

Gottlieb Lauds St. Andrews

With all of the recent hand-wringing about American education, much of it justified, let me show you a bright spot on the college scene. Just a little bit north of South Carolina, St. Andrews Presbyterian College shines like a gem among the cypresses.

The National Endowment for the Humanities charges that most students graduate "lacking even the most rudimentary knowledge about the . . . foundations of their nation and their civilization." Yet, the extraordinary faculty at St. Andrews is busy encouraging their students to probe our civilization from a variety of fresh angles. The faculty has designed a core curriculum, required of all students, exploring the Western world and culture and the relationships among the humanities, science and technology.

One political science class gains perspective on the First Amendment as it reads *The National Review*, *The New Republic* and *Mother Jones*. They also study Robert's Rules of Order and, using the rules, conduct a class meeting to determine the content of most of the final exam. A class in medical ethics studies health planning on "Fictitious Island." Given limited resources, how would they, as members of the legislature, vote on the following program? The program would establish a universal health maintenance system for everyone except the one percent of the population that was incurably ill, lacking in intelligence to follow a medical regimen and requiring expensive medical care.

Some of the students study global issues such as nuclear war and hunger. What should be done, their professors ask a visitor, when the students get depressed learning about the effects of nuclear blast and fallout? The visitor suggests a switch in focus to U.S.-Soviet relations, which is what really concerns Americans, and has the impression that his suggestion will be incorporated in the curriculum.

Every Thursday evening at St. Andrews there's a poetry reading. A parade of poets and writers from the English-speaking world comes through this liberal arts college of fewer than 800 students. The first-rate St. Andrews Review publishes their works alongside those of talented students and teachers.

One out of 10 St. Andrews students is physically disabled. These students are fully integrated into college life, and hundreds have graduated and found rewarding careers. If I were a high school senior, I'd be pounding on the door of the St. Andrews Director of Admissions.

After visiting St. Andrews last fall, Sanford Gottlieb of United Campuses to Prevent Nuclear War (UCAM) left here with very strong favorable impressions. He was impressed particularly by the enthusiasm expressed by students on peace issues, and urged students to form a UCAM chapter at St. Andrews. But no progress has been made on the formation of St. Andrews UCAM.

The following is the text of radio broadcast Gottlieb recorded for "In The Public Interest", a syndicated radio program that distributed the broadcast to more than 400 radio stations. Gottlieb says, "If the broadcast has allowed more time, I could have said a good deal more about your wonderful college."

Gov. Martin Visits St. Andrews

Governor Martin will highlight next Friday's campus-community celebration. He will speak at the library terrace at 3:00 p.m. April 12, after festivities beginning at 2:00.

The celebration is intended to honor the special relationship between Laurinburg and St. Andrews that has existed since 1956, when Laurinburg residents demonstrated to the

Mideast Peace Possible

BY DAVE SNYDER

Mideast leaders have taken significant steps recently toward a genuine peace settlement, without the United Nations or the United States playing the role of coordinator. The Arab-Israeli conflict has raged for decades and any attempted peace settlement will take dozens of negotiations.

The first important recent negotiations on this process took place between Jordan's King Hussein and the Palestine Liberation Organization's Yasser Arafat. Jordan lies directly east of Israel and is composed of 60 percent Palestinians and 40 percent Jordanians. Hussein recognizes that the Palestinian majority in Jordan may soon assert their lost territorial identity and attempt to take over Jordan. Therefore, Hussein's agreements with Arafat included allowing a confederate Palestine state in Jordan on the West Bank.

Here is where Israel comes in. The West Bank is occupied by Israeli troops, and Israel's leader Shimon Peres is not likely to allow a pro-Soviet, Palestinian state on Israel's immediate eastern border. That's why the Hussein-Arafat suggestion of allowing a Palestinian state in the West Bank stipulated that the area would remain under the general control of Hussein.

The fourth important player in this process is Egypt's leader Hosni Mubarak. He played a key role in mediating between Hussein and Arafat, and has a

vested interest in a conflict resolution between the Hussein-Arafat proposals and the Israelis. Mubarak needs economic assistance from the U.S., and stands a better chance to win the aid if the Arab-Israeli heat is cooled enough to allow Mubarak to resume diplomatic relations with Israel. Mubarak, then, tried to speed up the process by suggesting that U.S. officials intervene in the negotiations, but met with little success. Reagan has not yet committed any American delegation to western Asia, probably because his top "peacemakers" are busy shuttling back and forth between Geneva and Washington.

Hussein was not thrilled with Mubarak's ambitious proposal either, as he feels hasty action may backfire. But Hussein and Mubarak have resolved their differences, and the stage remains set for serious negotiations among all four main players.

The only remaining obstacle to serious negotiating is varied priorities among the players. Peres of Israel is concentrating on the Israeli withdraw from Lebanon, and wants to improve relations with Egypt. But before Mubarak can channel his efforts toward improved relations with Israel, he must show the Egyptians that the Israelis are serious about improved relations by withdrawing completely from Lebanon and treating West Bank Palestinians better. Arafat is keeping all options open, including relations with the Syrians to help the PLO regain its position in liberated Lebanon. Hussein's main concern is appeasing the Palestinians in his own country, but he, along with Mubarak, is also supporting the neighboring Iraqis in their war against Iran.

Negotiating peace without the aid of an external negotiator is a slow process when so many conflicting interests and priorities exist among so many players. The first key to the peace process, before resolving any political differences, appears to be resolving agenda conflicts.

North Carolina Synod of the Presbyterian Church that they had the commitment required to maintain a healthy college community.

Campus festivities that weekend will include music performed by St. Andrews students, refreshments, and a launching of paper boats (with crew) built by St. Andrews art students.