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DEC 16 1966

Drew Acorn

Student Newspaper Of College Of Liberal Arts

Volume 40-- No. 12

DREW UNIVERSITY, MADISON, NEW JERSEY

December 15, 1966

Stonesifer, Runyon Summarize



Dean Stonesifer

Dean Contends "Rule Ignored"

The Constitution of the Student Association, College of Liberal Arts, Drew University, in its preamble points out that "the power of this Constitution is derived from the power assigned to the Faculty of the Constitution of Drew University." Article III, Section 3 (b) of the Constitution of Drew University in turn says that "the Faculty of each college, subject to the authority of the President, the Charter and the Constitution of the University and the approval of the Board of Trustees, shall have jurisdiction over all strictly academic matters, including curriculum, teaching procedures, the admission, guidance, extra classroom activities AND DISCIPLINE OF STUDENTS, and the recommendation for degrees of its own students."

In accepting the Constitution of the Student Association in the Spring of 1966, and in causing it to be put into use as the basis for student government within the College of Liberal Arts of Drew University, the Faculty in effect delegated some of its powers to duly elected and appointed student officers. It did so, however, with certain clear stipulations, set forth in a statement entitled Student Discipline Philosophy (189 in REGULATIONS OF THE FACULTY). It may be salutary to quote from the document:

The College of Liberal Arts is
Altamura
Leaving WERD

The Executive Board of WERD the campus radio station, announced that it had received a letter of resignation from station manager Leonard Altamura. Succeeding Mr. Altamura for the present time will be Technical Director Richard Katz. The Executive Board also announced that it would vote on a new station manager in January. Mr. Altamura, although resigning as station head, will remain on the Board in the position of assistant manager.

a center of learning, teaching, and research. As an educational community, it enjoins its members to maintain a pattern of behavior which enables these essential functions to be performed and which embodies principles of civic order and responsibility. Thus, when a student enrolls at

Continued on Page 5

Top Acorn Editors Resign; Edwards Named New Chief

Richard Hall recently announced his resignation from his position as Acorn Executive Editor, effective with this issue. Also leaving their posts at the end of the semester, according to Hall, are Robert Libkind, Managing Editor, and David Muller, News Editor.

Assuming the post of Editor-in-Chief for the second semester will be former Copy Editor Frances Edwards, who will make new appointments to the other vacated positions.

When asked why he was surrendering his post early, the outgoing editor replied: "The most important thing in the leadership of any organization is

commitment to that one activity above all else. I find myself unable, for various reasons, even to approximate that kind of leadership and so have decided to step aside."

Dean Sawin has announced that another Little Brook Conference will be held on January 18 and 19, 1967. The topic for discussion will be "An Examination of Our College".

The purpose of this more formal and structured meeting is to attempt to make certain that our College of Liberal Arts is attuned to today's students, their

Runyon Explains Student Position To Be Justifiable

The Open House controversy continued this week with an open letter to the campus at large by Student Government President John Runyon. The letter, directed particularly to University President Robert Oxnam, was "to set forth the essence of the position taken by our Student Body."

The major theme was the lack of responsibility credited to the students by the administration. Some excerpts follow:

"This past weekend the Student Body took action which may seem to some observers to be an irresponsible and unwise action. The superficial problems and goals were open houses, the right to privacy and the manner in which they were to be achieved. But these were not the problems which made the Students react as they did. These actions were only manifestations of the more deeply rooted problems arising from the Educational situation of American Education and the role in which the Student is cast in the Educational community. In that, we are not viewed as responsible, mature individuals capable of bearing the load which these two concepts entail. Thus Students have come to the point of personal frustration. Allow me to explain to you what I have just said in terms of the dichotomy of thought which has brought us to this state of affairs.



John Runyon

what is right and wrong, what is truth and falsehood, what is responsibility and irresponsibility by the institutionalizing of traditional conceptions of those who through age or position have acquired the ability of determining for us all of these.

Who is to judge what is relevant or irrelevant, meaningful or not meaningful to a Student. This judgement can only come from the Students involved; they are the ones in A VALID POSITION TO MAKE a decision on this matter. Only if Students' positions in an Educational community "are permitted to influence the work of the University, can they be responsive to what confronts them, and hence, responsible...." If this type of atmosphere does not exist in all areas of an Educational community then its educational are sub-

verted to exercises in propaganda and rote learning.

To briefly comment on responsibility in this context it must be understood that since the situation is as it is in our Educational institution, there is a misinterpretation of the nature of the relationship and the reaction to the present relationship which allows for a false situation. For when a Student's truth and responsibility is given to him as the one true way, we are all led to "the misidentification of obedience as responsibility, moralism as morality, patriotism as civil loyalty, chastity as fidelity and pietism as spirituality." We must be responsible to ourselves and to those regulations which are a guide to the orderly working of society, but responsibility to truth that has been

Continued on Page 7

Faculty-Student Parley Set

academic, social and civic needs. The participants will be Dean Stonesifer, Dean Sawin, Dean Wonnacott, and Professor Baker, along with twelve students. Six women and six men representing major student committees and student interest groups, selected by the President of the Student Government in consultation with the Dean of Students will be

asked to express the concerns of the student body at large.

A prepared statement will result from the minutes taken at the five sessions to be held over the two days. Dean Sawin feels that his conference represents the real desire of the administration to know what the students really want and need.

DREW ACORN

Established 1928

Controversy Wearying

The paper war continued this week with the release this past Monday of Student Association President John Runyon's open letter to President Oxam entitled "Letter to the Campus Community." Meant to set forth "the essence of the position taken by the Student Body," the two and a half page letter continued the "dialogue" between the administration and the Student Association.

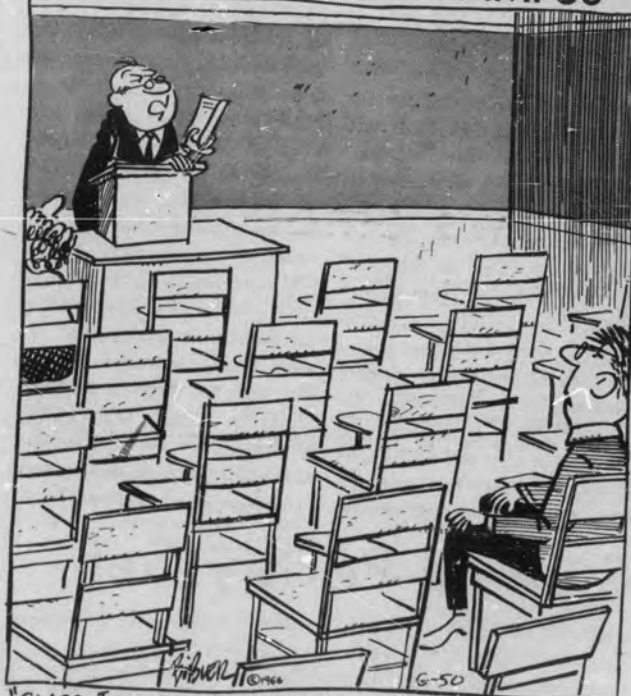
Lacking in this "discussion" of student responsibility is anything which could validly be labeled as a dialogue between the members of the college and anyone at all. The turnout at the Student Association meeting was not overwhelming for a number of reasons. The 397-109 vote of approval of the Senate resolution "ignoring" the administration was a definite vote of confidence.

People complained that things were being shoved down their throats. The meeting was jumped up to Friday, Penny Campbell's comment to Mr. Runyon on his parliamentary "rulings" made people question the way Student Government was running things, and the flat final word "ignoring" in the resolution stuck in peoples throats.

What would have happened if a week had been given to "talk things over"? Is the major interest of the student body in the action or in the principle? The students major involvement so far this year has been in the actions and only vaguely in any discussion on the principles governing the existence of an educational institute.

Paul DeZendorf

LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



"CLASS, I THINK IT'S TIME WE REVIEW THE SCHOOLS' POLICY ON CLASS CUTS."

The Drew ACORN is published weekly during the academic year by the students of Drew University, Madison, New Jersey. The ACORN is a subscriber to the Collegiate Press Service. For circulation and advertising information, write Drew ACORN, Business Manager, Drew University, Madison, New Jersey 07940.

DREW ACORN

Study Shows

Collegians Like Corps

Once upon a time there was no such thing as a returned Peace Corps Volunteer.

Not until 1963 did the first crop of Volunteers begin returning to the U. S. after completing their two-year tours. In the interim, the Peace Corps' "task force" administration eagerly sought reports from the field and "Washington types" (in Volunteer argot) probed about overseas to see firsthand what their creation was doing.

That was three years ago. Since then, more than 10,000 Volunteers have completed service, but almost as soon as they reappeared on the American scene, there were a few over-publicized cases of "reverse culture shock." Some ex-Volunteers reported difficulty in getting satisfying jobs and some complained that no one understood what they had experienced overseas.

From this developed the well-circulated, but unfounded myth that Peace Corps Volunteers are an odd lot of young, directionless people not really qualified to do much of anything.

Those, however, who had jobs and money to hand out—graduate schools, Federal agencies, international business firms, school superintendents, and non-profit organizations—felt differently. As returned Volunteers became available, the Peace Corps established its own Career Information Service to channel to returnees the growing number of requests from all quarters for former Volunteers.

The Peace Corps experience appears to be making a visible impact on the career choices of Volunteers by steering them more and more towards education and government employment. Among the first 7,000 Volunteers to return to the U. S., just over half either are continuing their college studies, mostly for graduate degrees, or teaching. Another 12 per cent are working with several Federal agencies here and abroad.

Two factors explain why a third of all Volunteers return to school: 93 per cent have had

previous college education. (Many, indeed, regard Peace Corps service as a convenient and valuable breathing period between undergraduate and graduate study.) Another 54 per cent change career plans during their two years overseas, often necessitating further study.

With about 55 per cent of all Volunteers serving as teachers, it is evident that Peace Corps service is stimulating returnees to enter the teaching profession at home. Seventeen per cent of all returned Peace Corpsmen are working in classrooms, from grade school to college, often using knowledge and methods developed overseas. Many of these Volunteers—turned—teachers

report that their Peace Corps experience decided them to make teaching a career.

The back-to-the-classroom trend is being fostered by colleges and local authorities which are providing increasing incentives in the form of financial aid, teaching accreditation and salary credits.

In 1966-67, 69 colleges and universities offered 322 scholarships, assistantships and fellowships (available only to returned Volunteers) and 14 cities and states—including New York, California and Missouri and the New York City Board of Education—have offered special teaching certificate waivers and adjusted

Continued on Page 3

Art Shows Definite Kennedy Influence

By Christopher Moore

"Well of course President Kennedy affected the arts so greatly." This is an assertion which is increasingly made—too easily and without much thought.

Ten Drew University students, and Dr. Lee Hall, head of the art department, are now engaged in a project to determine whether, indeed, President Kennedy did affect the arts, and if so, in what ways his influence can be shown.

Part of the mystique that has grown up about the deceased President is that he was an extraordinarily "cultured" person. Now, inevitably, dissenting voices are being heard knocking this supposed myth. In a recent article in the Saturday Evening Post ("The Courts Must Curb Culture," Dec. 3, 1966), Tom Wolfe asserts that President Kennedy's cultural level was roughly on a level with that of Eisenhower (substitute James Bond adventures for western novels), and implies that Kennedy's attitude during the celebrated Pablo Picasso concert must have been more one of dutiful suffering than of enjoyment. My point is this—it should not be a foregone

conclusion that John F. Kennedy affected the arts in some extraordinary way. This is yet to be determined, and the Kennedy project is the means by which it will be determined.

For a succinct summation of the aims of the study, I will quote directly from the letter which is being sent to artists in this country and abroad, United States embassies and consulates around the world, and to the 24,000 members of the American Institute of Architects: "The John F. Kennedy Library and Drew University are sponsoring a research project to locate and catalogue works of art which evidence President Kennedy's inspiration or image. Information is being collected in order to establish photographic files of paintings, prints, drawings, or sculptures as well as records of statements by artists, art historians, critics, art teachers, or other persons whose thoughts might be of significance to the study. These records will become the property of the John F. Kennedy Library.

"Actual works of art are not being solicited. During this early stage of the research project only catalogue information on works of art and actual statements are being sought.

"No work of art will be excluded from the study because of size, style, medium, or geographic location. Works by professional artists are of major interest but works by amateurs and children may be recorded also.

The Kennedy project had its inception in January, 1966, when Dr. Lee Hall determined the general form it would take. In March it was announced to the public, via a news release issued from the Drew University publicity office. Some preliminary excitement was created immediately. Senator Robert Kennedy

Continued on Page 7

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

—Colton.

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December 15, 1966

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DREW ACORN

Page Three

Vietnam Found Infinitely Complex

By Howard Moffett

So the race is on, with Asian communists trying to make major breakthroughs in technology or war in time to thwart the immense appeal of Western aid to poorer or underdeveloped Asian nations.

And who is winning? There have been several test cases in the past year. Though the results are not necessarily permanent, they have generally spelled a series of major disasters for the Chinese.

—In Moslem Indonesia, the sixth largest country in the world, the army engineered an anti-Chinese coup with strong support from powerful student groups throughout the country. American advisors here believe it wouldn't have happened but for the U.S. presence in Viet Nam; they are probably right.

General Suharto now apparently has hopeful feelers out for renewed American aid.

—In August North Korea carefully dissociated herself from the Peking line, and began making overtures in Moscow's direction. One reason no doubt was the continued presence of the Eighth U.S. Army south of the 38th parallel.

—Meanwhile, South Korea and Taiwan are being billed as major American aid success stories. From what I saw this summer in both countries, the stories are plausible enough.

Unconfirmed reports say General Ne Win in a recent White House visit asked President Johnson for American aid to counter Chinese-supported guerrillas in the northern forests of Burma. To Burma watchers, the xenophobic socialist general's American tour was surprise enough; U.S. aid would indicate a significant shift in Burma's foreign policy, which until now has been very deferential to Peking.

—In the face of increasing guerrilla activity in both countries, Thailand and the Philippines seem more firmly attached than ever to American support.

—Even Malaysia, with British ground troops guarding her borders, called the U.S. her "greatest and strongest ally" during President Johnson's visit October 30. Three days later, Prime Minister Tengku Abdul Rahman

announced that the "Peking-oriented terrorists of the Malaysian Liberation Army" were operating again in the peninsula's central highlands, 100 miles closer to Kuala Lumpur than they have since 1960.

And that about wraps up Southeast Asia, except for Cambodia, Laos, and Viet Nam.

Cambodia, with strong support from France, has been leaning closer and closer to Peking. Observers in Saigon feel the National Liberation Front uses Phnom Penh as a major base for its activities in South Viet Nam, and the American military seems in-

creasingly inclined to treat Cambodian territory as an extension of Viet Cong controlled areas. Still, the official line from Prince Sihanouk is strict neutrality, and U.S. diplomats tread as lightly as possible on Cambodian toes.

Laos seems up for grabs, if anybody really wanted it. The

Viet Minh appear to control eastern Laos (bordering North and South Viet Nam) jointly with the Pathet Lao, who have strong ties with Hanoi.

Massive American aid has kept the western administrative capital of Vientiane conservatively neutral to pro-U.S., under the shaky control of Prince Souvanna

Phouma. But as John F. Kennedy is said to have remarked, Laos is not a land "worthy of engaging the attention of great powers." Its chief importance for some years has been as a staging base for guerrillas operating in Viet Nam.

It is in South Viet Nam that China and the U.S. are focusing all the influence and pressure they can bring to bear in a massive struggle for ideological, political, diplomatic, economic and military control over this strategic border land.

The fact that China does not have ground troops operating in South Viet Nam, and the fact that private U.S. commercial interest in Indochina are negligible (only about \$6 million in permanent investments), do not lessen the intensity of the conflict.

Similarly, in this international game of power politics, it is academic to argue over whether the Viet Cong is supported or dominated by Hanoi, or Hanoi by Peking. A victory by the Viet Cong would be a victory for Ho Chi Minh and a victory for Mao Tse-tung and Lin Biao.

It would prove the historical inevitability of the Victory of People's War, i.e. revolutionary war against the bourgeois nations, and restore to China a long-lost initiative as the dominant political force in Asia. It would make her a winner.

And it would make the United States the biggest loser in Asian history. It would demonstrate the failure of Western-type political, economic, and social institutions in Asia. It would allow Mao to write Chinese characters on the wall. Losers don't last.

SAIGON (CPS) — It is one of the major ironies of contemporary history that Marxism, rooted in a thoroughly materialistic concept of man, has in the hands of Mao Tse-tung, Lin Biao, Ho Chi Minh and Vo Nguyen Giap become the most powerful spiritual force in Asia — while the United States, which claims a Judeo-Christian spiritual heritage, has sought to counter that force with increasing amounts of military and material aid.

Continued on Page 8

Peace Corps Veterans Valuable

Continued from Page 2

salary scales to former Volunteers.

Federal agencies, particularly those with overseas operations, have been quick to attract ex-Volunteers. The Peace Corps itself fills more than 300 of its Washington-based and overseas positions with returnees; 131 work with the Agency for International Development, including several on assignment in Southeast Asia; 45 are engaged in the War on Poverty; and 19 and 16

respectively serve as Foreign Service Officers and with the United States Information Agency.

Volunteers also are seeking—and getting—positions with a wide range of voluntary, domestic and international organizations, such as C.A.R.E., the United Nations, the African-American Institute, the National Teacher Corps, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Catholic Relief Services, and The Asia Foundation.

Unfairly branded a few years ago as skeptics, the business world also has been showing marked interest in Volunteers (whom it recognizes as having gone through not only an unusual maturation process but a rigorous selection).

More than 100 international and overseas firms have sought to hire returned Volunteers for positions abroad in several fields. Returnees presently are working in mining, construction, sales, marketing and management overseas.

Despite rising numbers of applications from college seniors in 1966, Peace Corps recruiters still report difficulty in convincing many students of the relevance of Peace Corps service to their long-term career goals.

Sigma Phi Elects Eight

Eight members of the Class of 1967 have been elected to Sigma Phi, the scholastic honor society of the college. All have cumulative averages above 2.50 for 90 to 105 credit hours.

The eight are Marjorie Harding, Psychology, Leland Abbey, Zoology, Bruce Woolley, History, Florence Crawford, Zoology, Susan Krebser, Art, Merel Kley, French, Christine Swearington, Political Science, Lois Munson, Psychology.

In addition to academic achievement, the society considers the character and contribution of the candidates to the accomplishments of the objectives of the College.

Professor John Bicknell is president of the Society this year, and Professor Donald Scott is vice-president. Richard Morgan serves as secretary.

Possible Parallel?

Students Kill Curfew

The State University of New York at Buffalo recently abolished all curfews for upperclass women. The University decision followed months of "student lobbying," according to Spectrum, the University Newspaper.

The proposal first was brought up in September, by the Curfew Committee of the Inter-Residence Council, which is the equivalent of the dorm officers at Drew. The Committee drew up a plan which would put curfews on the honor system except for Freshwomen, whose hours would continue to be midnight on weekdays and 2 a.m. on weekends.

In October the Inter-Residence Council unanimously approved

the recommendation, after first presenting its basic points to the Dean of Women to let her know what they had in mind. The Dean at the time made no commitments one way or the other.

The first week in December, the Dean announced her tentative approval of the measure, and at that time a meeting of all dorm officers was held and the Student Senate was notified that they could write a final, formal document on the matter.

The document was accepted on December 4th. It provided that all curfews should be abolished and that any problems would go before the Judicial Board.

The Dean commented, "The University believes this action is appropriate. It places in the hands of students approaching maturity, responsibility for their own behavior in response to a request drawn by them after much deliberation, which expresses their willingness and their ability to assume responsibility."

Student Senate President Joel Feldman spoke for the students, "The Passage of this Honor System provides us with further evidence of the willingness on the part of the University as well as the students play a meaningful and responsible role in the determination of policy and the development on individual and group responsibilities."

Artist Hall Shows Small Show

By Stuart Horn

A small reception was held last Thursday night at the home of Dr. Lee Hall to introduce the work of artist Richard Small to friends and students.

Mr. Small, who works in New York City, brought four large paintings to Madison for the occasion. Two of them were white canvases covered with boldly colored basic forms, which were related to currently popular systematic art, and two were collages. Small's use of color is skillful, and his lack of sophistication in the two larger canvases added necessary playfulness and interest to a generally sterile style. His collages were geometric juxtapositions of magazine and newspaper photographs reproduced by silk screen. These were both visually and intellectually intriguing.

Dr. Hall showed excellent slides of other Small works, after which the artist himself spoke to the group about his most recent projects. He is currently working on a commissioned por-

trait of Niarchos Mekas, a Greek shipping executive who lives in Manhattan, and is planning an inter-media show to be put on in a New York gallery in January. His assistant, who will choreograph the show, demonstrated dances he had learned in Greece which he plans to incorporate into the presentation. Although plans are not yet complete, Small suggested that the show will attempt "to celebrate the new classicism of functional design."

Richard Small, a native of North Carolina, arrived in New York three years ago after an extensive sojourn in Greece. During his stay there, he was accompanied by the brother of his ex-wife, a Virginia tobacco heir, and this young man still acts as his assistant in a large tenth street studio. Many of Small's paintings are distinctly New York School, particularly a series of "pop" portraits of well-known movie and record personalities. His most impressive

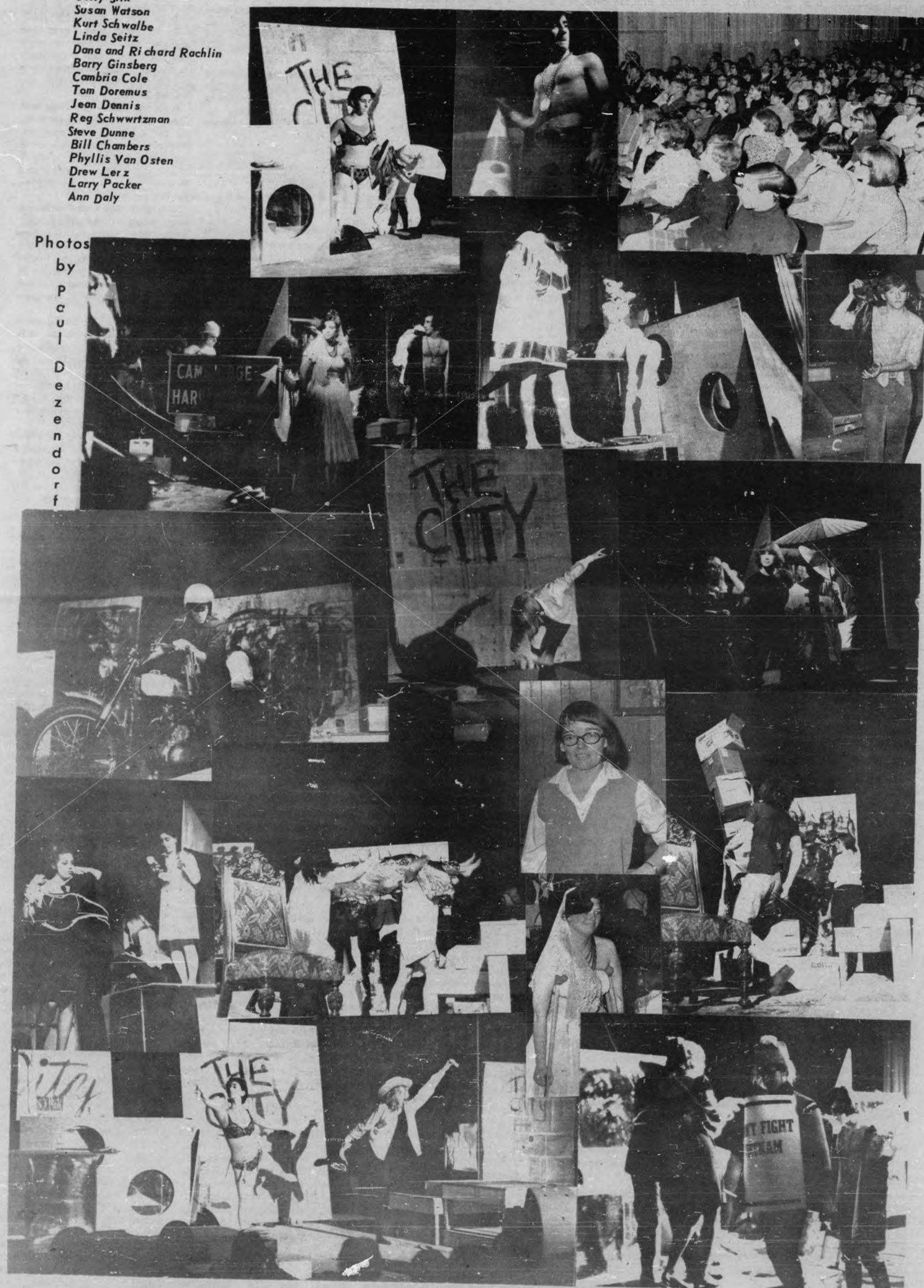
work is a series of six life-sized oil figure studies done of his brother-in-law when the two were in Megara, a small Greek city between Athens and Corinth. After the slides were shown, Mr. Small told an amusing anecdote about the difficulty he had hiring models in Megara.

Among those present at the reception was Drew student William Chambers, who had met Mr. Small last year in New York City at a film festival at the Huntington Hartford Gallery of Modern Art. Chambers was impressed with the paintings, many of which he had seen previously at the artist's studio. Also present as a guest of Dr. Hall was Miss Constance Belle-Ward, a middle aged British poetess who will shortly begin a lecture tour of this country to publicize her forthcoming biography of Dorothy Wordsworth. Miss Belle-Ward refused to read any of her own verse, said that her lyrical development had been arrested, but failed to explain further.

Horn Happens

Douglas Home
Mark Bannette
Rick Scheil
Frannie Edwards
Richard Grenhart
Susan Cross
Gerry Silk
Susan Watson
Kurt Schwalbe
Linda Seitz
Dana and Richard Rachlin
Barry Ginsberg
Cambria Cole
Tom Doremus
Jean Dornis
Reg Schwartzman
Steve Dunne
Bill Chambers
Phyllis Van Osten
Drew Lerz
Larry Packer
Ann Daly

Photos
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Paul
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Stonesifer Cites Violation

Continued from Page 1

Drew University, he enters into what has been traditionally and legally regarded as a contractual arrangement in which the College enjoys the greatest freedom to contract for what it will with whom it will. In this contractual relationship, the legislators of the basic patterns governing the life of the community are the Board of Trustees, the President and the Faculty. Or this:

It is also the policy of the Faculty to consider as educators those agents it may designate as the direct supervisors of student discipline. They should act as advisors to student agencies concerned with the governance of student civic and social behavior, giving them counsel and assisting them in the understanding of their tasks, their procedures and their responsibilities to the community.

The Resolution on Open Housing (December 1, 1966) approved by the Student Senate and calling for the ignoring of "Administrative

policy" and for the holding of Open House "in complete accordance with the rules we, the students, proposed for enactment..." can hardly be described as a document based on "principles of civic order and responsibility," taken from the first of the quotations above.

Finally, a statement from the appropriate agent to the Faculty, the Dean of Students, was delivered to the campus and circulated on the morning of Saturday, December 3, said statement indicating that the Resolution of December 1 in calling for the holding of Open Houses on a basis other than that set forth in the present Interdormitory Visitation Policy was to be regarded as open defiance of proper procedure, and participants would be dealt with at the direction of the Faculty Committee on Student Conduct under the procedure reserved to that Committee. (This has been done by Committee action, December 6.)

An illegal Open House was

nevertheless held on the evening of Saturday, December 3.

In the light of all of the above, the Faculty regards it as fitting FOR THE ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP of the Student Senate to meet with it on Thursday, December 15, at 4:15, at 4:15 p.m. in Room 121, Brothers Hall to explain its actions.

McClintock Reports Riots

Dr. John McClintock, Professor of Psychology and Director of the College Counseling Center, now on sabbatical, sends this item from the HINDUSTAN TIMES:

Bihar has averaged one violent agitation by students every month since 1963, according to a study made by the Government. The total number of violent agitations by students between 1963 and August 1966 was 570. In 1963 and 1964 the average was a little more than 100 per year, since 1965 it is more than 200.

Fifty percent of total violent agitations this year have been due to rise of food prices.

Debaters Fare Well In Various Tourneys

At the three day tournament, running from Thursday December 8 to Saturday, December 10, the Drew Debate Team went to Princeton University for their annual debate tournament. Representing Drew were Marilyn Miller and Deane Lindsey accompanied by the team's coach Miss Gladys Crane. This was a switch-side tournament requiring the Drew debaters to take both the affirmative and negative side on the national topic, which is Resolved: That the United States Should Substantially Reduce Its Foreign Policy Commitments. Facing tough competition from some of the top debate teams, Drew fared considerably well in the competition with a record of 3-4.

Drew debaters also sent a four-man team to a two day tournament, that same weekend, at Iona College. David Keyko and Debbie Arrington were on the negative

side and Tom Clark and Don Watson on the affirmative side of the national topic. Facing six rounds of debate, and stiff competition from twelve schools they debated of the twenty-five schools that were at the tournament, the Drew Debaters' record was 4-8.

Coming tournaments that the Drew Debaters will be going to will be the annual tournament at Tulane University in New Orleans. Drew will be flying two debaters to this tournament that will be held during the Mardi Gras. In February, Drew will be sending a four-man team to McGill University in Montreal, Canada. This debate will not be on the national topic.

On Sunday December 11th, the Drew members chose by acclamation Donald Watson as Secretary-elect to take office second semester.

Christmas Spirits Proliferate

Tutors Bring Christmas To Needy With Party



Hazleton Hall won the annual Christmas Carol Contest last Friday night in the Baldwin Auditorium. With Phil Bennett '70 as director, the men sang "Lo How A Rose E're Blooming" unaccompanied, and "The Glorious Kingdom" accompanied by Bennett and Rick Phair playing guitars. New Dorn's co-ed chorus led by UN'er Dave Froman took third place, and the merry carolers of Asbury Hall took second place with Charlie Borg directing a medley of Christmas songs.

The Tutorial Program of Drew University held its first annual Christmas party on Saturday, December 10, in the Snack Bar of the University Center. The party, planned and directed by Maia Chelchowski with the assistance of many members of the program, was given for the Newark tutees, the tutors, and others associated with the program.

The children were brought to the Drew campus by bus from

Newark, after which they participated in a variety of games and activities. The highlight of the afternoon was a visit from Santa Claus, ably portrayed by Chaplain James Boyd, who distributed presents brought by the tutors to each child. After the visit, refreshments were served.

The party was well attended by both the children and the members of the program, although not by the faculty and administration, who received written

invitations to the party. According to Ann Greene, a member of the Tutorial Program, "the activity gives concerned students the opportunity to evidence their concern in a very necessary and worthwhile way." Miss Greene added that the group "is now accepting new members for the second semester." She said that anyone interested should contact Irene Lawson, Chaplain Boyd, or any member of the Tutorial Program for information.

Dance Found Unique

By Tom Doremus

It was another magnificent coup for the Drew-Eds last Saturday night as the most original Xmas dance ever held at Drew plodded its weary way through a very long evening. Indeed, this was the purpose of the thing. The theme was "Depression at Xmas."

Everything drooped. An eight-foot Xmas tree sagged tiredly under the weight of thirty-odd pounds of soap suds. A funeral string of pine branches dragged along the walls. A curtain of bedraggled streamers separated the mourners from the band.

A band of what, one might well ask. Four morticians and a camp follower? Goldilocks and the Four Squares? Whatever they were, they were perfect. They were more depressing than the Sal-

vation Army, even. And the fact that they cost (it was whispered) \$200, THAT was the most depressing of all.

Of course, the guests responded to the stimuli as Pavlov would never have dreamed. They caught their cue from the entrance of yet another bowl of Xmas egg-nog and immediately formed a huge Bread Line the length of the room. Depression or what? Most of the women were dressed appropriately enough in black and the mixed scents of a choice selection of perfumes effectively drowned out the too-cheerful odor of pine. One wondered where one could view the body.

Yes, the Drew-Eds deserve a hearty round of applause for providing such a different evening. We haven't had so much fun since Kennedy was shot.



Study Rates Drew Above Average

Named 71st In Private Colleges

By Brad Petney

How "good" is Drew? How do we stand academically? What does a degree from Drew really mean? How adventurous is our "Adventure in Excellence"? It should be understood at the outset that a "good" education is a rather nebulous phrase and that the information in this article is meant to serve only as an empirical sketch of how "good" Drew really is academically. The real value of our education can only be guessed.

For all practical purposes, the College of Liberal Arts is only about twenty years old. It was not until 1945 that the college finally graduated a class of more than fifty students. Drew's spectacular growth since then is reflected in the College's position in the academic world. The "College Rater" is published by an unofficial college rating corporation. Beginning with Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, it ranks Drew as seventy-first among all private institutions in the country, about the same as Union College or Dickinson College. Presented below are some criteria used by this corporation in evaluating universities.

1. The student/faculty ratio at Drew currently stands at 15:1. In order to preserve one of Drew's claims to fame, that of being a small Liberal Arts College, present administrative



plans call for leveling off the total enrollment figure and bringing the student/faculty ratio to 12:1.

2. Admission standards are rated as "selective", as opposed to "highly selective" or "non-selective". The median college board scores have steadily risen.

3. Library facilities at Drew include some 300,000 volumes, as compared with 98,000 at Colby College, 135,000 at Assumption College, 625,000 at Amherst College, and 418,000 volumes at Bowdoin College.

4. Drew's administration requires that each faculty member possess a doctorate degree within a certain period of time after joining the faculty. At present, 67% hold one or more doc-

torate degrees.

5. Only two National Merit Scholars attend Drew. This is a low number for a school of this size and quality.

6. The American Association of University Professors rates faculty compensation at colleges and universities on two levels - their minimum starting salaries, and their average salaries. Drew rates "B" on both levels, along with Bowdoin College, Brandeis University, Colby College, Purdue University, Tufts University, and Vassar College. The average compensation for fulltime faculty members at Drew is between \$10,500 and \$11,000 per year.

It has been said that a school is only as good as its students.

Two-Thirds PhDs Staff Faculty

The college board scores of an incoming freshman class, and the Graduate Record Examination scores of the graduating class provide some indication of how "good" Drew students are academically. Looking at the median college board figures, 82.5% of this year's freshman class scored above 525 (or within the first two quartiles) with 40% of the class having been in the top 15% of their graduating classes. Only 66% of last year's graduating class had scored above 525 as high school seniors.

Of last year's graduating class 76 took Graduate Record Examinations. In the verbal section, the mean for the test was about 488, with a standard deviation of 100. The Drew students' average score was 575, or 73%, individual scores ranging from 114 to 99%. In the quantitative section, the test mean was about 478. The Drew students' average score was 521, or 62%, individual scores ranging from 7% to 98%. It should be noted that the above scores represent some of our best students competing against the best students of other schools.

Where do Drew Students go after graduation? Between 60% and 70% of the men go on to graduate school, the figure being much lower for women. Last year's graduates were admitted to the following graduate schools: Cornell Univ. School of Medicine, Johns Hopkins Univ., Yale Divinity School, Duke Univ. Law School, U.C.L.A.

A quick look through the Alumni files reveal the wide variety of vocations and positions in which Drew graduates can be found. One Drew graduate is currently on the board of editors of "Scientific American" magazine, another has a private law firm on Madison Avenue, New York City. Many have become medical doctors, research chemists, businessmen, social workers, professors.

Where does Drew stand academically? Allowing for the fact that Drew is not Harvard or Yale Drew is a place where a student can get a solid background in the liberal arts. If it's not "an adventure in excellence," would you believe it's a "good" Liberal Arts College?

Hall of Science Advances, Helped By \$115,000 Grant



Recent gifts have pushed the fund-raising campaign for the Hall of Sciences ahead by some \$115,000, according to Robert C. Morris, Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees and chairman of the committee raising \$3.24 million for the building.

Included in the total were \$10,000 grants from the Trust Company of Morris County and the Merck Company Foundation. The latter supplements Merck's earlier gift of \$5,000.

A \$75,000 private foundation grant and gifts from three individuals made up the remainder of the amount—which pushed the University's fund drive to within 60 per cent of its goal. Ground was broken for the

building last June, and when completed in late 1967 it is expected to increase academic facilities of the College of Liberal Arts by some 68 per cent.

The Hall of Sciences will house the departments of botany, chemistry, mathematics, physics, psychology and zoology.

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Fifteen YRs Form London Club

Fifteen members of the Drew Young Republicans have formed a London chapter, which has been active this semester while they have been part of the London Semester program.

Among the projects they have carried out have been a lecture

to the group by Conservative M. P. Patrick Wall, polling British sentiment on the U.S. elections and Vietnam, and telegraphing congratulations to Senator Case and Representative Frelinghuysen on their respective re-elections.

Also, last year's Young Republican President, Kenneth Raeder, had a personal audience with Sir Alec Douglas-Hume, former Prime Minister of Great Britain. The group has been in continuous contact with the local branch of the organization. In addition to correspondence, the two branches have been exchanging Acorns.

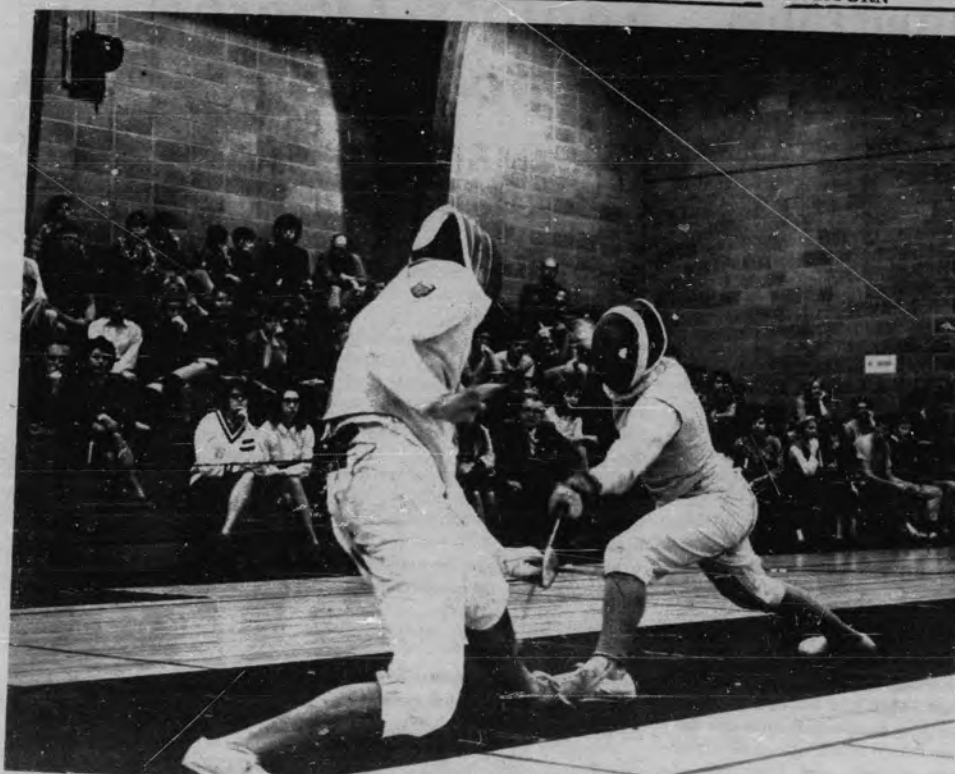
Co-chairman David Soule prepared and mailed back a "London Report," which outlined the various undertakings which the London group is involved with. Chip Andrews is doing a research paper on Conservative Party leadership from 1945 to the present, for example, while Gordon Brownlow is doing Labour leadership during the same period. Others are doing other aspects of British society and economy.

The co-chairmen of the group, which includes fifteen members, are David Soule and Kenneth Raeder. Others are Chip Andrews, Dale Read, Patricia Solan, Douglas Ball, Alice Cording, Carol McAlver, Gordon Brownlow, Sharyn Beers, Tom McMullen, Donna Bethbridge, Ted Patrick, Bob Thomas, and Bob Wood.



Nine YR members pose before Big Ben

Stevens Vanquished; Kane, Clark Star



Intent audience watches as Drew's Gerry Aronoff, left, duels with West Point opponent. Aronoff did well in his three matches, but the rest of the squad was just not up to the form which would have been required to beat the good Army squad. The final score was 17-10 for the Cadets. Tuesday night the swordmen met Stevens here, and tomorrow they face Temple in an away match. After the semester break, they come back January 28 for a home match with Lafayette.



Coach Mac Knowsky

The Rangers took their third of four last Saturday, defeating a tough Stevens team 83-67. John Kane was again high scorer with seventeen points, one more than Biff Clark.

The officiating was termed "poor" by several of the players and more involved spectators, and that, they felt, was the cause of captain Pete Makosky's fouling out within eight minutes of the game's start. This was a substantial handicap but the rest of the team took up the slack.

After falling behind 13-4 early, the Rangers fought back to lead 20-19 on Clark's jumper, and after that never trailed.

This week, called "a crucial one" by one of the starters, saw the Rangers meeting Pennsylvania Military College away Tuesday night and, in a big one, a tough Union team here last night. Saturday afternoon the Rangers journey to R.P.I. for an afternoon game, then it's the semester break of six weeks.

Thus far the season has been quite successful, judging by all pre-season predictions.

The six-week break is an unfortunate necessity of the scheduling. "It's like starting the season all over again," observed guard Fred Bass. The second half starts on January 28 as the Green and Gold entertain Pace College at home.

Note: the Rangers' record fell to 3-2 Tuesday night as they were defeated by a strong Penn Military Team, 102-75. Worn out after a four hour bus ride in a near-blizzard, arriving half an hour late, the Rangers nonetheless put up a good fight, pulling to within seven points at 58-51 at one time before falling back. Biff Clark led the Green and Gold with twenty-five points.

Female Swimmers Optimistic

With second semester quickly approaching, the Drew Women's Varsity Swimming Team is looking forward to an eventful season. They will enter their first dual meet on Tuesday, February 7, at Monmouth College, after five weeks away from regular practice between semesters. A week later, there will be a meet at Centenary College for Women, and on February 21, a home meet

against Trenton State.

Last year's team, coached by Mrs. Dorothy Mishuk, now in her second season as competitive swimming coach, boasted a 4-2 record, losing only by seconds to Trenton and Newark. Returning members of the team are Jean Holt and Stephanie Silverman in the free style events, Ellen Stoner in backstroke, Jeanne Taylor in butterfly, and Sue

Dodge in breaststroke. Because the team does not have experienced fancy divers, Sue also plans to enter this event. New members of the team include Alice French, Meg Kinsella, Claire Moseley, Lynn Ross, and Sue Van de Leur.

Kennedy An Influence On Art

Continued from Page 2

nedy and Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy were quoted as saying that they approved of the project. A Washington columnist wrote a column in which he said that he believed Kennedy had no influence on the arts whatsoever. A rash of articles about the study appeared in area newspapers. Also in March the first mailing lists were drawn up, to be added to considerably in July when it became evident to Dr. Hall that architects should be included along with artists in the study.

In September, nine students were admitted to Art 115, "Research Problems in Art History." Their "research problem" was the Kennedy project. They were assigned areas for research: European painting, American painting (non-portraiture), Latin American art, African and Asian art, domestic sculpture (non-portraiture), por-

traiture, folk art, and architecture.

In addition to collecting data on actual works of art, the researchers were directed to collect statements concerning the President's influence on art. These statements were found in the written and spoken record of artists and of artistically informed persons, and in both popular and scholarly journals. The statements ranged from assertions of denial ("I doubt if President Kennedy had any immediate influence on the arts," Alan D. Gruskin, Director of the Midtown Galleries in New York) to assertions of affirmation ("My general impression of the role of the late President... is an extremely positive one," Dr. Howard Conant, Chairman of the Department of Creative Art, New York University).

During the course of the study, several things became evident. There would be an incredible number of art works discovered relating to President Kennedy. The collection of data would be bearing completion as of October, 1966, as originally planned. And the art works themselves would evidence every possible media, and would be found in every conceivable geographical location around the world.

In the preliminary report of the Kennedy project, dated October 25, 1966, entitled "Progress Report of Study of President Kennedy's Influence on Art," Dr. Hall foresees other research projects as possibly growing out of this original study. These projects are (quoting from the report): "1. President Kennedy's influence on children's art. 2. The role of Mrs. Kennedy's influence on art. 3. President Kennedy's attitudes regarding... the role of art in society and government's responsibility to art."

Even in this early stage of the study, the researchers have made several observations. One of these is the presence of a huge amount of non-professional work. In the progress report quoted above, researcher Stuart Horn writes, "Very little 'REAL ART' has been produced... Most of the Kennedy art is portrait, because that is the way that most people... express the man. Naïve expressionism. Everyone did one and everyone is proud of his because it is his part of history. It (the assassination) was a tragedy in which we all took part." Researcher David Carr speaks of the post-assassination art as "art formed in the presence of the artist's desire to mourn, his need to recall his mourning... and a chilling sense of loss."

Runyon Explains

Continued from Page 1

decided as our truth, to knowledge that has been decided must be our knowledge, and to a way of life which we must accept as way of life is to be irresponsible when those affected have no real voice in determining their own truth, obtaining their own knowledge and affecting the course of societies. To accept responsibility under these terms is to accept irrelevancy and meaninglessness. Thus the Student Body is always cast in a role of demanding; is always, in the words of others, in a "gimme-gimme" position rather than in a position as members of a community who have valid opinions and concerns. All members of the community should be in constant communication on every matter concerning us all.

On December 3, 1966 the Student Body of this institution stood on the principles I have just spoken to here, in full knowledge that their actions would be interpreted as irresponsible to a regulation they feel is completely inconsistent with their principles. But, no matter what the social and political context of

the society, no matter what the degree ones respect is for those who through position must administer that society, an individual must be responsible to his ideals and principles or his is irresponsible.

The Open House clearly showed that objections to it were not that the Student Senate's policy was irresponsible, immoral or unworkable, but that society is the way it is, Drew is controlled by influences the members of the Campus Community cannot challenge and responsibility is equated with acceptance.

The realization on the part of the Student Body of all this has been an educational experience in the finest sense of the word.

John H. Runyon

Drugs Talk Scheduled

"Drugs, Mysticism and Psychotherapy" A Forum on Ways to Insight, will be presented by the Academic Forum Committee tonight at 8:00 p.m. in Bowne Lecture Hall.

Dr. Norbert Beim, Paterson

N.J. will join Dr. Paul Clasper professor of World Religions, and Dr. David Miller, assistant professor of religion, both of Drew, in the program. The discussion will be moderated by Rev. James Boyd, chaplain of the College.

Factors In Viet Conflict Innumerable

Continued from Page 3

In country after country of the third world, Mao has sounded the battle cry for a three-bare struggle to the death against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys; and time after time America has called for peace with honor and cooperation among nations, and has poured in more weapons and dollars to check the spiritual tide.

The paradox is rooted in the American view of the world. American intellectuals often speak of the present as a post-ideological age. One reason, certainly, is the decline in influence of our Judaeo-Christian heritage. Another is that American and European societies are now comparatively free of the internal class conflicts which ideologies are invoked to explain. Historically, our own political and social institutions draw largely on the traditions of Locke, Jefferson and Tocqueville, each of whom stressed ideas of equality and minimized class divisions.

More fundamentally, we have come to view other peoples' ideologies as obstacles to problem-solving, which we have unconsciously raised to the status of a new ideology. Perhaps, for lack of a dialectical content to our new ideology, American society is increasingly preoccupied with a subtle variation of the "might makes right" theme: to wit, that technology, emotional detachment, and hard work will solve any problem if applied in large enough doses.

The emphasis throughout our culture on problem-solving techniques, procedures, machinery and cost-efficiency is only the most general examples. More specifically, the Viet Nam war is a major problem for us —

and we are employing all the technology, emotional detachment, and hard work at our command in order to solve it.

The Asian view of the world — and the war — is often quite different. Much of Asia still has deeply-rooted class conflicts. The gulf between rich and poor — in Hong Kong, Saigon, Calcutta — is so stark that most people do not like to talk about it. At the same time American technology and our emphasis on the Three E's — effort, efficiency and effectiveness — produce conflicting reactions.

On the one hand overeager American advisors are indulged like children who come running in to tell their parents they have the answer to an insoluble problem. On the other, Asians are impressed by power and prosperity — especially power. They trace past defeats and loss of face to the superiority of Western technology, and they see technology as the key to the winning back that lost power and dignity.

Most Asian societies are poor, colored, predominantly agricultural, and anxious to vindicate their national pride. They are watching China very carefully. It is natural that the emotional appeal of Marx and Mao would weight heavily here, especially to those convinced of the historical inevitability of the victory of People's War.

The fact that Americans themselves are generally more impressed with their technology and wealth than with their democratic social institutions merely proves to these Asians the bankruptcy of American ideals and the rightness of their own cause.

There are other Asians who

seem genuinely to value Western democratic ideals, and who are searching for an Asian idiom in which to express them. Hitherto it has been elusive: objective conditions in Asia are much more favorable to the Marxian interpretation of social history than to the Lockean.

Another sizeable group of Asians understands full well why Americans are more impressed with their technology than with their democratic social traditions. Practical people, they recognize and seek the perquisites of power. Many of them feel that though Chinese ideology is more fitted to today's Asia, and therefore carries greater emotional appeal, tomorrow's Asia must embrace Western technology, and by implication Western aid, if it is to arrive in the modern world.

Much of the explosive nature of the conflict between the U.S. and China derives from this last fact. Mao and Ho see the handwriting on the wall, and are desperate to chalk up some advances of their own. They must either match American weapons with Chinese, or push the Viet Cong to a People's War victory using political rather than conventional military force. One way or another, they need to win.

Thus the frantic Great Leap Forward in 1957, designed to broaden the economic base for Chinese technological and industrial development. Thus Ho's eagerness to employ Soviet technicians at surface-to-air missile sites around Hanoi. Thus China's haste to deliver a nuclear warhead, which she now has done. In one of his more didactic moments in 1953, Mao said, "Political power comes from the barrel of a gun."

Seniors Offered Opportunities

Each week information about graduate schools, job opportunities, and financial aid is received by the Counseling Center. Mr. Mills welcomes inquiries about the information presented here. The following was recently received:

GRAD SCHOOL
Brown U.-M.A.T. and teaching certificate for secondary school teaching. Paid internship of \$2,000, tuition grants of \$750 toward \$2000 tuition. Applications due 2/15/67.

Georgia Institute of Technology-Grad work in psychology. Assistantships pay \$2100; waivers of tuition to \$690.

Medical College of Virginia-Grad training in biochemistry. Grants and fellowships of \$2400 up, plus tuition and dependency allowance.

Oberlin-MAT, Elementary and secondary Salaried internship of \$2500.

Stanford U.-MA, PhD, Doctor of Musical Arts. Awards to \$4000, fellowship - assistantship program to \$2100.

FELLOWSHIPS

Bernard M. Baruch for full-time doctoral study in Business. Fellowships and assistantships \$3000-\$4000 plus tuition.

JOBS

Civil Service-Atomic Energy Commission-NY office-Technical, management, accounting, and legal intern programs.

Du Pont - Accounting, science, and math majors. On-the-job training.

WERD

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Merry Christmas

And A

Happy New Year

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(from the Christmas 1941 Acorn)

TO THE LEEWARD A Christmas Carol

I had sat at the typewriter for two hours and the paper was blank. The country was at war, and it was my job to formulate a message that would burn with its significance into the minds of the readers. Fragments of bombastic jingoism raced through my mind; but I remembered that caliber of those readers and dismissed those thoughts.

And in the basement of Meade Hall they were preparing the Christmas creche, and in Morristown the park was filled with yuletide lights, and on the radio 'Silent Night' was softly pealing. And I thought of the contrast of Christmas and war, and of the spirit of Christmas and that of Christmas to come. And I pounded out on the typewriter the words to 'Silent Night' and between the lines inserted a paragraph of modern interpretation. It grew more and more gruesome as I continued till I came to the end, "Sleep in heavenly peace," which could in such a writing have only one horrible interpretation, and I tore the paper out.

I thought of Hamlet's query, "To be or not to be. Whether tis nobler in the mind to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, or to take arms against a sea of troubles and by opposing, end them." And I thought, 'How that fits the college man today.' Whether to sit at studies which suddenly have lost all meaning while the radio thunders war, or to

forget those visions of a life that once seemed possible, and take arms. Matter for ten editorials.

Merry
Christmas
1966
From
The
Editors
Of
The
Acorn

And I visited the recruiting office of Newark and watched the men in line to enlist. Never, I thought, had I seen a more unshaven, moronic, motley crew. And yet in the vague motions of them all there seemed a purpose which even they did not understand. They were doing an act of sacrifice. An editorial?

And the thoughts all swirled together, making a confusion from which I could draw no thread for a beginning. I walked to the window and watched the lights blink on over the lower campus. And I thought of Lord Grey standing at a window as the lights of London went out for the first blackout of the first World War, and saying, 'The lights are going out over Europe tonight.' The lights, I thought, were now out over the world.

Hamlet had gone on to mention sleep. Silent Night concluded with, 'sleep in heavenly peace'; Lord Grey mentioned darkness akin to a coma like sleep. And I thought, 'how true it is.' We have entered a coma. In it are no soft visions of brown eyes or peaceful futures. They will only come when we wake. And we can only wake by plunging into the most bloody of those visions where the violence of our thundering artillery will jar the rest of the world from the sleep into which it has drugged itself.

And I switched off the radio which was playing 'Roses from the South,' and hunted out on the typewriter the words, 'If we should die before we wake, we pray the Lord our souls to take.'