

The Review

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UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE, NEWARK, DELAWARE,

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1972



Bread's David Gates (left) and James Griffin combine their vocal talents to produce a smooth performance at their Sunday night concert.

Staff photo by Alan Hendel

Early Friday Morning Alarm Fire Ruins Rodney E-F Lounge

By DANNY MONAHAN

Over 270 students exited from Rodney E-F at 3:15 last Friday morning after Bob Horsey, AS3, discovered a fire in the main lounge.

Area firemen rushed to the dorm in time to extinguish the fire within an hour, but not before nearly \$7500 damage was done.

Ed Freel, director of Rodney E-F, said students responded quickly in evacuating the buildings in spite of the frequent false alarms that had occurred during the past week. "Once they knew it was a real fire they got out of there pretty fast," he said.

FIRE DISCOVERED

When Horsey saw the fire

when he was leaving Rodney E, he ran to first floor Rodney F to pull the alarm. He then tried to reach the main alarm near the director's apartment to alert the women in E, but the smoke was too thick. Circling around he found a back door to E open and pulled the third floor alarm.

Meanwhile, Peter Bennett, AS5, tried to put out the fire with a extinguisher but again the smoke was too thick to reach the main lounge. After being awakened by students knocking on doors Alan Hendel, AS2, notified the local fire department. Because there are no alarms in the director's apartment, both Freel and Bob Moore, senior advisor, failed to awake immediately.

RELUCTANT TO GET UP

With the frequency of false alarms over the past week, students were at first reluctant to take the alarm seriously. Most students said they would have never gotten up if the few students that did get up hadn't knocked on their doors. In addition, two of the three alarm bells had been silenced earlier during the semester (one removed and another stuffed with cotton) by irate students who didn't want to be awakened by another false alarm. Another hazard peculiar to

this fire was that several of the extinguishers had been emptied the weekend before by vandals.

CAUSE

The cause of the fire is presently under investigation by the police and fire department to determine

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Quorum Halts SGA; Mass Resignation Off

By JIM DOUGHERTY

Failing to draw a quorum for the first time this semester, the Student Government Association met briefly Sunday afternoon to discuss the status of a voluntary student activities fee.

Dan Maisano, AS3, talked to the few senators at the meeting about setting up what he called a student services program fee.

Maisano felt that such a fee could benefit students enormously. He said that projects such as a co-op bookstore, sponsoring an F.M. station, holding free concerts with name performers, and keeping a lawyer on retainer for student

Wolkind To Run In Mayoral Race

By CATHY BIRK

Amid organic whole wheat bread and apple cider George Wolkind was picked as the Newark Coalition for Progress' candidate for mayor by a mass of 300 people, during last Saturday's convention at the Newman Center.

Ron McGuire was selected to run for councilman in the third district. No candidates were endorsed by the coalition to run in the fifth or sixth districts.

Bob Kramer, ED2, opened the "peoples' convention" with an institutional "ding dong" to recapture the Keseyan mood for the video-taped convention, which seemed like a futuristic P.T.A. meeting - crawling children tugging on sleeping dogs, organic refreshments and free affection.

CANDIDATES

Although no coalition candidates were chosen for the fifth or sixth districts, several people spoke in support of already-filed candidates. Dave Turner, nominated for the fifth district, withdrew his nomination saying that the incumbent councilman

William Redd "should have our support because he knows what's going on in the community."

James Faller, an independently filed candidate who is running against Redd was present and noted that the changes which the coalition desires must be hit from the state rather than local level.

ISSUES

In the sixth district, Dave Bartholomew spoke for Jane Tripp who is running against incumbent Olin Thomas. Bartholomew said, "Tripp has been working for 10 years on these issues of child care



Staff photo by David Hoffman

GEORGE WOLKIND

centers, public housing and ecology, mainly as president of the League of Women Voters. She's very much in favor of stopping the urban, industrial 'crunch' of Newark."

After receiving the nomination for mayoral candidate, Wolkind, 27, remarked humorously, "Right now I guess I'm the most unqualified candidate ever for mayor. I don't own any property, I've been convicted of moral turpitudes - they've got me on every count. I think I really represent the people."

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Water Proposals

Proposals for alleviating the projected water shortage in New Castle County will be discussed Thursday night at 8 p.m. at Newark High School. A dam across the White Clay Creek is one proposal that is being considered by the County Council committee which is studying the issue. This is the last in a series of three public meetings on the issue.



Staff photo by Alan Hendel

A FEW CHAIRS are all that remain after last Friday morning's fire at Rodney E-F lounge.

Newark Coalition...

(Continued from Page 1)

"I don't have the traditional image of a mayoral candidate, but I don't think I have anything to apologize for. I'm running because things don't have to be the way they are.

"We have a chance to build something right under the noses of the duPonts and Mayor Handloff. We may not win this year, but if we keep this thing together for a few years, we'll have a mayor, and then a city manager - and

Meatball, here," motioning to a mutt, "will be a 'people catcher'..."

McGuire, the "peoples' party" candidate for the third district, stated three important goals: "We must make it firstly a good place to raise babies, secondly, a secure place in which we aren't paranoid because of the police, and lastly a beautiful environment to grow in. Power to the people, not the politicians."

Midnight Cowboy

The Student Center Council will present "Midnight Cowboy" on Saturday and Sunday in 140 Smith Hall. Shows will be presented at 7, 9 and 11 p.m. on Saturday and 9:45 p.m. on Sunday.

Advance tickets for all shows will be on sale this week from 1-5 p.m. daily in the Student Center Council office. Admission is 75 cents with an I.D.

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Rodney Lounge Fire...

(Continued from Page 1)

whether arson was involved. However, according to Ed Freel, who talked with firemen, the fire was "too far gone" to determine that. A section of the rug is now being studied though. Freel added that no students were being questioned by the

university in connection with the fire.

Finally, two students overheard Stuart Sharkey, Director of Residence Life, say after the fire: "That's one good way to get rid of ripped up furniture."

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TAPES

VALUABLE COUPON

Group Overcomes Difficulties

Bread Wins Full Crowd

By JANET PIORKO

An annoying crackle in the P.A. system threatened to spoil the fun, but Bread's easy going showmanship saved their concert Sunday night at the Fieldhouse.

The group did justice to their popularity as recording artists with a ninety-minute show combining rock, country, and soft ballads.

The capacity crowd greeted the band with cheers as they went into the first song, "Let Your Love Go." Immediately afterward, a noise which lead singer David Gates described as "a little popcorn onstage" came over the sound system.

INCONVENIENCE

The crackling persisted throughout the night, but no one seemed to mind too much as Bread put on a show well worth the inconvenience.

The musical proficiency of the band's members, Gates, Mike Botts, Larry Knechtel, and James Griffin, was evident in the concert. Botts and drummer provided a good backbone for the group's music while talented Knechtel hopped from one

instrument to the next, playing keyboards and bass.

Knechtel could also be called the zany member of the group, and took delight in tossing his harmonica over his shoulder after his solos on that instrument.

It is as singers and composers, however, that the group does its best work. The composing/singing team of Gates and Griffin has produced many love ballads which they deliver in a soft, mellow style.

HIGH POINT

These ballads were the high point of the show, and clearly the crowd's favorites. They included such hits as "If," "I Wanna Make It With You," and "Everything I Own."

Demonstrating its versatility, the group played as many rock numbers as it did ballads, and even did a medley of Chuck Berry tunes. They also included "Too Much Love," a country number composed by Gates, a native of Tulsa, which he sang with a rich Southern accent.

Warming up for Bread was another Los Angeles group, Batdorf and Rodney. They played for 45 minutes in a folk-rock style that was nice listening.

Although they were good musicians, the group lacked originality in its lyrics and was repetitious in its style.

Gass Calls Writers 'Down-To-Earth' Men

By DONNA BELL and JIM DOUGHERTY

"I thought this evening that I would talk at the luxury of quoting myself from time to time...on the occasion you are engaged in now, meeting an author."

With this, William Gass, a short story writer ("It's hard to say I am a short story writer"), a novelist ("I hardly am"), and a professor of philosophy, began his talk Thursday evening in the Rodney Room.

"There's nothing about writers that makes them any different than anybody else," Gass, with a mildly mod mop of graying hair and wearing a suit, told his audience. Gass was reacting to the view that a writer is more sensitive and more aware than the average person.

ETHER

He then spoke on the disappointment the average person feels when he meets the writer, whom he expects

In an interview last Thursday, President E.A. Trabant said there is a strong possibility that the university's academic structure may be changed by next fall.

His response came on the heels of debate over several

proposals for academic change now before the university community."

Trabant said a recent memorandum distributed to faculty Provost John Shirley may be an effective guideline for change. Shirley's recommendation was offered as an alternative between the majority and minority reports of the Community Design commission. Trabant feels that the majority report might not have gone far enough, while the minority report could "cause confusion."

Commenting on the university community's reaction to the two reports, Trabant said that he had received a greater amount of information, favorable and otherwise, on the minority report. "Almost every faculty member" and "at least two students" from the College of Home Economics had replied.

Individuals have also begun responding to the provost's memorandum. Shirley's proposal calls for removing several departments

(Continued to Page 21)

University Hour

Students from Rider College will discuss a Human Sexuality Center at the University Hour today at 3:30 p.m. in the Kirkbride Room of the Student Center. These students have recently opened such a center on their campus.

Book Review

Planning Insures Success

By BOBBI GEIGER

Jerry Bruno is "The Advance Man." An advance man? "It's my job to make sure that a public appearance goes well—a big crowd, an enthusiastic crowd with bands and signs, a motorcade, that is mobbed by enthusiastic supporters, a day in which a candidate sees and is seen by as many people as possible—and at the same time have it all properly recorded by the press and their cameras."

"The Advance Man" written by Jerry Bruno and Jeff Greenfield is a behind-the-scenes look at political campaigns. Bruno began his career as a volunteer in the campaign of William Proxmire in 1953. In 1959 he became John Kennedy's full-time advance man.

Kennedy is the man Bruno credits for his competency as an advance man. After a blunder on Bruno's part during the 1960 Presidential election Kennedy emphasized, "Whenever you plan any appearances...make absolutely sure of the details. Don't ever, ever schedule another appearance until you know all the facts and you make sure every detail's completed."

DETAIL

Bruno's careful attention to detail paid off. When Bruno handled President Kennedy's trip to Naples it was quite successful, with the mayor of Naples declaring the day a school holiday, having

mayors and bands from surrounding towns attend, and convincing the merchants on the main thoroughfare to leave their shops open in the mid-afternoon when Kennedy would be coming through.

Bruno was the advance man for Kennedy's Dallas trip. Because he planned the route of the motorcade he felt responsible for the President's death for more than a year. It was because of a petty argument between two factions of the Texas Democratic party that Kennedy passed in front of the school book depository where his assassin waited.

JOHNSON

After Kennedy's death, Bruno worked for Johnson. When the '68 primaries began Bruno was planning Bobby Kennedy's campaign stops. The "advance man" was on a plane trip back to New York after the California primary when he was informed that Bobby had been shot. Bruno helped make plans for the funeral and was on the train that carried the body of the second Kennedy to be assassinated from New York to Washington.

Bruno feels that a President Humphrey would have resulted from the '68 election if his advance had been better executed. Instead of empty airports to greet Humphrey the advance men

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ATTENTION

ALL SOPHOMORES :
UNDERGRADUATE
RECORDEXAMINATION AND
EDUCATIONAL
ATTITUDE SURVEY

All departments for which an Undergraduate Record Examination Field Test is available are participating in a campus-wide research project involving sophomores. There are no Field Tests for Students in the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, and in the following majors: American Studies, Anthropology, Art, Elementary Education, Health Sciences, Latin, Russian, Secretarial Studies, Speech/Communications, and Statistics/Computer Science. The Educational Attitude Survey will be mailed to sophomores majoring in these areas.

If you are a sophomore in any major other than those listed above, and you have not received a letter from your departmental chairman, please check with him to find out whether you are required to take a Field Test.

The Field Tests and a questionnaire dealing with student opinions on various educational concerns, will be given at various locations on the evenings of March 20, 21, 22, and 23, 1972 at 6:30 p.m. Refer to the letter from your department chairman for the place and date on which you are to report. If you cannot attend the testing session at the time indicated by your departmental chairman, please call the Office of Academic Planning (738-2837) to register for the make-up examination, which will be held on Saturday, March 25, 1972 at 1 p.m. in Room 007 Willard Hall.

Bring two (2) soft (no. 2) pencils and your Social Security number when you come to take the test.

Vandalism: Whose Fault?

A few years ago when self-regulation was THE issue on campus, people were giving reasons right and left about why they deserved more freedom and how they were going to take it upon themselves to make sure the newly found privileges weren't abused. Well, maybe most of the students still agree with those reasons but there is a growing minority who don't and are adding to the woes of the residence hall staff and other students.

Now that open dorms are a reality and dorm advisors no longer act as policemen, some students think they can get away with anything. Recent incidents of vandalism in various dormitories, especially in the complexes, attest to this. The damage which has been done to lounge furniture and to the buildings themselves is appalling and totally unnecessary. Not surprisingly, the perpetrators of the vandalism are the residents of the complex or dorm in question. To say that they don't

realize the consequences of their acts is to let them off with too easy an explanation. More often, we suspect, they slash couches and break down doors just for kicks or to see what somebody will say about it. If they think it's not their money that is being spent to repair the damage, they are really being naive. In the short run the whole floor that is involved pays, and in the long run every student in the university pays through increased room and board charges.

It may be only a few people who are guilty of damages, but the rest, the silent majority, are the ones who are allowing it to happen. They complain when they have to pay for what someone else did, yet they are reluctant to press charges when they know who did it. Isn't this where self-regulation comes into play? The advisors aren't there to police the hall. Every other student has a responsibility too.

Perhaps everyone ought to stop for a minute and think what self-regulation really means and then start practicing it.



'THAT'S ONE . . .'

The Media Images

By THE GAY COMMUNITY

I'd like to address myself to an event that happened about two weeks ago on campus. Jean Shepherd came and talked to a rather large group and touched on some areas relevant to gay life. I've had contact with Shepherd's work before and knew generally what to expect. He deals often, as he did that night, with images as portrayed in the media as opposed to reality. His talk ranged from movies to TV advertisements. His humor derives from the juxtaposing of media images and reality and in portraying people's responses to the images. In most cases I found Mr. Shepherd to be perceptive, articulate and amusing. However, in one case I feel he compromised himself in several areas.

In setting the scene for examining one TV ad, he went off on a tangent that wasn't related to anything else in the rest of his talk. He started describing his residence and his neighbors. In the process he described the ultimate stereotype of the Diesel Hyke, replete with boots and whips, while downstairs lived the Queens with their Judy Garland records. A classic example of media-imposed and reinforced stereotyped images. He succeeded in alienating me for quite a while till I was able to deal with the emotions I felt. I was disappointed, embarrassed and hurt and the more I thought about it, the angrier I became.

I'd like to go into a short discussion of humor here. I appreciate humor, but I make a distinction between good and bad humor. Good humor has a value that carries beyond the immediate situation. Humor can be enlightening or it can be insipid. The value derives from the content, not from surface attributes. After awhile, if one is intelligent, one gets tired of looking at funny faces or TV comedies of the same situation with new comic figures. That's superficial. Sure it's funny the first or second time but they pale quickly with repetition. The opposite of this is manifested in the works of Lenny Bruce; I never tire of hearing the same bits. He has funny situations and funny characters but he goes beyond that too. He reflects the more general attitudes of our culture. Humor doesn't have to be ingratiating; it can compliment rather than insult your intelligence.

And this is where I was disappointed by Jean Shepherd. All Shep's other material was very enjoyable except for that one piece. For some this may be a novel device, but as for me and no doubt most of the audience present, this is the same old shit redone. I got it first with Milton Berle's drag act, then those countless faggot jokes in the locker room and most recently in the movies (Little Big Man and the latest James Bond). And frankly I'm tired of it. It's trite and it's boring. But above all, it's misrepresenting—there's no basis in truth for the image. I don't mean to indicate that there's nothing humorous in gay life. Gay life has humorous aspects just like straight life. Some of the best humor about gays has been in Lenny's material. Unfortunately Shepherd misused the situation. I feel he compromised himself just to get laughs. On top of that, the irony that he had succumbed to the media image he was satirizing, was very disappointing.

Lastly, and most importantly, Shepherd's lack of sensitivity appalled me. He's a relatively sophisticated man, aware of his environment; and living in New York City, he must be aware of the Gay Liberation and Activist Groups in the city. He must realize that any audience he speaks to is going to contain some gays. His lack of sensitivity for their feelings is not what I would expect from a man like him. To draw an analogy, if Jean Shepherd has gone into a Steppin' Fetchit routine, the response and emotion elicited would have been similar to my feelings.

Correction

The last sentence in a letter to the editor signed Jeffrey Steen which appeared in the March 7 issue of The Review should have read "It should offer the choice between retaining a high school type council, in whatever form, or an independent, student fee financed student government." The letter was in reference to the upcoming SGA referendum.

Readers Respond

Unconditional Amnesty?

TO THE EDITOR:

The representation of Americans as blood-thirsty war mongers is completely unrealistic. True, people removed from war or people who have never been touched by war speak out less strongly against killing than those who have been close to it. But, if you were to approach

a war veteran with that kind of a definition, he would probably feel very outraged and then punch you out.

The image of a draft-dodger or deserter as a moralistic saint is, also, absurd. It just goes to show how completely many people have swallowed the current "Bleeding-heart liberal" vogue to the point of being a slobbering glutton eager for a cause.

I would think, brace yourselves bleeders, that the average draftdodger and deserter, instead of idealistically surmising that the war in Vietnam was immoral, and then resolutely turning tail, came to the conclusion that the war did not pose enough threat to be taken seriously at home. So, logically, why should he risk his life?

What I'm interested in is, if it comes down to it again, and a more serious threat to the U.S. arises, will he "fish out" again? He did once to keep from getting his tail shot off, why won't he do it again?

That is my argument against unconditional amnesty. Amnesty, if at all, should be granted to only those who vigorously seek it, and then only after intensive screening.

But, again, it is moronic, asinine, and unfortunately, common to regard draft-dodgers and deserters as righteous heroes.

Blair Caviness, AS4

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**marijuana:
the 'killer weed'?**

Staff photo by David Hoffman

WHY...

Somewhere between 25 and 43 percent of all college students have smoked marijuana, and under existing drug laws, all could go to jail. Although most don't get caught, hundreds of thousands are convicted yearly, and jail terms can range as high as 20 to 40 years for merely watching a marijuana cigarette being sold (an actual case in Ohio).

Drug use has been expanding--and continues to do so. At the same time police use of undercover agents and informers seems to be rising at a similar pace. Meanwhile, clinics of all types are springing up to offer assistance to those who get too strung out on hard drugs to hang on.

This special section of the Review examines some of the operations of area police, places where students can get drug info and aid, and reports on the move for legalization of marijuana.

Drug Use Extensive Among High Schools

By FRED ZINCK

An estimated 5,600 junior and senior high school students in Delaware are currently using drugs and another 5,600 have tried them at one time.

This was only one of many findings revealed during a recent survey on drug abuse in the junior and senior high schools in the state. Approximately 50 per cent of the state's entire student population participated in the survey, conducted by research sociologist Robert A. Wilson of the Division of Urban Affairs at the university.

In an effort to make the study as accurate as possible, the participating students were instructed to remain anonymous. The written questionnaires indicated that approximately 11,000 of the 31,882 junior and senior high school students surveyed have had at least some experience with illegal drugs.

The school itself and its surrounding community seemed to have a significant affect on the extent of drug abuse. Of the four areas studied (Wilmington, New Castle, Kent and Sussex counties), Wilmington appeared to have the highest rate of drug usage.

A distinction should be made as to different types of drugs. Marijuana is the most prevalent, however, according to the study of "the best scientific evidence available at this time suggests that marijuana smoking is less physically harmful and not as addictive as alcohol." There is also insufficient evidence to conclude that marijuana in itself induces the use of harder drugs.

Amphetamines were indicated as the second most widely used type of drug. An estimate of approximately three per cent were using the drug at the time of the survey.

Estimations indicated that over three percent of the Delaware students surveyed have had an experience with the dangerous drug LSD.

Heroin had been tried by 550 students who later quit and another 439 were taking the drug when the study was made. Four percent of the

respondents had reported at least one experience with barbituates. Another three percent of the students indicated that they had some experience with drugs such as DMT, DET, mescaline, nutmeg, gasoline and cleaning fluid, the latter three producing a narcotic affect.

The study showed that nine percent of the male students are currently using drugs as compared to seven percent of the female respondents. Drug usage increases as the grade level increases, it was also found. Glue sniffing seems to be more prominent among the younger students whereas marijuana usage shows a marked increase upon entering the senior high.

Wilson has concluded from the survey that a "highly organized scientific presentation of the medical and health dangers associated with drugs will probably have the most impact on potential drug users." He also argues that the program should not in any manner distort the facts but should emphasize the reality of the situation.



Informers Pay Emotional Price

By SHAUN MULLEN

John had his best friend arrested last fall and made \$50 in the process.

An 18-year-old high school dropout, he is one of a growing number of police informers playing instrumental roles in police efforts to stem the epidemic of drug sale, use and abuse in New Castle County.

John (a fictitious name along with other first names used in this article) was arrested last summer, charged with possession of a dangerous drug (LSD) with intent to sell, was arraigned and bailed out by his parents.

His case never came to trial, for sometime between his initial encounter with the law and the date his case would normally be heard, he was drafted into the Army of modern-day stool pigeons-drug informers.

State police told John he would not have to go to prison or even face trial if he would give them information on drug traffic and dealers in his area. His parents and attorney agreed and, at their urging, so did John. The state police quickly lost interest in having him prosecuted.

John's case is typical. Law enforcement agencies in New Castle County will not say how many informers they use in addition to their own officers in undercover roles, but it is apparent police are increasingly turning to youths like John.

The results are often gratifying to police and the community at large, and produce impressive if unevenly weighted arrest statistics. But in some cases the results have a grievous psychological impact on the informer. He is pressured by police and parents to aid in drug arrests, while rejected and sometimes threatened with physical injury or death by his peers.

Law enforcement officers say the use of informers is necessary. "You've got to get down in the gutter where they (the offenders) are," explains Chief William Brierley of the Newark police. Some lawyers do not agree and question the legality of private citizens--albeit alleged lawbreakers themselves--playing such an integral part in arrests. They also question

whether the constitutional rights of an individual are compromised when a police agency pressures him into becoming an informer.

Over 1,000 persons were arrested on drug charges in suburban New Castle County and Wilmington during 1971, about a 500 per cent increase over 1970. Nationally, drug arrests rose over 300 per cent last year. Police in suburban New Castle County are extremely reluctant to reveal how many of these arrests resulted from the work of police undercover agents (more commonly known as "narks") or through the efforts of informers like John, but a state police trooper involved in drug arrests says the number "is considerable."

Informers are obtained through several methods:

--An individual is arrested and through a deal with a police agency becomes an informer to avoid prosecution.

--An individual is known to be a drug dealer by police, is picked up for questioning and under threat of arrest agrees to become an informer.

--An individual is arrested, convicted and imprisoned on a drug or drug-related charge. After parole, he is contacted by the police agency involved in his arrest, which reveals the person--often an informer himself--responsible for providing the information

**'You can
buy information
with a \$10 bill
you can't get
with a squad
of detectives'**

which led to the arrest. The police offer the individual what in essence is an opportunity for revenge and he becomes an informer.

--An individual either peripherally or in no way involved with drugs volunteers to become an informer. In some cases a drug user becomes disenchanted with the circumstances of his own or his friends' drug activities and volunteers to become an informer.

In almost all cases, the criterion for success is whether the work of an informer is good enough to justify a court-ordered search warrant or direct arrest.

EXCEPT FOR a three-paragraph newspaper article, John's case was an unintentionally well-kept secret. It is also a variation of an often-played theme. John says he was not told how many arrests based on his tips or dealings would be

**'You've got
to get down
in the gutter
where they are..'**

necessary to complete his "deal" with the police. Sometimes it is 10 arrests, sometimes information leading to the arrest of a single drug dealer police are especially interested in seeing behind bars.

John says the names, addresses and contacts he provided led to the arrest of "about seven or eight kids," one of them a close friend the police were especially anxious to "bust," or arrest. John was an active informer for about five months but said he eventually "couldn't stand it any longer. It was messin' up my head, walking into these people's houses and setting them up. I decided I just wasn't going to call... (his police contact) any more."

John's deal was apparently completed to the satisfaction of the police, for the contact has not called him since November.

John says he was paid \$50 apiece for three of the arrests in which he was involved. The state police deny paying anyone for drug information, but the \$50 figure and other, varying amounts are confirmed by other persons--one a small-town police officer--and is common knowledge in the county drug community. Additionally, there is a federal law that some police agencies may qualify for U.S. government funds, quantities of which may be used for paying informers.

Chief Brierley of Newark readily admits occasionally paying some of his informers, many of whom have intermittently worked on the University of Delaware campus and more recently around off-campus apartments as more and more students forsake dormitory living.

The problem, Brierley says, is that there is not enough money to go around:

"We don't pay informants (as such), we pay for a specific piece of information. You can buy information with a \$10 bill you can't get with a squad of detectives."

HANK IS a Navy veteran, intelligent, but withdrawn and bitter. He is also a veteran of seven years of drug use "with about anything you can think of," including heroin most recently. A sergeant from the police department in the area where he rents an apartment first contacted him late last spring.

"He said he knew I was dealing (selling drugs) and

that I'd better watch myself. Well, I was paranoid enough to begin with, without him putting that on me," Hank said.

"Then he comes around a while later and says 'How's business?' He knew that I knew what he was talking about, but I played dumb. He didn't buy that."

The upshot of Hank's third encounter with the sergeant was that he had to either become an informer or get arrested.

"What could I do?" says Hank. "So I got them a few arrests. Big deal." Like an astute businessman making a distasteful but profitable transaction, he doesn't deeply regret his decision.

He was not paid for his work, but the decision was profitable in another way: Hank says he was able to continue buying, selling and using drugs.

Some police officers acknowledge that informers sometimes continue their own drug activities while working for the police. "We know it and we don't like it, but that's the way it is," explains one high-ranking state police officer who has worked extensively with informers and undercover agents in New Castle County.

He is correct. There is little a police agency can do to make sure an informer stays "clean" (off drugs) other than finding a second

informer to inform on the first.

This is sometimes necessary, as in the case of one Newark area dealer who like Hank was given a choice of informing or being arrested, and chose the former. A police department lieutenant said the dealer "was making phenomenal buys. We were making arrests all over the place. It turns out he's knocking off his competition and setting himself up..." He was finally

**'What could
I do? So I got
them a few
arrests. Big Deal!'**

arrested on information from a second informer.

SUSAN WAS 15 when the world fell in on her. Her parents and administrators at the junior high school she attended northeast of Wilmington knew she was using drugs. She says her grades slipped ("I didn't give a damn") and her parents became increasingly critical of her. Then one day, an assistant principal confronted her with a bag of pep pills he said was found in her locker.

Susan, now a high school junior, says the assistant principal threatened her with suspension from school "or

(Continued to Page 12)



Staff photo by Burleigh Cooper





Staff photo by Burleigh Cooper

Water pipes of all types and descriptions lie in a jumble amid a mass of other drug paraphernalia. Zig-Zag cigarette papers (lower portion of picture), popular with many drug users for rolling joints, are distributed by the United States Tobacco Co. In recent years many of the leading tobacco companies have been preparing for the eventual legalization of marijuana.

University Will Not Interfere Students Inform On Peers

By BOB KOTOWSKI

A word frequently heard around campus these days is "NARC!", especially in conjunction with the arrest of a Rodney A student two weeks ago on charges of two sales of a dangerous drug.

Many students are quite distraught and have accused the university administration and the Newark police of collusion in allegedly placing undercover narcotics agents (narcs) in resident hall rooms.

For obvious reasons, Newark police are reluctant to talk about narcs but make no secret of the use of "informers." Informers are students, not police officers who offer drug-related information to police.

Questions posed to a Newark policeman about the use of narcs and informers were answered as follows:

"How many informants do you have working on campus?"

"About 8 informants... they are not police."

"Are there any police undercover agents on campus?"

"There HAVE been police on campus."

"Are there any now?"

"There HAVE been police on campus."

"Have narcotics agents been placed in dorms?"

"No."

"Have you or do you place informers in specific dorms?"

"We haven't placed any informants in a dorm on purpose. We just can't do that for numerous reasons. We may send one to a dorm to look around."

Just who does place informers in residence hall rooms? The answer is that no one does wittingly. According to Stuart Sharkey, director of residence life, university policy dictates that all bonafide students are given rooms if there are vacancies.

John Brook, director of security, added, "If a person is a student we can't interfere with what his conscience

dictates if he feels he wants to cooperate with the police. (However)...it is my understanding that the university would not appreciate it if an outsider was put in where he doesn't belong."

Sharkey and Raymond Eddy, dean of students, have strongly indicated that those who don't belong are not given rooms on campus. "The university," said Eddy, "did not collude with the police."

Sharkey, Brook, and Eddy said that the university has not and will not interfere with the police in drug-related matters, but will not collude with them against university policies. Most drug arrests of students are made without the university's knowledge of them.

Gang Violence Rages In City Drug Scene

By RUDY REBER

While the white establishment appoints commissions and holds inquiries, black neighborhood leaders in some cities have been using more direct methods to deal with their own drug problems. According to a Newsweek report, the first of these was the Afro-American Group Attack Team, organized by ex-convicts Hosea Lindzey and Edward Mead of Chicago.

Their operation is not founded on sociological grounds, but on psychological ones, i.e., that fear is a powerful motivator. By threats of violence, the group has been steadily moving the junkies and pushers out of the neighborhood. The success of the project hasn't been lost on the other neighborhoods; both the Italian and Spanish-American communities in Chicago have organized similar groups.

Mead realizes that the groups can't stop the use of drugs, "But," he said in the Newsweek report, "we think we can get the junkies and dealers out of our community...pretty soon they won't have anywhere to go but the river."

These groups are springing up at a time when the hard drug problem is threatening to overwhelm the cities, particularly the ghettos. In Detroit the unemployment among 16 to 22 year-olds, the main age group of addicts in the city, is from 45 to 50 percent. This is being fed daily by returning veterans, many of whom already have a heroin habit acquired in the service.

The crimes committed by the addicts to support their habits are not the only problems caused by the heroin epidemic. While whites

in New York and Marseilles still are believed to control the international dealing, the dealing in the cities is being taken over by local wholesalers, most of them black residents of the ghettos that they are supplying.

These wholesalers are threatening to repeat the large scale violence of the prohibition era, with the pushers turning their business places into armed camps to prevent raids by rivals or independent operators who come on sorties after drugs, money or both.

This sort of gang warfare is still mostly limited to the larger cities, but signs of its spread to smaller urban areas are increasing as unsolved murders of small time pushers appear on police blotters around the country.

The government commissions study and evaluate, the local groups threaten and attack, but the hard drug addiction, with its attendant crime and violence, keep spreading at ever increasing rates. It seems easier to introduce heroin to some communities than to fluoridate their water. The methadone clinics are having trouble attracting patients, and England's system of legal heroin distribution isn't preventing new addicts. As one Detroit narcotics cop told Newsweek, "It's a monster, and it's getting worse."



Security 'Plays No Part' In Campus Drug Busts

By RON MOORE
and ROY WILSON

Neither the Newark nor campus security has a full-time narcotics agent on campus according to William Brierly, Chief of the Newark Police Department and John Brook, Director of Security.

Brook said that security "plays no part" in drug arrests unless called by police to unlock a dormitory room. Sometimes his force is never informed of a pending raid.

Brierly claims this stems from a desire by Newark police not to jeopardize the relations of campus security with the students. "It puts them on the spot" to be seen participating in a drug arrest, said Brierly.

According to Brierly, the police do not need permission from the university to enter a student's room, since the laws pertaining to students are identical with those applicable to private residents. This means that the police must either obtain a warrant or ask the occupant for permission before searching a room. Brierly said his men "usually work with both an arrest and a search warrant." Brierly pointed out that the laws are somewhat different in respect to searches made on detained cars. Although search warrants should be obtained, they aren't necessary if the police officer can prove in court that he had "probable cause" to suspect drugs were in the car.

Probable cause might be seeing it inside the car or smelling it through an open window. Such evidence usually holds up in court, Brierly said.

"We're gonna play by the rules," he added. "We use the law—we don't abuse it."

Although most people believe that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is responsible for many drug arrests, "the F.B.I. has no authority in drug cases," Brierly said. The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, a division of the Justice Department, is the Federal agency which handles all drug related infractions.

LOOKING back on the beginning of the drug scene, Brierly noted that drug use in Newark began at the high school level and spread to the university. In late 1967 and early 1968, high school pupils began selling dope to university students. As the high school students went on to the university, the use of drugs became more prevalent on campus. Brierly said upperclassmen did not begin using dope until two to three years after its first appearance here.

A lot of the drug traffic used to center in the Student Center, because people thought that the police had no authority on campus unless invited, according to Brierly. This is not so, he said.

Questioned about police informers, Brierly defended their use, but added that "Some kids think there's a cop under every bush...it's the best thing we have going for us."

Brierly added that informers must be at least 18 years of age, because it's "against the law" to ask someone younger than that to buy drugs.

BRIERLY said that the drug scene is still rising and that bigger and bigger seizures are being made. There have been more than 50 drug arrests in Newark so far this year.

In the last year, 26 university students have been arrested on drug charges. A number of other arrests of non-students have been made on campus. Brierly expressed concern over the increased number of arrests for heroin within the city in the last two years. The figure jumped from three in 1970 to 62 in 1971, an increase of 2000 per cent. There were no heroin arrests made in Newark in 1969.

Speaking of university students who have been busted in the last few years, Brierly said they were "always co-operative," and "respectful." "It's enough to tear the heart out of you to lock them up," said Brierly.

This is not true of high school students and others who have been arrested on drug charges, Brierly said.

By JUDY ECKLES

"Hello, this is HELP," says a quiet, calming voice.

"I want to know about drug abuse."

"Sure, let's just rap...."

"I don't think anybody who has a good feeling about himself will get into drug abuse," commented Dan Whitmeyer, GR, on the difference between drug use and abuse.

Whitmeyer, a graduate student in psychology, is the fulltime staff co-ordinator for HELP, a phone line for people in trouble. HELP is sponsored by Youth Incorporated (YI).

Although the phone line is HELP's primary concern, the volunteers hope to turn their headquarters, located on the third floor of a big white house on West Main St., into a well-known drop-in center.

There they hope people will come just to get together. Whitmeyer foresees this beginning this summer.

Presently there are 21 staff members at HELP, 15 manning the phones. The phones are manned from noon until midnight Sunday

HELP

through Thursday and from noon until 2 a.m. Friday and Saturday.

Before allowed to man a phone line each volunteer goes through extensive training. The program begins with 138 hours of training including information

workshops and counseling training which results in a team of para-professionals.

Many of those involved in the training sessions are professionals in varying fields. Included are psycho-therapists, social workers, lawyers, and pharmacologists.

Following the initial training, volunteers, who have also been involved with sensitivity and encounter groups, begin an apprenticeship at HELP headquarters. There they work with and observe in action already trained staff members.

If Whitmeyer is an example of HELP volunteers,

the dedication to serve people in need is remarkable. He explained how each call that results in some action taken by a volunteer is followed up, if possible. "We try to keep up support as long as they need it," he continued. He qualified that remark by saying that the volunteers want to help those in trouble to learn to support themselves.

Although long on dedication, they are short on money. HELP originally began as a state-supported pilot program for young people with drug-related problems. The idea originator was Lou Rigler, a young man who faced problems every

time he turned around.

After a multiplicity of problems the state withdrew funding. YI disappeared for awhile, but through much effort re-appeared in Newark with a host of supporters.

Money now comes through donations. HELP volunteers go to meetings of the Rotary, Lions Club, etc. to explain their service and ask for financial assistance. It's not the best way, but it's a start.

Most calls are not drug-related according to Whitmeyer. So if you have a problem or just want to talk to someone who cares, call 731-4001 or just drop in.

People Care Via Phone

By JUDY ECKLES

DIAL, like HELP, is a telephone action line designed to help people with problems through both counseling and referral services. DIAL volunteers can recommend solutions and alternative routes to solving problems.

In all, the program includes nearly 150 volunteers and one paid professional. The ages and professions of the volunteers vary widely, ranging from high school students to psychologists, home-makers, and lawyers, all donating their time and services.



Originally set up solely as a drug action line in June 1970, DIAL is now prepared to assist with almost any problem. Drug information and drug problem calls, however, make up about 33 per cent of the total each month.

To aid with the most serious drug problems, DIAL, in conjunction with the State Office of Drug Abuse, has emergency drug counselors on call at all times. These "street counselors" are provided with a small device that beeps when a DIAL volunteer calls a special emergency number. The counselor then calls DIAL headquarters and is told where to find the person in trouble.

The emergency counselor will only go to the aid of a person in need if the caller offers to tell the DIAL volunteer where he is. Under no circumstances will DIAL

trace calls. They want to assure callers with problems that there is complete anonymity, unless the caller chooses otherwise. 27 per cent of the calls coming into DIAL headquarters are requests for specific drug counselors.

Few people know where DIAL is located in New Castle county. "We want to project the idea that DIAL is someplace, somewhere," commented Sally Monagle, the DIAL professional. Monagle clarified this philosophy by explaining that DIAL hopes to keep the confidence of people with problems if they can be sure that DIAL is not connected in any way with any establishment-type organization.

To help keep things rolling the state contributed \$14,000 to DIAL last year. This money goes toward such things as renting space, paying phone bills and utility bills, anything that DIAL needs to operate. The state does not designate how the money should be spent.

Volunteers undergo thorough training sessions before manning the phones. The training continues during service time by means of various workshops.

Although originally DIAL was only available in New Castle county, there are now DIAL lines in Kent and Sussex counties as well.

Monagle says if you need "a warm, empathetic individual to suggest possible solutions and alternatives to a problem," or just someone to talk to, DIAL 738-555, in New Castle County; 678-2000, in Kent County; or 856-7044 in Sussex County.



Staff photo by David Hoffman

By AJIT GEORGE

"If you are tired of not sharing your doubts and feelings, and you want a channel to examine your feelings, we will attempt to help you," said Gail McCarthy, a full-time drug counselor at the Newark Drug Clinic.

Explaining the philosophy of the clinic, McCarthy, an English literature graduate of the university, said that it was "a place to rest while looking for an alternative."

"This is a place where drug users can look at their feelings and attempt to find who they really are...most kids are searching for a way out of dread. Somebody's got to help them build a world for them to live in."

The Newark Drug Clinic was one of the most controversial subjects around Newark last spring. It was originally proposed to be situated in the old AEPi fraternity house on W. Park Pl. The residents around the proposed site were considerably opposed to this

Drug Clinic

proposal. After debate, that site was eliminated and the present site of 349 E. Main St. was selected. With the backing of Mayor Norma Handloff and other city officials, the Newark Drug Clinic finally came into existence during the early part of May.

The clinic has a full-time salaried staff which includes one psychiatrist, two psychologists, one therapist, one director and two counselors. There are also a part-time counselor and many volunteers. Individual therapy sessions are an important part of the clinic's programs.

Paul is another counselor. He said that during the first couple of weeks there were hardly any people coming in the clinic. "Then we had a

flow of 13-14 year-olds for some time. During summer we had all sorts of people; old people, middle-aged citizens and also young students." McCarthy stated that at present there is a steady population of about 55 people using the resources of the clinic every week. On the average, she said, the age span of these people are in the 19-20 age group.

The counselors justify the existence of the clinic, by claiming it is doing something constructive to help other youth. The location of the clinic hampers the smooth execution of all its potential, however. "It is too conspicuous," said Paul, "and we would have been much better off in a less visible place."

The Newark Drug Clinic is open on all days except Sunday. The clinic is open Monday through Thursday between three and 11 p.m., while on Friday and Saturday it opens at five and closes at 12 p.m. Their telephone number is 738-7411. "We are here to help, and we hope we will have more people in future that we can help," said McCarthy.

You don't need an appointment. Just walk in and you will find someone you can trust and talk to.



Drug Terms

ARTILLERY- Equipment used for an injection
 BINDLE- Small packet of heroin.
 BLUE DEVIL- Sleeping pill (blue in color)
 CRYSTAL METH- methedrine- powerful stimulant
 BRICK- a kilo of marijuana, 2.2 pounds
 DIME BAG- A \$10 bag of marijuana
 DROP A DIME- Informer, call police
 FOOTBALLS- usually amphetamines
 ICE CREAM HABIT- One who uses drugs on weekend, usually LSD, speed, grass
 QUARTER T- 1/4 teaspoon of dope
 SATCH COTTON- Cotton used to strain narcotics through
 TOOIES- Tunial capsules- (Barbiturate)
 VENI-PUNCTURES- Proper medical term for injection scars

By KEN ROBINSON

If the cold statistics of the Student Health Service are used as an indication, serious drug abuse would appear to be a relatively minor problem on this campus.

According to Director Gordon Keppel, the health service handles approximately one drug related case per month. "Our campus doesn't have the severity of a problem as a larger school such as Temple or Columbia, for example," Keppel said. It seems likely, however, that such a figure may be misleading.

Keppel believes the majority of students with drug problems are probably

seeking alternate sources of help such as the various telephone "hotlines" or the Newark drug abuse center on Main Street.

One reason for this may be a matter of trust. Keppel explained that many students, wary of dealing

Infirmary

with a university institution, would perhaps feel more secure in confiding their troubles to a source such as DIAL. "They can't believe we won't tell the police," he commented.

The director stressed the fact that all student health

records are kept in strictest confidence regardless of the type of medical problem. He emphatically stated that information is never divulged without the patient's consent and called the turning over of student drug records to police "a mockery of confidentiality."

Keppel's own drug rehabilitation philosophy relies heavily on the individual's efforts. He strongly believes in personal initiative since he feels "you can't inflict someone with a motivation to withdraw from drugs." Keppel said his general policy is to refer students with addictive drug problems to the student

counseling service due to the staff's extensive training and experience.

In Keppel's opinion, the legal penalties for smoking marijuana are far too harsh. He favors either the legalization of pot or an "extraordinary leeway" on the part of the court system as a way of reforming the current situation.

Dr. Howard Lovett, the health center's psychiatrist, said many students have come to him with problems that "have not been precipitated by drugs but have included them." Lovett

rarely sees "drugs" as the problem itself but rather as one way students frequently attempt to cope with the more general problem of interpersonal relationships.

Lovett said the drug related cases he has treated have predominantly involved marijuana, but he also noted a few which included LSD and speed, the latter especially during the final exam period.

Lovett has great faith in peer group therapy as a method of drug rehabilitation. He feels that such groups as Synanon and Odyssey House should eventually become as successful with drug addicts as Alcoholics Anonymous has been with problem drinkers. Lovett also believes that a psychiatrist should try his best to help his patients without preaching or making value judgments.

Drug Information On Tap

By DAVID HOCH

If you have a problem or a question concerning drugs, the place to go on campus is the Student Counseling Service.

According to Gordon L. Pizor, the drug coordinator, one of the biggest problems at many schools is that not enough teachers and instructors are capable of dealing with students on a "human" level. "Drug education has to be more than just information," he explained.

This philosophy is put into action at the Student Counseling Service. Thus, in

Counseling

addition to the extensive Drug Education Library which is always available, students may talk over their problems with one of the counselors, but only if they want to. Pizor explained that 98% of the cases are voluntary, and that even if a student is referred for counseling, he will obtain it only if he wants it.

In addition, a 24-hour crisis service is available in case of an emergency. Pizor explained that if someone calls the Student Health

Center after 5 p.m. and before 9 a.m., the local telephone operator, who cannot hear the caller but is buzzed, will operate an electronic page which the counselors wear. This page can operate within a 40-mile radius of Newark. Thus, someone from the service is always available.

Pizor went on to explain that most of the calls received so far in this manner have been serious, and therefore worth the effort. The "hot-line" number is 738-2226.

In regard to the drug problem, Pizor felt that a person's problem with drugs is related to his needs. Thus, there are a great variety of reasons why people may turn to drugs.

Generally, Pizor said a potential drug user believes that a drug will either help him solve a problem or help him escape from a problem. He gave examples of the truck-driver who uses amphetamines to stay awake, and the teen-ager with home-life problems who escapes through hallucinogens.

Pizor felt that no one drug could be termed "the most dangerous," because a drug is only as dangerous as it relates

to the person and the problem for which it is taken. An example, Pizor explained, would be of 50 people doing grass: to some, its effect would be minimal, while others may encounter varying degrees of dizziness, depending on the individual. However, Pizor warned that while the drug marijuana may not be harmful, the reasons for which it is taken may make it harmful.

Pizor also said that people generally only use drugs when they have problems. Alcohol and tobacco, according to Pizor, are also very definite drug problems, and he cited a recent government survey which stated that there are nine million alcoholics in the country.

As for the drug situation at Delaware, Pizor felt that it was "no worse or better" than any other college campuses.

Pizor also stressed that if an event arises where the counseling service cannot handle the problem, they are capable of referring a person to an organization which can. Pizor explained that the counselors are available mainly to rap about a problem.

Confidence Assured

By RENE BAIRD

It's one in the morning, and your roommate is dropping acid. Suddenly, he begins to scream and grab his head. You run to the phone and call Security. "I need to get my roommate to the infirmary. He's on a bad trip." Think twice before you make that last statement.

Should the Security Office be notified of an illegal act, an investigation is made and reported to the Newark Police. According to Dr. Gordon Keppel, director of the Student Health Service, the Student Health Center itself will not inform the police of student medical cases. Keppel said he would be "aghast at having a local police officer aware of a medical problem which is none of his concern."

Keppel recommended that when requesting aid for any reason, a student merely tell Security that the person is "sick." Further, Security transportation is not necessary to go to the infirmary at night provided that the Security office is notified in order to unlock the Health Center's doors.

Pot Spy

Marijuana and opium poppy fields may soon be detected by an earth resources satellite that is scheduled to be launched this spring, according to a recent Associate Press release.

The AP quotes Dr. Robert H. Miller of the Department of Agriculture as saying that the orbiting satellite will be capable of detecting pot or poppy fields from 100 miles up.

A spokesman for the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs has denied the validity of the item.

Keppel also stressed that the confidentiality of all medical cases includes the student health records. No one, he said, whether it be parents or an employment company, has access to a student's health records without the express written permission of the student. Keppel also stated that the Student Health Service would usually strike information from a student's record if so requested by the student, adding that it was an occurrence that happened about once a month.

This high degree of confidentiality extends to the Student Counseling Service. Director of Counseling and Student Development Edward Trembley stated that all interviews are kept completely confidential with neither parents, university administration, or any agency having access to a student's records without the student's written consent. He added that the only method for obtaining a student's records without consent would be to go through a court subpoena.

Trembley said that the written record of a student's interview is a decision made between the student and the counselor. In addition, he noted that the academic record of a student kept by the administration does not contain any information regarding whether the student has used the services of the Student Counseling Service.



Staff photo by Burleigh Cooper

A junkie's equipment—the heroin is dissolved in a hot spoon, then injected into the arm (mainlining) through an eyedropper equipped with a needle. According to a local drug counselor, Delaware only averages two percent heroin per bag, although eight to ten percent heroin can be obtained as near as New York. The rest of the bag is made up of milk sugar or quinine (which causes the bitterness that junkies taste and think is heroin). Authorities in New York estimate that one addict dies each day from a heroin overdose.



Nixon Balks At Findings Commission Favors Legal Pot

By BOB COLE

The National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse has unanimously recommended that all

Chem Lecture Reports Results Of Pot Study

By KATHY PHILLIPS

"You might ask why a square like me would be interested in marijuana," began Dr. William Mosher in his lecture, "The Chemistry of Marijuana," sponsored by the American Chemistry Society Student Affiliate.

Last Thursday night Mosher told 30 students in the lounge of Brown lab that he looks at marijuana as a synthetic chemist would. "We would be remiss if we, as humans, didn't take the lead (in investigating marijuana) as we have cocaine and follow it up," he explained. Cocaine, found in coca leaves in South Asia was developed into a drug that is now used in hospitals as a local anesthetic.

According to Mosher, marijuana, scientifically named cannabis, goes back in history to 4000 B.C. in Asia. Known also as hashish and grass, marijuana grows both as female and male plants, with a higher resin concentration in the female.

To test the effects of marijuana, Mosher and his associates use the Pavlovian dog technique. A dog is conditioned to jump over an obstacle, injected with a controlled dosage of marijuana and then observed. Sometimes a dog isn't coordinated enough to jump for 12 to 24 hours, after having a 'hit.'

"Marijuana has no objective symptoms," Mosher said, "and there are no changes in blood pressure or blood sugar." However he explained that the drug does increase heart and respiratory rates. It also has an effect on short term memory, creating a disorientation of time and space.

"Marijuana gives college students an easy opportunity to escape reality," Mosher commented. "College should be where one learns to cope with reality."

criminal penalties for the private use and possession of marijuana be eliminated.

The recommendation of the conservatively-oriented 13-member commission, which includes nine members appointed by President Nixon, could generate a dramatic shift in the public's attitude toward the legal status of the drug.

The report of the commission will be presented to Congress and the President on March 22.

ALTHOUGH a few minor points are said to be still in doubt, sources who have been closely associated with the commission report that the group has decided that use of the drug should be virtually "decriminalized." According to these sources, the commission members were persuaded by reports that the cost to society of the current stiff marijuana penalties outweighs the dangers that might occur from liberalizing them.

The commission found a similarity between the present, when there is extensive disregard of marijuana laws, and the

period just before the end of Prohibition, when millions of Americans were drinking alcohol illegally. A study by the commission found that about 24 million Americans have used marijuana.

THE COMMISSION'S recommendation does not amount to proposing full legalization of marijuana. The commission favors criminal penalties for sale of the drug, growing it, giving it to friends, transporting it, or smoking it in public.

The commission's conclusions were based on the results of studies that made three points: that marijuana is not addictive and cannot be shown to be physically or psychologically harmful, even after long use; that its use does not appear to lead to the use of hard drugs, such as heroin, and that its use does not lead to crime. However, it was noted that the commission will unanimously oppose its use.

A MAJORITY of the commission members are reported to favor declaring marijuana an illegal substance, so that it could be

(Continued to Page 11)

Politicians View Grass Laws

The following are the results of a poll taken by the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) of the current presidential candidates:

1. Do you now favor the eliminating of all criminal penalties for simple possession of marijuana for personal use by those 18 years or older?

Chisholm	yes	McCloskey	favorable
Hartke	yes	McGovern	yes
Humphrey	favorable	Muskie	favorable
Lindsay	yes	Spock	yes
McCarthy	yes	Yorty	no

2. Assuming the Marijuana Commission recommends the elimination of all criminal penalties for simple possession of marijuana for personal use by adults, will you support their recommendations?

Chisholm	yes	McCloskey	failed to respond
Hartke	yes	McGovern	favorable
Humphrey	failed to respond	Muskie	yes
Lindsay	yes	Spock	yes
McCarthy	yes	Yorty	no

3. In contrast to the current prohibition, do you favor a system of governmental control over the distribution of marijuana similar to the licensing system used for alcohol?

Chisholm	yes	McCloskey	no
Hartke	no	McGovern	favorable
Humphrey	no	Muskie	no
Lindsay	no	Spock	yes
McCarthy	yes	Yorty	no

NIXON'S POSITION

President Nixon has publicly stated that he would ignore the recommendations of the Marijuana Commission should they call for legalization. However, Stroup commented, "Nixon has left his options open as to the possibility of decriminalization, the recommendation which we now expect from the Commission. I assume he will have a comment on this following the release of that report later this month. We are hopeful the President will support the findings of his own Commission."

Drug Laws Of Delaware — First Offense

	DANGEROUS DRUGS		NARCOTIC DRUGS		DEPRESSANT OR STIMULANT DRUGS	
	Marijuana, hashish, or any narcotic drug.		Morphine, cocaine, heroin.		Barbiturates, amphetamine.	
Violations	Penalties		Penalties		Penalties	
Consumption, Possession, Unlawful Use Of	Misdemeanor: Fined not more than \$500. Imprisoned for not more than two (2) years.		Misdemeanor: Fined not more than \$3,000. Imprisoned for not more than five (5) years.		Misdemeanor: Fined not more than \$500. Imprisoned for not more than two (2) years.	
1) Sale of 2) Possession with Intent to Sell 3) Attempt to Sell	Felony:		Felony:		Felony:	
	Minimum Penalty:	Maximum Penalty:	Minimum Penalty	Maximum Penalty	Minimum Penalty	Maximum Penalty
	Fined not less than \$1,000. Imprisoned not less than 5 yrs.	Fined not more than \$10,000. Imprisoned not more than 10 yrs.	Fined not less than \$5,000. Imprisoned not less than 10 yrs.	Fined not more than \$5,000. Imprisoned not more than 25 yrs.	Fined not less than \$1,000. Imprisoned not less than 5 yrs.	Fined not more than \$10,000. Imprisoned not more than 10 yrs.
Sale of, attempt to sell, or possession with intent to sell <u>TO A MINOR</u>	Felony:		Felony:		Felony:	
	Minimum Penalty	Maximum Penalty	Minimum Penalty	Maximum Penalty	Minimum Penalty	Maximum Penalty
	Imprisoned not less than 7 yrs.	Imprisoned not more than 15 yrs.	Imprisoned not less than 15 yrs.	Imprisoned not more than 30 yrs.	Imprisoned not less than 7 yrs.	Imprisoned not more than 15 yrs.
	Fine up to discretion of Court		Fine up to discretion of Court		Fine up to discretion of Court	

Compiled By BOB COLE

Previous convictions for possession, sale, attempt to sell, or possession with intent to sell any kind of drug result in increased prison terms for all subsequent drug offenses. For example, if you have a drug record for selling marijuana, and you are then convicted for the same offense a second time, the minimum and maximum jail terms are increased to 7 and 15 years respectively. The example given above has a small catch. If the drug in

question (the one involved in both offenses) is a narcotic drug, the minimum and maximum jail terms are increased to 30 and 99 years respectively.

First-time drug offenders may get off with a suspended sentence and a small fine, but second-time losers are not so lucky. Familiarize yourself with Delaware's drug laws.



Drug Control Director Calls Grass Laws Ineffective, Unjust

The following is a statement by John Finlator, recently retired deputy director of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, in which he says he favors the immediate decriminalization of marijuana.

Finlator, age 60, retired from his number two position with the Narcotics Bureau on January 1, 1972. Formerly director of the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Finlator has spent 36 years in government service.

Finlator's statement follows:

"First, I have learned through many years of experience that repressive criminal laws will never solve our drug abuse problem. In the 1930's, when marijuana was first made illegal, there were less than 50,000 smokers in the whole country. Yet today, after four decades of incredibly harsh penalties, the Marijuana-Commission tells us that 24 million Americans, including 15% of the population over 12 years of age, have smoked marijuana. Regardless of one's views towards marijuana, the ineffectiveness of the criminal laws as a deterrent to use is astounding. Meanwhile we have ruined the careers and lives of hundreds of thousands of otherwise law-abiding citizens by needlessly subjecting them to the ramifications of being defined criminal."

"Secondly, I believe that society must accept the fact that there is such a thing as 'recreational' use of drugs. In other words some people use drugs not for medical use or to relieve pain, but simply

because it is enjoyable. Obviously, I don't believe that people should be permitted indiscriminate use of all drugs. Many have such a deleterious effect both on the user and on society as a whole as to preclude their use.

"But drugs such as cigarettes, alcohol and marijuana are different. Their potential for harm is limited, and falls within that area which the people of this country have apparently decided is acceptable. We may discourage their use, as is currently the practice for cigarette smoking, and I support these efforts.

"But who would seriously suggest criminal penalties for those who smoke cigarettes or drink alcohol? Yet both of these drugs have far more proven harmful effects than marijuana. Our current laws must be based on medical research, rather than on the many false myths surrounding marijuana.

"I have reached this decision after much thought and considerable study. I've watched the numbers of marijuana arrests and convictions reach tremendous proportions, yet I have been unable to find any evidence which justifies the harm that is inflicted by these laws.

"We have to deal realistically with the marijuana issue before we can get to the more serious drug issues. The rhetoric and emotion surrounding the marijuana debate make significant progress in other areas an impossibility for both law enforcement and educational efforts.

"My views are also based on a pragmatic belief that the many priorities facing law enforcement officials today cannot permit the allocation of energy and resource to be

utilized for the enforcement of the marijuana laws. Today, we must redirect our efforts against the more debilitating drugs. Violent crimes against persons and property in this country are at an all time high, yet countless numbers of citizens are arrested for smoking marijuana. If these laws were changed, most lawmen would be pleased to spend their time on more serious matters.

"I have lectured at more than 40 college campuses over the past few years, many during the turbulent 60's when drug experimentation of all kinds was flourishing. Today I see a more cautious and reasoned approach. LSD and heroin are rarely seen on campuses. The illegal drug used is predominantly marijuana. And more often than not, it is being used by upper-level students, whose grades are high, and who have incorporated the casual use of marijuana into their lives without apparent harm. More and more we are seeing that this is also the case among young professionals, athletes and in industry."

"In making my views known, it is not my intention to promote or to encourage the use of marijuana. However, I am promoting the immediate decriminalization of that drug. We must stop sending people to jail for smoking marijuana. From my vantage point, I predict that eventual legalization with government control, similar to that used for alcohol, is inevitable. When this country decides to honestly deal with the marijuana question, perhaps then we can begin to make some progress in the battle against serious drug abuse in the United States."

Editorial

Legalize Grass

"Marijuana leads to harder drugs..." Not true. Virtually all investigations have concluded that there is no identifiable link between marijuana and harder drugs. Anti-marijuana forces often make the claim that most heroin junkies "started" on marijuana. Although in some situations this may have been the case, the conclusion that marijuana causes the eventual buildup to heroin is not valid. The junkie may also have "started" by living in a ghetto, experiencing no home life, been unpopular at school or any of a thousand things. For every person hooked on heroin there are hundreds smoking marijuana who have never had the urge to go on to anything stronger. In fact, it is more likely that the marijuana user might be persuaded to go on to harder drugs because he is forced to buy from a pusher, who has a vested interest in seeing that the person buys as much and as often as possible. Over 100 million dollars are spent on marijuana every year all of it illegally.

"The long-term effects of marijuana are not known"--This is the reason most often voiced for retaining criminal penalties for use of marijuana. However, dozens of studies have already been made concerning the effects of marijuana use, and none have yet been able to find any adverse effects. At the same time alcohol has been conclusively proven to be responsible for a host of social and individual problems. Yet alcohol is legal and grass is not. This paradox creates a lack of respect for the law of society. Even worse, these laws create widespread alienation among youth toward society in general. Therefore we feel that the present laws concerning marijuana are unjust and should be radically changed.

We aren't advocating the use of marijuana. But we feel there is no valid reason why marijuana should be accorded the criminal stigma it has now. We believe a position similar to that taken by such groups as NORML (National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws) holds the greatest promise for an equitable solution to the problem.

Use and possession of marijuana should be legalized for anyone over 18, and made available through sellers licensed by the state. 'Legal use' of marijuana must also include the right to give small amounts to friends for immediate consumption. Penalties for use of marijuana by those under 18 should parallel those now in effect for alcohol. 'Lawful possession' should not be limited to any set amount but it should be the burden of the police to prove that abnormally large amounts of marijuana were intended for sale and not private use. Furthermore, some questionable activities of the police should be curtailed by the court, to prohibit unfair confessions. Quite often alleged sales to police agents border on coercion on the part of the police in order to get the victim to give the agent a joint (legally considered selling), so that the officer can make an arrest.

Commission . . .

(Continued from Page 10)

seized by police officers as contraband. Another point of controversy is said to be the majority view that marijuana should be illegal outside the privacy of the home. This would leave open a thicket of questions about the legality of "pot"-smoking at rock concerts, cocktail lounges, fraternity houses and dormitories.

Asked about the marijuana commission at a news conference on May 2, 1971, President Nixon said, "Even if the commission does recommend that it be legalized, I will not follow that recommendation." It is

not known if Nixon will consider the commission's report as recommending "legalization" or merely partial "decriminalization."



Staff photo by Burleigh Cooper

Cannabis Sativa (marijuana)

Book Review

How To Beat The Drug Bust

By DON DAVIS

Typical reactions to the publication of a book on a controversial subject are hurrahs from one side and boos from the other with little noise from the middle.

However, people from all schools of thought on the question of drugs can find fascinating, informative reading in John Dominick's "The Drug Bust."

Dominick makes no secret about the book's purpose: "to reduce fear by providing information about the operation of the narcotics agent, the police, and the courts."

As expected, the book is not a substitute for a good lawyer. Dominick makes no such claims, and in fact he urges readers involved in a bust to speak to a lawyer before talking to anyone else.

The real value of the book comes long before it is time to call a lawyer. Perhaps not too many people can claim to have a personal friend who is a heroin pusher, but most young people know someone who has smoked marijuana at one time or another, or perhaps have gone to a party where someone was using it.

In other words, chances are fairly high that most young people will, at one time or another be in the vicinity of a potential "bust" situation. Careful reading of Dominick's advice will at

least give a person a clear understanding of where they stand and what they should and (more important) what they should not do.

He tells the story of how, acting on a tip, the police confronted an individual and told him, "The gig is up. We know the pot is in the door panel of your car." The subject went with the police to his car and followed their directions to open the car and get the pot, and he was then arrested.

Dominick points out that the subject in this case could have ignored everything the police told him to do, as the police had no search or arrest warrant, and no legal grounds to detain him. Once the subject showed the police the pot, of course, he was committing a crime and could be legally arrested.

Refreshingly, Dominick avoids the tactic of using heated emotional condemnation of the motives of law enforcement officials. Such trivia is popular in some "underground" literature, and while it is sometimes entertaining reading its practical value is usually nil.

Instead, Dominick offers straightforward, sensible advice, even though it may not be what the reader would like to hear. For example, he suggests: "when harassed by a cop on the street, a person



Staff photo by Burleigh Cooper

"Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor."

Some kids don't though. Glue sniffing, popular with younger kids, is gradually moving to such substances as rug and upholstery shampoo. The liquid is poured out onto a rag, placed in a plastic bread bag, and then inhaled.

"If affected by fumes, call doctor. Move to fresh air. Use artificial respiration if not breathing."

would be wise to assume an attitude of friendly co-operation" and "policemen should be addressed as 'sir' or 'officer.'"

This common-sense advice continues throughout the book. Dominick creates the impression that he is for grass and hallucinogens, but he says little about "hard" drugs such as heroin, cocaine and opium.

Drug users would probably find encouraging Dominick's "Post Script: The Drug Industry." Certainly though, some would question his

claim that underground hallucinogen factories "mass produce tablets whose quality and exactness of dosage rivals that of pharmaceutical companies." His analysis of the grass supply in this country and the extent of the industry in Mexico is fascinating reading. It convinces the reader that the supply of pot is plentiful and that grass is here to stay.

The real value of "The Drug Bust" is perhaps best expressed in the summary where Dominick says: "The author's purpose is to reduce arrests, convictions and

paranoia. It is his hope that by providing the reader with information concerning the law and how it is applied, that he will be able to recognize potentially dangerous situations."

Confab Asks Licensing Sale Of Marijuana

By AJIT GEORGE

Last April, President Nixon invited over 1000 youths and 500 adults to the White House Conference on Youth in a 'snowed out' Estes Park, Colorado. It was at this conference, which the administration claimed to be demographically representative of the nation's 40 million people, that the youth of this nation made a national plea for a better understanding of drug abuse.

In a recommendation to the President, the conference said, "we strongly recommend that government, at appropriate levels, control and license sale, distribution, importation, retailing, advertising, purity, potency, age of user and the tax revenues of marijuana with a view to permitting its general use under reasonable standards. "This resolution was adopted at the plenary session with a standing ovation and approval of over 61% of the entire conference.

Although the administration is still opposed to the implementation of this recommendation, two top ranking persons who are well-known in this field have supported it. John Finlator, former deputy director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and Dr. Bertram Brown, director of the National Institute of Mental Health are now in accordance with this recommendation on marijuana.

'I have yet to handle a case where a kid will choose jail over working for the police...'

(Continued from Page 6)

worse" if she did not tell him who among her classmates were taking and selling pills. She did so at the urging of her parents and the names were turned over to the police. The assistant principal denies threatening Susan but confirms that names were given to the police.

No suspensions or arrests were made, but two months later Susan began undergoing psychiatric treatment for what her stepmother calls, "the terrible shock of not

having friends anymore." Susan says she feels depressed most of the time. Her ex-boyfriend says she talks of killing herself.

Several Wilmington area psychiatrists and lawyers say that especially in the case of a young informer, the psychological impact of informing on friends can be profound. One lawyer active in drug cases admits, however, that when one of his clients is faced with the choice of a trial and jail or becoming an informer, he often recommends the latter.

"I can't deny it is disturbing to me," the lawyer explains, "but I have yet to handle a case where a kid will choose jail over working for the police. I sometimes hate myself for making the suggestion, but it is obviously an easy way out."

A psychiatrist working for the state of Delaware says it is the hypocrisy of the situation that is most often disturbing to the informers with whom he has worked.

"An informer deeply troubled over his

responsibilities (to the police and his peers) cannot understand why he can continue to use drugs with impunity while the people he has had arrested cannot," says the psychiatrist. "It is a psychologically damaging double standard that these people find difficult to rationalize."

WHILE THEY may not admit that the work of informers in New Castle County is extensive, police say their use has been invaluable in striking at the roots of the drug problem.

Whether the major sources of drugs are being dried up is another matter. Relatively small amounts of drugs are confiscated in the vast majority of arrests. Ten pounds of marijuana, for example, is considered a major haul, and some police officers concede it is still the little man and not the major dealer who is being hurt.

This has generally been true of persons dealing in narcotics and harder drugs. Most police officers interviewed say they are no

longer interested in arresting the marijuana user or even the small-time marijuana dealer-but arrests on these very charges are still frequent.

"When we use confidential informants, we get a guy who will work to knock off people selling LSD, heroin, cocaine, meth and crystal (both methamphetamines), but not marijuana," insists one police officer. "Generally speaking, these guys (informers) will not knock off dealers playing the marijuana scene."

"Some of our informants won't assist in arrests involving (their) friends," he adds. "We go along with this but it has hindered us because... (this) is such a small area."

"We are aware that there are complications in using undercover informers," says another police officer. "Some people tell us our (drug) enforcement is a joke and maybe they are right. But our job is to remove menaces from society so they can't hurt anyone else. And we just can't do it without informers."



Political Campaigns...

(Continued from Page 3)

should have made sure that there were crowds of people awaiting his arrival.

PROMISES

Instead of promising reporters that swarms of people would be out to see Humphrey in a motorcade only to not have them appear, the advance men should have informed their connections to get a crowd formed that

would seem to be spontaneous without telling reporters.

Bruno's choice for '72 is John Lindsay. Although many people will disagree with his choice, Bruno and Greenfield present a logically structured campaign in which Lindsay comes out with top honors.

"The Advance Man" is very often amusing. Incorporated in this book are many anecdotes. To illustrate how easily the actions of a prominent figure are misinterpreted the story of a missing speech is fitting. After landing in a major airport a man with the text

for a speech that John Kennedy was to deliver later that day became lost in the massive crowd.

Kennedy finally got the speech just a few minutes before he had to speak. The next day a noted newspaper stated that Kennedy's speech was so important that he read it word for word so as not to be misquoted.

"The Advance Man" is quick paced, well-written, and worth reading. With the campaigning for the '72 election already begun, this book will provide an insight into what goes on before each campaign stop that will either elect or defeat a candidate.

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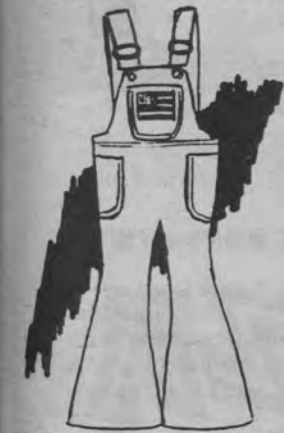
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'Black Education' Topic Of Lecture

Dr. Charles G. Hurst, Jr., president of Malcolm X College in Chicago, will speak on "Black Education Progress" at 8 p.m. next Tuesday in the Rodney Room of the Student Center.

Dr. Hurst considers himself a classic product of the Negro dilemma. He grew up in a ghetto in Springfield, Mass., was a high school dropout at age 15, was married and a father two years later, and served time in jail by the time he was 20 years old.

At Malcolm X College, the educator is attempting to build a prototype school that will serve the special needs of the ghetto, since he feels the greatest opportunity for black youth is through education.

The faculty of Malcolm X is interested in training black students so that they will not be "brainwashed or

whitewashed to the point where they are even blacker inside than when they were on the street," Hurst says.

Since Hurst assumed the presidency of the Chicago college, enrollment has tripled. Many of the newer



Dr. Charles Hurst, Jr.

students are men in their 20's and 30's, recruited personally by Hurst.

An opponent of racial violence, the former Howard University administrator views himself "as patriotic and American as anyone of any color."

His lecture is the third in a series sponsored by the university's Speaker's Board. It will be free and open to the public.

Hearing

A hearing on the proposal to establish an Experimental Graduate Program in physical education will be held Friday at 4 p.m. in 114 Purnell Hall.



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THIS WEEK

TODAY

LECTURE- "Black Education Progress," Dr. Charles Hurst, Rodney Rm. Student Center, 8 p.m.

LECTURE- "Neural Coding in Somesthesia," Dr. Vernon Montcastle Wolf Hall 4 p.m.

CHEMICAL SEMINAR- Tony Kosiakoff 210 Brown Lab. 11 a.m.

DISCUSSION- "A Human Sexuality Center," Kirkbride Rm. 3:30 p.m.

FILM- "Lost Horizon" 140 Smith 7 p.m.

TOMORROW

DISCUSSION- Man and His Planet- "Human Aspirations," panel discussion 007 Education 7 p.m.

CONCERT- Evening Study break with Cold Sweat, Student Center Lounge 8 p.m.

SEMINAR- "Nontraditional Alternatives for Chemists" Dr. Neureiter 101 Brown Lab. 4 p.m.

COLLOQUIUM- "Physiological Psychology" Byron Campbell, Princeton, 205 Wolf Hall 4 p.m.

PHYSICS COLLOQUIUM- "Nonlocal Effects in Semiconductor Band Calculations" Dr. Evan Don, Bell Laboratories, 101 Sharp Lab. 4 p.m.

MULTIMEDIA WORKSHOP SERVICE- at Our Redeemer Lutheran Church. Meet at the Lutheran Students Association House (behind Russell B) at 7 p.m. Transportation will be provided.

FILM- "Grandeur and Obedience" Goodstay Center 7:30 p.m.

THURSDAY

INORGANIC SEMINAR- Ed Weleski 210 Brown Lab 11 a.m.

CONCERT- Chamber Orchestra 120 Smith Hall 8:15 p.m.

LONGWOOD LECTURE- Longwood Horticulture Bldg. "Botanical Gardens in Canada," Leslie Laking of Hamilton, Ontario, 3:30 p.m.

FILM- Sophomore Series, short films: Adaptations of short stories, dramas, poems: "Rabbits Hunt," "Fern Hill," "Cruel Diagonods," "Enter Hamlet," "Allures," "The Father," "The Lottery."

MEETING- Special Cosmopolitan Club meeting for all members and interested

students, Gray Stone Bldg. 9:30 p.m.

GERMAN HOUSE- "Ein Haderabned" songs by Dr. Samuel Borton, remarks by Dr. Marion Wiley.

TEA- Kappa Delta Pi Dean's List tea Warner Lounge 6-8 p.m.

LECTURE- "A Conceptual Design Study of a Mass Transit System for the University of Delaware" 116 Purnell Hall 4 p.m.

French House

There will be an informal reception tomorrow night at 8 p.m. for women interested in living in the French House next year. The reception will be held in La Maison Francaise, 189 W. Main Street.

At First Meeting Tomorrow

Pre-Meds Plan Changes

The Pre-Medical Society of the university will hold its first meeting tomorrow at 4:00 p.m. in 110 Memorial Hall.

The discussion topic for this meeting has been appropriately entitled, "The Diagnosis, Care, and Feeding of Pre-Medical Students at the University of Delaware." The speakers addressing themselves to this topic will be Dr. William V. Whitehorn, Director of the Division of Health Sciences, Dr. W. Robert Bailey, and Dr. Edward Lurie, also of the Division of Health Science.

The Pre-Medical Society was originally conceived by a group of pre-meds consisting of Steve Kutz, AS3, Tom Hetrick, AS3, Don Trexel, AS3, Carl Barbee, AS3, and Joe Pepe, AS4. These students were interested in improving the now existing

faculty-student information channels concerning, for example, how, when, and where to apply to professional school, how important are Medical College Admission Tests, and other incidentals that pre-meds find helpful.

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Trash No. 16

What, No-Fault Papaya?

By BILL MAHONEY

The approach of the spring break began to cause a lot of commotion in those bastions against boredom, the local travel bureaus, as all possible garden spots from northern Siberia to the remains of Krakatoa were raked over for any sign that civilization had ever passed through on its eternal search for the ultimate beer can design.

At one particular bureau, the Frostbite Travels Inc., named ironically for the highest level of enjoyment its patrons ever achieve, the proprietor sat behind a huge desk molded in the shape of the English Channel grinning to himself and pointing his gnarled finger at a map of the South Pacific.

"Mark that spot," he said to his assistant.

"I hope that there is an island there, master."

"If we name the tour 'Island Surprise' then they can't complain, now can they?"

"But who are we going to trick into taking this tour, master?"

"We shall just have to wait and see, Buster."

EMBARKATION

Three weeks later a group of students appeared on a deserted dock, happily waiting to embark on their bargain basement-priced "Island Surprise" tour of a tropical island paradise. The only ship in sight was a rusty old freighter in the older sardine-can type of construction, which made it resemble a floating apple turnover. It seemed to be about as seaworthy as an open refrigerator.

The dock, which up to this point possessed all the atmosphere of the Gobi Desert, suddenly came alive with Neanderthal-types wandering around dragging the ship's cargo of ice blocks up onto the deck. Soon the students were put on board and stowed away in their cabins, as they

began their luxury cruise in the midst of melting ice and bleating sheep, who didn't seem to like the way the crew went around sharpening their knives and forks.

ISLAND

A few weeks later, the freighter listed into the area that was planned for the tour and bobbed around like a demented cork as the crew searched the horizon for an island. It was around the time that they first ran aground that an island was noticed dead ahead.

After dropping off happy tourists, the ship began its journey home in reverse, although it was not immediately obvious to the crew.

ACCOMMODATIONS

The tourists left the beach and wandered over to their luxury accommodations, which resembled a large pile of scrap metal and floor tiles with a door. In overall appearance, the building looked as if it had been used for target practice by a large flight of migrant seagulls.

"This must be the garden," exclaimed a student as he kicked an over-ripe guava towards one of the more civilized of the island's inhabitants, a small furry thing that ran off howling after a direct hit.

ENTERTAINMENT

"What do we do for entertainment?"

"We can celebrate the coming of the mosquitoes," said the tour guide as he watched the insects descend on the group with all the grace of a demolition derby.

The group ran inside as the insects began

(Continued to Page 20)

REFERENDUM: TO DECIDE THE NEW FORM OF STUDENT GOVERNMENT.

IF YOU DON'T DECIDE YOUR OWN FUTURE, SOMEONE ELSE WILL DECIDE IT FOR YOU. VOTE IN THE REFERENDUM ON MARCH 21st-22nd. YOU'RE THE ONLY ONE THAT CAN.

A CHOICE BETWEEN: Proposal A: The College Councils Form with a Coordinating Council as drafted by the College Councils Implementation Committee.

Proposal B: The College Councils Implementation Committee Form of College Councils as amended by the SGA Senate to provide for a Campus Senate in place of a Coordinating Council.



Polling Places Will Be:

RESIDENTS—WED., 22nd

Rodney D.H. 4:30-6:30
Kent D.H. 4:30-6:30
Russell D.H. 4:30-6:30
Harrington D.H. 4:30-6:30
Student Center D.H. 4:30-6:30
Pencader D.H. 5:00-6:00

COMMUTERS

Gray Stone Bldg., Tues., 21st 10:00-4:00
Student Center, Wed., 22nd 10:00-4:00



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'Little Children Throw Grenades'

Hebert Vague On My Lai

The following is an interview conducted by CPS news service some time ago with House Armed Services Committee Chairman F. Edward Hebert:

Q: Do you think that a lot of the people who were killed in My Lai were Vietcong?

F. EDWARD HEBERT: (Chairman, House Armed Services Committee; was chairman of the House Subcommittee that investigated My Lai): There's no doubt about it.

Q: There also is no doubt, though, isn't there, that a lot of people who were killed there were not Vietcong, couldn't possibly have been?

HEBERT: What were they doing in that village, for 25 years a Vietcong stronghold?

Q: Well, I'm talking about the women and children, though

HEBERT: What were they doing there?

Q: Well, they were living there.

HEBERT: That place had been cleaned out several times, and they went back to Vietcong.

Q: Right, I mean there's no question that some of those who were killed at My Lai could not possibly have been Vietcong; they were little children, they were 1 year, 2 years old...

HEBERT: They were just growing up to be big Vietcong. Those little children throw grenades...

Q: Yeah, but there were some

children there who were 1 year old and 2 years old...

HEBERT: That's going into testimony which we didn't take. All we said was that Vietnamese in civilian clothes were killed, wantonly killed, unnecessarily killed. That's what we said.

Q: Those two things seem to be in conflict. On the other hand your report saying that they were unnecessarily killed, and on the other hand you're saying now that they just would have grown up to be big Vietcong.

HEBERT: I can't resolve that either... I've said they're little Vietcong who'll grow up to be big Vietcong.

Q: So why was their killing unnecessary?

HEBERT: You can kill, in an atrocity, unnecessarily, even the enemy. Just because you kill them doesn't mean you can slaughter the enemy.

Q: So then your real objection to the event at My Lai was not that it happened, but how it happened?

HEBERT: How it happened.

Q: The way in which they were killed, not that they were killed?

HEBERT: That's correct. I think that would be fair.

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Review's Reaction Line

By AJIT GEORGE



Got a problem or question that baffles you? Write it down and send it to Ajit Mathew George, "The Review's REACTION LINE," The Review, 301 Student Center. Your name must be included for consideration, but may be withheld from publication upon your request. All problems will be attempted upon, but due to the lack of space only selected questions and answers will be published.

ON CAMPUS JOBS!

I would like to get a part-time job on campus or off campus. Is there any agency on campus that I can seek the help of? If so, whom do I ask and where do I apply for one.

I have been told that I have to sign a loyalty oath to apply for a job on campus. Is this true? If I get a job on campus, should I get a payroll number?

Name Withheld By Request.

Yes, there is a very helpful agency, the office of student employment, that may be of assistance to you in your search for a part-time job. This office, situated in room 235, Hullahen Hall, keeps a list of job openings on-campus as well as off-campus.

It would be worth your while to go to this office and fill out an application form. Also check the listings as often as you can. Jobs come and go pretty fast there. It should be noted that this office is a clearinghouse rather than any employment agency. However, both Daniel Hall, coordinator of student employment and his secretary, Mrs. Cook, are extremely helpful and very cordial at all times.

You don't have to sign a loyalty form to apply for an on-campus job. However, when you get one, you have to fill out this form in order to get on the payroll. If you don't get on the payroll list officially, the computer will not process your paycheck. So in order to placate the computer and get the money you worked for, you must see Mrs. Cook in room 235, Hullahen Hall and fill out the necessary forms. This applies to any student who wants to get a payroll number, regardless of whether he has an on-campus job from this office or elsewhere. Good luck in finding a good job.

ELEVATORS STUCK?

Why aren't there any telephones in the elevators in Smith Hall and the student center? What happens if it gets stuck between floors?

Ted Wilkins BE3.

If you get stuck between floors, shout as loud as you can. Also press the red emergency button which will ring a bell. Then hope that somebody will hear either you or the bell and pray that this person will go and find a telephone and call either maintenance or security to inform them about your unfortunate plight. Then all you can do is wait patiently until they come and rescue you, or whatever remains of you. No, this is neither a joke or a figment of imagination. This is the essence of what Dallas Merchant, assistant superintendent of building maintenance in the office of plant operations, told me when approached with your query.

The answer to the first part of your question was simple. "You have a bell which will be activated by pushing. Moreover, there are not many elevators with telephones in them nowadays," commented Merchant. I suggest you don't panic if by any twist of fate you are in this situation. That's the best suggestion one can give.

AID, DORMS, AND RULES

Is it still required for those students receiving financial aid to reside in university housing? Can't the financial aid office realize that it can be cheaper to live in off-campus housing; thus they can reduce the amount of aid necessary? Or are they still concerned that their financial aid must be pumped back to the university?

I need the aid, but dorm life has gotten me in the dumps.

Name Withheld By Request.

Edward G. Allen, director of financial aid, was the person contacted to get an official response to your query. "We help a great many commuters," said Allen, denying the myth that you have to live on campus to get any financial aid.

According to Allen, students can live anywhere they want to. But he added that "we can't afford to subsidize off-campus housing." The financial aid office feels that on-campus living is

(Continued to Page 19)

Research Defines Vessel Needs Gaither Named To Subcommittee

William S. Gaither, dean of the College of Marine Studies has been named a member of a University-National Oceanographic Laboratory System (UNOLS) subcommittee to define coastal research vessel needs.

The UNOLS organization is comprised of the institutions and laboratories in the academic oceanographic community which operate or use federally supported facilities such as ships and research submarines.

Established a year ago, the

organization provides an information exchange on the status of existing marine facilities and the opportunities for their use, as well as planning for the purchase of new facilities.

At the first meeting of the subcommittee, scheduled for the university's marine field station at Lewes today and tomorrow, members will discuss the classes of vessels best suited for coastal exploration.

The ideal vessel as suggested by the college would be capable of

transferring laboratory modules (trailers or vans) from one vessel in the proposed fleet to another with a minimum of effort and without the need for dismantling the entire research unit.

Tarkus

A slide and music presentation will be offered by Arthur Hoerl and George Tatum of the art history department Friday at 7 and 9:15 p.m. in 140 Smith Hall.

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RHA ELECTIONS

The RHA will hold elections for president and vice-president on March 23 during lunch and dinner hours in all dining halls.

Interested candidates may pick up petitions from Pat Sine in 211 Thompson Hall.

Petitions must be returned by no later than 11 a.m.

March 20



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Reaction Line . . .

(Continued from Page 18)

cheaper than off-campus housing, therefore Allen said that his office can't offer housing aid for a person living off-campus.

"Our policies are dictated by the lack of resources," said Allen. He stated that if you add the university room and board rates to a student budget, it is far more economical than off-campus housing.

My suggestion is that you either send me or the financial aid office a detailed statement on why you think off-campus housing is cheaper than on-campus. If you can convince them that subsidizing off-campus living is more economical and cheaper than university dorms, there is a good chance that you may achieve what you are asking for.

Gass Explains Image...

(Continued from Page 3)

he used this story to practice the "alternation of long and short sentences."

The story was not written, as his critics believed, to convey a nostalgia for Midwestern blizzards. Gass said that he has never seen a blizzard.

The next screen was the "I just made it all up" screen. To explain it, Gass commented that when someone asks a writer how he composes his story, the writer

answers, "Oh, I just made it all up."

The "most devious" screen, Gass stated, was the "autobiographical." Being the most direct form, he observed that a noted French author had once tried to write the ultimate autobiography, "hanging everything, as they say, out," and after 12 pages had nothing more to write.

The "I" device, another screen, is the "unflinchingly" honest recording of what it is REALLY like. "I make nothing up, so nothing of me gets in," Gass stated.

SHREWD READER

To illustrate his final screen, the "look at all those bastards" screen, Gass quoted from an essay where he was "attacking popular culture, hardly an original thing!" Gass said that it would be apparent to the shrewd reader ("Damn his eyes!") that Gass was really criticizing himself.

Gass concluded by talking about and extensively quoting from his short prose work, Willie Master's Lonesome Wife. It is the story of a former burlesque queen "who is literature, language, and a prostitute."

He mentioned that the reader should enter the body of the book "like entering the body of a woman." Gass even suggested to the publishers that "a condom be supplied as a bookmark." He said the idea was not well accepted.

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Spring Break...

(Continued from Page 15)

ricocheting off the walls outside.

"Gee, I just don't know what's gotten into them," said the tour guide as he was backed into a corner.

The following day, the group was taken out for a tour of the island paradise. They were led into a village which looked like the back lot of a movie studio whose primary concern was educational films about how ants live, the type of film that is shown on an airliner right before a mid-air collision. Crumbling scenery and film equipment lay strewn all over the ground, making the village look about as appealing as an Edsel graveyard.

"What happened to all the villagers?"

"They all went off to become insurance salesmen in New York."

"Insurance salesmen?"

"Yeah, the way they made this place look like a natural disaster got them hired on the spot?"

That evening the group received their promised "native meal," a collection of canned tropical fruit and packaged coconut that had the local fauna in stitches for a week. The rest of the night passed rather uneventfully, with only the Flying Dutchman being sighted a few times on its search for its rudder.

The rest of the week was spent in ultimate hilarity, picking coconuts and being dive-bombed by mosquitos and an occasional transvestite tse-tse fly.

Finally, the freighter

returned and the group got on board for their return trip. The freighter made it home, despite its frequent stops at atolls to get directions, and an occasional side trip to pick up engine parts which were constantly falling out.

As the group disembarked from the ship at the dock, the proprietor and his assistant were watching their reactions through a telescope from a relatively safe distance.

"Ha! Look Buster, they are not smiling."

"Hooray, master, hooray!"

FUN

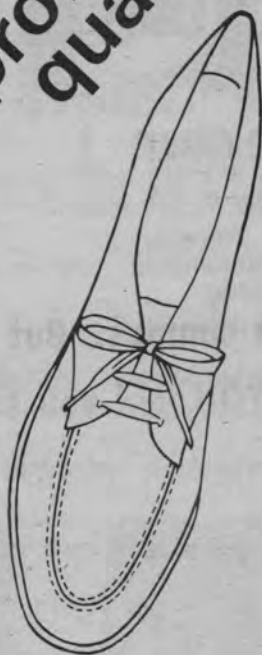
"Now we can raise the price of that tour and sell it to the public. Those kids had such a bad time that they wouldn't dare tell anybody that. Everybody else will think that they had fun."

"Devious, master."

"Not devious, Buster, but profitable."

Buster giggled hideously as the two figures crept off into the shadows to plan another fun tour to spring upon the innocents of the world.

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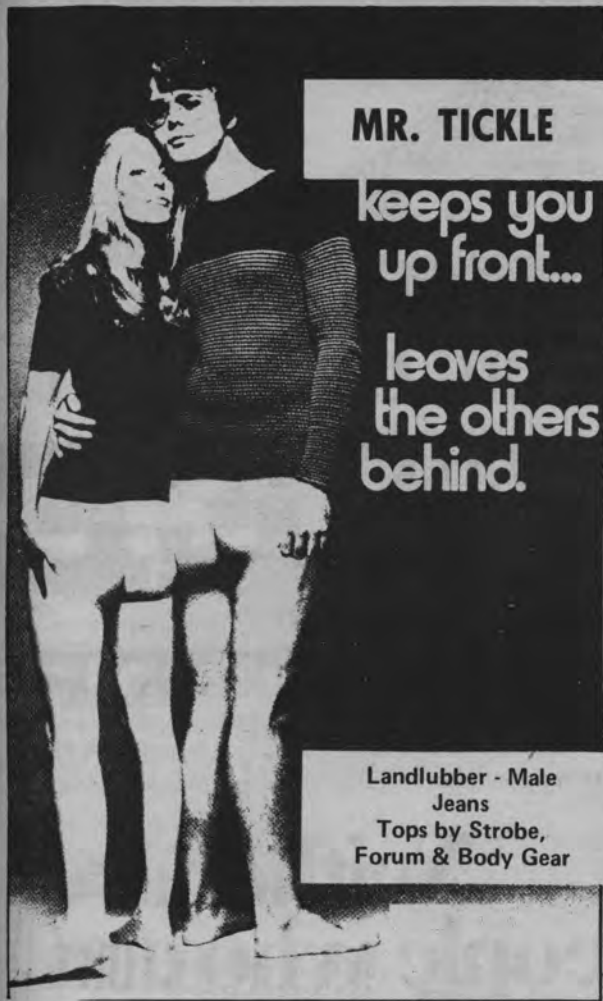
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Coalition Wants To Bring Suit Against Newark To Help Voters

The Newark Coalition for Progress is seeking a plaintiff and signed affidavits in order to bring a test suit against the city of Newark challenging voter registration.

At their convention last Saturday, John Taylor, assistant professor of Marine Biology, explained that "in

order to take a suit to court we need sworn affidavits from: 1) one person who was afraid to register due to the hassling; 2) one person who filled out the application for registration but then refused information; 3) those who were refused registration because of the domicile question; and 4) anyone who thinks the city has wronged them in any way concerning voter registration."

Taylor also cited the need for a plaintiff—one who will act as a figurehead in this test case. The plaintiff should 1) have strong civic ties in Newark; 2) an intention to see the suit to its conclusion; and 3) a bank account in Newark.

Trabant...

(Continued from Page 3)

from the College of Arts and Sciences and adding them to the present colleges of Engineering and Marine Studies, creating three new colleges of Liberal Arts, Science and Engineering, and Earth and Marine Studies.

"I hope there will be all kinds of discussion on it," Trabant remarked.

After taking all the responses into consideration, Trabant will submit a final report upon which the Board of Trustees will act.

Trabant said that he hoped the change would bring about a "more equal distribution of students, faculty and staff," make interdisciplinary teaching more possible, and improve communications. He also pointed out that it might have the effect of bringing the pure and applied sciences closer together.

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Michael Fernet
President, Cosmopolitan Club
Coordinator International Night '72

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March 30, 1972 7:30

Mitchell Hall

*Thursday, March 16, 9:30 p.m. Grey Stone Building: Meeting of all interested students, all members, all club presidents. Plans for International Night.

*Saturday, March 25, 2 p.m.: International Night rehearsal. All performers to attend.

*Tuesday, March 28, 7:30 p.m.: Elections for all positions in the Club.

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Manager...

(Continued from Page 24)

their way for me down at the equipment cage," she says. "Each day after practice they have a set of small sweats and things all set out and ready for me."

Yet when it came time to outfit her with a pair of spikes, the equipment manager could do no better than a size seven. "Even though they're three sizes too big, I stuff the toes with socks so they fit me pretty well."

After several weeks of standing outside in the cold, chasing stray balls, carrying first aid kits, and gathering sweaty scrimmage jerseys,

Rat's love for the game is still undaunted.

"Everyone is really great to me. One day after practice Tubby Raymond asked Coach Mickey (Heineken) about me being manager and Coach Mickey told him, 'My team goes class all the way.' That really made me feel accepted."

When asked if she thought she had lost any of her femininity since taking the job which unseemingly befits a woman, she smiled and replied: "I don't feel any different out there. Even in my sweats I still feel like a girl. I have lost three and a half pounds since the season started though."

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Record Review

Mason Turns It Off-On

By PETER MARTINEZ

Dave Mason's third album, with a fine star-studded first and a disjointed second effort with Mama Cass to his credit, will undoubtedly, fall far short of many people's expectations.

After hearing of "Alone Together"—his first outing from the grapevine or party stereotypes, and not even catching his second due to confusion of possible merit from such a coupling, Mason's new offering disappoints the unsympathetic listener. But once you adjust your ears to the scenery behind that first Mount Rushmore, and realize you made it a monument, not Mason, then you can listen to "Headkeeper" with more of an unbiased ear.

Mason is backed by Philadelphia organist Mark Jordan, Steve Miller's bassist Lonnie Turner, Rick Jaeger on drums, and a conga player named Felix Falcon. Throating harmonies are added by Leon Russel protege Kathi McDonald and renowned sessionist-vocalist Rita Coolidge. Graham Nash and Spencer Davis, ex-leader of the Spencer Davis Group featuring Stevie Winwood, are also listed as contributors; Davis for his acoustical guitar backing and Nash for his vocal harmonies and possibly as a second acoustical guitarist.

The first side is from the studio. The initial cut, "To Be Free," opens with Jordan playing a gently-flowing piano directive to which Mason sings his lyric steadily and convincingly with Graham Nash perfectly mixed on harmony. The band is brought in after a couple of verses and

chants the title line "Take the time to be free!" with Mason urging the group on to finally bring it home with a closing piano finale that eases the listener back again.

"In My Mind" is a relatively-simple melody featuring some solid acoustical guitar work by Mason with Spencer Davis presumably providing rhythm guitar. On "Here We Go Again" the same simplicity yields still more fine acoustical guitar

KEYBOARD

But "A Heartache, A Shadow, A Lifetime" ranks high in Mason's better works. Keyboard work by Jordan accents this cut, giving it a light jumpy feeling. Mason restrains all efforts at soloing and delivers a strong vocal. "Headkeeper" has the feeling "Look At You Look At Me" had on the first albums.

Both cuts close the side and are driven by bass and drums to grow and spread, leaving Mason ample space to solo. Here he waits for the band to set the rhythm to convey his lyrics and then leads them into slowing down to carefully emerge trading riffs with pianist Jordan. One is left a little disappointed that he didn't "really take off" like in the first album, but then this is a more relaxed album.

LIVE

Side Two is recorded live at the Troubadour in Los Angeles with the same personnel minus Nash, Davis, McDonald and Coolidge. "Pearly Queen" here has rarely sounded better, with enthusiastic drumming by Jaeger and popping

organ riffs added by Jordan. Mason solos a few times seemingly well, but alas, the remixer has the recording volume on his guitar turned down too low to appreciate Mason's playing.

"Just A Song" slows it down a little but again the organ hides the guitar work. "World In Changes" moves almost as well as the version on "Alone Together" (but then again Jim Gordan is a little better) and again is dominated by the organ, although well-played. But on "Can't Stop Worrying, Can't Stop Loving" Mason comes out front alone with some soothing strummings on the acoustical guitar. This is his song alone and he performs it admirably.

The closing song, "Feeling Alright," lacks the wild abandon that Traffic displayed on the "Welcome To The Canteen" album, but again the organ and electric piano frolic on aided by the tight drumming of Jaeger to have sufficient bounce.

MEMORABLE

Dave Mason writes fine material and sings and plays with the best. He's having problems with the public's expectations but has recorded an album of memorable music. The band is low-key except for Jordan, and fits the club atmosphere of the Troubadour well on the second side. On the first side Mason's music is clearer and allows him to exhibit his talents amply, although with insufficient volume.

In all it's a pleasurable record with good work contributed by all. I hope Jordan tones down on the next effort-presuming he'll remain and Mason takes a more frontal position. He's done it before with some beautiful results.

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Two Varsity Sports Bar Freshmen

By ROGER TRUITT

Delaware freshmen football and basketball players will not be eligible to compete on a varsity level next year.

In its monthly meeting Saturday, the Delaware Athletic Council voted unanimously to disallow freshmen participation after both the NCAA and ECAC had approved the measure earlier this year.

Those present and voting included President E. A.

Trabant, Athletic Director David M. Nelson, faculty representative Arnold Clark, and student representative Gary Harding. Chairman John DeLuca was absent from the proceedings.

Varsity coaches Tubby Raymond and Don Harnum were also present to give their views on freshmen participation in football and basketball respectively.

"It's the only approach to have if you are considering the welfare of the student,"

offered Nelson after the vote. "I don't think there will be many other schools who will play freshmen even if they vote to allow it."

Raymond echoed Nelson's sentiments. "It is really not in the best interests of freshmen to allow them to play varsity football. They would not be able to take advantage of the orientation program and adjust to academics."

The nation's best small college coach went on to say that he doubted the decision

would hurt recruiting. "Parents will be happy that their sons won't be exploited right away."

Basketball coach Harnum concurred with Raymond concerning the possible harm to Delaware's athletic stature. "It won't hurt the program because the kids we get are looking at schools for more than just basketball. They're not looking to go to the pros-but the whole picture that college offers."

Both Harnum and Raymond conceded that the freshmen team might be forced to schedule JV teams for competition. Harnum conjectured that probably at least half of the freshman basketball team's games would be against JV squads next year.

Delaware began

participation in ten varsity sports (all but basketball and football) this past fall after being eligible for nearly two years.

Actually, the Hens could have used freshmen on last fall's football team since Delaware is Division II according to ECAC football designation. However, they declined to do so at that time. The new ECAC ruling allows such grid opponents as Villanova, Temple, and Boston U. to utilize their freshman classes if they choose.

Nelson doesn't think football and basketball will go to the path of the other ten sports at Delaware. "I don't think it will come to the point where we will be forced to play them."

DeYoung Lowers School Marks In 100,200 Freestyle At Meet

By GENE QUINN

Hen swim coach Harry Rawstrom saw three records fall this past weekend through the efforts of Bob DeYoung.

In the Eastern Seaboard Intercollegiate Swimming Championships at Yale, the senior freestylers totalled all of the Hens' six points amid the strongest competition in the East.

DeYoung qualified eleventh out of 40 entries in the 200 yard freestyle Friday.

In the finals, he captured twelfth place with a new university record of 1:46.297 and the Hens' first point.

MORE RECORDS

In the 100 yard freestyle Saturday, the Hen captain bested the university mark in the trials with a 48.197 clocking. He qualified eighth in a field of 56. He later came back to hold his eighth position and surpass the standing record in 47.938, raising the Hen point total to six.

DeYoung did not qualify for the 500 yard freestyle final Thursday. However, he swam a strong race and managed an impressive time in spite of 45 outstanding opponents.

"His performance shows that he can adjust to the pressure of a big meet," said Rawstrom of DeYoung. "Three of his four swims were records and we're extremely proud of him."

FURTHER ACTION

Ernie Wakeman failed to qualify in the 400 yard individual medley Friday and the 400 yard freestyle relay team of Bob Shaffer, Don Hadley, Danny Haworth, and DeYoung was disqualified in the trials Saturday.

Princeton and Yale battled for top honors and were well head of the competition as of Saturday afternoon.

Women Swimmers Even Log By Drubbing Goucher, 55-13

By PEGGY HALLORAN

Delaware's women's swim team concluded their regular season last Thursday by swamping Goucher State at Towson, Md., 55-13.

It was the girls' second consecutive win, and made their final record 2-2.

The team captured firsts in every event as Debbie Mack was a triple winner and remained undefeated for the season.

Coach Linda Handling said of Mack, "I think she was unbeaten in 15 races this year, including three relays and the rest individual events." Mack copped the top spot in the 100 IM, the 50 yard butterfly and the 200 yard medley relay, the latter being won with the aid of Sue Jingeleski, Kaye Dunlap and Tina Clifford.

Jingeleski, Dunlap and Clifford also captured firsts on their own. Jingeleski won the 50 yard backstroke, Dunlap the 50 yard breast stroke, and Clifford the 50 yard freestyle. Dunlap placed second in the 50 yard backstroke as well.

Handling commented on Clifford's effort. "Tina did a good job even though she was still feeling sick from our last meet." (Clifford was taken to the infirmary after fainting halfway through the Glassboro meet.)

Mary Jane Walnock added to the Delaware win by taking first in the 100 yard freestyle. Carol Bradley copped second place in both the 50 yard freestyle and 500 yard breast stroke events. Sue Morris and Phyllis Koster took thirds in the 100 IM and the 100 yard freestyle, respectively.

The girls travel to Montgomery County this Saturday for the Intercollegiate Championships. Handling stated, "We're ready for the championship coming up. I think we'll make a good showing."

Chicks Top Lockhaven, Lose Two In Tourney

By KATE HALLMAN

Perennial powerhouse West Chester State displayed the talent that earned them top seeding in the Towson State College Invitational Women's Basketball Tournament by handily defeating all opponents en route to first place in the tourney.

Delaware gave West Chester their closest game of the weekend; the final score of that first round match was 67-57.

Despite the loss to West Chester, Coach Mary Ann Hitchens praised her team for their performance.

"The fact that four people were in double figures indicates a real team effort," said Hitchens. Leading the

scoring was Annie Igo with 14 points followed by Joyce Starkey with 11 and Lois Wolfe and Laurie Cushing with 10 apiece.

Delaware then progressed to the consolation round where they outscored Lockhaven (Pa.) State College 56-50. Igo again topped all scorers with 15 points followed by Diane Stetina's 12.

JV Baseball

All interested participants for JV baseball should attend a meeting tomorrow at 5 p.m. in the Fieldhouse classroom.

But Delaware's momentum was abruptly halted in semi-final action by Monmouth (N.J.) College who edged the Chicks in a 51-50 heartbreaker. Stetina and Starkey tossed in 14 and 12 points respectively in the loss to the eventual consolation round winner.

Finishing in second place behind West Chester was Immaculate College followed by Federal City College and host Towson State.

Hitchens felt her team did not go unnoticed at Towson. "We made a real good showing in the tournament and I received a lot of compliments on the team. I was really proud of them."

Football Manager

Anyone interested in being a varsity football manager for spring practice and the 1972 season should contact Joe Phillips (368-7736) or report to the Equipment Room at the Delaware Fieldhouse as soon as possible.

'Rat' Adds Feminine Touch To Lacrosse

By JED LAFFERTY

One afternoon several springs ago, a slightly misnamed girl called "Rat" ventured down to a grassy area adjacent to the Fieldhouse to watch her first lacrosse match.

Today cries of "Rat, bring up the red shirts" echo across the field as Susan Comorat (alias Rat) goes about her duties as one of the lacrosse team's managers.

"The first time I saw a match I became really excited. I was a little shocked by the roughness, but the

game was so fast and it required so much skill. It was really neat."

Making the decision to become a manager didn't come easy for the junior anthropology major from Seaford. The idea first came to her several weeks ago when she read in The Review that head manager Scott Levis was in search of an assistant.

"The first time I went to see Scott he wasn't there and I thought it was an omen of some kind. But I ran into a couple of lacrosse players and told them about my idea and they convinced me to go ahead with it."

"Some people might think I took the job for the glory of being a girl manager or the chance to meet guys, but I really didn't. I like the game so much I want to do something. I can't play it, but by being manager I feel like I'm helping out in some way."

What's the team's reaction to a girl manager? According to one player, her femininity caused a bit of an uproar in the beginning. But with the exception of still being barred from the lockerroom, she's now an accepted part of the team.

"They really go out of



"RAT"

(Continued to Page 23)