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# Drew Acorn

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DREW UNIVERSITY, MADISON, NEW JERSEY

November 17, 1966

## McKissick, Black Power: There Is No Other Choice

Floyd McKissick, the National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) spoke to a medium sized audience Tuesday evening about the present and future of the "Black Revolution."

"Black people are tired of the position they hold in this country he stated. "We are going to assert who we are and what we want for a change."

Mr. McKissick started with the comment, "I know your main purpose is to hear me talk about Black Power." He wondered why these two simple words need definition. The phrase is not new; W.E. B. Du Bois used it in 1898 and it has reappeared since. The slogan simply symbolized the Negroes need for self-determination, to "make their own timetable for progress." This progress has six basic objectives:

- 1.) political power, 2.) economic power, 3.) improved self-image, 4.) militant young leaders, 5.) enforcement of federal laws, 6.) black consumer power. Mr. McKissick added the abolishment of police brutality to point five.

Despite all the activity since the 1960 sit-ins, "a mere 10% of Black People profited." Stuck in the ghetto, "the masses didn't

problem of education, McKissick stated, "The school in the ghetto is what is producing the ills of the ghetto." To destroy a man "you don't have to shoot him down, you can destroy his mind."

To bridge the gap you must make the ghetto school," commented the CORE leader, "su-

our society will have to come from the Black man." Black Power, which some "call a slogan, I call a philosophy, a new way of thinking."

The question for us is "do you believe in the cause of the Black masses," in their right to share in Democracy?"

Mr. McKissick complimented Drew for inviting many varied speakers which he feels takes courage in a reactionary period. In the question period he commented on the increased involvement of the Negro middle class in CORE and CORE's weak financial position.

McKissick expressed faith in the ability of the present system to meet the needs of the Negro. He pointed out that Norman Thomas' ideas had been accepted but added that when the system can't change, the system itself must be replaced. Mr. McKissick expressed pride in the election of Senator elect Brooke in Mass-

Continued on Page 5



Acclaimed both in Europe and the United States, the Paul Taylor Dance Company will perform in one of a series of Centennial Convocations Sunday, November 20, at 8 p.m. in the Baldwin Auditorium Gymnasium. Winner of the Gold Star Award of "Best Choreography" at the Second International Festival in Paris, 1964, the troupe's program includes "From Sea To Shining Sea," "Aureole," and "Three Epitaphs." Hailed as "one of our most interesting modern dance choreographers," by New York Times dance critic Clive Barnes, Mr. Taylor's company has made extensive tours overseas as well as in the United States.



Floyd McKissick, CORE chairman

## Former Tammany Boss DeSapio Views Politics

by David Neustadt

Carmine De Sapio, long time political leader of New York's "Tammany Hall" urged Drew students last Thursday night to take an interest in politics "because this is the ball game."

Mr. De Sapio opened his prepared address with the American political system: "The strength of our two party system rests on political organization... it has carried out the wishes of the American public since Thomas Jefferson started it."

Rather than producing "nations torn to pieces between classes, religious groups, and economic philosophies" as do the splinter parties typical of European governments, De Sapio commented, the American method "moderates and lessens conflicts to a point where men of many origins may work together rationally."

Our system, too, has its problems, commented Mr. De Sapio.

"American politics (is becoming) a word game."

In another respect, the speaker emphasized that "we have seen the danger grow... of public affairs being taken over by the experts... of abdication in favor of the individual living his private life." Mr. De Sapio added, "I say we can fight this danger... we must move from lethargy and the uneasiness of sheer private living to revive politics with a capital 'P' because politics is people."

De Sapio, commenting on the elections of November stated that they "restored American politics to the traditional balance," showing that "neither party can move too sharply in one direction, either the right or the left."

Concerned with the gubernatorial race in New York State, the former Tammany leader found several reasons for Frank O'Connor's defeat.

Monetarily, "O'Connor had no

resources with which to compete with Rockefeller...he couldn't get his message across."

In New York City, the loser's support of the Civilian Review Board, reflected Mr. DeSapio, as well as his opposition to Rockefeller's proposals for narcotics addicts were detrimental to his campaign.

Rockefeller, in DeSapio's view, was greatly aided by the support of local labor officials who felt that the Governor, by his influence over construction projects in the state "had more facilities to offer... than the Democrats."

Finally, the victor's "store-front" campaign enabled him to attract a substantial independent voter bloc, he added.

Relating to his own role in the New York campaigns, "I was not too active on the surface because as you know, one of the issues was the so-called boss issue... and I didn't want to give the G.O.P. added fodder."

The long time leader of Tam-

Continued on 4

reap the benefits" of, for example a desegregated Howard Johnsons on the Highway. "There are now more segregated schools North and South than in 1954. It was because, Mr. McKissick stated, "the government never lived up to its commitments" that "the Civil Rights movement died in Washington after the great march. CORE than "moved from the Civil Rights movement into a Black Revolution." To McKissick this change means that

"We (CORE) aren't going to deal with symptoms no more, we're going to deal with the causes." And further, "What we are now struggling with is the 90%."

Next, Mr. McKissick emphasized the problem of Negro selfimage. "Everywhere you go you see a white image in our society." He added, "you'd think that only white folk swallowed Pepsi-Cola." The Negro child needs someone to identify with but this is denied him: Important Negroes aren't in history books. "Our racist society teaches racism when it fails to bring up the truth about Black People." Developing further the

perior. If you're not ready to bridge the gap then get ready for the riots."

"We got to help those White People help themselves" stated McKissick, for "any change in

## Freshman Show Postponed; Chairman Barnett Hopeful

The Freshman show has been postponed until sometime in February, chairman Mark Barnett announced last week.

Originally set for November, schedule conflicts made this impossible, according to Barnett.

"We may try to have it the same weekend as the frosh hop now," Barnett said, "although this may prove too much for one weekend."

The theme of the show is "The Evolution of Drew." The format will be an hour and a half of entertainment, followed by either a dance or a movie.

Although the program is not in final form yet, Barnett expressed hope that there will be sufficient variety and talent to put on a "really cultural show."

He added that "we would like variety rather than the standard production of fifty folk-singers and one or two skits."

Most of the freshmen who have expressed interest so far, Barnett noted, have been guitarists. The chairman of the event said that there has also been a flute player and accompanist who have come to him.

"I believe we'll have very good quality," Barnett concluded.

Working with Barnett on the show are freshman social chairman David Marsden and class president Phil Bennett.

Barnett said that help is still needed and would be very much appreciated on the technical aspects of the production such as lighting and publicity.



# DREW ACORN

Established 1928

## Peace In Our Time !!!!!!!!

A dirty little war is currently raging. War has not been officially declared (it is illegal), but the sniping goes on. Guerrilla (sometimes gorilla) tactics are the rule. Both sides want a cessation of hostilities—each on its own terms. Both sides feel they are in the right, and they are being unfairly regarded by both their antagonist and the world at large. Infiltration from one camp to another is commonplace; few intruders are even noticed. Conciliation through negotiation is just so many words, based on hope generated by a piece of paper signed long ago and disregarded whenever it does not suit the aims of the present. Yet both groups are suffering from attrition and miss the complement of the other.

The ACORN hereby states its position as being firmly in favor of total peace, under any and all circumstances. Furthermore, we believe this is not idealistic self-deception. We are sanguine about the termination of this conflict, this conflict that is even worse than Vietnam. We pledge to print the news from the Student Government. We ask only that they make it more available.

### LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



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by Keith Roland

(Mr. Roland, a senior at Princeton University, is chairman of the New Jersey College Republican Organization.)

The Young Republicans believe in Black Power; we strongly encourage the colored citizens of America to support the movement to Black Power. But what is envisioned as Black Power is not what Floyd McKissick and Stokely Carmichael are screaming forth we envision a force that will alleviate the economic and political disadvantages of the American Negro so that he might enjoy all benefits, and one should add responsibilities, of our society on an equal basis with every citizen. The movement we encourage will do for the Negro today what Irish Power did for the refugees of the 1845 famine; what Jewish Power accomplished for those fleeing persecution in Eastern Europe; and what Italian Power contributed to the breakdown of social barriers for immigrants from the Mediterranean.

This is what America can offer to the disadvantaged: the opportunity not to remain static, but to move upward as far as one man's or one group's potential will permit; and a social ethic that admires improvement, be it economic, social, or political.

We encourage Black Power, particularly political power; it can offer more to the Negro than a decade of street violence. The results of the last primary in the State of Virginia are ample proof. The moderate candidates won narrow victories, defeating the entrenched segregationist machine. Negro support was responsible for the outcome; every politician knows it. Now any future candidates must be responsive to the problems of the now powerful colored voters to have a chance of election. This is what democracy is all about; this is how Black Power can bring the needed reforms in our society.

On the economic side of Black Power, well organized and tightly controlled boycotts of major industrial concerns have succeeded beyond the wildest expectations in obtaining new and better employment for Negroes; this is something no amount of generated fear could have accomplished.

But Floyd McKissick and Stokely Carmichael couldn't care

## The Moderate Viewpoint

less about advancing the economic and political position of the Negro in America today. What they want is violent, anarchistic Black Power, with themselves as leaders. The goal: to destroy the society which is now moving closer than ever before, and increasing its efforts in this direction geometrically, to guarantee the Negro his just share and to make amends for past deprivation.

The Black Power advocates laugh at the cause of civil rights, harmony, and integration. They would rather see a repetition of the fear and hate of Chicago and Cleveland; the guerrilla warfare, murder, arson, and mass rioting; they would rather see mass misery and suffering than law and order in cities. Carmichael uses his political arm, the Black Panther, not as a constructive force but rather to intimidate, to foster

ter suspicion and fear, and to turn race against race. And if he continues this course, the events of the next few years will make Watts seem like child's play.

Stokely Carmichael and Floyd McKissick are fiery demagogues who delight in transforming people with legitimate grievances into a sub-human mob, crying for white blood, bent on destroying everything in its path. They are nothing but reverse Hitler's, reverse Ku Klux Klansmen. They don't care that their actions do more to hurt the cause of the Negro than those of George Wallace. They want power, and nothing else.

McKissick and Carmichael should take note of the words of Roy Wilkins: "Black Power" can mean in the end only black death." With friends like this, the legitimate Negro cause needs no enemies.

## Substantial Advance Points G.O.P. To 1968

by Milton Popick

As a result of the recent elections the Republicans seem to have projected many new faces into the Presidential picture. If the Conservatives can still maintain control of the Republican convention, Reagan stands the best chance of being their standard bearer, but a lot depends on what he does as Governor. He might be the only candidate Republican and Democrat who could carry the South over Governor Wallace.

With Wallace in power and given his intention to run for President in 1968, if there is no Conservative candidate, Wallace would and probably carry many electoral votes. Besides Alabama and Mississippi, he could carry Florida which voted for Republican segregationist Kirk over Liberal Democrat King. This would give Rockefeller a Republican and Democrat who could carry the South over Governor Wallace.

Romney also has a good chance of taking the nomination with his large victory and his "carrying" of Senator Griffin. Percy, another moderate Midwesterner,

also stands a good chance. Either one of these could probably carry a good many Midwestern votes. With all these possibilities Nixon seems to be out of the picture. Rockefeller does also, especially since he will probably back Javits for Vice-President. This would give Rockefeller a Republican and Democrat who could carry the South over Governor Wallace.

Another Republican Vice-Presidential prospect is '68 or '72 might be Brooke, Negro Senator from Massachusetts, especially if Wallace ran, giving the Republicans little hope to carry. He would also make inroads in Democratic New England, now since several of these Republican states have gone Democratic in the last elections.

The Republican prospects then look good, especially if Wallace should carry many votes and then give them to the Republicans. The only nationally known Democrat who could probably defeat the Wallace-Republican combination would be Kennedy. He could run in '68, especially if Johnson declines because of his falling popularity.

The Viet Nam War will probably be settled by the election. Kennedy would do well because some of the younger generation could then vote. He would be at his peak by '72 he probably would decline somewhat. Kennedy would gain votes transcending sectional voting patterns, except in the South where he would be hurt by once being Attorney General. But with a Southerner like Fulbright as running mate he might overcome this bias.

### Last Week...

Remember the General Election by Gary Aspenberg  
Dissent Seen Right by David Hinckley  
Irwin Corey Talks On Everything by Charlotte Conlin

### The press is the foe of rhetoric and the friend of reason.

—Colton.

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## Viet Situation Analyzed, Report By Correspondent

EDITORS NOTE: Howard Moffett, 1965-66 editor of the Yale DAILY NEWS, is a fulltime correspondent in South Viet Nam for the Collegiate Press Service. His reports will appear weekly in the ACORN.

In this article, the first in a two part series, Moffett describes the social context in which the war in Viet Nam is being fought.

SAIGON (CPS) — Last year at this time I was writing editorials calling the American war in Viet Nam unjust, illegal and anti-democratic.

I could still make a case for the last two (it has occurred to me since that a just war is a contradiction in terms). But after a month in Viet Nam I am clear on one thing: nothing here is that simple, nothing is that black-and-white.

Those who talk about Viet Nam in these terms, and on the other hand those who mouth clichés about defending democracy and freedom against Communist aggression, have reduced one of the most complicated and agonizing situations in modern history to shibboleths. Worse, they have succeeded in making these shibboleths virtually the only terms of the public debate on Viet Nam.

The following analysis is quasi-sociological. It may strike some as an intellectual game; I see it rather as an attempt to step back a bit and establish a frame of reference against which further analysis and interpretation may be measured. It may also suggest some of the hazards involved in basing value judgements either on headline press reports or on personal political preference.

It is based on three assumptions: (1) What is happening here is as important as what SHOULD BE happening here; (2) What is happening may in the course of time affect what should happen, i.e., the use of power and the objective conditions to which it

gives rise may either undermine or create a moral prerogative; morality, like power, is not static and must sometimes be measured in relative terms; (3) Neither what is happening here nor what should be happening here are very adequately understood by most Americans.

There is a struggle going on in South Viet Nam between two groups of people, each of them numbering several millions: in effect, they are two separate societies, co-existing within the same geographical boundaries. Each is trying to organize, strengthen and sanction itself while weakening or destroying the other.

Though each group number millions, they are both led by relatively small elites which have developed their own traditions, their own social values, and their own vested interests. The majority in each group are people who, through varying degrees of sophistication, are influenced by the traditions and values of their elite but have little stake in its vested interests.

They are people like civil servants, interested in salaries and a modicum of culture, personal freedom and opportunity for advancement; or merchants, interested in the free flow of trade and economic stability; or soldiers interested in winning without getting killed, recognition for bravery and home leave; or farmers, interested in weather, the market for pigs, owning their own land and being left alone. These people have been at war for over 20 years; almost all of them are interested in staying alive.

This is not to say that the majority in each group do not participate in the culture of their elites — they do, and often by choice. But it seems likely that in a showdown many in either group would be willing to dissociate themselves from their own elite and exchange its cul-

ture for that of the other, so long as their own popular and private interests were not seriously threatened.

In other words, the ideological and material interests of the two elites are not quite so important to their respective sub-groups, except where expert and intense propaganda has taken effect over long periods of time (as it has in Viet Nam are the traditions, social values and vested interests of two opposing elites, fighting to destroy each others' control over substantial portions of the population.

Continued on 6

## "Viet Rock" Effective Drama, Wide In Scope

by Richard Hall

VIET ROCK is not so much a play as it is a shared experience a two hour journey be cast and audience participating together in the common trauma of our time the life of war. The specific war is the one in Viet Nam and the experience, which is developed through a series of associatively related episodes or vignettes, follows seven young men from birth through military conscription, war and death.

But VIET ROCK is not just another anti-war polemic; it neither justifies nor directly condemns, but confronts its observer with the fact of our existence that is the war in Viet Nam, points out the demands it is making on all of us, and throws the burden—the responsibility—of judgment squarely on to the consciousness of every individual present. Author Megan Terry, who says her play deals with "war's utilities and irrelevances" has made it impossible for a person of any sensitivity to see her play without undergoing the agony of coming to some kind of terms with his species.

To The Editor:

Who the hell is responsible for the program for "Tiger at the Gates"? Does a fine performance need a cute piece of green cardboard presenting the cast like dishes on a menu?

Clark Galenne

To the Editor:

...the main purpose of a liberal arts education is to prepare individuals for the role of an effectively living citizen of our country. We are preparing ourselves to carry out as well as possible responsibilities awaiting us outside the campus. However, can we honestly postpone the assuming of certain responsibilities?" The preceding quote appeared in an editorial column of the ACORN on February 11, 1955. There are two points in the above statement.

First, that college is supposed to do more than teach "one and one is two," there is a big world and a strange race of people called adults that we must soon join. In order for us to succeed we must be able to cope with any problems that may confront us. Second, experience in meeting these problems cannot be delayed for any reason if the liberal arts education is to be a success.

Open House has been discussed ever since I arrived at Drew. What has been done? It has already been three weeks since the Student Senate presented the Open House bill to the Deans, yet they have not made a single public statement. Why not? Can it be the Deans do not have an answer? The students should be notified of any progress being made. Perhaps the Administration does not have any firm objections to Open House. Are they opposing it just because a petition with 500-odd signatures has been presented and they feel making any concessions will threaten their security as virtually the absolute power?

From the September 29, 1966 issue of the ACORN, "Dean Wannacott stated emphatically, 'I don't want to be a policeman...' When people get to college, they should have a fairly good idea of what they should and what they should not do." Is this the attitude of all the Deans or just Dean Wannacott? It must be a feeling commonly shared by cause in the 1966-67 Handbook on Page 43 is printed in black and white. "The University is concerned with the education of the total person. In addition to emphasizing sound academic training, it recognizes the need

## Letters

Continued on Page 5

## Rowan 27th on Image

Carl T. Rowan, former Director of the United States Information Agency and the first Negro ambassador to the United States, will deliver a lecture on "U.S. Image Abroad at Centennial Lecture Sunday, November 27 at 8 p.m. in the Baldwin Auditorium-Gymnasium.

A former Ambassador to Finland, Mr. Rowan earned his Bachelor of Arts degree from Oberlin College in Ohio and his Master's from the University of Minnesota.

After working as a reporter on the Minneapolis TRIBUNE for 13 years, the McMinnville, Tenn., native was appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs by President Kennedy.

Now writing a syndicated newspaper column, Mr. Rowan has received honorary doctorates from Simpson College in Iowa and Hamline University in Minnesota.

## Sigma Tau Sigma Progressing

Sigma Tau Sigma, the National Tutoring Society, is now established at Drew University and sponsored by the counseling center. Students needing help in a subject should come to the Counseling Center and sign up so they can be matched with a tutor.

## Runyon Urges Involvement

by John Runyon

The Student Government of the College of Liberal Arts, apparently unnoticed by campus news media, presented six Centennial Awards at the banquet sponsored by Student Government on Saturday November 5, 1966. This was the first time we as students took the opportunity to honor those who have long deserved recognition by this community.

The Student Senate decided to give these Centennial Awards to members of our community who have worked long and hard in a very silent manner for this University and its Student Body. The six recipients were Mrs. Nancy Kirk, Mr. Barent Johnson, Mr. Mack Jordan, Mr. Richard Morgan, Mr. John L. Pepin and Dr. Robert Smith. To these, I reiterate our thanks and appreciation.

Also at this banquet, I took the opportunity to make a few remarks which would seem most relevant at this point in the development of the College of Liberal Arts and its Student Body. And indeed it was not Student Government interference which kept the press from reporting these remarks. Below are excerpts from that speech which I

would hope that you would consider and reflect upon.

"The College experience is a time when we must be involved in the problems and debates of our society and the world. Mr. Neustadt in his editorial said: 'If Student Activities are worthwhile, think how important the adult version of the game is.' It is important. It is the game or involvement we must learn if we are to contribute significantly to our world. The game or involvement I am talking about is one which the generation of students of which we are a part have been and are demanding. That involvement is one which is defined as meaningful relevant participation in those things which are pertinent to our own existence, the problems and debates of our society and the world. If we do not have this involvement at Drew where we must have it if we are to have it anywhere, then we must seek it. How are we to achieve this? One thing I do know is that it cannot and should not be done outside of the curricular framework of our institution. We must reevaluate our curriculum and make it directly relevant and

involved in life out there. Education is not something other than society's problems and debates. It must play a fundamental and intrinsic part in them. To do this we should include "problem" centered courses in our curriculum with professors of various fields drawing their knowledge together in guiding us to a firm educational grounding. We should have Psychology, Sociology, and Political Science, etc., spending great parts of their time writing and studying in the Newark ghettos and even closer to home the oft times overlooked suburban community. This is merely an example, but all the world around us is our education setting—lets take it and use it. Education must teach us to deal with our society and the world, and you can't accomplish that with only second hand clinical analysis from a textbook. We must not scream involvement at students as a fundamental part of Education and then say go get involved, it must and should be made available like a textbook, a library or a science building, for it is as important as all these—if not more so.

Despite what I have called its lack of subtle polemic, Viet Rock is blatantly and viciously anti-war, and specifically anti-Vietnamese war, in tone. It is what those who join organizations dedicated to celebrating their exploits in past wars will call a play for bleeding hearts, traitors, commies, and cowards. However, even while there is no doubt about the point of view of playwright and — judging from the intensity of their performance of difficult and even unpleasant material — cast, there is also no doubt that VIET ROCK is addressed to those who will denounce it as much as to those who will praise it on ideological grounds alone. Not in order to convert them to a political point of view, but to make sure they are sharply aware of what it is we are about.

For those who bring with them agreement with the play's position on the war issue, VIET ROCK has something that can only be expressed as community. Not complacency in the knowledge that we are right; not comfort that it will all be all

Continued on 6



## Film 'False Witness' Seen Probing Work

by Stuart Hom

"False Witness" is a thought-provoking first film by a West Coast filmmaker named Nicholas Heer which explores the idea that modern man's concept of reality is based less on direct experience than on the information that he receives from secondary sources such as newspapers and television, which often has no basis in a man's personal observation or apprehension.

The plot deals with an attempt by national leaders to convince the population that the government of the United States has been taken over by a foreign power in order to initiate a strict Fascist regime which they themselves will control. They accomplish this by gaining complete power over the nation's media. A large part of the film is concerned with a bogus Presidential assassination which throws the country into grief and chaos. Millions of citizens mourn as a close friend of a man who they know only from a carefully calculated public image and who, in the film, is not dead at all but actually in charge of the vast plot. The protagonist, a middle-aged government employee named

Reinhart, inadvertently threatens to expose the conspirators' planned manipulation of reality and is, in turn, relentlessly threatened by them. The action of the film is his gradual loss of belief in the truth of primary perception, which is climaxed when he accepts as true a fact which he knows through personal experience is false.

Although the influence of such authors as George Orwell and Ayn Rand is clear, "False Witness" is more than prophetic didacticism. Heer somehow manages to avoid becoming heavy-handed or overly symbolic, so that his ideas rise naturally from the literal level of his story. He tells us that we rely almost exclusively on processed information for our knowledge of the world, but his respect for us allows him to concentrate on his intricate plot without fear that his meaning will escape us. The dialogue is intelligently written; the images are visually fascinating. Heer uses many conventional camera angles and other cinematic devices in a personalized manner. His finely realistic technique is itself a reflection of the film's theme.

Continued on Page 6

DREW ACORN



Corinne DeSapio, former New York political leader

## Composition Of WERD Programs Revealed

by John Shaffer

"OK, 'You Keep Me Hangin' On' is first. Then 'Good Vibrations'... what's next?" The time is 9:25, and in the small studio of WERD a slim figure with a shock of blond hair is standing by. John Winslow's "Experiment 60" is coming to a close. A few caressing words are concluding Winslow's show with the usual bang.

"OK—have you cued up no. 17?"

"It's all yours."

Tiny jumps into the engineer's seat and swings a large boom

up the volume, adjust the master gain, bass, and treble, and say: "My girlfriend Gangrene Kowalski and I are back again to say (falsetto voice) it's time for the Tiny Show."

A short monologue, and suddenly the Supremes belt out the no. 1 sound on the "Flight-line Show".

The dash is on. With a big pair of "cans" (in talk for earphones) that made him look like a cross between Mickey Mouse and David Susskind, Tiny (alias John Connell) is surrounded by piles of

Continued on Page 7

## Boss DeSapio On New York

Continued from Page 1

many Hall sees Robert Kennedy as a realist. "If L.B.J. is around in 1968, Kennedy has no chance and he knows it...he's doing the right thing by saying he's for President Johnson... if anything happens to change the nation scene, though, Bobby Kennedy will not stay in the background and properly so, he will exert some leadership."

In New York State, continued DeSapio, Kennedy "will indicate that he is concerned, and the party needs new faces," but in order to retain the support of as many factions as possible, he will generally be "above the district-local leader big disputes."

DeSapio said that "polls have had great influence with the apathetic or undecided voter... There are a lot of people who psychology want to be with the winner."

In a total consideration of American democracy, New York County's former Democratic leader emphasized that the "future is ours, my friends, but only through hard work... I sincerely believe that the American political system will continue to grow and serve those who need guidance and leadership... to the highest level of political competence."

November 17, 1966

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## Comparing Shows Drew Foreign Students Happier Than Many

by David Hinkley

For many foreign students, according to the nationwide survey, problems begin before leaving home. They have little or no idea of what to expect from American colleges. For many of these, financial aid and housing possibilities severely limited their choice of colleges. Although students here were not altogether clear on what awaited them, they generally found no difficulty. Proximity, however, was a guiding factor in choosing Drew rather than another college. One student went to a camp for two months before coming to Drew, as transition, and to polish his English.

Language difficulty was widespread upon arrival, both in the National survey and among Drew students, but it was solved rapidly under pressure, for once a student has been here three months or longer, his only major difficulty is with idioms, slang and "Americanisms." The figures for both the nation and Drew corresponded almost exactly in this case: 50% had trouble with the language on arrival, but rapid improvement slashed this figure quickly.

Despite some language problems, most foreigners felt American universities were not overly imposing. Most had accurately anticipated the relative effort required before entering this country. American colleges were generally felt to be more liberal, and better equipped, but not academically superior.

Campus housing was a big problem to most foreign students, with one in four calling his living conditions "unsatisfactory." This was not a concern at Drew; several students were surprised a question of this type would be asked.

Ninety per cent of the foreign students expressed approval of American college standards in the survey. The figure was slightly lower at Drew, but still favorable. The education they received here, most said, was as good as the education they would receive in their home countries. The availability of an education in the U.S. was pointed out by a

Japanese, who mentioned that in Japan some students study two years of as much as ten, in order to get into a college after high school graduation.

Over 90% of foreign students sampled in the nation found friendships which they thought would last beyond college. All the students questioned at Drew also had found such acquaintances. Surprisingly few students found themselves discriminated against, both at Drew and nationally.

Perhaps paradoxically, though, were prejudiced. Although there isn't enough variation in number at Drew to make an accurate count of students feeling Americans prejudiced, on the national level 50% more Negro students felt American harbor racist feelings than other races.

CFS found the size of the school had little bearing on the student's feeling toward the United States. This finding, surmises the article, demonstrates an intriguing curiosity between the currently popular view of American universities as impersonal educational factories, and the foreign

I don't like to call the college I am attending hypocritical, but the evidence seems to lead to this conclusion.

The big question still remains... "why?"... Why are the Deans, Administration, or the Trustees refusing us the right to gain experience and the right to obtain a full, rounded liberal arts education, yet publishing that this is their object?

The same question "what?" was stated in another manner in the April 18, 1966 issue of the ACORN. "Dean Morris emphasized the need for close relations between student-faculty and stated regretfully that Drew has not made progress towards this goal in recent years. She stressed the importance of personal understanding..." Dean Morris did not say this to harass the student body during her last minutes as the Dean of Women. Her experiences and observations cannot be disregarded.

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Joe Lee

## Unscheduled Exhibit Is Worthwhile Art

by Tom Doremus

Those who enjoy art exhibits with real art in them will welcome the unscheduled collection of works by Albert Christ-Janer in rooms 101, 103, and the east corridor of the University Center. Mr. Christ-Janer is the Dean of the Art School of Pratt Institute. The exhibit is poorly chosen, the fifty or so paintings and prints are of a kind and many are strictly studio exercises. However, the artist has obviously explored his technique extensively and we can still see the operation of the artist in his studio through them: exploring, failing, exhausting, re-exploring and finally succeeding.

The painting on the main lounge wall outside the cafeteria is a good example of the importance of abstract art. From a distance the work seems purely naturalistic: a deep green sea splashes violently on a rocky coast. Yet when one approaches for a closer look, he sees a variety of abstract forms which give a better interpretation of such a scene than any photographic representation can. For evidence, look at some of the renderings of similar subject material in room 107; the abstract Christ-Janer succeeds where the others fail.

Why is it so? Because Christ-Janer has explored the forms in his painting. The low, flat sea stretching to the horizon is a distillation of all such seas. He has captured the "sensation" of it and excluded anything extraneous to the basic aim. The spray has a life and violence which no more representation can capture. The texture contrasts sharply with the hard, sharp rocks of the shore. Yet these forms are not meant to "be" what I've just called them. We might better say that they are used to state the same idea that a shoreline does, only much more clearly and universally.

## Pianist Sander Guest Here

Pianist Gyory Sander will be the guest artist for the first concert of the Colonial Little Symphony's sixteenth season Wednesday, November 30, at 8:30 p.m., in the Madison Junior School. He will play Bartok's Concerto No. 3 for Piano and Orchestra. The program will also include Mendelssohn's Sonata No. 9 for String Orchestra and the overture from Rossini's "L'italiano in Algeri".

The University has again arranged to provide 75 student admissions to each concert at a special rate. These tickets are available through the University Center Office at \$1.00 per concert.

Interested in bigger and better Christmas shopping? Spend the day in New York, December 3, 1966. Look for details in the next issue of the Acorn. Sponsored by the University Center Board.

## Ex-MP Sir Patrick Duffy Teaches Here

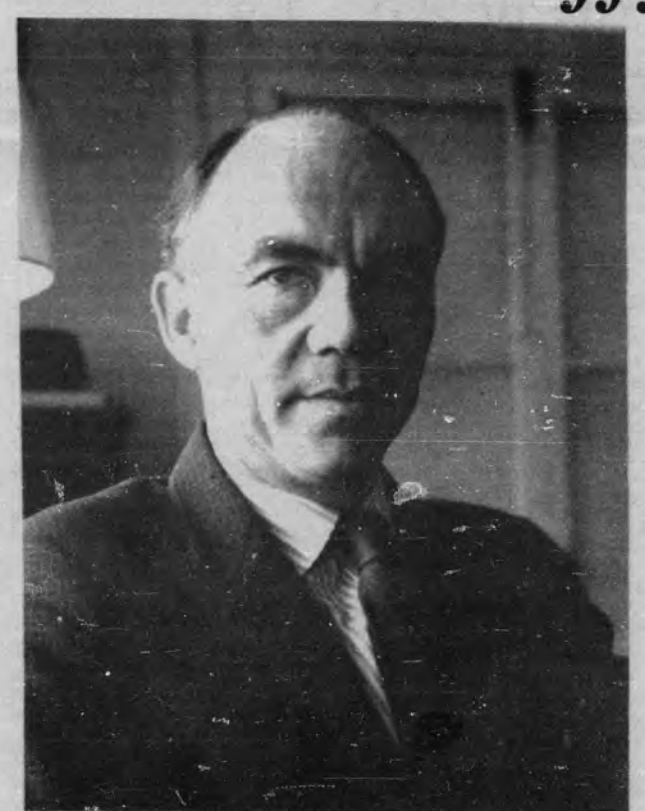
by Helen Croyle

As a part of the Acorn's continuing efforts to acquaint students with new faculty members, I interviewed Sir Patrick Duffy, visiting professor in Political Science. The interview centered around Britain and the Common Market. Bradford Pettey, a senior economics major, briefed me on economic background and was present at the interview.

Briefly, Dr. Duffy's background includes election to Parliament as a Labor Member from the Colne Valley Division of Yorkshire. He has taught at Columbia University and at England's University of Leeds. He served as Chairman of the Labor Party's Economic Affairs and Finance Group and has surveyed the Rhodesian problem intensively.

Although the former MP doesn't think there is "any great movement of feeling" in Britain about the Common Market, he points to "a growing recognition and, rather reluctant at that, of Britain's need for such an organization." Dr. Duffy cited factors which probably influenced Wilson's declaration of British "intention and determination" to join the Common Market. He spoke of the unfavorable shift of Britain in its world economic position, comparing it to Japan's greater growth rate and the decline of imperial priority since Ottawa in 1932. "Basically there is little wrong with British technology," the Professor went on, but Britain can't make the most of it without an expanded market.

She looks toward Europe for the answer, Dr. Duffy specifically mentioned the Concord project with France; its success would mean a first in world space communications, the development of a superonic commercial airliner. People in Britain are "seeing less store by the Commonwealth," the professor remarked. "Trade with the Commonwealth hasn't grown by any



Sir Patrick Duffy, former Labour member of Parliament, now teaching at Drew

means as opposed to British trade with the Common Market, despite tariffs."

The end of the present NATO pact in 1968 will also tend to pressure British decision for entry in the Common Market. It will call for a re-shaping of commercial as well as defense arrangements, Dr. Duffy evaluated. Since the Lisbon meeting, Britain has been under increased pressure from its EFTA partners. Since more of his attention is centered on Europe, "The professor suggested, incidentally, that one of the reasons for Erhard's downfall was that he 'ran

afoul of Washington." "Current developments in eastern Europe are going to match increasing interest on the part of Germany, Britain, and France for a growth of trade," Dr. Duffy mentioned the broadening discussion of the possibilities for formation of a loose trading bloc along EFTA lines in eastern Europe. "The success of EFTA is not to be overlooked," he maintained.

"In timing and content," the next two to three years will be crucial for the Atlantic community, Duffy went on. If Britain joins the Common Market, membership will probably be extended to EFTA nations, though this "would have taken place any-

way." Regarding the French nation, Duffy considers de Gaulle as "too superficial" to see economic organization "in terms of his economic designs." He warned against attaching too much significance to de Gaulle's individual contribution; rather, de Gaulle "is not acting alone but expressing a mood." "If de Gaulle were to die tonight," France would maintain the present direction of its policy thinking. Since British-U.S. relationships are antagonistic to de Gaulle, de Gaulle will probably seek increased support in Germany.

We pursued further the topic of U. S. - British relationships. Duffy pointed out that, in a sense, "deployment of British troops is even wider than that of the U.S." He specifically cited the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, and Southeast Asia, underlying her responsibility in spheres other than Europe. If she "would contract out of them," the U.S. would "fill the gap." "For the first time, American resources are beginning to be stretched." The "size" of inflation, highly significant in Tuesday's elections, shows strain in the economy; "military and economic policies at home and abroad are going to become more difficult," moreso if British foreign military policies are diminished.

The visiting professor feels that, "in fact," the rich nations are growing richer and the poor nations poorer.

Commenting briefly on Tuesday's elections, he cited inflation, backslash, and Viet Nam as three major considerations. The protest vote of housewives serves as an underlying indication of the extent of inflation while Duffy feels that "backslash" and its effects are "played down" by the press and others.

Regarding the role of President Johnson, Duffy quoted the LONDON TIMES, a "right-wing institution," it feels the President "had been too clever by half."

He posited France's basic problems as that of financing trade with Eastern Europe. "This is why I'm optimistic," Dr. Duffy went on; England's membership in the Common Market would be "remedial rather than inimical." It would provide a "Shot in the arm" for Britain and increase trade reciprocally with western Europe. Britain has to export capital as a result of past policies, but she needs capital resources for export.

When asked if Britain could continue as one of the two reserve currency bankers for other nations and still be a member of the Common Market, Duffy said he thought the currencies of western Europe would be tied to the pound "in a way they haven't been hitherto." "What the Common Market lacks is a great economic center." It needs the tradition of London as the banking center of Europe. That the future of the pound is tied up with the future of world liquidity shows that the "present development of world trade needs lubrication." Even though entry into the Common Market would mean an increase of 10-14% in food prices and it would be "difficult to tuck the farmers into accommodations," Duffy remains optimistic.

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November 17, 1966

DREW ACORN

Page Five

## Letters

Continued from 3

for individual responsibility in the development within the area of... social competence." In the Foreword of the same pamphlet the first paragraph states, "In any democratic society it is assumed that the individual's moral integrity and character are such that he is able to discipline himself and does not require countless rules and laws. There is need, however, for common customs, regulations, and procedures in order that harmonious relationships may be maintained between the various members of the group and that the rights of all may be protected." Are the rights of individuals protected or harmonious relationships insured by forbidding genuine Open House? Isn't the Administration policy contradicting the Handbook? Why did they have us read and memorize the Handbook if they weren't going to abide by it themselves? There seems to be a lack of consistency in the University policy and ideal.

I don't like to call the college I am attending hypocritical, but the evidence seems to lead to this conclusion.

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## A PEACE ESSAY CONTEST

(An international contest for young people between the ages of 14 and 21, on the subject "Peace Is Attainable.")

Grand Prize Award: \$25,000

Please call your local Lions Club for complete information.

The International Association of Lions Clubs is an association of more than 800,000 business and professional men in 132 countries. It is dedicated to community and humanitarian service. Its members hope that from this contest will come some worthwhile new ideas which may be used for the purpose of promoting harmony and lasting peace among the nations of the world.



209 N. MICHIGAN AVE. CHICAGO, ILL. 60601









Co-captain Roberto Azevedo, dribbles by a helpless St. Peter's defender en route to a 3-0 win. Rangers, led by Azevedo's one goal and two assists, controlled the action all the way to raise their season record to 10-2 with two games remaining.

## Rangers Shut Out Wagner, St. Peter's; Aim For 12-2

Recording two more shutouts, the Rangers raised their record to 10-2 last weekend. They met Stevens yesterday and will close out the season Saturday on Young Field at 2:00 against Hofstra. With two wins, the season would end 12-2, which would be a new school record, bettering the 11-2 mark of two years ago.

St. Peter's looked better than most opponents, but the Green and Gold still dominated play in beating them 3-0 last Saturday. On a slippery field, the first quarter was scoreless. In the second, the Ranger forward line had more near-misses, but couldn't break through. The first half ended goal-less, but Drew's control is evident by the fact that goalie Starr Barnum only had to make two saves.

In the second half, it took just six and a half minutes for scoring to commence. Co-captain Roberto Azevedo sent a short drive past the Blue and White netminder at that point. Twelve minutes later, Azevedo, after an exhibition of his dazzling dribbling, passed the sphere through four of the Saints to Ben Alexander, who, before this backdrop of fallen defenders, only had to get it past the goalie. He did, and the quarter ended, 2-0.

The fourth quarter was slightly more even than the third (during which Barnum never even handled the ball) but the only tally was the Green and Gold's, as Azevedo got another assist on a cross which co-captain Fara Mahdavi headed in at the five minute mark. Two or three minutes later coach George Davis put the second team in. They made a good showing, and the game ended 3-0. Barnum ended with five saves.

The starting lineup consisted of Starr Barnum, goal; left full-back—Terry Eckart; right full-back—Lauch Parke; left half-back—John Kane; center half-back—Butch Acker; right half-

back—Jens Stockey; left wing—Mickey Collela; left inside—Fara Mahdavi; center—Paulo Kroeff; right inside—Roberto Azevedo; right wing—Ben Alexander. Reserves included Ron Rossi, Mike Succoll, Orlay Johnson, Jeff Snay, Greg Johnson, and Dennis Richardson.

Before that, the rains had come. On a muddy Young Field last Thursday, the Rangers out-everythinged Wagner College 6-0, as the reserves played most of the second half, and the rains soaked everything and everybody on or near the field.

When the game got underway, the field was already wet. Drew controlled the early action, but was unable to score, as the bigger, but slower Wagner players were able to protect their goal in the heavy turf. Then at 14:30 John Kane skied the ball toward the goal from thirty-five yards out. It bounced in front of the goalie, over his head, and into the net. The quarter ended 1-0 by which time most of the players, notably Butch Acker, were coated with mud.

In the second period, at 13:00 Azevedo centered the sphere to Mahdavi, who deflected it in. The Rangers controlled the rest of the first half, although they couldn't score again due to the heavy going and twelve offsides called on them.

The second half, after an abbreviated halftime, was the same for twelve minutes. Then Mahdavi ("Twinkletoes" to some of the saturated, but appreciative fans) dribbled by three defenders and drove it by the helpless Green and White netminder. Thirty seconds later Alexander repeated the score and it was 4-0. At 17:00 of the quarter, Mahdavi headed in a long cross by Azevedo to raise it to 5-0, at which time coach Davis started an infusion of the second team.

Seeing their first substantial action of the year, they control-

led the ball the rest of the quarter and most of the fourth. The only score in the final stanza came at 12:00 when Orlay Johnson, leaving the goalie sprawled in the mud twenty yards in front of the net, recorded his second tally of the year.

The starting lineup for Drew was Barnum at goal, Parke and Eckart at fullbacks, Acker, Kane and Stockey at the halfbacks, and Collela, Mahdavi, Kroeff, Azevedo, and Alexander on the forward line. Also seeing action were Rossi, Succoll, Snay, Richardson, Greg Johnson, Orlay Johnson, Paul Accetola, John Marinaro, Steve Jacobsen, and Tom Phillips.

## Thru The Locker Room Door

by David Hinckley

Ever wonder how the name "Rangers" evolved for Drew's world-renowned athletic ensembles? Of course you didn't but you'll find out anyhow. The name game started when Brothers College was seven years old. Teams had no nickname then, which meant that it was impossible to refer to a team as anything but "The Brothers College Baseball Team" or some such provocative appellation, and thus sport-writing became unbearably repetitive. So, in October 1935, the ACORN sponsored a "name the team contest," offering a \$1 prize. Despite relatively little interest in this lucrative competition, after two months an anonymous student claimed the dollar for the tag "Circuit Riders." This was apparently inspired by the Seminary phrase which lives even today as the name of the Seminary newspaper. It was twenty years before someone recognized the mediocrity of this choice. In October 1955 a sports columnist named Dick James did, pointing out the fact that no one knew the name anyway. The Student Council took up the problem and narrowed the possibilities down to "Green Hornets" or "Rangers." Convenience and a student referendum gave the designation to the latter, and that, boys and girls, is how it came to be. Cheering, friends and neighbors, can make a game enjoyable. But do mongoloid remarks like "I hope they kick each other," and "That's one of our guys," punctuated and perforated with bursts of giggling? Answer, girls, come on...and don't take the fifth...don't take a fifth?... In the Wagner game was the forward line competitively maneuvering for offside positions?...oh well...Paulo Kroeff, a very good player, sometimes thinks he's playing handball...if you don't fondle it with the foot, why not handle it?...that sounds dirty, upon re-reading...observation: Orlay doesn't tire easily...a genuine cross-bearing St. Peter's stalwart named Carmen gave a wonderful exhibition of the joys of body contact, until he ran into Greg Johnson...the referee in that game added a new rule awarding a direct kick for a collar-bone, which is sung to the tune of "hand-ball"... Alas, the fall sports seasons are just about finished...rugby will return in the spring, to play some of those teams that Drew is supposed to merely gape at...soccer may never be the same again, however...the era of the "Sunshine Twins" is ending..

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