

5 SHOPPING DAYS

Drew Acorn

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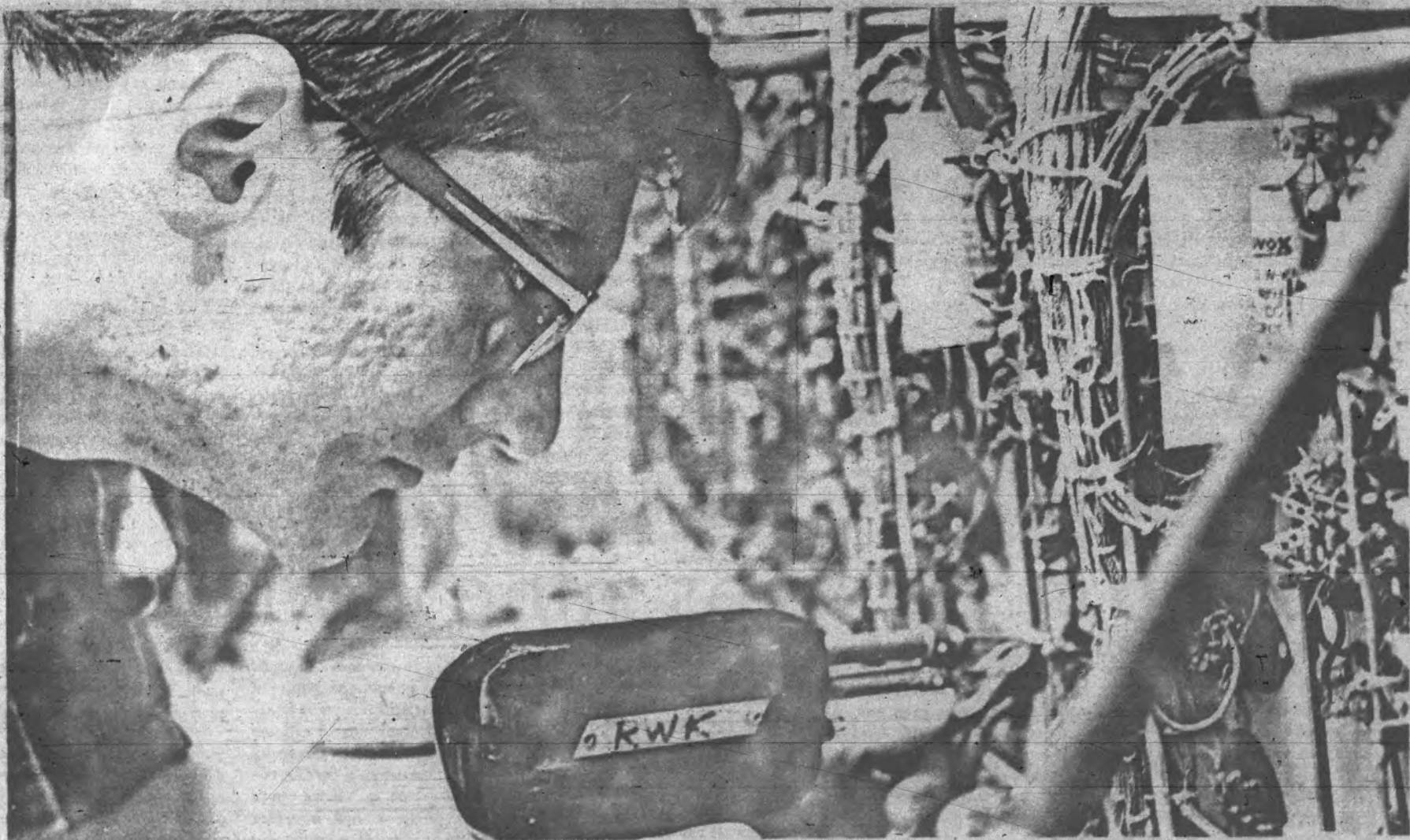
DREW UNIVERSITY, MADISON, NEW JERSEY

October 25, 1968

TRUSTEES DELAY CHARTER VOTE

Also launch fund drive, hear Oxnam outline year program

(Story page 2)



Readying the beast....

Chief WERD Engineer Robert Kulow works over "The Beast," the new radio station wire system. WERD is taking a survey early next week to determine listener preferences, and then will go on the air shortly from new studios in the basement of New Men's. A feature of this fall will be election night coverage, for which WERD will coordinate a network of New Jersey stations and feed them commentary and analysis from Drew every hour. Story, page 7

Board heeds Seminary plea

In response to requests from the Theological School for an extended period of open discussion, the Board of Trustees at their Fall meeting last Friday voted to put off a final vote on the proposed new University Charter until early December.

Trustee Charles Parlin, who had drawn up much of the proposed new document, announced to a group of student leaders last Friday that he planned to make copies of the proposed Charter available to all students, administration, faculty, and alumni of the University within the next ten days.

"Then, after a time to study the document," he said, "we should be ready for open discussion by the middle of November. Assuming we can reach a working agreement, there will then be a special meeting of the Trustees in early December to vote on the Charter."

The open discussions, stated Parlin, would take the form of meetings with both small and large groups of interested persons, including faculty and students. He added that any written responses would be studied, including those from alumni.

"We want the Charter to be non-controversial," Trustee President A. Vernon Carnahan stressed, "We want unity on this document."

The Trustees do not have the final word on the Charter. It must be passed by both houses of the New Jersey State Legislature and signed by the Governor. The Charter is a "right-to-exist" granted to an institution by the state.

When a new Charter proposal is agreed upon, then the University, in a move to update its hundred year-old governing documents, will consider a new set of bylaws.

These, according to Mr. Parlin have the same legal status as the Charter. They are, in the words of President Robert Oxnam, "the procedures by which the University is run."

"I see no hope of unanimity on the bylaws," admitted Mr.

Parlin, "I'm ambivalent about some of the proposed changes myself."

The bylaws, Dr. Oxnam has stated, will be open for discussion as soon as the Charter is passed on to the Legislature. A tentative schedule calls for the Trustees to consider the bylaws at their Winter meeting February 28.

The bylaws consider such matters as the percentage of Methodists on the Board, the percentage of clergy on the Board, and to what extent Drew should be governed by the Methodist General Conference.

There had been complaints voiced from Theological School students, faculty, and alumni that the new Charter is too much of a sharp break with the Methodist traditions of Drew's history. Concern was voiced both about the effect on fund-raising and the effect on recruiting new students.

Dr. Parlin commented that "it is absurd to think we would break away from the Methodist Church. A 100% Methodist Board of Trustees wouldn't think of such a thing. Our concern is to make the Charter as broad as possible, so that the University may make whatever moves it wants in the next hundred years without any limits on its flexibility."

Dr. Oxnam has several times commented that he feels the question of the Church's relation to Drew should be taken up in the bylaws.

Present, long-range fund groups begun

At its meeting Friday, the Board of Trustees approved two new structures by which funds will be raised for University development.

Proposed by the development office, the new programs call for an organization known as "The Drew University Fund" to raise money for current operating purposes from all constituents of the University and it provided for the creation of "The Council of Associates of Drew University," as it is tentatively titled.

The latter group will be particularly interested in attract-

ing gifts of \$1,000 or more and will consist of persons who make such gifts.

In presenting the need for accelerated fund raising efforts, Development Director Richard D. Cheshire pointed out that this must be accompanied by clear statements of institutional purpose that can attract gift income.

"Too often, Mr. Cheshire said, "institutions have fallen into the trap of imitating other schools striving for 'excellence,' retreated to gimmickry by trying in shallow fashion to be different just for the sake of being different."

"In any case, colleges and universities have too often forgotten that their cases — that is, their basic educational purposes — have got to be genuine, relevant, and achievable."

Mr. Cheshire reviewed Drew's gift income sources in comparison with the national pattern of giving to private coeducational colleges and universities, pointing out that Drew's income from non-alumni individuals is close to twice the national average. Income from the church is also above the average, but alumni gifts are about one-sixth, business and industry gifts are a little better than half, and foundation gifts are about one third of the national pattern.

The development director explained that Drew is just now reaching a budgetary commitment to development activities that equals what sixty well-known colleges recently surveyed were investing in this area ten years ago.

a reaction to the inevitable and sometimes correctable limits of institutional efficiency and flexibility, and other unrest reflects a reaction to basic university policies that deserve careful review. We must do all we can to reduce tensions that interfere with the primary teaching and learning obligations of the Drew community, and this involves reconsideration of policies covering several areas of student life. It is essential that we be very open in our considerations of student concerns."

Following an elaboration of each of the items and a summary of operational limitations about each of the three schools, the president's report concluded:

"It is clear, in sum, that progress and events go on in many areas, and, too, that there is an urgent full agenda. Above all else, there is the need for continuing intensive conversations among all who are a part of the Drew community. The future of this university will emerge from these exchanges. Precise planning and definite action will enable us to meet the 1969-70 accreditation review with confidence and the longer range future with new assurance."

"Some student unhappiness is

Fine Arts' urgent need

At their day-long fall meeting last Friday, members of the Board of Trustees lunched with members of the College of Liberal Arts fine arts faculty and heard the University president and College dean spell out the need for new facilities on the Drew campus for the fine and performing arts.

At the luncheon meeting, Drew President Robert Fisher Oxnam pointed out that there was a disturbing resemblance between the institution's situation concerning the arts now and its recent situation concerning the sciences. "We have always been willing," he said, "to talk about our faculty and curriculum in the sciences, but it was not until the new building was under way that we admitted that our facilities in this area had been less than adequate."

"Well, let me delay no longer," Dr. Oxnam continued, "in saying RIGHT NOW that our facilities for the fine arts are less than adequate. In fact, they are downright INADEQUATE. The art gallery is now nestled in the basement of the college building and is of a size that the local art critic was kind enough to call 'intimate.' The music department works out of a home built in 1883 and shares performance facilities with the drama department in a small converted gymnasium built in 1910."

"So, the fact we must face NOW," he concluded, "is that among the pressing needs of this institution is the building of a fine arts building, a building desperately needed by the campus and the community."

Before introducing the members of the College faculty in art, music, and drama, Dean Richard J. Stonesifer said:

"Today's students come to us from a lifetime spent in a visual world. A twenty year old today has had television since infancy. And he has also inhabited a world where the film has replaced the novel as the chief of fictional forms; where art and music have entered into our cultural experience on a day-by-day basis with new force."

"As dean," he concluded, "I will not be content until we bring two things into being on this campus: first, we ought to have a fine arts requirement in the College—no graduate of a liberal arts college ought to get his diploma without having had some work in art, music, or drama; second, if there is a desire to create some University-wide departments at Drew, departments serving not only the College but also the Theological School and the Graduate School, then among the first three logical areas would be Art, Music, and Drama and Speech—for today's clergyman needs to be alert in these areas as well as today's graduating undergraduate."

"Neither of these goals is really feasible until we have the proper physical facilities, and certainly not feasible in drama. And so the artists, I'm sure, would join the dean in a somewhat anguished cry for bricks and mortar."

Oxnam outlines nine concerns

In his report to the Board of Trustees Friday, President Robert Fisher Oxnam introduced an agenda of nine special concerns of the year by asserting: "If there is agreement on anything about the future of Drew University it is on the ideal of academic programs with rigorous standards which convey the best of historic and contemporary thought and which do so in ways compelling to students living in the 'now'."

The agenda items he listed were: (1) Achievement of the \$3,240,000 goal of the campaign to raise money for the Hall of Sciences; (2) creating new modes

of governance to expedite the development of Drew; (3) Forging a long range plan and development program for the University; (4) Clarification of the freedoms and responsibilities of the University community in matters of dissent; (5) Attention to the changing nature of the campus environment; (6) raising \$130,000 more in current gift income than last year in order to balance the budget; (7) Strengthening internal communication and administrative operations; (8) Staffing the permanent faculty in Theological study; and (9) Widening the involvement of important persons who are working for the development of the University.

Concerning the changing nature of the campus, Dr. Oxnam said: "The changing home and secondary school background of the student, the revision of curriculum, the shifting patterns of parietal rules in the best colleges and universities nationally, and the sincerely welcomed active concern of the students for the education they receive and the environment in which they receive it — all contribute to the need for a constant review of our patterns of campus life."

Some student unhappiness is

43 faculty endorse Humphrey

This week 43 Drew faculty members signed a statement endorsing Vice President Hubert Humphrey and Senator Edmund Muskie.

Those faculty members who signed the endorsement were: Arnold Boxer, James Boyd Jr., Brack Brown, Robert Bull, Louise Bush, Peter Chapin, Donald Cole, John Copeland, Charles Courtney, Patrick De Cicco, Martyvonne Dehoney, Ruth Domincovich, Robert Friedrichs, David Graybeal, Lee Hall, Lydia Hallparr, Will Herberg, Charles Hogan.

Also signing were: Philip Jensen, Barent Johnson, Don Jones, George Kelsey, J. Perry Leavell, Neal Malicky, James Mills, James Nagle, Gregory Nelson, James O'Kane, John Olom, Joy Phillips, Janet Roach, Robert Rodes, Harold Rohrs, John Rollins, Barbara Salmore, Robert Smith, Fred Starnier, Bard Thompson, Philip Traci, John von der Heide, Roger Westcott, Frank Wolf, and L. Grange Woolley.

The statement read, "We, the undersigned members of the Drew University Faculty, declare our intention of voting for

Vice President Hubert Humphrey and Senator Edmund Muskie on November 5, 1968. We make this public declaration in hopes that others, sharing our sense of urgency, will join in support of the Democratic ticket. We do this for the following reasons: (1) Hubert Humphrey's public record and recent statement indicate an energetic, relentless commitment to equal rights and opportunities for all Americans, black or white. Richard Nixon's record, his recent criticisms of the implementation of the 1954 Supreme Court decision, his current campaign strategy, and the

character of some of his prominent political allies give little evidence of a parallel determination to eliminate racism in all its forms.

(2) Hubert Humphrey's call for a mobilization of the massive resources of this country — public as well as private — to eliminate poverty and to rebuild the central cities evidences his capacity to identify our most urgent domestic needs. Richard Nixon's attacks on high levels of Federal spending, his declared intention of using largely private funds to finance urban renewal, and his vague and diffuse comments about "black capitalism" reveal a more ambiguous commitment to these tasks.

(3) Hubert Humphrey's steadfast refusal to join the popular chorus for the 'law and order' contrasts sharply with the Republican calls for stricter law enforcement and repression. Humphrey and Muskie have stressed that an elimination of the injustices which feed disorder must accompany better law enforcement. Nixon's criticism of the Kerner Commission Report for failing squarely to place the blame for urban disorders on those who committed acts of violence is consistent with his overall approach to this problem.

(4) Hubert Humphrey's selection of Edmund Muskie indicates his keen awareness of the significance of the Vice Presidency, an office which demands the same qualities as the Presidency itself. Nixon's choice of Spiro Agnew over a number of vastly more qualified Republicans reveals a disturbing insensitivity to the importance of that office.

(5) Hubert Humphrey's increasing divergence from the Johnson policies in Vietnam gives some hope that his administration would seek a rapid peace. While Humphrey's comments in this regard have been more tentative and ambiguous than many of us had hoped, he has at least shown his responsiveness to the widespread desire for a quick end to the war. Nixon, on the other hand, refuses to speak his mind on this most important question before the country. We are uncertain as to the direction his policies would take. Nixon's consistent advocacy of a militant stance in American foreign policy over the last two decades does not encourage us in this respect. His call for delay in ratification of the non-proliferation treaty is characteristic of his overall approach to foreign policy. Therefore, on balance, we believe that Hubert Humphrey is the more likely of the two to make the steps required for an early peace in Vietnam.

"While many of us worked very hard for the nomination of Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy, we nonetheless urge all those who share our concern with the future direction of American domestic and foreign policy to join us in securing a Humphrey-Muskie victory."

New Jersey Commissioner pessimistic on conservation

by Larry Nann

Are people aware of the limitations which we place upon ourselves by expanding our cities and industry? Why are we not concerned about depletion of water and land, even though it will have a very tangible effect on our economy? If this apathetic attitude remains, will there be an industrial and totally urban belt from Maine to Florida?

These are some of the thoughts provoked by the second in a series of science lectures given by Mr. Robert A. Roe last Thursday in honor of the science building dedication. His lecture was entitled "Economics of the New Jersey Environment."

Mr. Roe is Commissioner of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development in New Jersey. His department is completely responsible for the related areas of natural resources, i.e. wildlife, recreation facilities, and navigation, and also of commercial resources such as industry, land use and water control.

As an administrator and as a man with a strong personal feeling for conservation, Mr. Roe emphasized activism in the solution of present New Jersey problems involving the depletion of resources.

The race for land, for example, is reaching a critical state in New Jersey. Public concern is totally blind to the "make-a-buck" developers and expanding industrialists who ignore the sensible pleas of naturalists in the state to consider the effects which they have on the environment.

Even the extensive open space program, Green Acres, sponsored by the state, is a losing battle. New Jersey population is the highest in the nation per area—960 people per square mile. The present total population of 700,000 is due for a rise to 1.2 million by the year 1970, if conditions remain the same. As it is, 30-35 thousand acres of land are used up every year, with only a very small amount being set aside to help stabilize natural resources.

Mr. Roe pointed out that industrial planning programs such as "Blue Acres" and the open space program of "Green Acres" are futile without the support of the public. Politicians are quick to get on the bandwagon about "pres-

ervation of nature" and all that goodness, but ask one of those men individually to set portions of his own community apart for such purposes, and he'll cringe from the "lower tax revenues" and "useless wasteland."

Another major problem in New Jersey is a chronic water shortage. This problem was well understood two and four years ago when summer drought and the following floods created havoc over many parts of the state. The low water level in our reservoirs barely made it through these years, and then only because drastic measures were taken.

(Continued on page 6)

U.C. focus for election watch

Election night will be a 7-4 vigil in the University Center this year, as the Political Science department turns it into a center for news coverage.

Televisions will be located throughout the building to allow all students interested to watch the returns come in.

Blackboards with up-to-the-minute results will also be maintained, primarily in room 107, the center for the evening. Races listed will include presidential, senatorial, congressional, gubernatorial, and local. They will

be watched by results off the AP wire.

The University Community is invited to attend. Local candidates have been invited to drop in. And Drew Professors will analyze results as they come in that evening.

Radio station WERD will do the communication and electrical work for a network of New Jersey stations. The tentative plan is that WERD will broadcast ten to fifteen minutes of analysis and commentary each hour, and these stations will pick it up from Drew.

Station Manager Richard Katz will announce final plans when they have been completed. He stated that he believes there are now eight stations agreed to join

the network, with a possibility of more.

Drew-Eds will be serving a buffet that night, and chairman Chris Strickland has said she welcomes all workers. Circle K will assist in the setup, and Dick Weir has also said he is receptive to volunteers.

Other students are still needed to relay results through the switchboard. Pat Wilson is in charge of this angle. Marlene Mueller will head a committee showing a surprise exhibit every hour.

Students wishing to serve on discussion panels or moderate discussions should contact Dr. Julius Mastro.

The Election Night Watch will begin at 7 p.m. and end at 4 a.m.



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Spirits of hope

In a time of once and future crisis, the Board of Trustees meeting last Friday offered some hopeful signs. These were primarily two: first there was an acknowledgement of the existence of students and of student thought; second, there was evidence that the University is facing its urgent need for long-range planning.

It isn't time to hail the Renaissance quite yet, of course. Talking is not enacting. There will be necessary and unnecessary delays in the conversion of plan to reality. Talking about a Fine Arts building doesn't raise the money to build it. Rhetoric on student involvement is a joke when students apparently aren't trusted behind a closed door with the other sex. (Of course, students can be "involved" without Open House--it's not per se that vital an issue--but it is immeasurably symbolic.)

Nonetheless, there are positive signs. The University Senate is one. The Trustees' willingness to grant six additional weeks of discussion on the Charter is another. Dr. Oxnam's Nine Points on the University deserve thorough consideration. The formulation of fund-raising plans to meet the cost of the on-rushing financial crisis (which every University will face) is reassuring.

Awareness will be essential in the months and years directly ahead. If the University knows where it is going, and how it plans to go, it has a far better chance of arriving.

Notes from the Urgrund

Death of the Self

Chaplain James Boyd

Autumnal beauty is so ephemeral. After the yellow, red, rich brown magnificence fades from the trees in the annual shower of leaves, ugly naked branches scratch the sky as if to make the orifices through which winter snows may fall. Ah, perhaps this is the pain I feel in the overwhelming beauty! It all suddenly glows and then departs into the long winter's night. Nothing lasts; all is flux.

Where, then, is peace? If life trembles on the brink of nothingness--nay, if MY life thus transpires as the autumn only to end in the terror of dark night, then where is the meaning of it all? There is no peace in not coming to terms with the position in which all human beings find themselves--nay, in which I find myself. You see, the dread of non-being is so personal. It is easy to say, "all life passes away"; but, it is gut-shattering to reckon with, "MY LIFE IS MOVING TOWARDS AN END."

Could this be the clue to meaningful life, namely, to know the END? The Greek king, Alexander, a great warrior youth and conqueror of the world, had his man-servant awaken him every morning with this greeting: "O great king, Alexander, one day you must die." What a way to be awakened every day. But, the king began his day with a knowledge of his end. So, he lived his life to the full and wept when there were no more worlds to conquer. One might imagine that the very routine nature of his daily awakening could have made the ancient king rather stoical. As he put on his socks, or whatever, he probably said, "Well, Lex, old buddy, get with it. Time's awastin'." The stoic doesn't really come to grips with death. He merely shrugs it off as if it were a natural thing to pass through.

Is death the end? If so, another way of handling it is to live for the moment. "Eat, drink, make merry, for tomorrow we die." This was the perfect rationale for many of us who went through the hell of war. For today's student living in the hellish war of contemporary world problems the

way to handle the grim prospects that tantalize the pessimistic mind is to make the NOW the euphoric glow of a high or the ear-splitting cacophony of rock. Escape. Escape from what? The end? No, this is escaping life IN A LIVING DEATH.

Nothing pejorative is meant by suggesting that many people escape life in some sort of living death. Indeed, this is just the point. WE ARE LIVING NOW IN THE END.

If my end, or if my death can somehow be the expression of complete out-going love for someone else--ah, then life is meaningfully spent. Dietrich Bonhoeffer, the martyred German minister, when given the opportunity to remain in New York City as a guest lecturer at Union Theological School just at the time of the Hitler mania, chose to return to Germany to shepherd his people. He died giving his life for others. But, the secret of his calm and of his determination was the understanding that he had already died. He now lived in a different dimension in this world. One basic vision held him on a steady course. All that mattered was that he love others even if it meant the end of his earthly existence.

Where does one get this basic vision? It's not easy to come by, especially in the nauseating glutony we call our civilization. Benjamin, the hero of the movie, THE GRADUATE, sickened by his own emptiness and the emptiness of the adult world about him, made a grab for life. In the end he took what he wanted, not in the heroic dimensions of the doctor in Albert Camus's THE PLAGUE, but almost with the whimper of a confused young man who MUST MAKE MEANING.

Maybe this is the whole point of the Autumnal pain. Sudden exhilarating beauty comes and goes. One has to enter into the dark night of the soul. Love is received in the death of the self. One does not make himself die, unless it be an escape. Death where love abides is a leading into richer life by a Teacher just as Dante was led by Beatrice.

the soaring 60's

One million to three

by Dennis Ingoglia

Imagine what would happen if every man, woman and child in the state of Maine got up and moved into sub-standard, rat infested, urban Ghettos. Well, they would not even equal the present number of people trapped in our festering cities today. There are over one million people economically imprisoned in the Ghetto.

Now, compare the one million people living in our urban hells to three men orbiting the Earth in Apollo 7. One million to three. Would you like to hear some figures on this comparison? The United States spends 31.2 billion dollars a year on space and only 6.7 billion dollars on health, education and welfare. Slight difference? 31.2 billion dollars so that one fine day in the far future some American boy can kick at the Lunar dust and say: "Geez I'm on the moon!" Meanwhile one million people rot away in despair!

It would seem that our sense of values has become slightly warped. Our urban ills are not only the problems of the city dwellers, but rather the problem of America. For one million people the American Dream is nothing more than a taunting lie. Every boy can't grow up to be president--and some boys even have a problem eating.

But if only they would not riot, you say. Well, put yourself in their place. Try to imagine the feeling of waking up to the sound of rats in your child's bedroom and you've imagined the cause of a riot. Imagine paying three times as much for a loaf of bread as Mrs. Rockefeller does and you've thrown a mental brick through a store window. Imagine farmers burning wheat in Minnesota while children starve in Mississippi and you've imagined a revolution. Now imagine that glittering space capsule with three men and 31.2 billion dollars price tag and a million people in a hundred tar-nished cities and you've imagined the problem.

What's being done about it--not very much. Enlightened mayors such as New York's Lindsay, Atlanta's Allen, Cleveland's Stokes, and Boston's White are doing their best to right a century of wrongs. Private institutions such as the Urban Coalition are joining the fight to save our cities. Yet, still we are told by George Wallace that what our cities really need are policemen every two hundred feet. Curtis LeMay, has running mate, insists that we need more weapons and less aid to the cities. Dick Nixon promised that he would boost the budget for the Space Race and the Arms Race (66 billion dollars now). Of the three major candidates Humphrey is the only one who insists that our urban ills be attended to at once and with all the resources at our

command. His call for a "Marshall Plan" for the Cities is a refreshing change from an election year devoted to "Law and Order" and "Our Wallacing Wallace."

Yet, 31.2 billion dollars divided three ways is still soaring through the frigid wastes of space while 6.7 billion dollars divided a million ways is rotting in the Ghetto. The astronauts don't mind--as Wally Schirra put it "We're having a ball!" So are our brothers in the cities--a real riot.

The decision was to enforce an old rule which prohibits bridge playing in the front lounge of the University Center.

When the U.C. Board met last week, it was faced with a strong complaint from the players. During the meeting, it was decided to temporarily change the ruling to permit playing in the front lounge after 7 p.m. weeknights and all day on weekends.

The temporary rule will remain in effect until a permanent change is made. "We didn't realize we would meet such opposition," commented an official who advised the enforcement.

"It only proves how powerful a lobby the bridge players are," commented a victorious cardman, "and when you leave a powerful lobby without its lobby--"

THE LEFT SIDE

Peter Hoffman

I think the basic difficulty facing us in this year of "revolution" is that there is such a credibility gap between the participants and the spectators. The students are not understood and the establishment does not understand. Possibly what is needed here is a good, and very relevant, example, an example we can all relate to. Such an example is the open house and alcohol regulations. Obedience of these regulations is far and away the biggest joke on campus. These regulations just are not conceived in reality. The spirit of the law is not relevant to contemporary attitudes of American youth. And we, the youth, just will not abide by a law which is as foreign to our interests. These regulations, therefore, will simply be disobeyed in a manner and degree which will, and has, destroyed all respect for campus regulations and the University in general. This is not very good at all.

I suppose the students could be blamed for this; they should, the argument goes, have more respect for the law, or the "principle" as Ralph Ellison calls it. The students should place the principle above their particular interests; they should work within the framework of the system. However, what is the framework in which to work? On this campus, the framework is the vote of the faculty. But (just as on the national political scene) the faculty is not responsible to the students; the students don't elect them. Why should the faculty listen to us? They don't have to, and they don't. If they did, there wouldn't be any open house difficulty. Cosch Simester says he will oppose any open house liberalization until the students show themselves "responsible". What does this mean? "responsible"? Does this

Bridge triumphs

The decision to enforce a rule in the University Center caused an unusual arousal among those affected by it last week. Quickly the University Center Board revoked that rule. "They had to," stated a student protestor, "or we would have gone berserk. This is a very serious thing."

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On Revolution

mean that we have to demonstrate fealty to the insane laws now in existence? How can the administration have the incredible audacity to force us to be responsible to regulations we have no control over and with which we totally disagree? This is "taxation without representation". Now, students may not have the maturity to run the country, or the university for that matter, but we very definitely have the RIGHT (even if the administration denies our maturity) to control our social life. After all, you know we LIVE here. We don't just go to school here; this is where we eat, sleep, and go to the john. Four of the best years of our life are spent here, on this campus, in these dorms, and I'll be damned if someone is going to tell me how to live.

My name and the names of six of my friends have been sent to the judicial board because of a recent violation of the open house regulations. We are certainly not the only ones this has happened to but, for the sake of example, I will use our case. The floor counselor who turned us in was just doing his job; I can't really blame him although I considered him a little enthusiastic in the discharge of his duties. The trouble is the law. I feel no responsibility to this law and I do not intend to obey it in the future any more than I have in the past. Why is this? The law is meaningless to me--I see no sense in it. I've heard it is designed to stop fornication. This is incredibly ridiculous. If they wanted to stop fornication why don't they defoliate the forest preserve? And besides this is none of the university's business. It would be a good idea if they stuck to the business of the University and let the students decide these things for themselves. And isn't that the crux of the "revolution"?

Faculty Forum

the election

Humphrey's the one on principle

THIS WEEK:

Mr. Frank Wolf
Instructor, Political Science

Hubert Humphrey has been thrust into a tragic role, that of a symbol for a President whose policies have failed. So clear was this failure by early 1968 that President Johnson wisely chose to retire rather than to risk almost certain repudiation at the polls in November. This decision placed the Vice President in an incredibly difficult position. He was bound by custom, loyalty, and the requirements of his office to continue to support the President's policies however unpopular they might be.

Despite the rhetoric about the increasingly important role of the vice presidency in the United States, the Vice President is no more than a stand-in for the President, a salesman for his policies, the President's public AL-TER EGO. His only significant function is his constant availability to replace the President.

Humphrey has been effective in this role. He brought with him the loyalty of most of his former Congressional associates, the good will of the press and the intellectual community, and the confidence of the minorities, particularly, of the blacks. Johnson's stock among these elements was never high, and his presidency was quick to dissipate the small reserve of support he had mustered in these quarters. Humphrey, on the other hand, continued perhaps until early 1966 to have the support of these groups. Only when

the bankruptcy of the Vietnam policy became inescapably clear did his standing begin to ebb.

Unlike his former colleagues with liberal views, Humphrey was not free to follow (or to lead) public opinion away from Johnson, Senators Fulbright, Gruening, McGovern, and Morse performed this educational effort. Others like Senator Javits and my late hero, Senator Kennedy, prudently and cautiously reflected public opinion in their constituencies with the accuracy of a seismograph. Senator McCarthy perhaps contributed most in his demonstration in the primaries, especially in New Hampshire, that the administration's policies could fail at the polls as they had failed in the field.

Yet the Vice President was bound to support the President. Whatever his private views may have been (and I concede that every indication is that he largely supported the Johnson policy with slight differences of emphasis and timing), his task was to argue his own views within administration circles and to support administration decisions once made. This is the job of all senior executive officers.

Those who believe our policies in Vietnam have been immoral, that they have violated some sort of international or natural law, will obviously take a contrary view. For them, Humphrey's duty was clear--to repudiate these sinful deeds. However emotionally attractive that view may be, its logic involves a set of assumptions about law, morality, and politics to which most of those argue in this way do not themselves subscribe. I reject these assumptions.

Some of the thinking about the morality of the war has been as muddy as the battlefields in Vietnam.

If, on the other hand, you take the view that the Vietnam policy has been tactically ill-conceived, that it has not advanced U.S. interests abroad or at home, that the price of this policy has not been worth what we have won or can reasonably hope to win in Vietnam, that it has reflected an unwise ordering of public priorities (and these are my views), then Humphrey's refusal to join the public chorus against the policy is an understandable imperative of public office. His steadfast refusal to abandon the President, even with the nomination assured, is evidence of a kind of political principle as a characteristic of Humphrey's opponent.)

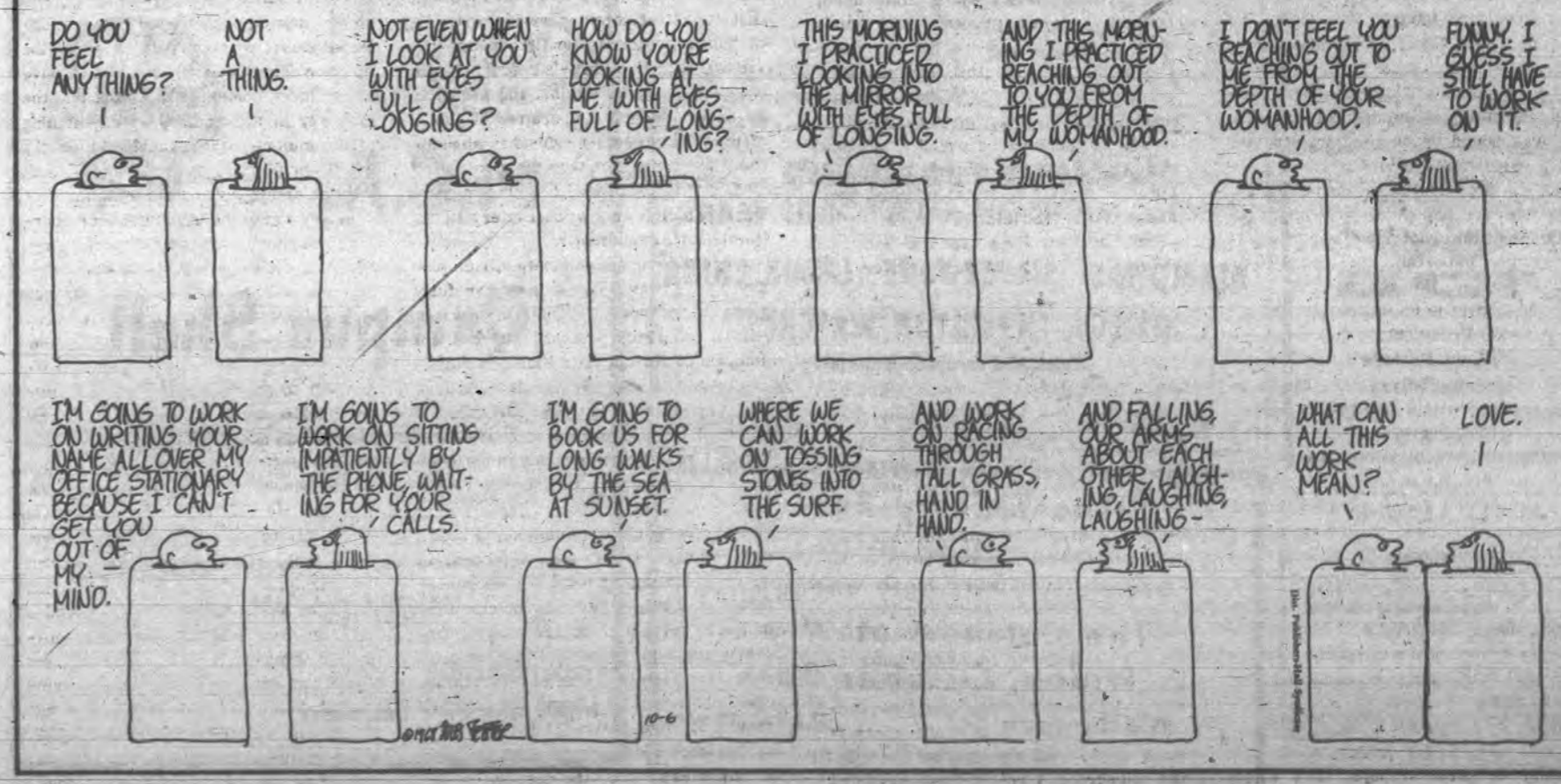
Since he won the nomination, Humphrey has gradually and very carefully given a number of signals of how his policy in January would differ from Johnson's. He chose a Vice Presidential candidate with reasonably good dovish credentials. He has advocated a bombing halt as well as a cease-fire. While I readily confess my impatience with Humphrey's unwillingness to put himself clearly on record for a policy of rapid de-escalation, unilateral cease fire, prompt withdrawal of forces, in short, a cutting of losses, I recognize that such a step would make discussions in Paris certain to achieve nothing between now and January. I further concede that Humphrey almost certainly does not share my views on what he should do. Nonetheless, I do notice that he has shown SOME inclination to some of my views, that the changes in his

publicly declared views have been in the dovish direction.

These so-called signals have yet to convince the McCarthy followers. They are purists who refuse to be satisfied by what they regard as mere cynical gestures. They want either a clear statement of intent to reverse the policy completely, or nothing. The tragedy is that they will get nothing. Even if Humphrey shared the purist position, his public espousal would surely lose him the election. The McCarthy supporters have never faced the unpleasant fact that the majority in this country, to say nothing of the minority who voted for McCarthy in the primaries, does not agree with the McCarthy position on Vietnam.

In any case, the arguments for energetic support of Humphrey by doves are compelling. Nixon has given no indication whatever of any responsiveness to dovish views. Quite the contrary, he refuses to reveal his peace plan lest he prejudice the Paris talks. We are left to guess what it may be. While reasonable men can come to different conclusions on this, my judgment is that Nixon's entire public career provides some menacing hints as to his likely position. He has always believed in a policy of militancy in foreign affairs. He proudly recalls his shouting about washing machines (or was it television sets?) in Moscow. He has advocated a delay in ratification of the non-proliferation treaty. He has indicated his conviction that we need a massively expanded missile capability. He has called for a strengthening of the U.S. military presence in Western Europe. Are these the policies of a latent dove?

jeiffer



Spectrum '68 Rhodesian deadlock

Brad Miner

The scene: The Rock of Gibraltar, gateway to the Mediterranean and backdrop to a conference at sea...Aboard the assault ship H.M.S. "Fearless", two inflexible men discussed the fate of an important African nation.

In 1965 Ian Smith, Prime Minister of Rhodesia gambled that a declaration of independence would be met with no more than economic sanctions. He declared Rhodesia an independent republic and Great Britain immediately imposed economic restrictions. Since 1965, Rhodesia's 220,000 whites have governed the nation's 4,000,000 blacks and Great Britain has forfeited \$500 million dollars in trade. South Africa was instrumental at the time in helping Rhodesia beat the British economic blockade. Economically independent, Rhodesia is now virtually a self-declared republic, free from Commonwealth restriction.

When British Prime Minister Wilson and Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith agreed to meet on board the "Fearless", both realized the slim chance of reconciliation or constructive bargaining. Wilson had pledged a policy of N I B M A R - No Independence Before Majority African Rule, while Smith was adamant that Rhodesia shall be governed by white supremacy. Neither can make

valid concessions without losing national prestige. Wilson faces the indignation of other black nations within the British commonwealth, the loss of U.N. support of the economic sanctions, and the prospect of apartheid for Rhodesia, if he reneges on his demand for African majority rule. Smith, in turn, cannot afford to retreat from his stand for white supremacy. Already he has authorized the preparation of a national constitution guaranteeing white supremacy to future generations. Any sign of weakness would place his already tenuous position in jeopardy.

The resolution of this diplomatic donnybrook will most likely be a continuation of the status quo with Rhodesia finally breaking with the commonwealth, governed by a white elite. This is NOT a satisfactory solution. The Smith government has instituted a program of public works and assistance for the villagers. At present the native Rhodesians are turning in guerrillas in consideration of these programs and the chiefs on the government payroll. When the chiefs realize that freedom is not bought and paid for through token representation and economic consideration, Smith may wish that he had settled with the British rather than 4,000,000 native Rhodesians demanding government by a people not a puppet.

Few problems near solution

(Continued from page 3)

In one case, to use polluted Lake Hopatcong water put through expensive processings.

The water tables in the state have been constantly lowering, making even independent well owners wary. In the situation two years ago, New Jersey's major industries escaped crippling water restrictions by a hair. And four years ago sixty per cent of the economy of the state was affected by the drought. Even so, no effective legislation has corrected this problem, even though a certain amount could and should be budgeted.

Nuclear power is a factor that is omnipresent and unavoidable in this scientific age. Nuclear facilities are presently under construction in Ocean County (Egg Harbor) and in Salem Coun-

ty on the Delaware River. The major objection to these plants are the thermal effects on biological distribution and production.

Few of New Jersey's problems are near solution. Only some have been slightly alleviated. The water shortage problem appears to be the most critical, and if the situations of two and four years ago happen again, the rise in the cost of water may prohibit heavy industry and have drastic effects on the economy. In addition, pollution contributes to the water problem by necessitating extensive purification treatment.

It seems that open land may be appreciated only when the irreversible damage is done. When the public can understand the far reaching effects of such large

Births

James Bernard O'Kane

10 lb. 8 oz.

Saturday October 19

Foreign Students

The University Center Board invites all Faculty and Students to the Foreign Student Reception Wednesday, October 30th, from 3:30 to 5:00 outside of the U.C. In case of rain it will be held in the lounge.

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Letters To The Editor

Out, table!

To the Editor:

Several days last week I observed a display table in the University Center Lobby, decorated with motley posters and orange cardboard containers. Its function seemed to be to complete the job Saga had started in ruining my digestive system. I am referring, of course to the Unicef table.

Students milled past the table all through the dinner hour. A few stopped to deposit their pennies, nickels, and dimes. There may even have been one or two big spenders foolhardy enough to deposit a quarter. But the vast majority of students seemed to pay as little attention to the table as possible, in spite of the motley posters and the pleas of the attendants.

This performance delighted me no end. It demonstrated, to me at least, that Drew students had lost that tenderhearted naivete probably planted in them by the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Mickey

Mouse cartoons. They knew the name of the game. They knew that Unicef is no more interested in helping starving children than the British East India Company was interested in helping starving Indians when it enslaved India. The fact is that all the beautiful little statistics Unicef is so fond of quoting, like how many vitamin pills or how many glasses of milk one nickel will provide; all these are just window dressing for Unicef's primary purpose. And that purpose is to spread American propaganda throughout the world. Look in the pamphlet "Unicef-Facts and Fallacies" so thoughtfully provided by the Unicef committee. "Unicef," one great American propagandist is quoted as saying "has caught the imagination of our people-especially our children whose Halloween collections have become a symbol of concern and an expression of tangible aid."

What aid? Saving a little girl from tuberculosis at age six so that she can die at age twenty-six from some other dread disease. This is our great American charity.

But there is still an orange container on the University Center information desk and, realistically I must face the possibility that the table may be set up again. But I know I have nothing to fear. For I have been convinced that all the gimmicks and heart-rending pleas of all the young "solid citizens" will not turn Drew students from the course they know in their heads to be right.

(Name withheld)

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WERD expands on all fronts

Drew students will have the opportunity next Tuesday to determine to a large extent the kind of music that will be played this year on WERD, the campus radio station.

Staff members will man a table in the University Center in order to determine the musical leaning of the potential audience.

Station Manager Richard Katz has indicated that this year's programming policies will be substantially different than those of previous years. The station itself has moved its facilities from Great Hall to the basement of New Men's Dorm.

According to Katz, "These new facilities will be far more flexible than those of the past."

Katz cited other innovations for WERD, which include a new department, the implementation of pre-recorded programs, and various special features.

Plans are to present national and world news on the hour, with campus news and announcements on the half hour. Pre-recorded material will include "The Music Factory" with Bob and Ray and "Now Nordin", which Katz defined as "an audio collage provided by the Inter-Collegiate Broadcast System."

The station intends to present a series of editorials relating to various campus matters, plus comments from Drew professors regarding the important issues.

In past years, Katz comment-

ed, reception of the station has been poor in certain dormitories, but this year, he commented, "there has been extensive work done on the transmitters and there should be little or no difficulty in this area."

Discussion, production highlight Parent stay

Parents' Weekend November 1-3 this year will feature a student-faculty panel discussion on "In loco parentis" moderated by Dr. John von der Heide.

Other events during the Drew-Eds sponsored weekend will include a soccer game, a buffet luncheon, a coffeehouse production, and a meeting with the Deans.

Parents have all been sent complete schedules for the weekend. Some events are just for parents, others may include students who wish to attend.

The panel discussion will be Friday night at 8:30. Commented one Drew-ed organizer, "Since the majority of faculty and students consider 'in loco parentis' dead, although we still live under it, the topic will be 'Will it ever be revived?'" The debate is scheduled for an hour and a half.

Other events Friday will include a meeting with the Deans and some Counseling Center

Personnel at 4 p.m.

Saturday will feature a Council of Families meeting at 11:30, a buffet luncheon in the gym at 12:45, a soccer game versus La Salle at 2 p.m., a reception with faculty from every department at 4, and Cafe au Lait, a coffeehouse production by Phil-Musica, from 8:30 to 11 in the U.C. cafeteria.

Parents will have to pay \$1.50 for the luncheon. Students wishing to eat with their parents must sign a list with their name and ID card number during the coming week. The list will be posted in the U.C. Sunday there will be Mass in the chapel from 9 to 10, and Chapel services from 10-11 and 11-12, also in the Chapel.

Fairleigh offers Paxton, Frye show

Fairleigh Dickinson is sponsoring a concert by Tom Paxton, co-starring comedian David Frye, tomorrow night in the Activities Center at 8 p.m. Tickets are \$3.00 for all seats, available at the gate.

Paxton, a folksinger who has appeared at Carnegie Hall and many other famous musical spots is known for authoring such con-

temporary numbers as "Bottle of Wine," "Lyndon Johnson Told Me," "Mr. Blue," and "Last Thing On My Mind."

Frye is a comedian who appeared on the Ed Sullivan show last Sunday night. He is known for his imitations of such political figures as William Buckley and Richard Nixon.

The competition will be judged by faculty members, and the first prize is a \$50.00 gift certificate at either Clothes Horse or John Fries Men's Shop.

Admission is free. The show begins at 8:00 p.m.

Amram returns by demand

By popular demand the Academic Forum Committee is sponsoring a return appearance of musician David Amram Sunday night at 8 p.m. in the University Center room 107.

Amram appeared here last fall, and was enthusiastically received by students. He stayed for over an hour after his speech talking with interested listeners. Since appearing here, he has successfully presented a new opera, "Twelfth Night," and published his autobiography, "Vibrations." Both have been acclaimed.

He is known for his work as composer-in-residence at Lincoln Center, for the incidental music of Joseph Papp Shakespeare productions, and for his work in movies, theater, and television.

Students perform tonight 'amateur night at Bowne'

Tonight is Amateur Night in Bowne Lecture Hall, sponsored by the Social Committee. Entertainment will be provided by Drew students.

Entrants include Regina Schwartzman, popular singing; Mal-

colm Miller, singing and guitar; Marc Pasvola, popular singing; Larry Milton, Piano; Royce Anderson, singing and guitar; Jeff Allen, Impersonation of Tiny Tim; Mike Markwis and Tom Silver, singing and guitar; Steve and Bruce, Comedy act; David Hunter and Maria Derr and Jean-Claude, Guillardine, original folk music, guitar and singing; "The UN Jug Band", group musical presentation; Tom Silver, Classical guitar.

The competition will be judged by faculty members, and the first prize is a \$50.00 gift certificate at either Clothes Horse or John Fries Men's Shop.

Admission is free. The show begins at 8:00 p.m.

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This blind man can hear and understand a 60-minute speech in 30 minutes.

If you've ever played a 33 1/3 rpm record on 78 rpm, you know what happens. The voice speed is more than doubled but the result is a high-pitched, squeaky babble. Bell Telephone Laboratories has eliminated the high pitch, the squeak and the babble. They have developed an electronic device (the harmonic compressor) which permits the recording of the human voice at twice its normal speed without any distortion whatsoever.

This process is actually a hearing equivalent for speed-reading. And that means everyone, but most especially the blind; will one day have a meaningful substitute for speed-reading. The uses for compressed speech, as it is called, are numerous.

In the not too distant future, textbooks, news articles, even novels and other fictional material will be recorded with the Bell Telephone process, and "speed-heard" with perfect understanding by the trained listener. For these reasons and many others, the American Foundation for the Blind in cooperation with Bell Telephone Laboratories is now studying the possible use of compressed speech in its tape and disc recording programs for the blind.

"Speed Hearing"—a look at communications of the future from the Nationwide Bell System.

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Ruggers top Florham Park behind Litwack, Boyer, 9-6

Before an enthusiastic crowd on a rainy afternoon at the Chat-ham Dump field, the Drew Rugby Club outfought the Florham Park Rugby Club 9-6 last Saturday.

The Green, playing their second contest of the fall and taking their second victory, got tries from Harry Litwack and Jay Lyons and a penalty kick from Dan Boyer en route to the hard-won victory.

After the game had been hastily moved from Young Field to the dump due to various liquid conditions, the teams formed in a light rain. Playing for Florham Park were former Drew ruggers Gary Keenan and Ben Alexander, as well as current players Gary Zwetchnbaum, Ron Tremper, and Seth Metzger.

Refereeing was former Drew Coach John Hinchcliff, and on hand were about sixty Drew graduates and undergraduates.

Taking control of play at the start, Drew got its first try on

a power play, as Harry Litwack hugged the ball near the Florham Park goal and in a mountain of bodies was pushed over the line by his teammates for a try.

Florham Park pulled even later on a knifing run, as the rain became heavier. But Dan Boyer lifted Drew into a halftime lead with an angular penalty kick. At the half it was 6-3.

Most of the second half was scoreless, as it featured some good fullback work by Ben Alexander for Florham Park and Dave Feldman for Drew. Much of the play was restricted to mid-field, although Drew mounted several threats.

The final Green score came with about ten minutes left, as Jay Lyons took a Boyer pass and bulled over from five yards out. He was pulled back when he reached the goal line, but managed to down the ball for a try.

Florham Park's score came on the last play of the game, as a long penalty kick was called good. There was some dispute over

whether it was high enough, since there were no goalposts on the field and kicks had to be made between two poles without cross-bar.

Down 2-0 at halftime Drew stormed back to tie Upsala, 3-3, in overtime Tuesday at Upsala. The Middle Atlantic Conference game brought the Rangers' league record to 1-1-1 and overall mark to 3-1-1.

Doug Trott, who turned in a hustling offensive performance, scored the tying goal with only 1:10 left in the fourth quarter and, with Drew trailing 3-2, he booted another tying goal with 3:15 left in the second overtime period. Also scoring for the Green and Gold was Jim Morris. Goalie John Cadwell racked up eighteen saves.

Drew was checked for the first half. Although play rebounded from one end to the other, Upsala managed to score twice in the first forty-four minutes. There was no scoring in the first quarter, but in the second Upsala opened up the game with two goals. John Purple and Tony Cirelli booted in scores in a one-minute span in the period.

The Rangers finally broke into the scoring column in the third quarter when, with 1:45 remaining, Tim Rothwell booted a direct kick into a scramble and Morris scored from in front of the goal.

In the fourth period Trott knotted the score at 2-2 on a penalty kick, sending the game into overtime. Rules allow two five-minute overtime periods.

Upsala's Bruce Tolhurst put his team ahead with only 50 seconds gone in the first overtime period. In the second ov-

Sports scene this week

SOCCER

Saturday Moravian 10:00

Tuesday Newark State 2:30

FIELD HOCKEY

Monday Centenary 3:30

CROSS COUNTRY

Saturday Brooklyn Poly Away

Wednesday Montclair State Away

Booters rally to 3-3 tie

erime Trott, after an assist by Rothwell, out-maneuvered a defenseman and kicked Drew into a tie.

Overall, the Rangers took 21 shots on goal and Upsala booted 14 at the opposition's net.

For the season Drew has tallied eighteen goals and allowed nine. Trott has six goals, two assists; Neil Arbuckle, five goals four assists; Rothwell, two goals six assists; John Waters, two goals; Jim Morris, one goal, three assists; John Kane, one goal; Mark Clements, one goal;

three assists; John Kane, one goal; Mark Clements, one goal;

DREW		
G	Cadwell	
RB	Acetola	
LB	Kane	Substitutes
RH	Parke	Hamshaw
CH	Grout	Clements
LH	Jones	Vandervoort
OR	Morris	Eidelson
IR	Rothwell	
CF	Arbuckle	
IL	Trott	
OL	Waters	

Marist tramples harriers on waterlogged course run

In a driving rain last Saturday, the Rangers bowed to Marist, 20-39, in cross country on Drew's five-mile course. The loss lowered the home team's record to 2-1.

Marist runners placed first, second, fourth, fifth and eighth. The winning time was 29:15. George Morton finished third for Drew with a time of 30:11; Ray Lesso,

sixth (31:25); John Breuer, seventh (31:38); Kevin Post, tenth (34:18); and Richard Hubbard, eleventh (34:18).

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the Young Men &
Their Gals

MADISON

Female Racketeers split with Fairleigh, Upsala

An informal women's tennis team was organized this fall by Mrs. Mason. October 15 the team played host to Fairleigh Dickinson, winning 4-1. Last Monday, visiting Upsala, the team fell, 3-1.

In singles competition Carol Schniedewind beat her Fairleigh opponent, 6-3, 6-1, but lost at

Upsala, 4-6, 0-6. Elaine Peele lost two close matches, 1-6, 8-6, 2-6 at Fairleigh and 2-6, 8-10 at Upsala.

Jane Dugdale won her singles match at Fairleigh 6-4, 6-3. Courtney Miller won the only match at Upsala, 6-0, 6-0.

Against Fairleigh Drew won both double matches. Gretta Adams and Kathy Finley outplayed their opponents, 6-0, 8-6. Karen Eley and Rhonda Rush scored, 6-0, 6-2. At Upsala Jane Dugdale and Rhonda Rush scored, 6-0, 6-2. At Upsala Jane Dugdale and Rhonda Rush were defeated, 2-6, 7-9.

Next Monday the team is hoping for an upset over Centenary on the Drew courts at 4:00.

Sawin visits Hoyt-Bowne

Hoyt-Bowne residents reported that Dean of Students Alton Sawin visited them during their Open House last Saturday night. According to President Ken Gates a resident, "He visited all up and down and all around."

The purpose of the visit, as explained by another resident, was "apparently that he just wanted to see what was going on on a typical Saturday night open house."

Residents stated that they would welcome a visit by the Dean any time, but they asked that some notice be given of the next intended appearance.

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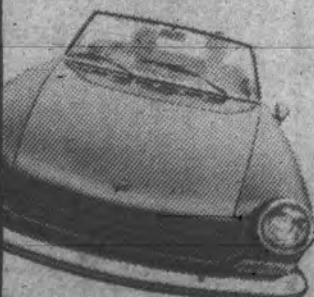
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