



Reagan denies charges of 'ransom'

by David Hoffman
L.A. Times Washington-Post Service

President Reagan said Thursday night that the United States has not paid "ransom" to Iran for the American hostages in Lebanon, but has covertly sent arms to Tehran to gain "access and influence" there, end the 6-year-old Iran-Iraq war and stem international terrorism.

In a nationally televised address from the Oval Office, Reagan defended the "secret diplomatic initiative" against rising criticism from Congress and abroad that he violated his own policy against negotiating with terrorists in a bid to buy freedom for the Americans being held hostage in Lebanon.

"We did not - repeat - did not - trade weapons or anything else for hostages - nor will we," Reagan said. "Those who think we have 'gone soft' on terrorism should take up the question with (Libyan) Colonel (Moammar) Gadhafi."

Claiming that the Iran operation was begun 18 months ago "for the best of reasons," Reagan acknowledged that U.S. officials had talked with unidentified factions in Iran about pressuring other groups in Lebanon to release the American hostages.

But he denied that the arms sent to Iran were sent to Iran were a "ransom payment."

White House chief of staff Donald T. Regan said in an interview Thursday that the president authorized "exploratory" contacts with Iran in hopes of curbing its role in international terrorism and opening avenues to moderate factions there.

Regan said the arms shipments were made later as a demonstration of "good faith" to these factions, and that the United States asked the Iranians to "use their influence on people to get the hostages released."

Regan added that "occasional" their influence worked" and produced the release of the Rev.

Benjamin Weir, the Rev. Lawrence Martin Jenco and David P. Jacobsen.

"Did the arms shipment coincide with this? No. As the Iranian ambassador said the other day, sometimes they did and sometimes they didn't," Reagan said. "They were not being sent for that purpose."

In his address, Reagan discussed only the broadest details of the Iran operation. He did not mention strong objections that were raised to the shipments of arms to Iran by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger.

He also omitted mention of Israel's role in establishing contacts inside Iran and shipping the U.S. weapons, and he sidestepped the question of whether the timing of the arms shipments was linked to release of the hostages, as other officials have reported.

Instead, Reagan said that the arms shipped were "small

amounts" and "modest deliveries" that "could easily fit into a single cargo plane."

He said the weapons were "defensive" in nature and "my purpose was to convince Tehran that our negotiators were acting with my authority, to send a signal that the United States was prepared to replace animosity between us with a new relationship."

While Reagan avoided details, other officials said the arms may have included surface-to-air missiles, antitank weapons and spare parts, especially for Iran's force of U.S.-built F14 jet fighters.

Some of the weapons may have been sent by Israel and not directly from the United States. The president said that the weapons "could not, taken together, affect the outcome of the six-year war between Iran and Iraq."

The administration had long been on record as favoring neutrality in the war and has call-

ed on other nations to join in an arms embargo of Iran.

A senior White House official, speaking to reporters at a briefing Thursday, said Reagan secretly authorized "some specific waivers of that embargo" to send the weapons to Iran.

"The amount of material that was shipped was miniscule," the senior official said, adding that it "had absolutely no effect on the balance of the war. It was ... a demonstration of good faith and an indication that the people we were dealing with could gain some support from the United States."

"Now we don't want unlimited shipments from the United States, we don't want unlimited shipments from Germany, from France, from China. And we have worked to try and prevent that," the official added.

"We will admit that we were not totally successful; arms still get through. But we don't want an uncontrolled supply to fuel the

war because we're trying to bring it to an end."

Asked why the president had apparently broken his principle against ending the weapons to Iran, the senior official said, "We have never said that we weren't shipping arms to Iran. That would be the matter of principle if we'd said we'd never ship any. We haven't commented on it."

"At the same time, we've worked to stop uncontrolled shipments. I don't see anything inconsistent with that at all."

The senior official said the Iran operation was approved by Reagan in a directive signed in January, although discussions about it occurred before that point.

The official refused to provide details on the number of shipments to Iran on grounds that "the radical elements will be able to figure out who was dealing with the United States."

At first, the official said no shipments were made before

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Lycoming evacuated following threat

by Imtiaz Ali-Taj
Staff Writer

Lycoming Hall on the campus of Bloomsburg University was evacuated for 45 minutes early Sunday morning following a bomb scare in the building that ended with no explosives found.

The women living in the dorm were asked to leave the building and were directed towards the President's Lounge in the Kehr Union Building during the search.

Bloomsburg University Law and Safety Enforcement would not comment on the scare.

"It was just about 4 a.m. that we heard the fire alarm go off, Brenda Haan, a resident of Lycoming Hall, said.

"We had to get up and leave for the Union," she continued. "They kept us there for 35 minutes and then we came back."

Jennie Carpenter, director of Residence Life and dean of Lycoming Hall, said, "The policy of the university is when a bomb threat comes in, we empty the residence hall, and that's what we did in this incident."

"We opened the President's lounge and sent everybody there. There were about 150 girls in the dorm. We kept them in the Union for 45 minutes," Carpenter said.

According to Carpenter, BU Law and Safety Enforcement helped in evacuating the building.

She said that she was on her way to the BU campus in a Security car, when the message came over the radio telling of a bomb scare concerning Lycoming Hall.

Carpenter said that she went to the dorm and pulled the fire alarm herself.

"The student playing this kind of joke doesn't realize how much hassle they are creating for others," Carpenter said. "This incident was really inconvenient for everybody."

Carpenter added that this was the first incident of its type this year.

However, she said it was not the first ever on the Bloomsburg University campus.

"Once we received about 30 in one month in Columbia Hall," Carpenter said.



The Bloomsburg University field hockey celebrates after winning the Division III semi-final contest this weekend. The team fell one game short of winning the Division III national championship as they lost in the final. For story, see page 6. (Voice photo by Imtiaz Ali-Taj).

Researchers recommend cooperation to fight AIDS

by Robert Steinbrook
L.A. Times-Washington Post Service

AIDS "now ranks as the most serious epidemic of the last 50 years," an international group of researchers declare in a report that urges global cooperation to head off the spread of the deadly acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Noting that several million people around the world are infected with the AIDS virus, the researchers called for "a major international commitment, not only in terms of providing financial help, but in providing scientific, educational and technical assistance."

Between 10 percent and 30 percent of those infected with the virus are expected to develop the disease within the next five to ten years, according to the report, published Friday in *Science* magazine.

Their report is the latest in a recent barrage of exhortations for more public health efforts to combat the spread of AIDS.

In Washington earlier this month, U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop and the Institute of Medicine separately urged that AIDS education be implemented as soon as possible in the schools.

Cases of AIDS have now been identified in 74 countries, in-

cluding more than 25,000 cases in the United States, 3,000 in Europe, nearly 3,000 in other countries in the Americas, and many thousands in Africa, according to Dr. Thomas C. Quinn of Johns Hopkins University Medical Center, principal author of the report.

The study was prepared in conjunction with officials of the World Health Organization in Geneva and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta.

It focused on the "major health problem" caused by AIDS in Africa, where many researchers believe the AIDS virus originated.

With estimates of "several million" Africans infected with the AIDS virus, Quinn and his co-authors said they fear the disease may overwhelm the limited medical resources of many African countries.

For example, they point out that screening blood to prevent AIDS virus transmission would likely cost "approximately 30 times the annual per capita health budget" in many of the countries.

Such an effort in the U.S. last year cost about \$60 billion - an amount that is, they noted, "many times greater than the entire health budgets of many African countries."

Furthermore, they added, "The costs of caring for 10 AIDS patients in the United States (approximately \$450,000) is greater than the entire budget of a large hospital in Zaire, where up to 25 percent of the pediatric and adult hospital admissions have (AIDS virus) infection."

The report called for the creation of national committees in African countries that would coordinate the public health efforts against the spread of AIDS - a proposal that is being discussed this week at a WHO meeting in Brazzaville, Congo.

AIDS attacks the body's immune system, leaving an infected individual vulnerable to a variety of life-threatening infections and tumors.

The increased susceptibility to infection is a particular problem in Africa, where anemia, malnutrition and infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria are common.

"Unless there is an international commitment of will and financial resources, AIDS will continue to spread through Africa and the world," warned Quinn and his co-authors, Dr. Jonathan M. Mann of WHO, Dr. James M. Curran of CDC and Dr. Peter Piot of the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Antwerp, Belgium.

Advisers helped plan air routes says crewman

by Jim Mulvaney
L.A. Times-Washington Post Service

NEW YORK - The head of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador helped plan air routes for private contractors carrying out clandestine weapons supply flights into Nicaragua, according to a former crew member of the flights.

The crew member, who claims to have flown dozens of clandestine supply flights, also said that the military adviser, Lt. Col. James Steele, and an aide acted as liaison between the private contractor and the Salvadoran air force, arranging permission for night landings and cash purchases of fuel.

The State Department and the Department of Defense refused comment Thursday on the allegations.

A congressional ban was in force from 1984 until last month on arms shipments to the contras. It also barred military advisers from providing intelligence data to the rebels.

State Department officials in Washington and El Salvador repeated claims Thursday that they never participated in weapons deliveries.

However, a Western diplomatic source in El Salvador confirmed that the military advisers were in regular contact with the private airmen. However, he would not elaborate.

Steele, who recently was transferred out of El Salvador, could not be reached despite repeated calls to the Pentagon.

The weapons flights were carried out by private contractors hired by the State Department to deliver \$27 million worth of "humanitarian" aid to Nicaraguan rebels known as contras.

Newsday has reported that the contractors mixed weapons with non-lethal supplies in apparent violation of a congressional ban on deliveries of any military hardware to the Contras.

The crewman, who spoke on condition that his name not be used, said that Steele was in regular contact with the arms operation. "If we had any problems,

Steele would straighten it out," he said.

The clandestine weapons supply operation first came into light after a plane was shot down over Nicaragua during an arms shipment Oct. 5.

The only survivor, Eugene Hasenfus, a former Marine and CIA contract employee, told Nicaraguan officials that the ill-fated mission was his 10th arms delivery to the contras.

Hasenfus told Sandinista interrogators that the operation was supervised by two Cuban Americans, Felix Rodriguez, who used the name Max Gomez, and Luis Posada, who went by the name Ramon Medina.

The crewman, who described himself as a former member of the U.S. Army Special Forces, made the claims in interviews in his home in the southern part of the United States.

He provided substantial documentation for many of his claims, including photographs of Gomez and Medina, check stubs and a number of specific details that have since been independently verified.

He said that he was on dozens of supply flights of weapons, food and clothing in April and May from Ilopango airport in El Salvador and Aguacante, a CIA-controlled airfield in Honduras

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'Til Tuesday played at BU Thursday night. For review, see page 4

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Commentary

A matter of perspective

BU: not love it or leave it

In the past three issues of *The Voice*, three letters have run, one per issue, addressing administrative policies, procedures, and bureaucracy at Bloomsburg University.

The first was a horror story which dealt with a single case involving the oversights and inadequacies of the scheduling and debt procedures at BU.

The second, written by a former CGA president, was an attack against the woman who wrote the first letter, terming her complaints "irrational ravings," stating basically that she should be thankful for the way things are at BU and that the problems are worse at other schools.

The third defended the woman, citing a second horror story not connected to the first in any way, and written by someone who felt there was no excuse for "some of the fiascos which occur at this university."

Initially, I had intended to simply run the letters without commenting. After the third, I figured the issue had played itself out. Then (Friday) I received word from the current CGA president that he too would be ad-

ding a salvo to this debate.

I was told I would receive his comment today (Monday) and that he too would be saying, in essence, "be thankful."

REGARDLESS of how the situation here compares to somewhere else, if it prompts not one, but two lengthy, thought out attacks against the situation, then something should be done.

If a man enters a restaurant and is served a bowl of soup with a fly in it, should he accept the fact that 'well, at another restaurant, they served two flies in the soup,' and be thankful?

If a problem exists, the fact that there are bigger problems elsewhere does not mean ignore the problem.

The viewpoint of the former CGA president seems rather similar to the argument "America-love it or leave it." In this argument, we are told to accept the problems here and rejoice in our situation because things are much worse in other countries. Sound familiar?

Though I admit his intention was to defend this university, to which he, and I myself, are devout, I disagree with his

reasoning. He said the woman's letter "criticizes the Registrar's Office, Business Office and in general the university with what I consider the 'irrational ravings of an 18-year-old.'"

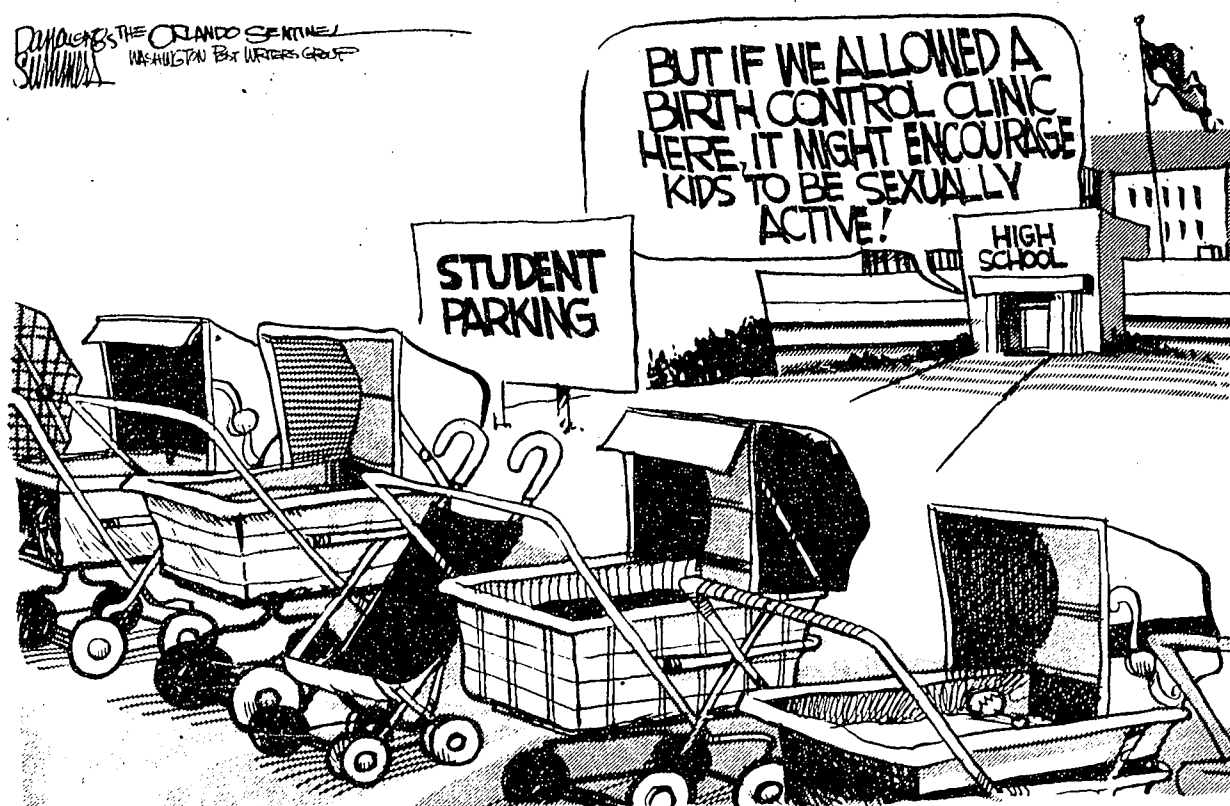
The woman's letter chronologically lists a series of events that reek of human error on the part of the administration. The woman paid her bills, but the debts were not removed from the computer.

She called long distance because she was ill and could not come to Bloomsburg to schedule, and was given a date and time when it would be possible. When she drove the forty miles to BU to do so, she found that scheduling was not even open on that particular day.

Beyond that, the woman stated she has two campus mailboxes, "because the campus can't seem to change it to one," and had never received the card required to get a scheduling booklet.

The claim of "irrational ravings" appears to be, to say the very least, ridiculous.

Bloomsburg University is a fine institution, but neither it nor America is without problems.



The party is over Uncle Sam

by George Will
Editorial Columnist

Does that elderly, angular gentleman of disheveled aspect, leaning on yonder lamppost, look familiar? He should. He is Uncle Sam. He may be standing tall, but he would not be standing at all were it not for the lamppost. He has been on a two-month toot and is in for a fearful hangover.

The decision to approach Iran, with an eye on the post-Khomeini era, was defensible, if perhaps premature. The decision was made last year. Recently, however, it became entangled with, and subordinate to, the project of releasing hostages. And here the plot thickens and perhaps sickens.

This nation's foreign-policy bender began in September with the administration seized by another hostage obsession. The Daniloff debacle culminated in an improvised summit at which the gravest issues—elimination of ballistic missiles; elimination of nuclear weapons—were raised in a manner so slapdash that no one seems sure what happened.

If the administration really believes it came close to world-transforming agreements in Iceland, it has an unconservative tendency to exaggerate the tractability of the world, or it has a dangerous penchant for improvisation and chaos in its policy-making procedures. And chaos begets chaos.

Within days of the Daniloff swap, hostage David Jacobson was seen on videotape denouncing the administration of not doing as much for Americans held in Lebanon as was done by Daniloff. Hostage-takers are encouraged by successes of the sort the Soviet Union had in jerking around the Reagan Administration. Imagine the brisk business

in hostages, now that weapons are the coins of that commerce.

The Iranian episode has come to light just as Democrats are coming to power in the Senate. The power of investigation, even more than legislation, may soon be the principal Senate thorn in the administration's side.

There is going to be a long, lively row about the wisdom of trading arms for hostages, and of trading with the Iranians through Israeli intermediaries. Certainly by paying for hostages in the coin of military material, U.S. policy spares Iran the necessity of making a policy choice. Iran can get necessities and remain hostile to the United States. What especially demands scrutiny is the riddle of how U.S. policy—whatever it is—is made.

In "Cadillac Jack," a picaresque novel about, among other things, Washington mores, Larry McMurtry describes Washington as "a graveyard of styles," a city of museums in which the defining attitudes are curatorial. In the Iranian episode, someone seems to have rummaged in the Smithsonian's attic and dusted off not only a Henry Kissinger insight, but also a Kissingerian style.

Iran is, in Kissinger's formulation, "the China of the Nineties." That is, Iran will be what China was in the Seventies: a large, important nation contiguous to the Soviet Union and therefore in need of Western friendship. That formulation is timely coming from Kissinger who, as national security advisor, did a sweeping end run around an unaware Secretary of State William Rogers in preparing the opening to China 15 years ago.

Rumors that the dealings with Iran have, or had, Secretary of State George Shultz distressed to the point of considering resignation raise three questions: What

did he know, when did he know it, what did he do about it? And episodes like this are reminders that our national attic contains few specimens of resignation styles.

It was a policy concerning hostages and Iran—Carter's attempt to rescue the hostages—that provoked the most recent policy-related resignation of a senior official. Cyrus Vance lost an argument within the Carter administration concerning what he considered a core value, and departed with dignity.

If two instances can be said to constitute a pattern, there is a pattern, albeit sketchy. In June, 1915, Woodrow Wilson's secretary of state, William Jennings Bryan, resigned. As historian Henry May wrote, Bryan was perhaps the only devout Christian pacifist ever to be foreign minister of a great power. He resigned over a policy involving a core value—U.S. movement away from neutrality following the sinking of the Lusitania.

Today, a senior Republican senator (Lugar of Indiana, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee) says Shultz claims he was "not conversant" with important aspects of the Iranian connection. Lugar says important details "obviously apparently were" kept from Shultz. Because U.S. policy and the process that produced it are unclear, it is impossible to say which is worse, the policy or the process.

Given the passion Shultz has invested in the principle of not dealing with terrorists, he may now feel like resigning not because he was responsible for what was done, but because he was not. In any case, someone should sober up Uncle Sam before he staggers into another of the world's sharp edges.

Just a whiff of Watergate

by Daniel Schorr
Editorial Columnist

Hell hath no fury like a Congress scorned. The Democratic-controlled Congress, scenting abuse of power in Nicaragua and Iran, is going into its war dance, and the wagons of executive privilege are being drawn around the Reagan White House.

If you think you smell a whiff of Watergate in the air, it's because the odor is there. There is no evidence of illegality in congressional mandates evaded and executive orders flouted. But once again, the issue is raised of a willful president, scornful of the plodding ways of democratic government, pursuing his perceived national security objectives by extralegal means.

In the present case, President Reagan had a pocket clandestine directorate created inside the staff of the National Security Council. This was not the NSC operated as a collegial body of Cabinet officers and intelligence professionals, coordinating policy and advising the president. It was simply a roosting place, under the blanket of executive privilege, for compartmented special projects.

From this vantage point, Robert McFarlane's protege, Marine Maj. (later lieutenant colonel) Oliver North, a Vietnam veteran in unconventional warfare, rode herd on the CIA's mining of Nicaragua's harbors. When Congress imposed a cease-fire on hostile official activity against the Sandinista regime, North simply created a network of military friends from Vietnam days to do the job of supplying the contras.

America's anti-communist ventures have left a pool of unrequited right-wingers available for such work. The Nixon "plumbers" did their recruiting mainly among the embittered veterans of the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion, Howard Hunt, a

CIA alumnus, and his crew of Cuban-Americans. Aid to the contras drew on some anti-Castro talent along with retired military officers with Counterinsurgency skills, and grudges dating back to Vietnam. They included two retired major-generals: John Singlaub, Army, and Richard Secord, Air Force.

North maintained formal deniability for the White House about the CIA-like chartering of planes and dropping of supplies. But when one cargo plane was shot down in Nicaragua a month ago, it was traced back to an airfield near San Salvador. Telephone records there showed calls to Secord and to the White House line of Oliver North.

Arms to Iran in return for American hostages held by Iran's terrorist friends in Lebanon fell into place as another assignment for a tested covert action facility. Its origin was Reagan's chagrin over the political fallout of the public pressures by hostages' families for government action.

When covert action substitutes for foreign policy, little consideration is given to countervailing arguments about departing from declared positions against giving aid to terrorists and against taking sides in the Iran-Iraq war. It appears that the principal concern was to withhold details from the State and Defense departments, which might press such arguments.

Secret missions have a way of taking on a life of their own, involving a concentration on keeping the secret at the expense of examining the rationale for what is being kept secret. So well were the secrets kept from most of the executive branch, not to mention Congress, that Israeli diplomatic and intelligence officials, partners in the enterprise, knew more about what the U.S. government was doing than all but a few in that government.

When McFarlane left the White House last December, North officially took over the "Iranian Connection," but when North flew to Tehran, he took along McFarlane, another "volunteer" from the private sector.

Now congressional committees are preparing to ask for NSC files and telephone logs, seeking to establish how pocket government works and how it subcontracts to the "private sector." The White House indicates it will invoke executive privilege. To paraphrase Ronald Reagan in other connections, here we go again.

Editor's comment

As editor of *The Voice*, one of my responsibilities is determining what is printed on this page. The content of the page depends solely on the available material.

An editorial, written by the editor or a member of the staff, is almost mandatory.

George Will's column is a standard part of our paper as well. We have purchased the right to use this syndication.

The next source of material, the wire service, is only relied upon when there is a shortage or total lack of participation on the part of members of the university community (students, faculty, staff).

The wire content, therefore, on this particular page should be self-explanatory.

Bloomsburg University is committed to Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity. Minorities, women, and other protected class members are urged to pursue educational and employment opportunities at Bloomsburg University.

Voice Editorial Policy

The editorials in *The Voice* are the opinions and concerns of the editorial staff, and not necessarily the opinions of all members of *The Voice* staff, or the student population of Bloomsburg University.

The Voice invites all readers to express their opinions on the editorial page through letters to the editor and guest columns. All submissions must be signed and include a phone number and address for verification, although names on letters will be withheld upon request.

The Voice reserves the right to edit and condense all submissions.

All submissions should be sent to *The Voice* office, Kehr Union Building, Bloomsburg University, or dropped off at the office in the games room.

The Voice

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Reagan denies charges

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Reagan approved the Iran operation in January, but he then said one shipment was made "in our interest" by another country before that, about the time Weir was released in September 1985.

Another senior White House official, speaking in an interview, said Attorney General Edwin Meese III had provided a written legal opinion that the Iran operation did not violate any laws.

In his address, Reagan said, "Those with whom we were in contact took considerable risks and needed a signal of our serious intent if they were to carry on and broaden the dialogue."

When the secret effort was started, Reagan said, "We made clear that Iran must oppose all forms of international terrorism as a condition of progress in our relationship. The most significant step which Iran could take, we indicated, would be to use its influence in Lebanon to secure the release of all hostages held there."

"Some progress has already been made," the president said. "Since U.S. government contact began with Iran, there has been no evidence of Iranian government complicity in acts of terrorism against the United States."

"Hostages have come home and we welcome the efforts that the government of Iran has taken in the past and is currently undertaking."

The senior official who briefed reporters said that U.S. officials believed they had an "agreement" with Iran to curb international terrorism and the kidnapping of Americans.

The official said this agreement lasted until the most recent state of hostage-taking.

Separately, chief of staff Regan said in the interview that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini had issued a document on terrorism and added that "we have no knowledge of any terrorist act by Iran" or groups it influences since the U.S. contact began.

However, during the entire period the administration kept Iran on its list of nations sponsoring terrorism.

Moreover, Reagan denounced Iran for its support of terrorist activities at about the same time the United States began its effort to make contacts with Iran.

In a speech to the American Bar Association on July 8, 1985, the president said Iran was among a group of nations including Libya, North Korea, Cuba and Nicaragua that he identified as "Murder Incorporated."

"Well, yes, only recently the prime minister of Iran visited Nicaragua bearing expressions of solidarity from the ayatollah for the Sandinista communists," he said.

While the administration had previously cast Iran as an "outlaw" nation, Thursday night the president declared that it is in the "national interest" of the United States "to watch for changes within Iran that might offer hope for an improved relationship."

He said there was little hope "until last year" when intermediaries suggested a "direct dialogue with Iranian officials."

Reagan noted that Iran lies "between the Soviet Union and access to the warm waters of the Indian Ocean."

He said, "Geography explains why the Soviet Union has sent an army into Afghanistan to dominate that country and, if they could, Iran and Pakistan." The president also noted the importance of Iran's oil reserves to the world economy.

"Without Iran's cooperation we cannot bring an end to the Persian Gulf war; without Iran's

Tests given

Tuberculin Tine Tests for prospective teachers and other interested member of the university community will be given in the University Store lobby on Monday, Nov. 17 from 10 a.m. until 1:30 p.m. You must return for a reading of the test on Wednesday, Nov. 19 at the same time and location. The cost will be \$1.50 per person.

concurrence, there can be no enduring peace in the Middle East," Reagan said.

Administration officials said there has been continuing disagreement in the White House over how and when to disclose the Iran operation to Congress and the American public.

While chief of staff Regan urged disclosure, national security affairs adviser John M. Poindexter advocated continued secrecy.

Thursday night, Reagan acknowledged that information about the Iran operation was limited to top U.S. officials.

He said congress would now be informed, and did not contest reports that the White House had purposely not informed congressional leaders previously. The senior White House official who briefed reporters said the law allows the president in such situations to tell Congress after the fact of such an operation.

The president has not held a news conference since August, and he skirted many questions about the Iran operation in his address Thursday night.

However, he opened his remarks by attacking what he said were false news reports about the operation.

He branded it "utterly false" reports suggesting an arms-for-hostage deal with Iran.

Noting other reports about a possible Danish seafight to Iran, secret U.S. shipments through Spanish and Italian ports, and U.S. shipments of spare parts for combat aircraft, Reagan said, "All these reports are quite exciting; as far as we are concerned, not one of them is true."

Although Reagan chastised American and world press reports about the Iran operation, he did not mention that the initial report came from a disclosure made by one faction in Iran opposed to contacts with the United States.

The disclosure was made to a pro-Syrian Lebanese magazine, which reported that former na-

tional security affairs adviser Robert C. McFarlane had traveled to Tehran for talks with officials there.

Presidential aides have acknowledged that the Iran operation was "undone" by the infighting among Iranian factions.

The senior officials said Thursday that McFarlane made only one visit to Iran. The pro-Syrian magazine, *Ash Shirra*, reported Thursday that McFarlane visited Tehran twice to offer arms to Iran.

Reagan said McFarlane's mission was intended to "open a dialogue," and that progress has been made since then.

The senior administration official who briefed reporters said McFarlane at one point had telephoned Poindexter from Iran. Poindexter has been deeply involved in the Iran effort.

Advisers helped plan routes

From page 1

that is in the contras' air headquarters.

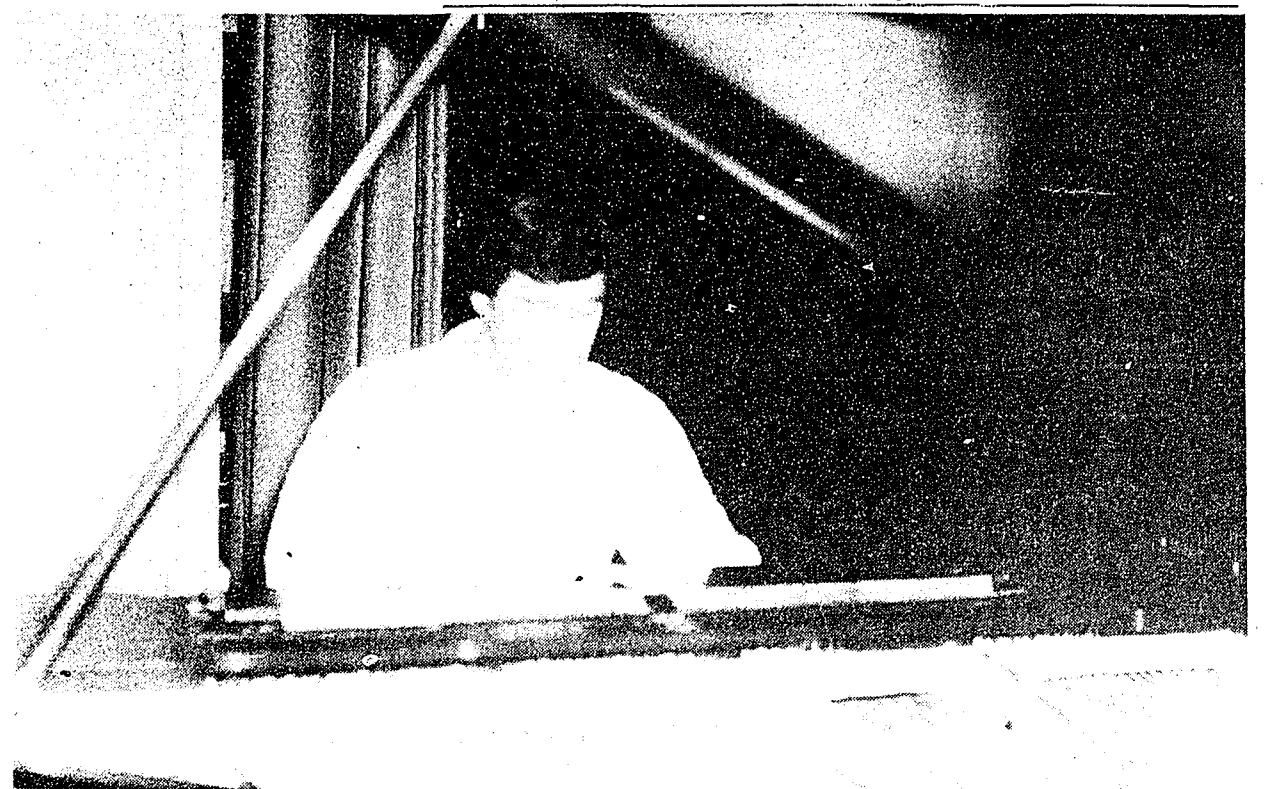
He worked for Richard B. Gadd, a Vienna, Va., businessman and retired Air Force lieutenant colonel who last served in the Joint Chief's office of special plans.

Gadd was one of several contracted by the State Department to deliver the humanitarian aid. Repeated attempts to contact Gadd by telephone and at his home were unsuccessful.

"Steele would review our routes," the crewman said. "He wouldn't plot the routes over the fence (into Nicaragua), but he would comment on them."

"He's say, 'You can't fly there because you'll go right over a (Sandinista) radar installation...or a densely populated area.' He'd review all the routes and tell us if we had a safe one."

Steele and a deputy, Lt. Col.



Professor John Couch of the Music Department will give a recital Tuesday, Nov. 18, at 8 p.m. in Carver Hall. Voice photo by Imtiaz Ali Taj

David Rankin, who is stationed at Ilopango, were in regular contact with the members of the operation, who lived in three safe houses in El Salvador, according to a western diplomat.

Rankin, reached at his office in El Salvador Thursday, refused comment.

"Whenever you couldn't find Steele, you'd find Rankin," the crewman said. "Rankin, Steele, Max (Gomez) and Ramon (Medina) were the only (emergency) numbers we had."

The crewman said that Steele and Rankin operated as liaison between his operation and the Salvadoran air force.

Gomez worked as an advisor for the Salvadoran military, having been recommended for the job by a top aide of Vice President George Bush.

He said that the operation had recurring problems getting fuel for its transport planes from the

Salvadoran air force.

"We'd order 2,000 gallons and they'd deliver 500," he said. Besides dealing with those kinds of complaints, Steele also accepted payment for the fuel from the civilian contractor.

"Steele received money and turned it over to the Salvadorans," he said. "I never saw less than \$20,000."

"I know Steele and I saw the money in his hands. The money was always in briefcases or envelopes, very large, thick manila envelopes," he added.

A State Department official said Thursday night that there was no legal prohibition of U.S. funded supply flights into Nicaragua, as long as no weapons were on board.

The crewman said that most of the flights he made involved "mixed" loads. However, he was unable to say whether those flights were U.S. funded.

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Nov. 20

Summer class offered in Ireland

This coming summer, the University will offer a course in Ireland from August 3 to 22. "Government and Politics of Ireland" will trace the economic, political and religious factors which have led to the current violence in Ireland and explore its relationship to international terrorism.

Students will be housed at Trinity College, Dublin, founded in 1592. The cost of \$1,350 includes three undergraduate credits, roundtrip airfare, and accommodations.

Those interested should contact James Percy, Political Science, Bakeless 213, or phone 389-4335.

Cadets in Veteran's Day services in area

Four Army ROTC cadets recently attended and participated in area Veteran's Day services.

Veteran's day, originally known as Armistice Day, was created to honor veterans of foreign wars.

Despite the snow and freezing rain, cadets Chris Vincent, Scott Bear, Ed Boyle and Michael Williams gave their support by marching as colorguard and participating in a 21-gun salute.

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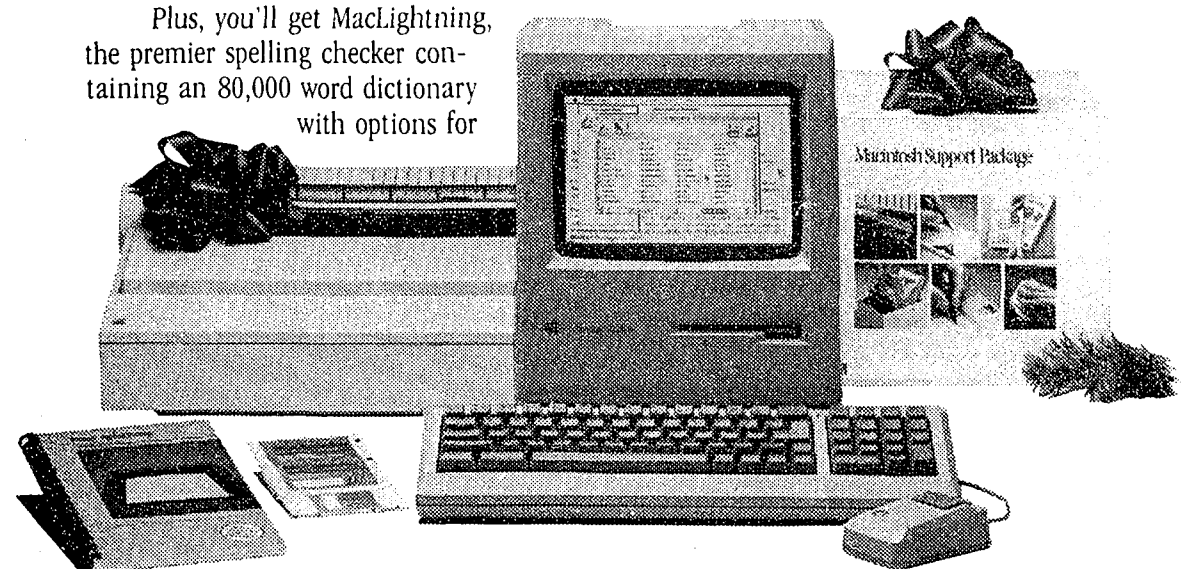
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The Beatles are the source



Ken Kirsch

I suppose there will be remakes, rehashings and re-releases of Beatles music, both in the form of compilations and solo material. Perhaps what is most important, though, is to take a look back to see where it all started.

We are constantly bombarded with replays of "Press" by Paul McCartney and others, but whatever happened to the pop classics which started it all; "I want to hold your hand," "Hello, Goodbye," and the like?

There are many aspects of Beatle music which prove that they are indeed the premier precedent-setting pop music band of this or any musical era.

The album which best illustrates this is "The Beatles 20 Greatest Hits." The edition I have was released in 1982.

Today's emphasis on the four-minute wham-bam-and-done dance tune has its origins in Beatle music. The classics "Help!," "Love me do," and "Hard Day's Night" were dance hits back in the 60's. The shallow 'I love you-ish' lyrics of the majority of these tunes were also a big influencing factor in the formulation of a lot of today's hits. Their influence was both good and bad, as talentless bands such as Huey Lewis and the Nerds, oh I'm sorry, the News are suddenly mega-successes, simply because they are good imitators.

Those who may dismiss the Beatles as a gutless pop band who capitalized on the dance origins of 50's rock are sadly mistaken.

The social and emotional insight of Lennon and McCartney, which pervaded such early ballads as "Hey Jude," "The Long and Winding Road," and "Penny Lane" show that the duo was looking around them at a British Empire on the swift decline. They sang the sorrowful odes to a people oppressed by an ineffective Aristocracy.

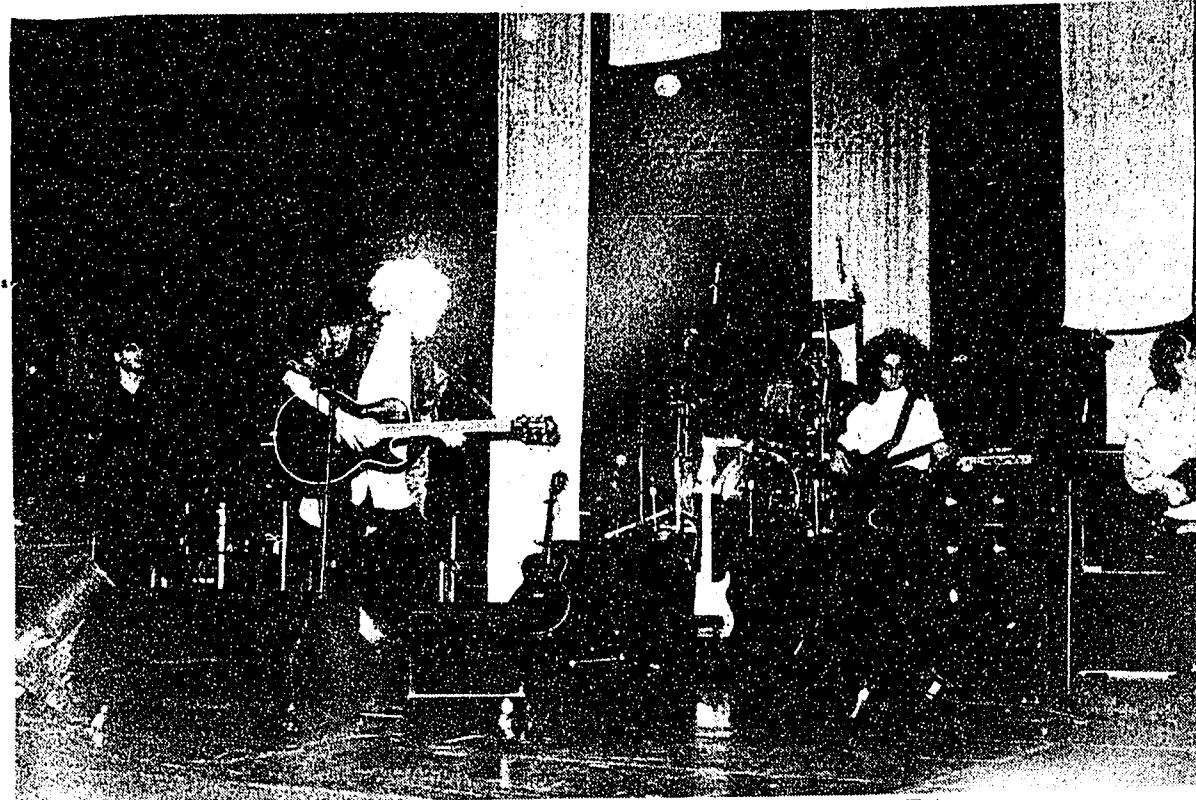
"And when the broken-hearted people in the world agree there will be an answer/let it be. But though they may be parted, there is still a chance that they will see/there will be an answer/let it be."

be."

The Beatles dealt with domestic and international themes as no other band had done before them; preaching a simple message of interpersonal love. To them, 'all we need is love.' As a result, the love gospel of the 60's caught on in America through Bob Dylan, The Lovin' Spoonful and other later successes of social rock.

These ballads also opened new avenues for musical innovation. "The Long and Winding Road" used an orchestrated string section as well as a gospel choir to lend background support which has yet to be matched. The vocals of an ever-young McCartney also added an honest character to a multitude of Beatle ballads, quite different from the brash vocal norms of the times. The soft vocal quality of James Taylor and Dan Fogelberg and even the love themes of Bruce Springsteen emphasize a low-key, melodic sound rather than a raspy, shouting approach.

This compilation album best shows the numerous avenues The Beatles took in their music. It is clearly a giant among today's mousy musical efforts. But if you think it's more "hip to be square" than it is to "come together," then perhaps you should avoid this record.



'Til Tuesday entertains the crowd at Thursday night's concert in Haas. Voice photo by Alex Schillemans

'Til Tuesday's a positive rock

by Dave Sauter
Sports Editor

Approximately 1000 fans were in attendance at Haas Auditorium Thursday night for the 'Til Tuesday concert, and most were not disappointed.

Performing their hit singles "Voices Carry" and "What About Love," they had the crowd on their feet and dancing.

Book of Love, a new band on the rise, was the opening act. Playing a nine song set, including music from their new album, they soon had most of the crowd into the concert.

The group started out slow, which resulted in a lukewarm reception from the audience. But about halfway through, the music started getting faster and the crowd got into it. At one point, the lead singer told the crowd, "This band ain't taking no more --- from anybody." By that time, they knew they could do whatever they wanted.

Probably their most popular song was "I Touch Roses," where the lead singer and a keyboarder handed out bunches of long-stemmed roses to the audience. Within seconds the area in front of the stage was packed with eager fans dancing and screaming, hands outstretched so the lead singer might shake them.

The crowd's overall reaction to the opener varied, but for the most part, they seemed to enjoy it. According to one fan, Matt Korol, "They didn't start out very good, but then they picked it up." Kelly Ann Cuthbert enjoyed the opener saying, "I really liked the music because it was so upbeat."

Of course, there were some fans who didn't particularly care for Book of Love. One of those fans was Paul Tellefsen, a freshman. "Everything was so synthetic. Everybody played keyboards and the songs all

sounded the same. You couldn't even hear the lead singer."

After about a twenty minute intermission, the real show began. As with their opener, 'Til Tuesday also started out slow with the crowd almost mellow. But then keyboard trouble ironically got the crowd going.

Forced to fill the silence while technicians worked on the problem, the lead singer entertained questions from the audience, including one from a fan who asked her to take her clothes off. Then she told a joke, and before resuming with the concert, warmed up the crowd by saying, "I feel very at home in Pennsylvania."

The group's next piece, "Love in a Vacuum," had many people standing up and dancing. Then came the hit everyone was waiting to hear, "Voices Carry."

With that song, everyone was up and dancing, with many people again crowding the area in front of the stage and the aisles. From that point through the rest of the concert, people were constantly up and moving around as the music blared through the auditorium.

After about fifty minutes of performing, they announced their closing number, the newly released single from their new album *Welcome Home*, "What About

Love. After finishing, they ran off stage, but the crowd remained, standing and cheering for about five minutes, hoping for an encore.

Finally, they were rewarded as 'Til Tuesday came back on stage and entertained the crowd with two more pieces, before finishing for the night.

Overall, virtually all of the fans in attendance had only positive things to say about the concert. One dedicated fan, Kirsten Hughes, had 'Til Tuesday written across her cheeks. When asked about the concert she said, "I thought it was really good. They sounded great live!"

According to Anne Richardson, "'Til Tuesday was awesome. Voices Carry really stirred up the crowd." Eric Ackerman, when asked about the differences between the group on television and their live performance, said, "I thought the lead singer was very good. She seemed to strike me as very personal, much more than on TV."

To sum up the event, the 'Til Tuesday concert was for most fans a better than average concert. Even though both groups started out slowly, they finished very strongly. The Program Board is to be highly praised for sponsoring such an enjoyable performance.

Clockwork Orange quite bizarre

by Lisa Cellini
for The Voice

To sum up Stanley Kubrick's movie *Clockwork Orange*, the only word appropriate would be 'bizarre.' For if nothing else, the film is unashamedly explicit and strange in nature. It is a satire

about a distant degenerated society reforming criminals and questions what is morally correct in this world.

Malcolm McDowell, a brilliantly inventive actor, portrays the narrator, Alex, who strangely enough is also the hero. He is the leader of a group of

thugs whose exploits include such things as beating a defenseless drunkard, raping a woman in front of her crippled husband, and other deeds of "the old ultra-violence." Alex is intended to be pitied for having suffered and the audience ends up identifying with him instead of his victims.

His character is quite Machiavellian in that his craft can't help but be admired, no matter how twisted.

The plot of the film is simple, even if the meaning it holds is not. Alex and his gang have a merry old time terrorizing their English town until Alex enforces his dictatorship over the thugs. He is betrayed by his 'droogs' after murdering a woman with a curious phallic sculpture in her home.

He then finds himself spending a 14 year prison sentence among

See page 5

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Used cars

Buying number one

by Wanda Willis
Staff Writer

Robert Banchiere bought a 1980 Chevrolet Monte Carlo. One of the features that sold him on this, his first car purchase, was its electric sunroof. It opened and closed at a touch of a button.

At least, it did until one day last month when the rain started falling. It cost \$20 to have the roof closed and will cost another \$150 to get it repaired.

Do you need a car for a first job or an internship? Are you also 'car illiterate'?

Anyone looking for a reliable used car should start by answering private seller adds in the classifieds and going to dealers.

When looking at cars, initially check the mileage. Usually the newer the car, the lower the mileage. But whatever the year, the lower number of miles the better.

Look in used car guides to find a reasonable number of miles for the car that is being considered. Be especially wary of an odometer past 100,000 miles. That will probably be 130,000 miles, not 30,000 miles, on that '69 VW.

Next, check out the body. Look for rust and any signs of repair following an accident. Even repairs can rust. Look for spots that have been repainted to see if the color matches.

See if there is any body filler by tapping the quarter panels. When tapped, the sound should thud like plastic, not ping like metal. Make sure the body parts line up by checking to see if the seams match. There shouldn't be any waves in the sheet metal. Then check the fender wells and trunk for rust. Test the shocks by pushing down on each corner of the car. It should bounce only once.

Turning to the interior, are the seats worn? Look under the floor mats for rotted carpet. This could indicate a leak and rust. Check for cracks in the dash. Test all accessories—lights, heater, air conditioner, windshield wipers, radio, back-up and headlights, dimmerswitch, and turn and hazard signals. The headliner is

See page 5

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Buying number one

From page 4
what lines the inside of the roof in the car. Make sure it is not torn.

There should be no cracks in the rubber seals around the windows or leaking will occur. Also, open and close the windows. Next, look at the tires to see how much tread is on them. If the tread is uneven, it could mean the frame or body is out of line.

Now for under the hood. There should not be oil around seals that are around engine pistons. Oil means leakage. Look at oil and fluid dipsticks. Are the levels where they should be? It is im-

portant to look for air bubbles in the oil. If there are bubbles, it could signify a cracked block, the main engine part. Look at the surface under the car for spots, which may indicate leaks.

Look at the hoses and belts for wear. The hoses should be fastened well and the belts should be fairly tight. The less corrosion and age on the battery, the better. See if the radiator leaks or is rusty. If the transmission fluid smells like varnish, it means the transmission is burnt. Check the exhaust system for holes.

Then comes the most exciting and dangerous part—test driving. Is the steering firm or loose? It should be firm. Turn on the air conditioner and heater to see if they overheat while the car is running. Feel the suspension when

driving. Is it a smooth ride? Make sure the cruise control, if it has one, works. Are the seats comfortable?

Look at and listen to the exhaust. White smoke coming out of the tailpipe means everything is fine. Blue and black smoke says there is oil in the smoke. A loud roar means trouble. Test the acceleration. Does the car hesitate? If the car has an automatic transmission, does it shift smoothly. Floor it to test the pick-up. Test the brakes. They should be smooth and not grab.

Make sure the spare tire and jack are in good condition. Ask who has serviced the vehicle. Look for stickers on the inside of the door that indicate dates of oil changes, greasings, etc. Ask the owner any questions you want

and be critical of his answers. Remember, he wants to sell the car. Be willing to negotiate on the price. Ask a friend who is knowledgeable about cars to come with you when you examine a car.

For information on repair rates for different models, look at *Consumer Reports 1986 Consumer Buying Guide Issue and Consumer Report Books Guide to Used Cars*.

Consider seriously the sunroof on that 1978 Pontiac Sunbird. It works now, but do you really need it and the possible frustration that could accompany it? Weigh heavily every added 'luxury' feature. The more accessories, the higher the maintenance costs.

Squealer's Corner

The Kehr Union Triangle



Dave Burian

Kehr Union is a veritable Ellis Island for all the hapless refugees of collegiate life. All manner of mortality inhabit its erudite hallways and corridors during the week.

Bustling activity abounds as students congregate, eat, play video games, and otherwise ignore the academic rationale behind a college education.

But despite the plurality of various destinations, students tend to cluster around the middle section of the first floor, seeking knowledge and information for their personal use.

These unwary travelers are venturing into an area which we call-The Info Desk.

Students find this area of the Union mystical because it often relegates the physical presence of a human being to that of a mere phantasm.

It is a telephone, oddly enough, that so fully warrants the attention and actions of the persons working within this eerie realm. I had overheard the rumors regarding this particular part of the building but at first merely pass-

ed these off as the ravings of a lunatic.

Then it was my turn to enter into this most formidable of arenas. I stood trembling with a ponderous question on my lips, as an employee spoke into the phone. Several other students unwittingly approached the counter. We patiently waited, all of us praying for a dial tone, but the horrid ringing was incessant.

It went on like this for maybe ten or fifteen minutes until I could stand it no longer. Some of the others had relinquished their patience and given up, but I felt that I had one last chance.

I scurried over to the wall phone and hurriedly dialed 3900. After two rings, the greeting 'Info Desk' warmed the cockles of my ears. I gained the information I sought, and then proceeded to wave to the confused worker.

Needless to say, her disgruntled expression and obvious embarrassment made my day, as well as the days of those disheartened students who had continued to wait patiently.

As the remaining students scrambled for an available phone, I hoped that the lesson they had just learned would be forever ingrained in their memories.

Another enigmatic phenomenon of our beloved University had been unveiled and exposed, hopefully to the benefit of both myself and the 'huddled masses' that exist among us.

Squealer's Corner is a take-off on reality; an occasionally cynical, satirical, or sad look at college life.

Bizarre

From page 4
a group of perverts and a Hitlerian guard. To his fortune, within two years, he is chosen for the miracle criminal "Ludovico Treatment," which involves electric shocks and waves of nausea conditioning him to be ill at the slightest hint of sex or violence. He is, in effect, as "queer as a clockwork orange," the old Cockney expression goes. In other words, he is stripped of his free will and reduced to an automaton in society.

As a recipient of this treatment, he becomes a victim of his own twisted society. Those he tormented in the past avenge themselves as he stumbles about the town. Realizing the severity of his dilemma, he decides to commit suicide, only to be unsuccessful in the attempt. He awakens in a hospital bed to learn that his society would rather have him naturally evil than mechanically good, and he is restored to his former self, no better for the hell he went through.

The screaming for focus, not on the screen but in the audience, was a symbol illustrating the action in the film. From the Korova Milk Bar styro-plastic beauties to the repeatedly exploited women, the audience was exposed to the only portion of the movie Kubrick intended us to enjoy. He specifically detached us from the suffering of the women he showed for that reason.

What came across, however, was a chilly antipathy to the way it was handled and its essentially inhuman aspect.

Infinitely more important than that is the message Kubrick left upon the audience through Alex's story. Alex prefers sadism. Okay, we can grasp that. The thing that's difficult to understand is that the society feeds his sadism.

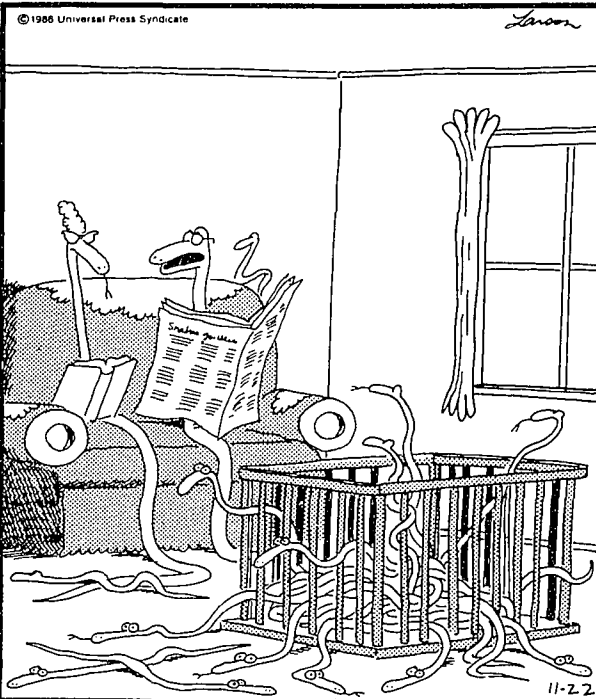
The film leaves the audience farther ahead in the future. Desensitized to violence and sex in the movies, I caught myself laughing during this film and the only statement it made to me was that this is the way it is going to be if we don't watch ourselves.

However exaggerated, the story is unfortunately true to a degree. There is no liking or hating this movie. It is in the middle, an empty grey haze, a television on long after the station has stopped broadcasting.

Through this, Kubrick's statement has been made, pointing a finger at our society. If we simply accept the daily violence around us and the frequent sexual undertones without so much as a denial, we are no better than clockwork oranges ourselves. Mindless, mechanized, purposeless protoplasm unable to control our own lives, lacking free will. Let's hope not.

THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



"I tell you, a crib is just plain worthless — what we need around here is a good cardboard box."

THE FAR SIDE

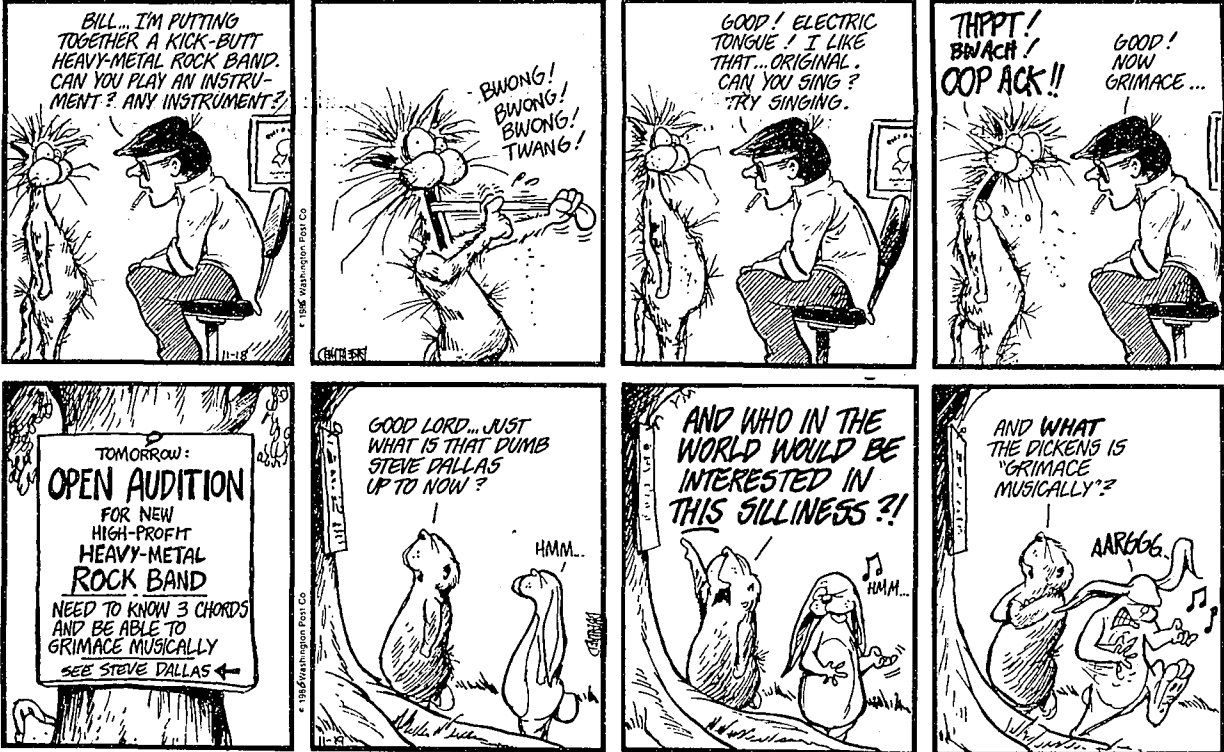
By GARY LARSON



Tantor burns up on I-90

BLOOM COUNTY

by Berke Breathed



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Sports

NCAA Division III field hockey tournament

Bloomsburg falters, finishes second

by Imtiaz Ali Taj
and
by Elizabeth Dacey
Staff Writers

It was a record-breaking cold day in Trenton, New Jersey when the BU field hockey team defeated the Trenton State Lions in their NCAA Division III national semifinal match.

Four teams participated in this final round. They were Bentley College, the Northeast Regional Winner, Salisbury State College, the South Regional Champion, Trenton State College, the Mid-Atlantic Champion, and Bloomsburg, the Pennsylvania Region Champion.

In the Huskies' game, Robin Schwartz of the Lions opened the scoring at 14:51 in the first half. This was her 36th goal of the season, and it gave the Lions a 1-0 lead.

Early in the second half, Carla Shearer passed the ball to Maureen Duffy near the 20-yard line. Duffy then sent it to Diane Shields, who with a hard hit, shot

the ball past the right side of Trenton's goalkeeper to make the score 1-1.

Finally, with only three and one-half minutes left to play, BU forced a penalty corner. Shearer hit the ball, only to have it stopped by the Lion's goalie. On the rebound, Shields, who happened to be in the right place at the right time, scored the final goal taking BU to a 2-1 victory.

This was the first game of the year in which BU was outshot on goal. The Huskies managed just nine shots, while the Lions attempted 16. Trenton also beat BU in corners seven to five. Bloomsburg's goalkeeper, Lori Guitson, had a rough day turning away nine shots while the Lion's goalie recorded five saves.

Trenton State's Robin Schwartz complimented the Husky team after the game. "Bloomsburg deserved to win. They hustled; They fought; They showed us they had guts. But we played well, too."

"We didn't play as well as we could have in the first half," said

Lynn Hurst, one of BU's senior links. "At halftime, Coach Hutchinson talked to us and in the 2nd half we went out determined to play hard and cut to the ball. And we won the game."

The final match to determine the final Division III champion pitted Salisbury St. against the Huskies.

BU was losing early as Salisbury scored twice before the Huskies could record their first goal. Sea Gull Sue Scofield scored the first goal with an assist by Stacy Stem. Five minutes later, her sister Judi scored the second goal for Salisbury, unassisted.

Finally, with 1:40 left in the first half, Bloomsburg got on the scoreboard thanks to a goal on a penalty corner by Donna Graupp with an assist by Carla Shearer.

Salisbury struck right back, though, as Sue Scofield scored her second goal of the game with another assist from Stacy Stem ending the first half, 3-1.

The Huskies had a much better second half again cutting the

Sea Gull lead to one as Carla Shearer fired the ball into the cage on a penalty corner with an assist from Kate Denny with ten minutes left to play.

The excitement didn't end until the final whistle was blown as the Huskies kept constant pressure on the Sea Gull defense. Unfortunately, the Salisbury defense held strong and the Huskies were ultimately dealt a 3-2 loss.

The game was definitely not one-sided. Salisbury outshot the Huskies 23-17, but the Huskies out-cornered the Sea Gulls 13-8. The Salisbury goalie recorded ten saves against BU's Lori Guitson's eight.

"I think in the first half we didn't play as well as we could," said Donna Graupp, a senior attack player. "But the second half we played well, but could not pull it out. We are pretty much disappointed, but what can we say? We are still ranked second out of 127 teams."

Carla Shearer, another senior and team leader in goals and assists put it in a different perspective. "They played well. We came out with a slow start.

If we would have played as hard the whole game as we did in the second half, then maybe we

would have won the game."

She added, "Salisbury is a good team, but I cannot say that they have to win. We are also a good team, and we worked very hard all season long."

This was the last game for seven of BU's senior players. Sharon Reilly, a freshman starter for the team, said, "I wish we could have won the game for the seniors. This is their last year and they worked so hard for it and came so close. They won it two years in a row and came very close last year. I wanted to win the championship for them this year."

"Basically we only played one half of the game," said Huskies' coach Jan Hutchinson. "We didn't play up to our potential in the first half and got ourselves in a hole. We scored late in the half, but didn't play well."

She continued, "We came out and battled in the second half, and we could have won the game, but you cannot win the national title by only playing one half. Salisbury is a very good team. They played well and deserved to win."

Karen Weaver, Salisbury's head coach was very excited after winning the title. She said, "It was a much different game than

when we played Bloomsburg earlier this season. They really came out this time and played a very, very tough game. I think no one team particularly dominated the game, and I think no one team was stronger than the other."

"The game could have gone either way," she added, "but we were able to capitalize when we needed to and were able to put one more goal in."

"BU is a very good team and I can say it without doubt that they gave us a very, very tough time," she concluded.

Bloomsburg's goalkeeper Lori Guitson had a very difficult time in these final two games. Going into the semifinals, she had 77 saves in 22 games while only allowing 17 goals and shutting out nine opponents. In the final round, she added to her totals 17 saves in two games and allowed five goals.

She complained about the game, "I am really disappointed by losing the game. We played excellent in the second half. I just wish we could have played both halves that way."

Diane Shields summarized the match in a deserving manner. She said, "We played a good team, had a good battle, and unfortunately, they came out on top."

From the locker room

How we measure success

by Mike Mullen
Sports Editor

"Winning isn't everything, it's the only thing," has been heard since Vince Lombardi uttered those immortal words some three decades ago.

A lot of emphasis is put on excellence, and has been ever since we were young. The more we compete in sports, the more we are pressured to accomplish.

How do we measure success? I know that when I played in high school, if our football team wasn't undefeated, we had a terrible season. On the other hand, some schools would rejoice if they could barely manage a winning year.

How, then, do we judge the field hockey team's season? At 19-3-2, they had one hell of a year. They didn't win the national title, that's true, but they did finish second in the nation.

Are we to be disappointed in them because of a precedent they

set some six years ago when they won their first title?

Being National Champions in 1981, 1983 and 1984 is no small feat, and a tough act to follow, but take them for what they were, three excellent seasons that were rewarded.

Now this happens, they lose the Pennsylvania State Athletic Con-

'success isn't measured by what you wear around your neck. It's measured by what you house inside your heart.'

ference championship to Millersville, the National title to Salisbury, and are left with nothing to show for their extraordinary season except the loneliness of second place.

So measure these young ladies' success by how they played through the year, the confidence they showed in continuing after losing the PSAC's and the incredible character they

demonstrated after falling just short of their season long goal.

It must be hard to be coach like Jan Hutchinson. She enters each season, the only goal being a national title. Imagine that sort of pressure.

There is nothing wrong with this attitude or the emphasis that is put on winning, but let's remember that success isn't measured by what you wear around your neck. It's measured by what you house inside your heart.

This attitude is evidenced best by our own soccer team. Starting the season at 1-6, they came back to finish strong, ending the season 11-8, for their first winning season since 1982.

Recovering from what could have been a disastrous season, they showed a little of what our field hockey team also possesses, strength in adversity.

That, my friends, is how I measure success.



The thrill of victory: The Huskies celebrate semifinal win over Trenton St. (right); The agony of defeat: Coaches Hutchinson and O'Keefe plan action during BU's loss to Salisbury St. (left). (Voice photo by Imtiaz Ali Taj).



Traditional football prayer is in jeopardy

by David Treadwell
Los Angeles Times

For as long as most residents of Douglasville, Georgia can recall, the home football games at Douglas County High School have been opened with a prayer.

Just before the playing of the Star-Spangled Banner, a clergyman selected by the county ministerial association steps into the press box at Tiger Field and, over the public address system, invokes the blessing of the Deity on the upcoming contest.

Now, however, that time-honored ritual is under serious assault. It will be tested in a federal court trial opening Friday.

Douglas Jager, an 18-year old senior science major at the sprawling red-brick high school, has filed lawsuit along with his father, William, a retired Army sergeant, contending that pre-game prayers should be banned because they violate the separation between church and state mandated by the U.S. Constitution.

"The prayers really irritate me," said the younger Jager, who attends the games as a saxophonist in the school's marching

band. "I'm basically an agnostic, a humanist. I've got nothing against people who want to pray at the games. I just think they should do it on their own, without all that amperage on the P.A. system."

The case, in U.S. District Court in Atlanta, 25 miles due east, is the latest legal skirmish in an on-going battle below the Mason-Dixon Line over what role prayer should play in public school life. The outcome is expected to have repercussions for high schools and colleges not only in Georgia but throughout the Deep South.

If Jager is successful, said Herman Scott, executive director of the Alabama High School Association, then "some nut will certainly try to do the same thing in Alabama to seek recognition and notoriety. Prayer is good for the sport and good for the image."

Jager has already won one important round in the suit.

In late September, with three games remaining in the Tiger's 10-game schedule, U.S. District Judge G. Ernest Tidwell granted Jager's request for a temporary restraining order barring the school-sponsored prayers until

full arguments could be heard and a decision rendered.

That set off a firestorm of reaction in Douglasville, a town dominated by conservative Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians.

Jager has been harassed at school and besieged by threatening phone calls at home. Last Sunday, he says, the left rear tire on both his 1971 sedan and his mother's new car were slashed as the automobiles sat in the family garage. One lady, who called her minister to complain about Jager's lawsuit, was reported to have said, "I believe in prayer, but I think somebody ought to beat him up."

At the first home football game following the judge's decision, many in the crowd wore tee-shirts and carried banners such as "Pray today" and "I feel the need for prayer." One man broke into a recital of The Lord's Prayer and was joined by part of the crowd of 3,000.

David Hill, principal of Douglas County High School, which has a student enrollment of 1,400, said that the tradition of praying before home football games goes back at least to the 1920's.

"We don't think that this is an issue that involve religion and government," he said. "People go to a football game voluntarily, and no particular religion or religious viewpoint is being pushed in the prayers."

He also said that, up to the time of the temporary ban on the prayers, the Tigers had a 7-0 record, and afterward, the team lost the remaining three games. But he hastened to add, "I certainly wouldn't want to say there was any connection."

Jager, meanwhile, appears to be taking the controversy stoically. His closest friends are behind him, he says, as are his parents and 14-year old brother, who attends one of the other two county high schools.

"I knew I was going to get a lot of flak over this," said Jager, who was born in Denver and moved to Douglasville with his family in 1976. "I've been living with these people for the last ten years."

Bryan Barnett, one of Jager's friends, says Jager has shown tremendous courage. "I have the same views as him, but I don't think I would have the guts to go through what he has," he told a reporter after Tidwell imposed

the temporary prohibition.

The depth of passion aroused by Jager's case is not unusual, given the vaulted place of prayer and football in Southern life.

"Southerners pray before just about everything. It's a social ritual," said William Ferris, director of the Center for the Study of Southern Culture at the University of Mississippi.

"Football," Ferris said, "is part of a regional ethos that unifies Southerners each fall in a way that no other force can. Coaches like Bear Bryant are not unlike such Civil War heroes as Stonewall Jackson or even Robert E. Lee in the reverence paid to them."

The presentation of evidence and testimony at the non-jury trial, over which Tidwell is presiding, is expected to take less than two days. Closing arguments will be given eight to ten days afterward.

Among the colleges watching the case closely is the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, one of the state's many institutions of higher learning where prayers are offered before football games.

"We don't believe it is a violation of the separation between

church and state," said Georgia Tech President Henry C. Bourne, Jr. "But we have it under advisement, as does the University of Georgia, and are looking into the legal ramifications."

In a strange twist, Georgia Tech is one of the two universities to which Jager, who wants to become an astrophysicist, plans to apply.

"I hope I can get in," said Jager who graduates this June. "Maybe they won't take me, knowing who I am."

INTRAMURAL CORNER

MONDAY:

-Men's intramural indoor target archery begins-9:00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY:

-Co-Ed intramural Turkey Trot cross-country 2 mile run sign-up and competition-4:00 p.m.

THURSDAY:

-Men's intramural registration buck season Big Buck contest-3:30 p.m.

-Men's intramural straight pool doubles begins-7:00 p.m.