*."

Gaddis also looked at this problem from another point of view. "It's a shame 'All in the Family' is not around anymore, because to hear Archie explain and defend our military plan would be one of the funniest things in the world."

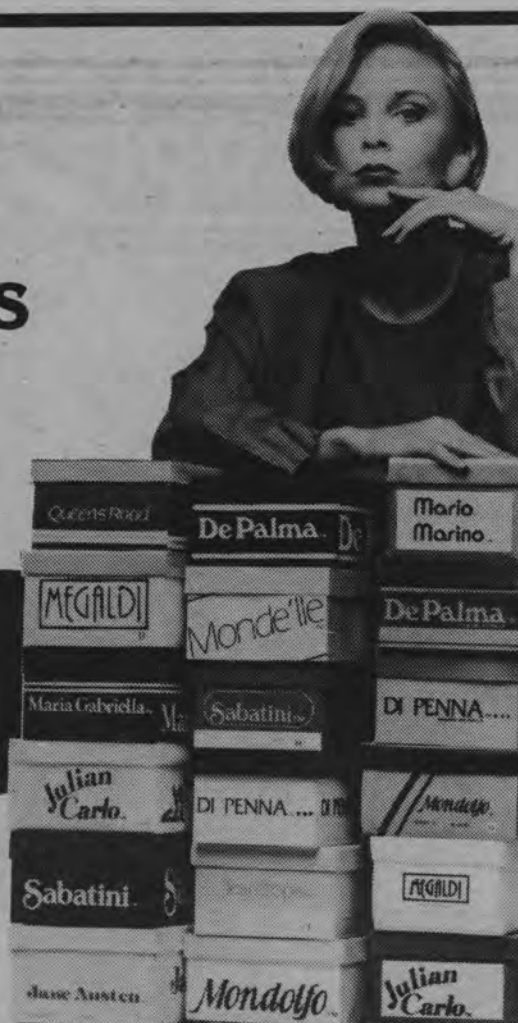
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Deaf mute responds to life in a silent world

by Deborah Lieberman
Staff Reporter

He scratched a note on a scrap of paper and slid it across the table, "God made me this way."

Bob Balzer, 27, wasn't accusing God, merely accepting the fact that he cannot hear or speak.

Born and raised in North Dakota, Balzer earned a bachelor's degree in business administration, accounting and economics from Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C. Gallaudet is the lone liberal arts school in the country for the hearing-impaired.

With the written rather than the spoken word, he explained that he now works for the Delaware National Guard, their first and only handicapped employee.

"I submitted applications everywhere," signed Balzer, a resident of Hockessin.

He was hired at the local Guard Property and Fiscal Office where he has operated the computer terminal and kept the manual ledgers since October.

Balzer's housemate is Dave Leonard, an elementary

school principal in the Red Clay School District. Balzer's boss, Maj. Arthur Cook and Leonard both learned sign language in order to communicate with him.

"We would sit together at the dinner table at night unable to say anything to each other," said Leonard.

They went to sign language classes together, but eventually Balzer took on the task of teaching Leonard how to sign.

Balzer communicates in different ways, through sign language, simple gestures, reading lips and writing notes. He also uses five different sign languages.

According to Balzer, people are often uncomfortable with him because he is deaf. He wrote, "Just because you can't talk has nothing to do with your mind."

Grinning, he wrote, "Sometimes people try to talk louder so that I can hear them. You have five senses and I have four, but I use my feeling and seeing senses much more and that makes up for not hearing."

He wrote that he likes the people he works with and that they communicate well with

gestures. In his desk he keeps a button that reads: "I'm not deaf; I'm just ignoring you."

Recently he accepted a position with the Department of Public Debt of the U.S. Treasury Department. This means relocating in the D.C. area where he plans to marry his college sweetheart.

"It seems like it has taken a long time for us to get together since we graduated from Gallaudet," he wrote.

Cook asked Balzer to describe her in sign. Balzer wrote, "Are you jealous?" Everyone laughed, but Balzer didn't want to sign. He took a picture from his wallet and passed it around.

The pair use a telecommunication device which allows them to telephone regularly. With it messages are typed and then received by a special printer.

He also uses this machine at work enabling him to communicate with other offices equipped to receive his messages.

"The equipment is expensive," Balzer wrote. "It costs about \$800 for everything."

Balzer likes to read everything but romance

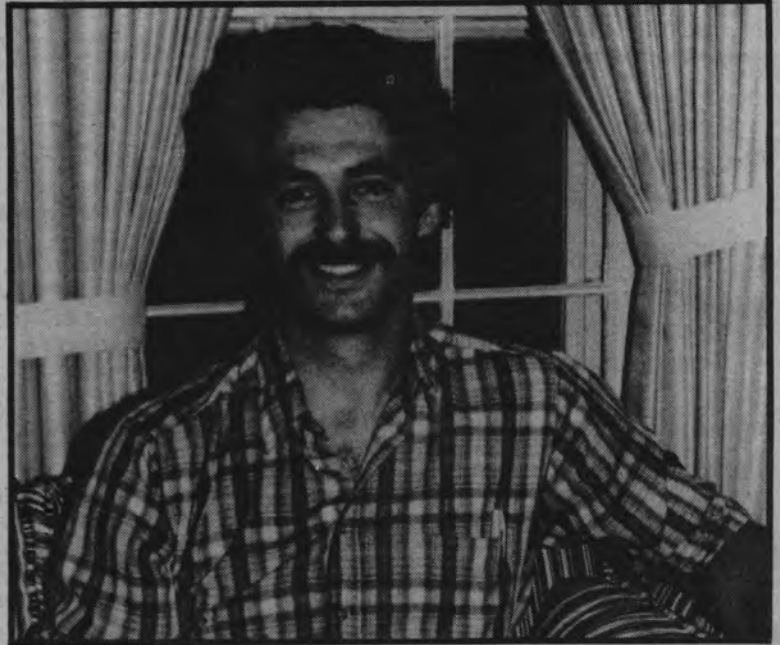
stories. He enjoys basketball and football, rides a 10-speed bike and exercises regularly at a local spa.

He watches closed captioned television at home, but explained that most live sports aren't broadcast in closed cap-

tion since they can't be prepared in advance.

Leonard described a night at home watching football: "Suddenly there's a run for a touchdown I'm yelling, Go

continued to page 21



Staff photo by Karen Mancinelli

SILENT WORLD--Bob Balzer, who can neither speak nor hear, is the Delaware National Guard's first and only handicapped employee.

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In this Cole Porter musical 'Anything Goes'

by **Lauren Leon**
Copy Editor

Cole Porter's "Anything Goes", performed by the Harrington Theatre Arts Company, is a combination between the "Love Boat" and a

light-hearted Bob Hope/Bing Crosby adventure which leaves the audience smiling and humming Porter's familiar tunes as the curtain comes down.

The play embarks as the characters board the S.S.

American and set sail from New York to London. The passengers include a couple engaged to be married, the bride-to-be's persistent pursuer, a brash night-club singer with her bevy of beautiful backups, and a couple of dumb, but lovable convicts trying to escape with a stash of money they don't even have.

Mark Taylor was wonderful as the lead character, Billy, who spends the entire voyage pursuing the woman of his dreams while he himself is pursued by the police who mistake him for public enemy number one. Taylor's powerful voice and smile endeared him to the audience.

Mary Patterson was also

impressive in the role of Reno Sweeney, an uninhibited yet lonely night club singer. The show got off to a great start as Patterson and Taylor sang an enthusiastic duet of "You're the Top."

A disappointment, however, was the character of Hope, played by Cindy Buckley. Buckley wasn't as relaxed and enthusiastic as the rest of the cast, and as the object of Billy's affection, she came across as a mousy, boring nag--what did he see in her?

The other characters were cast very well. Carol Galler, who put on a outstanding performance in her relatively small role, and Jeffrey Cichocki were great as the

bumbling New York gangsters. They failed at crime (Cichocki's character, Moon, was only ranked public enemy number 13), but succeeded in making the voyage a fun one.

Also, Ron Stohler was very convincing as the clueless English gentleman, Sir Evelyn.

Sounds like a wild bunch?

It was, and along with the wonderful Cole Porter music, the exciting dance routines and the well-crafted scenery, the cast of "Anything Goes" provides an entertaining, fun-filled evening.

"Anything Goes" runs this Thursday, Friday and Saturday in 100 Wolf Hall. The show begins at 8:15 p.m.

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Language Requirement. In addition to the 18-credit minimum, students must complete SP 112 or demonstrate equivalent proficiency on the placement test. Equivalent competency in Portuguese will be allowed.

Substitutions may be made for the above specified courses, with permission from the Coordinator of the Latin American Studies Program, and only so long as the same disciplinary distribution is maintained.

For information contact Dr. Juan Villamarin Chair, Department of Anthropology, (302) 451-2802.

'Extremities'

Playing with a real-life topic

by **Lauren Clingan**

Staff Reporter

No one moved when he flung her over the couch. No one moved when he pressed the pillow to her face. And no one moved when he straddled her and tried to rape her.

In fact, everyone sat in dumb horror as "Extremities" brought the physical and psychological violence of rape to the Mitchell Hall stage.

"Extremities," the latest production of University Theatre, opened Thursday night to an audience that probably did not expect such explicit violence on a university stage.

Yet, no rape ever occurs in "Extremities." The play, written by William Mastrosimone, deals with an attempted rape and one woman's success in turning the tables on her assailant.

The victim, sensitively played by Jo Brown, is able to stop the rape, which occurs in her home, by blinding the rapist with a can of Raid.

Thus, incapacitated, the rapist is subjected to some of the same humiliations and abuses to which he subjected the woman.

One of the most demanding roles in "Extremities" is that of the rapist, Raul. It is a highly physical role that demands both physical and emotional discipline.

Ralph Conti portrays the disturbed rapist with force and a wide range of emotion. Expressing this wide range of emotion is especially difficult since Conti spends most of the play with his eyes covered with bandages. Because of this, Conti does a fine job using the rest of his face and his entire body to show the rapist's torment.

In addition to the sensitive portrayals and powerful script, "Extremities" also provides the audience with a beautiful visual experience.

Dale Hearth's elaborate set is so realistic that the audience forgets that it is in a theatre.

continued to page 21

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...play

from page 20

The audience is transported to the woman's New Jersey home, complete with plants, trellis and a gigantic stone fireplace.

However, even with no set at all, "Extremities" would be powerful. Its message is an important one: sexual abuse is both a conscious and unconscious fear of all women.

"Extremities" cannot be taken literally as a manual for rape retaliation. Rather, it can be seen as an exercise in awareness.

Because of the desperate need for awareness, everyone should see "Extremities." It shocks everyone into the realization that human dignity is at stake in a case of rape.

"Extremities" runs May 2-4 in Mitchell Hall. Curtain is at 8:15 p.m.

...Balzer

from page 19

you—, go!" Leonard said that while he vocalizes Balzer gives his own play by play account, signing wildly with eyes glued on the set.

Balzer's invisible handicap doesn't stop him from being active, but it does cause some problems.

When he goes to a movie he explained that he asks for but rarely receives a reduced rate. He said he enjoys movies with plenty of action.

He can't hear the cashier tell him how much money he owes, and on the new cash registers he can't see the amount on the back of the machine.

"Sometimes I have to pull out a \$5, \$10 and \$20 bill before I get the amount right," Balzer wrote. "Then we go through it all over again when the cashier wants to even up an amount and I can't follow what is being said."

Balzer signed that he ends up with a pocketful of change and a headache.

"Sometimes salespeople will follow me when I'm in a store looking around. I can't hear if they are talking to me and I can't keep turning around," Balzer explained he often gets the "cold shoulder" when he leaves the stores.

Besides talking to his fiancée, exercising, biking, reading and watching television, Balzer occasionally goes to bars.

"When I go to a bar or a dance, I feel a little jealous because I really want to hear the music and talk to people. It isn't always true that you never miss what you never had," he explained "but you live with it."

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Cosmopolitan Club foreign to many students

Incy Chiusano
Laura Budz

Staff Reporters

The proximity of those Indian chairs in the Cosmopolitan Club. One of the club's members, Toufic Delaw Beiruti, said when he first arrived at the center, he was surprised to see the "decaying condition" of the building.

The university is host to approximately 1,100 foreign students, with the majority coming from China and India. Karen Jacobs, a student intern at the center, said she came to the university five years ago from Lebanon. She remembered the first time she asked herself "Don't they respect us?" after seeing the "decaying condition" of the International Center.

posters covering numerous holes, cracks in the walls and ragged furnishings.

He wondered if the state of the building was due to lack of funds for foreign student programs or a lack of respect for foreign students.

When he joined the Cosmopolitan Club, it had a weak nucleus, he said. He also said he wanted to make it more efficient in order to promote the interests of all university students.

As Hakim climbed the administrative hierarchy of the university in search of answers to the problems of poor housing accommodations

for foreign students and the problems at the International Center he said he came across communication gaps, missing channels, countless voids and apathy on the part of both students and faculty.

His passion for a better international cultural understanding between students, faculty and administrators at the university led him to become active in the Cosmopolitan Club, Hakim said.

The dark-haired Lebanese pounded on a table as he stated the club's objectives.

"We will bang on doors and bang on people's heads until

we get our message across, that we are all children of the world and that we should understand and respect each other."

The Cosmopolitan Club and the International Center are mutually exclusive organizations but share the same foreign student advisor, Dr. Dean Lomis. The center sponsors some activities of the club and also offers advisement.

"The International Center focuses more on academic advisement and personal counseling for foreign and domestic students," said

Jacobs, also a student intern at the center.

The club is geared toward "bringing the universe to the university," said Hakim. It attempts to change misconceptions and fears that people of differing nationalities have about one another.

The 80-member club brings the universe to the university by sponsoring activities such as the Festival of Nations and International Night. At these events foreign cultures are represented through their arts and crafts.

"This is an era where international cultural affairs are so very important," said Hakim.

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MAJORS WILL BE FILLED BASED ON INTERVIEWS AND POTENTIAL FOR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN CHEMISTRY, PROCESS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY.

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APPLICATIONS ARE NOW BEING ACCEPTED

For applications see Dr. Mir N. Islam at 210 Alison (451-8411) or Dr. John Knetz at 316B Purnell (451-1773).
FOR MORE INFORMATION ATTEND A GENERAL MEETING TODAY, APRIL 30 AT 4 P.M. IN 114 PURNELL.

Guitarists bring soft, acoustic sounds to Newark

by Nancy Chiusano

Staff Reporter

The Down Under was a steady stream of Bermuda shorts, t-shirts, tank tops and sneakers as people filtered in, strolled up to the bar for a pitcher of beer, kicked their feet up at tables and relaxed on a warm Sunday evening last week.

They waited to be entertained by John Plumley and Dave Gardner, an acoustic/electric guitar duo that would take them in and out of daydreams, down long stretches of highway to the lands of Margueritaville and Rocky-Top Tennessee, and through hot sunny days filled with cool summer breezes.

"I wanna hear 'American Pie!'"

"Not yet, they always play that last."

"'Freebird,' 'Freebird!'"

"Get outta here, this isn't the Junior Prom!"

The audience launched a debate of requests until the duo picked up their guitars and started strummin' a tune by Simon and Garfunkel. Plumley's voice bounced off the walls of the bar in the lyrical lament of a lonely guitarist wishing he were "Homeward Bound."

Plumley, who plays at the

Down Under every Sunday, and Gardner, who joins him twice a month, have been entertaining audiences in the New Jersey and Delaware bar scene for about four years. Rather than play on stage, the duo sets up their equipment close to the audience for maximum participation in "in-your-face requests" and "Down Under Memorial Choir" sing-alongs.

Silliness prevails throughout the show in "Dial-a-Joke" dialogue and "Comedy Shop" scenerios.

Plumley, breaking into an exaggeration of Jimi Hendrix's version of "Wild Thing," is accompanied by the audience as they bellowed out their favorite line, "You make everything... groooooovy!"

Sounds of The Beatles burst through the speakers and the audience banded together, croaking out another favorite line, "Don't let me dooown!"

Towards the end of the show, the audience broke into their own version of "American Pie," which sounded remarkably like a Joe Cocker chorus line. Laughing at the antics of the audience, Plumley and Gardner joined in, attempting to save the song from its verbal massacre by prompting them through an

unsuccessful, but humorous, repeat-after-me version of the song.

The audience was undaunted by their unprofessional performance and continued to raise their mugs and voices, whether they knew the words or not.

Plumley offered a word of advice to his audience after the set—"Smoke 'em if ya got 'em," he said with a smile.

Plumley has been singing and playing the guitar by ear for 15 years. He once played for 10,000 people in the Spectrum as part of a benefit concert hosted by Henry Winkler (The Fonz).

Gardner has been playing the guitar and writing songs for about 10 years. He is currently enrolled in Camden County Community College in New Jersey, studying liberal arts and music.

When asked about former occupations, Gardner said, "Well, Plumley over here was a deck chair on a Greek cruiseliner for two years and after that a pay-toilet in South Philadelphia."

"Not true," said Plumley. He was an air force mechanic from 1969-1973.

Gardner and Plumley said they enjoy playing for small crowds rather than large ones,

but they wouldn't turn down an the opportunity to do big concerts.

"Our old goal used to be to cohost 'The Mike Douglas show,'" said Plumley.

"Yeah, but now we want to

be on 'Star Search' instead," said Gardner.

Plumley leans over and whispers, "Personally, I'd like to be on 'Queen for a Day,'" he said.



Staff photo by Sharon McCurdy

BYE, BYE, AMERICAN PIE--Guitarists John Plumley and Dave Gardner entertain crowds at the Down Under every Sunday night with cover versions of old hits, such as Don McLean's classic.

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announcements

SUPER SATURDAY—MAY 1, ZBT VOLLEYBALL MARATHON 10-4, CSB

SPIRIT SQUAD meeting tomorrow in the BLUE AND GOLD ROOM (Student Center) at 2 p.m., BE THERE!

SOS has trained volunteers available 24 hours a day. We provide support for sexual assault victims and their families. Call 451-2226 for a SOS volunteer.

Concerned about your eating habits? Columbia Nutritional Diet System can safely help YOU LOSE 15-30 LBS IN 2 WEEKS, gain necessary weight, or be used as a vitamin supplement. For more information call Sheryl, 454-7495.

CAMPUS ACTION PARTY—CAMPUS ACTION PARTY—VOTE MAY 1

Anita formerly of Mr. Larry's Haircrimpers is now at Mark IV in Newark.

Fun for all! Shakey's movie night evry Thurs. 9 p.m. Free popcorn and \$2 off a pitcher of beer.

DIVERSITY WEEK! May 4-May 11. Celebrating human rights in unity.

DUSC CAMPUS ACTION PARTY—VOTE MAY 1.

Do you have an interest in Hispanic culture. The Spanish Club is an informal get together at the Spanish house 219 W. Main St. May 2nd, 7 p.m.

University Theater will present EX-TREMITIES May 2-4 at 8:15 in Mitchell Hall. For tickets call 451-2204. EX-TREMITIES will burn its image into your mind.

The Student Association for Education of Young Children (SAEYC) is having another meeting on Thursday, May 2 in Allison Hall in the kindergarten room. Please come, all welcome.

VOTE DUSC CAMPUS ACTION PARTY

E-52 Student Theater Workshop, 4:45 p.m., May 1, in the Green Room in the basement of Mitchell Hall. We will discuss projects and plays for the 85-86 academic year. All are welcome.

available

Typing, term papers, thesis, etc. \$1.25/pg. Marilyn Hurley 368-1233.

Typing—term papers, theses, etc., \$1.25 per page. Near campus. Call Robin 368-8316.

Typing—term papers, thesis, etc., \$1.25/pg.—Kris Kehler 366-9227.

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1978 Chevy Monza 2 dr. hatchback, 4 cyl. 4 spd. p.s. a.c. a.m. good condition \$1500 or B.O. Call 239-0996 evening.

1 pair ESS stereo speakers: HITACHI stereo receiver 70 watts/channel Each \$175 or B.O. Must sell both and possibly more home stereo equipment. Call TERRY 366-9231 or go to 307 HARRINGTON B.

Small refrigerator [college size] \$50 call 738-1388 or 1276.

MOPED Less than 1 yr. old. Looks and runs like new. 2" hp., full suspension, motorcycle type seat and tank. \$500. 366-8719

HONDA 1980 CM200T. 2400 mi., mint condition. Great commuter bike. \$650/best offer. 475-2711.

1976 Ford F150 Truck, 75,000 miles, 6 cyl. 3 speed, AM/FM. good cond. \$1400. Chris 215-268-3890 nights.

1981 Suzuki CS750EX. 5300 miles, continental tires, 3 helmets, backrest/luggage rack, tank bag, cover, \$1800. Ginger 451-6685 days, Chris 215-268-3890 nights.

Almost new Onkyo amp and tuner must sell! \$100. Tim 366-9166.

GIBSON ACOUSTIC GUITAR with steel strings, case. Asking \$125.
AUBURN FALL—100% human hair, used once. \$45. Call Ellen Lang 301-392-3015 or leave a message 451-2577/78.

4 bedroom, 2½ bathroom house. Beautiful yard, deck, garage, insulated attic, new energy efficient gas furnace, 10 min. bike ride to campus, occupancy fall. \$78,000, call 366-0692 anytime.

'71 Dodge Demon. Runs well. AM/FM cassette stereo. \$400 or B.O. Call John 737-4424 after 5 p.m.

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1968 Pontiac Firebird New body and paint, almost perfect. \$2200 or best offer. Greg-366-0387

MOPED. Excellent condition. 560 miles. \$500.00 or best offer. Call 368-2735.

'77 Olds Cutlass, S/W engine, 43,000 Mi. Very good condition. Loaded. \$1700, 451-8117.

'76 Mustang Cobra 302 V-8 Power steering. Power brakes, louvers, new tires, very good condition, \$1,000. Call 738-1857 evenings or 366-9487 day.

1973 DATSUN 240Z—Great condition, low mileage, radial tires, 4 speed. \$2,500. Call 738-1774 or 731-1969.

1978 YAMAHA 750 3 cyl., new seat, tires, battery and three in one pipes. Many accessories, asking \$1,000. Call 366-8554.

lost-found

Lost: Gold Seiko Watch on 4/12, between Student Center and Main Street. Sentimental value! REWARD. Please call Andrea 731-8517.

LOST: UD class ring, 3 onyx stones, gorgeous ring! REWARD if found. Call 454-7597.

Found: Pair of glasses on the mall. Call Meg, rm 218, 366-9276.

LOST: Gold anklet with "Dan and Sue" engraved on 2 hearts. If found please call 731-3593.

FOUND: Gold S-Chain bracelet with hanging initial. Call 731-3593.

FOUND: A party running for DUSC that is CONCERNED and IN TOUCH with the students—the NEW PARTY. "NOW EVERYONE WINS"
Tom Boettcher—President
Andrew Morgan—Vice President
Chris Close—Treasurer
Caroline Leonard—Secretary
Helene Grossman—Faculty Senate (write in)

FOUND: Maroon key case in middle of South College Ave. Call 451-2771 to claim.

LOST: YELLOW UNIVERSITY AMBULANCE JACKET. IF THE PERSON WHO "BORROWED" IT WOULD RETURN IT TO SECURITY, IT WOULD BE APPRECIATED. OTHERWISE, I HOPE WE MAY SERVE YOU ONE DAY.

rent-sublet

Gorgeous Towne Court apt., 2 bedroom, sublet for the summer or take over for next year. 738-3648.

REHOBOTH—apt. for season—sleeps 5—\$3750-ph 368-8214 after 5 p.m.

2 bedroom Towne Court Apt. available for summer. Sublet and option to take over lease, partially furnished, great location—across from baseball diamond. Call 368-9698.

TOWNE COURT 2 bedroom apt. for summer sublet. 738-1045.

WANTED: Male roommate needed for Towne Court 2 bdr. apt. Starting in Aug. Call 368-9383.

Need someone to take over lease. Start Aug or Sept. Towne Court—some furniture—Call Em 366-1739 for 1 or more semesters.

Sublet Room in big house on Elkton Rd. \$90. Own shower and bathroom. Paul, 368-1105.

Available May 1. 1/2 of 2 BR apartment. On bus route. \$157.50 plus 1/2 utilities. Responsible and neat but mellow. 368-1097 after 4pm.

Male/Female roommate needed to share fully furnished house on campus for summer. Rent negotiable. See to appreciate. Call 453-1189 ask for Steve.

Female Roommate needed as 4th person in a Park Place Apt. \$117 per month plus utilities call 737-2874.

Female: private room available in Park Place Apt. starting June. Call 368-3004 or 475-7387.

Five-bedroom house located on South College Ave. available for summer lease. Reasonable rent. For information call Brooklyn at 368-5128.

3 female roommates needed for a 4 bedroom house for the summer. Conveniently located on Amstel Ave \$138 /month plus utilities call 368-8936 or 738-2335.

Need roommate for Rehoboth beach house. Contact Christine Show. 737-5657.

Summer sublet; large Papermill apt bldg 7 \$100/ mo Call 454-7241.

2 roommates needed to share house in Rehoboth this summer. M or F Located only 1 1/2 blks. from boardwalk. Low price Call Mike M. or Al at 366-9274.

3 or 4 roommates needed for summer in Rehoboth M or F Great Price !! Call Dal 366-9274.

MONTH OF JUNE FREE! Two bedroom Park Place apartment available for summer sublet. Call 731-8548.

Female roommate needed for Main St. apartment. Call Wendy 368-8768.

Serious, nonsmoking female wanted to share Iron Hill Apt. Needs furniture for private bedroom. Available Sept. Call Kathy or Ellen, 454-1841.

Sublet TOWNE COURT APT. Two bedroom for summer months. Rent negotiable. Call 731-7645, ask for Caroline.

Available for sublet: 2 bdr. Park Place Apt. Lease exp. 7-31-85 w/option to take over. Furniture available. Call 368-9843.

3-4 bedroom House for rent June-August. Within walking distance to campus. Reasonable rent. Call 255-4721.

Dewey Beach Summer Rental-1 block from ocean. 5 bedrooms, 2 baths. All new furniture. Sleeps 12. \$8500. Call Johnston Real Estate, Collect 302-227-3480.

Room for rent immediately in house shared with other students. Within walking distance to campus. Reasonable rent. Call 255-4721.

A house available to live in this summer. It's right near the DOWN UNDER. Rent negotiable call Tania at 366-9302.

Available for sublet: 2 Bdr. Park Place Apt. Lease exp. 7.31.85 w/ option to take over furniture available. Call 368-9843

CHEAP: Room available for rent-Park Place from June-Sept. Call 366-1054.

Rooms available for summer sublet only in Madison Dr. Townhouse. Call 368-9843 or 738-1373.

STUDENTS—Furnished rooms, comfortable and convenient. West Main Street. Meal ticket suggested. Reservations for fall term 1985 and summer school. Call 453-0977.

House available on S. Chapel for summer, close to campus, rent negotiable. Call Jackie—368-9721.

Wanted—House near campus—4 bedrooms for summer sublet, possibly take over lease. Phone Dana 737-6316.

Female non-smoker needed for three-bedroom apartment. On UD bus route. \$170/mo. everything included. Call Janice 731-3666.

2 bedroom furnished apt. in University Garden Apts. for sublet July and August. Call 368-5773.

Room for rent. \$200 monthly, utilities included as of May 31, 1985. Call Kelly-Trainer, 737-6575.

2 Townhouses for rent. College Park and Cherry Hill Manor. Females preferred—no pets—available June 1—\$500 monthly. Call 239-4643.

wanted

Live-in babysitter/light housekeeper needed for summer months to help care for 3 young boys. Ocean City area; \$200 per week plus room and board. Car available if needed. Juniors or seniors preferred. Must adore children. Please send photo, references, and/or resume to P.O. Box 155; Ocean City, New Jersey, 08226.

SUMMER'S COMING ...and we need bunk counselors & specialists in waterfront, ceramics, water skiing, all sports & nurses for PA Jewish Overnight Camp. Must be college age. 738-8311 (Shari) or 215-545-4400, ext. 219.

Two male roommates needed to share 2 bdrm apt in Ocean City MD. for summer months. Cash needed up front. Call Ron 366-9167.

FEMALE ROOMMATE for a 4 person PAPER MILL apartment. STARTS July 1st. CALL SUE 368-2655.

MALE NEEDED REHOBOTH BEACH CONDO \$633 EACH CALL KIM 737-9840.

Telephone and some office work. 2 days a week 4:30 til 9 p.m. Take orders from existing clients, no soliciting. Long term position with advancement available. Mr. Dalton-998-9793.

A roommate to share 1/2 Park Place Apt. \$145/month. Furnished, new carpet. Available June 1st. Possible 9 month lease take over. Call 368-9527.

Summer Job—Child Care-Free room & meals, Lewes, DE. 30-40 hrs/wk, flexible schedule, 5 min from beach. Experience in child care/babysitting required. Call 737-4797.

Female nonsmoking roommate Victoria Mews; \$145/month [excluding utilities] private room; Call Linda or Kelly after 3pm 366-9243.

COUNSELOR/INSTRUCTOR

Part time, immediate position, weekend work and overnights required. Male or female to work with handicapped adults. Call Independent Living, Inc. Newark Group Home at 731-5046, between 9 a.m.—9 p.m. any day.

EMERGENCY: NEED WORD PROCESSING HELP! Willing to pay VERY generously, Vax 1, and UD thesis formatting to enter a chapter of my thesis immediately. Call Cynthia: 368-7697, 7-8:30 p.m. or 5-7 p.m.

1 Female roommate needed for O.C. Md. apt. CALL PAULA 738-7693.

ROOMMATE needed to live in DEWEY, right on the beach this summer. Call JENNY 453-1189.

FEMALE ROOMMATE FOR 2 BDR TOWNE COURT APT. CALL MAGS, 738-1054 or ANNIE, 368-2546.

NEW ENGLAND BROTHER/SISTER CAMPS—(Mass.) Mah-Kee-Nac for boys/Danbee for girls. Counselor positions for program specialists: All land sports plus. Arts/Theater/Dance, Gymnastics, Rocketry, Ropes course; All waterfront activities—including swimming, diving, small craft; plus overnight camping, computers, videotaping and more. Inquire: Camps Mah-Kee-Nac/Danbee, 190 Linden Avenue, Glen Ridge, NJ, 07028. Phone (201) 429-8522.

personals

DUSC CAMPUS ACTION PARTY—VOTE MAY 1.

TUCK IN YOUR FAVORITE SWEETIE OR SCOPE. Gamma Sigma Sigma Tuck in sales 4/29 -5/3 in Harrington and Rodney Dining Halls.

The GYN Department of the Student Health Service does FREE pregnancy testing, for students. Monday through Friday BY APPOINTMENT. Option counseling and information regarding parenting, adoption, and abortion available. Call 451-8035 for appointment.

ATTENTION GIRLS!! Alpha Sigma Alpha is having an Open House—May 2. Everyone is welcome.

Vote STUDENT PROGRESSIVE PARTY for leadership, experience and integrity in student government. DUSC election May 1.

ATTENTION ENGAGED COUPLES: I am looking for 50 engaged couples to participate in a communications research project. The project involves anonymously completing a short, 15-question survey. If you and your fiancé/fiancee are interested in volunteering please call me at 366-9790. Ask for Susan in room 107.

SCARED? Uncertain what to do or where to go? The Crisis Pregnancy Center is here for you. For FREE pregnancy tests, counseling, information on abortion and alternatives, call 366-0285. Our new offices are located in the Newark Medical Building, Suite 303, 325 E. Main Street, Newark, DE 19711.

ADOPTION: Happily married, educated couple wishes to adopt. Well provide security, loving family atmosphere, finest education, and lovely home in country setting. Please give yourself, your baby, and us a better future. Strictly legal, CONFIDENTIAL. Medical expenses paid, housing possible. Call collect (301) 742-8247.

LOVE FRISBEE? Come play FRISBEE GOLF! May 5 (raindate May 12) on Harrington Beach from 10-5. Only \$2 per game. All proceeds go to CYSTIC FIBROSIS. Sponsored by ALPHA CHI OMEGA. GO FOR IT!

\$12.00 HAIRSTYLE NOW \$6.00
SCISSORS PALACE HAIRSTYLIST FOR MEN 16 ACADEMY ST. NEXT TO MR. PIZZA 368-1306.

VOTE MAY 1—DUSC CAMPUS ACTION PARTY

University Theatre will present the area premiere of EX-TREMITIES May 2-4 at 8:15 p.m. in Mitchell Hall. Call 451-2204 for tickets.
D.W. Desperately seeking KIM. FT. Laud. Inn Rm. 384. Friends of Tracey, Mel & Sherry. Call me 1-305-366-5064, collect or 566-3067.

Female roommate needed as 4th person in a Park Place Apt. Rent \$117 a month plus utilities. Call 737-2874.

DUSC CAMPUS ACTION PARTY—CAMPUS ACTION PARTY—VOTE MAY 1.

DUSC STUDENT PROGRESSIVE PARTY is the party for creative ideas and increased activities. Vote May 1st.

CAMPUS ACTION PARTY

VOTE VOTE VOTE VOTE VOTE CAMPUS ACTION PARTY MAY 1

For increased participation and student activities choose the STUDENT PROGRESSIVE PARTY. Vote May 1 for DUSC's future.

VOTE CAMPUS ACTION PARTY

Bob Teeven—Pres.
David Ballard—V.P.
Trish Olson—Sec.
Melvyn Frazier—Treas.
Todd Christie—Fac. Sen.

What should you do with your testicles every month? Perform a testicular self exam. Contact your physician or Wellspring for more information. SEX ED TASK FORCE.

"Flowers for a Friend" Daisies at the Student Center May 6 and 7.

Dear Gail, Happy sixth. Forever to go, THEE, THEE, THEE. Love, Eric.

TO MY MADONNA, It's been a fantastic three months and all I can say is that we have even a better future ahead of us. Keep smiling and prepare yourself for an awesome time in SEA ISLE CITY. My love always, KC. P.S. Looking forward to the beach this summer!!

VOTE CAMPUS ACTION PARTY

Bob Teeven—Pres.
David Ballard—V.P.
Trish Olson—Sec.
Melvyn Frazier—Treas.
Todd Christie—Fac. Senate

The E-52 Student Theater Workshop would like YOU to attend a meeting of its members, May 1 at 4:45 in the Green Room of Mitchell Hall. All are welcome, bring a friend.

GO CRAZY. BUY A DAISY!! May 6 and 7, Student Center.

Good luck to Bob Teeven and the CAMPUS ACTION PARTY! Your experience and dedication to DUSC will carry you over the top!

Don't vote for experience. Experience NEW ideas VOTE for the NEW PARTY for DUSC.
Tom Boettcher—President
Andrew Morgan—Vice President
Chris Close—Treasurer
Caroline Leonard—Secretary
Helene Grossman—Faculty Senate (write in)

Sport Shorts



Staff photo by Lloyd Fox

IN THE SWING OF THINGS—Delaware's Gail Hoffer connects solidly in the Hens doubleheader with C.W. Post on Saturday. Delaware was swept, 6-2 and 4-2, to drop its record to 9-13. The Hens had swept Towson State earlier in the week.

Two Hens take tennis titles

Jamie Ferriero and Dave Gonzalez won singles championships for Delaware's men's tennis team in this past weekend's East Coast Conference Tournament at Rider College.

Ferriero, who didn't lose one set throughout the competition, ended the

season with a singles record of 13-5. Gonzalez, who beat Rob Lebuhn in the finals, 6-1, 2-6, 7-6, finished with a mark of 16-2. One of those two losses came against Lebuhn near the end of the regular season.

The Hens came in either third or fourth place overall.

Women place in Penn Relays

There's something about competing with the best that drives an athlete to excellence.

That was the experience of the Delaware women's outdoor track and field team who competed against the best athletes from all over the nation in the Penn Relays on Thursday.

"It is one of the most exciting meets in the world," said Coach Sue McGrath. "As a spectator, you can't help getting completely wrapped up in it. It's where athletes usually do their absolute best."

Delaware's Candy Cashell placed third in the high jump, soaring over the

bar at 5 feet, 10 inches, while teammate Kim Mitchell ran sixth in the 10,000-meter race for a new school record of 35:18.

Delaware's mile relay team of Elsbeth Bupp, Melissa Tusch, Bridget Bicking and Alison Farrance ran their fastest race of the season in 3:58.

Loretta Reilly, Christi Kostelak, Nori Wilson and Farrance set yet another school record as they raced the 4'800-meter relay in just 9:30.

"We had some pretty outstanding performances considering the competition," said McGrath. "I was very pleased."

Men run to personal bests

The Delaware men's outdoor track and field team competed with athletes from San Francisco to Florida last week in perhaps the biggest inter-collegiate meet in the country, the Penn Relays.

On Thursday, Paul Olivere ran the 5,000-meter race in 14:27, placing sixth with the second fastest time in school history. Ernie Lugo ran the same race for a personal best time of 14:36, the fourth fastest Delaware time ever.

On Saturday, Jeff Simpson tied for second place in the high jump, clearing the bar at 6 feet, 11 inches, also a personal best, after barely missing the would-be winning jump of 7 feet, 1 inch.

Jess Dodd made three good attempts at placing in the pole vault but missed the opening at 15 feet, 2 inches.

"It was so exciting just to be there competing with such talented people," said Lugo. "I'm sure that was a big part of my better time."

The Hens travel to Lehigh Sunday, May 5, to compete for the East Coast Conference Championship where last spring, Delaware finished third.

"The people who will contend are not only looking to place, not only looking for a medal, but are looking to be champions," said Coach Jim Fischer. "Last fall we had five conference champs, so I know we can get somewhere this time around."

It's easy for you to say:



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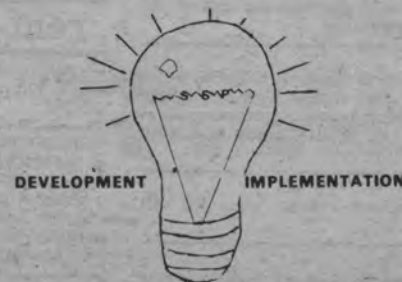
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Hens frustrated, 5-3 in third straight loss

by Rich Dale
Staff Reporter

TOWSON, Md.—A frustrated Bob Shillinglaw stood outside the Towson Center Saturday night, after his discouraged men's lacrosse team had filed into the building following a 5-3 loss to East Coast Conference rival Towson State.

"I thought the players played hard," said Delaware's coach, "but I don't think they played very well fundamentally. We threw the ball away, and we didn't pass and catch well. That really hurt."

The loss was the third straight for the Hens, and it dropped them to 5-7 overall, 2-1 in the ECC. Delaware, who won the ECC title last year with a 5-0 mark, won't be able to retain sole possession of it this year. The best they can do now is a tie for first.

"There were a lot of times when we turned the ball over for no real reason," said Shillinglaw. "We weren't being pressured."

"A lot of times we didn't seem to be mentally alert enough. We threw the ball away—threw it right into one of their sticks. I don't know if it's the last game (a 9-8 loss to Penn) taking its effect or what."

"Fundamentals really hurt us," he

repeated. "That's pretty much it in a nutshell."

The game was only one minute old when it looked like it might turn into a real war.

Delaware's Randy Powers got the ball in front of the Tiger net, but an official's whistle had just been blown. The Towson defender apparently didn't let up, and Powers didn't like it.

Powers shoved the Towson player from behind, and then another Tiger quickly grabbed Powers.

But nothing ever got that out of hand the rest of the way.

The scuffle resulted in a one-minute unnecessary roughing penalty against Powers, and the Tigers took advantage of it.

Just 18 seconds later, Towson (now 8-3, 4-1 ECC) scored an extra-man goal to go up 1-0.

The Hens tied it up at 1-1 midway through the first quarter when Dave Metzbowler took a pass from Powers in front of the Towson net and put it by goalie Tom Manos.

But after that, it was all Towson. The Tigers scored three straight goals in the last six minutes of the second quarter to go up 4-1. They added one more with 25 seconds left in the third quarter to give them their biggest lead



Staff photo by Charles Fort

FOLLOWING THE BOUNCING BALL—Delaware's Myles Tintle tries to scoop up a loose ball in the Hens' 5-3 loss to Towson State Saturday night.

of the game at 5-1.

Delaware got a goal from Pete Van Bommel just 19 seconds into the final quarter, and then another with 4:04 left to play by Dick Miller, but the Hens came on strong too late.

And if Manos didn't come up with the saves for the Tigers, he got some help

from the goal posts, which Delaware seemed to hit every time they had a good chance to score.

"We had too many opportunities where we didn't finish the play off offensively," said Shillinglaw. "We had a lot of one-on-one's toward the end. We just didn't get it by the goalie."

Jim Reynolds and Friends Wish The DUSC
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Good Luck in Wednesday's Election!!!

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President
V.P.
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SPORTS

Baseball team clinches title

by Chris Olivere

Staff Reporter

Delaware's baseball team began this season like a jigsaw puzzle. All the pieces were there, but they still had to be fitted together to complete the picture.

But after winning three out of four very important East Coast Conference games this weekend, that puzzle is now only one piece from completion.

The Hens, now 12-2 in the ECC and 31-8-1 overall, split a doubleheader with Lafayette on Saturday to clinch the ECC's regular-season title and came back on Sunday to sweep a stubborn Hofstra University ballclub (by the scores of 11-10 and 8-6), to give Delaware its tenth 30-win season in the last eleven years.

"Somehow we won three out of four ballgames, and when you can do that on any weekend, you have to be pleased," said Head Coach Bob Hannah.

Saturday's first game with Lafayette was especially important for the Hens, because they needed a win to be assured of hosting this weekend's ECC Tournament.

The Hens collected 12 hits in the game, but eight of those hits came in a seven-run third inning, highlighted by Tom Skrable's bases-loaded triple. The Hens scored three more times to stretch the lead to 8-2, and never looked back.

"This has really been a great year," said Delaware co-captain Andy Donatelli. "All I wanted this year was a group of guys who wanted to play hard everyday, and that's what we have."

In the second game, however, the Hens concentration wasn't as sharp and Lafayette was able to hold on an 8-6 win, snapping Delaware's eight game winning streak.

The Flying Dutchmen may have been sky-high coming into the game on Sunday, but the Hens used some long range missiles to ground their hopes by the score of 11-10.

Delaware got seven homeruns in the game, five coming in the third inning to tie an NCAA record for homers in an inning.

The fireworks started when Todd Powell tattooed a ball way over the 360 ft. sign in right-centerfield for his second homer of the game. One out later, Greg Christodulu and Paul Murphy sent two long range missiles out of the park, giving Delaware a 7-2 lead.

The fifth homerun came off the bat of White, giving Delaware six homeruns in three innings.

"I've never seen anything like that," Donatelli said, referring to the third inning aerial display. "A couple years back, we hit eight in one game (a school record), but they were spread out. But five in one inning—they were flying out left and right."

Shell-shocked Hofstra regrouped and battled back over the next three innings to retake the lead, 10-9.

But Delaware saved its best for last. With two outs in the bottom of the sixth inning, Mark Rubini looped a single to center and Tom Skrable followed him by plastering a 2-1 pitch over the leftfield fence, giving Delaware seven homeruns in the contest, and an 11-10 win.

The Flying Dutchmen never recovered in the second half of the doubleheader as Geoff Redgrave and Ross Weinberg combined to give the Hens an 8-4 victory and a sweep of the twinbill.



Staff photo by Lloyd Fox

RIGHT ON TARGET—Delaware's Missy Meharg fires in one of her five goals in the Hens' game against fifth ranked Virginia on Saturday. It wasn't enough, though, as Delaware lost 18-13.

Schedule takes toll on Hens Women fall to fifth-ranked Virginia, 18-13

by Paul Davies

Staff Reporter

Every time you turn around, the women's lacrosse team is playing a Top 10-ranked team. And every time you turn around, Delaware is losing to a Top 10 team.

On Saturday, the Hens lost to fifth-ranked Virginia, 18-13, making that the fifth time in six tries Delaware has lost to a Top 10-ranked team.

You might start to feel sympathetic toward the Hens (6-7) for having to play such an impossible schedule—but don't, because Delaware wouldn't want it any other way.

"We schedule the teams, and we wouldn't want the schedule to be any different," said Coach Janet Smith. "The only way you get good is by playing the good teams, and we've improved tremendously since the start of the season."

The Hens played Virginia, almost the same way they've played against the other national powers this year. Delaware made a late rush to cut the lead to 16-13 with just over three minutes left, only to come up short.

The Hens' inability to come up with the big play, to turn the game around, left Smith without an explanation again.

tion again.

"If I had the answer as to what causes a team to have lapses, I'd be rich right now," said Smith. "I'd be writing books, and making money selling the information to coaches across the country."

Co-Captain Missy Meharg led the Hens in scoring with five goals, but she didn't agree that the Hens play too hard of a schedule this year.

"Delaware lacrosse has not lost anything (in regards to national power) this year," said Meharg. "It's hard to stay in the top with a whole new defense. Virginia is an excellent team, but we were evenly matched against them, and we played good."

"We may not be up there (in the rankings) this year," Meharg continued, "but we will be there next year."

"Everyone is saying, 'poor Delaware, you play such a hard schedule,' but the fact is, we are on the same level as the rest of the teams we've played. Sure, we play all the top teams, but that's the way it should be."

Of course the schedule "should be" that way, but Delaware's record "shouldn't be" 1-5, against the top-ranked teams. The Hens are a better team than the record shows, but that's not what goes in the scorebook.