

Drew Acorn

Student Newspaper Of The College

Freshman Edition

DREW UNIVERSITY, MADISON, NEW JERSEY

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Near-panic of '73 enters: 400 frosh vs. higher ed

An unexpectedly large group, with over 400 freshmen and 40 transfers, enters Drew today billed as "the best entering class ever."

Dean of the College Richard Stonesifer, noting that each of the last several entering classes have been "appropriately billed as the best ever," stated that increased admission applications led to the unexpectedly heavy enrollment.

Admissions activity was up by 33%, he reported, and this accounted for the 23% increase over the projected freshman class of 325.

The large freshman class caused some problems with housing, but the Dean of Students office reported last week that they anticipated no serious problems in that area. Three new dorms were built last year, and

one old dorm—Hoyt-Bowen—was renovated to house upperclasswomen.

For the first time in Drew history, the entering males of the class of 1973 have average college board scores of over 600, showing 604 in both math and verbal. Women of the class of 1973 have average scores of 568 math and 598 verbal, the latter a new high.

The class includes more women than men, a problem Drew has found over the past few years, as female applications outnumber those of males. The division is about 55% to 45% according to the Admissions office.

A direct effort was made this year, for the first time, to enroll more students from economically underprivileged backgrounds. Although the per-

centage is still small, an increase has been shown over previous years.

An orientation program begins today for the class. Advisors to the class are Phil Benner and Claire Connolly, who planned the program with the help of Program Directors Paul Accetola and Karen Lawrence. An orientation committee of 31 members, chosen last spring, will carry out the program, which includes speeches, informal gatherings, a convocation, and a trip to New York as well as a general introduction to the campus.

The full student body arrives on campus Thursday for registration.

For further information on the freshman class, see separate articles throughout this newspaper.

SG President Smartt—

Indicates an interesting year

"The Smartt Administration is eager and well-prepared to meet the challenges of the coming year," says Robert Smartt, Student Association President.

Smartt attributes his anticipation and readiness to a summer spent at Drew meeting with his aides and discussing campus problems with members of the faculty, administration, Board of Trustees, and student body.

"All of the summertime consultations were extremely cordial and relaxed," notes Smartt. "Everyone that I spoke to displayed a spirit of good will and cooperation."

He indicated that one of his most productive activities was a July trip with Dean of Students Alton Sawin to attend a "College and University Self-Study Institute" sponsored by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE).

The WICHE conference, held at the Berkeley campus of the University of California, focused on "Value Change and Power Conflict in Higher Education."

"One of the real values of the institute was the creation of an atmosphere in which a university president from Idaho could sit down over a pitcher of beer with a dean from Minnesota, a faculty member from New York, and a student leader from Texas—and have a meaningful discussion of their common goals and problems," says Smartt.

"I also profited greatly from the summer campus presence of a considerable number of students."

The result of these summer efforts is the formulation of a philosophy and program which Smartt plans to unveil during Orientation Week speeches to the College Faculty and new students, and in a major address at a student body meeting during the first week of classes.

Smartt refuses to reveal the specifics of his 1969-70 program, but sources close to the President indicate that his plans include work in judicial reform, constitutional revision, and an increase in student freedoms and student participation in University and College governance.



Student President Smartt and University President Oxnam.

OK now, welcome the frosh editorial—take 1

What you got here is a lot of printer's ink. Some of it is divided into English characters, however, and these we invite you to read.

This is an unofficial handbook of sorts, which may conceivably tell you a few things the regulation handbook and lectures don't or can't. Mainly, however, this is presented for two ends: 1) so you'll have some kind of written reference to a variety of situations, things, and people you'll run into, and 2) so you'll know a little more about the rest of the school and the class of 1973 and probably find that, be it comforting or discouraging, you and they are not a total mismatch.

So step right up, ladies and gentlemen, long-haired peace creeps, black militants, responsible middle-ists, crew-cut jocks, Methodists, outside agitators, conservatives, radicals, white militants, construction workers, unreconstructed rebs, phony liberals, second-string third basemen, amazons, dope peddlers, 1957 pompadours, liberated women, former flower children, pterodactyls, mojo hands, classics majors, sheltered girls from the suburbs, cake-eaters, one-time Beatlemaniacs, other kinds of girls from the suburbs, Campus Heroes, dirty old men, roller derby aspirants, ethnic prides, twinkies, burgers, overconfident bourgeoisie, teenage Cleopatras, and all you other small but vocal minorities out there in newspaperland. Explore the wonders of the generation gap with our 25-year-old Associate Dean of Students. Sniff the air around you—on a clear night you can smell Hoboken and Newark (liberal points to all those finding deep sociological undertones in the preceding.) Revel in eclecticism as a "highly placed student government official" leads a panty raid one night and wonders why no one listens to his pleas for calm, dignified reason the next night. Watch the generation gap close as the student body President and the University President show up for a formal occasion and give the same speech. Sharpen your taste as the cafeteria serves a choice of pizza, pizza-burgers, or pizza a la mode.

Hang your head in abject shame when room inspection reveals deadly traces of--gasp--masking tape on your wall. Enter the age of Aquarius as 50 of you share the floor phone. Sit in awe at the feet of Drew Experts, an elite (you know, like the Mafia) of students, faculty, and administrators who will tell the lore of yore. Drew Experts, like experts everywhere, aren't exactly uninformed--it's more like a pleasant combination of misinformed and blissfully ignorant. Thrill to Saturday Night on Campus at the dance with a rock band ("Rock and roll is the martial music of every longhaired juvenile delinquent in America"--F. Sinatra--1955). Feel the suspense build as your letters and magazines come later every week. Sing the Alma Mater nobody knows. Be shocked to learn that Methodists drink (just religious ceremony, really). Have fear until you learn just how much assigned work you can neglect and still pull a B. Get to know what three is--you, your roommate, and your roommate's open house guest. Read "Gunga Din," take two aspirins, drink plenty of liquids, and don't worry about it.

This edition prepared by

David Hinckley, Acorn Editor
Lynne Lillis, former Co-Editor
Ken Schulman, Associate Editor
Paul Dezendorf, Drew Student

Freshman essays and polls were solicited.

DICTIONARY, POLL RESULTS begin page 2

'73 mixes liberalism with moderate-ism, idealism with pessimism

The class of 1973 tends toward both "liberal" and pessimistic views on political and social issues, an Acorn poll filled out by 65% of the incoming class indicates. However, while generally pessimistic about American society, those responding reject violence and radical solutions. Perhaps symbolic of the general feeling is the man receiving the greatest positive reaction is the late Dr. Martin Luther King, who is admired by over 80% of the class.

The poll was distributed during August to 377 students in the incoming class, and was tabulated the first week in September, with 244 replies, or 65%.

The poll was divided into four sections: political, social, the college campus, and Drew itself.

A large percentage of the class described itself as "liberals" in a direct question, and this feeling was reflected in ideal presidential choices. Senator Edmund Muskie (D-Maine) and Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn) received 36 and 29 votes, respectively. President Richard Nixon and Senator Edward Kennedy had 11 votes apiece, and the rest were scattered among some three dozen others.

Most did not identify themselves with any specific political party. One girl wrote, "Parties are the base of the whole trouble." "Playing politics" and "excessive bureaucracy" were frequent complaints about the "American political system," which was judged to be in need of major overhaul by over 60% of the class.

In spite of personal preference, respondents gave President Nixon a fairly high rating, with ratings of "good" and "fair" split almost evenly. Wrote one liberal Democrat, "The world hasn't ended...he seems to be trying."

Representative of general pessimism is the conviction of 70% that Nixon will be re-elected in 1972, running against either Muskie or Humphrey. "Unfortunately, Nixon will win," commented one.

Nixon is heavily criticized on priorities. It is felt he is concentrating on foreign affairs in his priorities, while class of 1973 members would place "peace in Vietnam" a first priority and then turn entirely to domestic affairs.

The emphasis of the class would be on specific problems, such as hunger, rather than broader areas like "civil rights." Only a handful of respondents gave "civil rights" a high priority, as hunger and urban crises were prior concerns. An interesting note was that no one felt Nixon was giving his highest priority to crime control ("law and order"), while several would place it first themselves.

"Liberal" positions on specific legislative proposals were generally followed, as gun controls, a lowered voting age, and a guaranteed minimum income were favored, and stricter drug laws and easier wiretapping were opposed. Some pessimism persisted: "Outlaw guns and they'll find other ways to kill."

Although much suspicion still exists concerning the JFK and King assassinations, many felt that "We should let the poor men rest," and a majority felt no more investigations should take place. More evidence was sought concerning the Edward Kennedy auto accident, however, by better than a 2-1 margin. A liberal Republican wrote, "Something is rotten in the state of Denmark."

The underlying tendency of suspicion in personal opinions was seen even in a section on intellectuals. Substantial majorities felt that intellectuals should have a greater role in politics and that America is an anti-intellectual country, but an even larger majority agreed that intellectuals are "often" themselves intolerant toward opposing views. No American group is held in unmixed admiration by the incoming class. In social areas, there is a sense of pervasive wrongness, although many hesitate to label it "moral crisis," feeling morals are personal. There are hints of a "generation gap," as comments frequently warn: "Youth is questioning so seriously that conflict is inevitable."

80% feel that racial integration is possible in America, but over 50% feel that it cannot happen within their lifetimes. There is a sense of despair ("America has a direction, all right—hated of anything new"), but also a feeling that the battle must be fought, if peacefully: "We've got to keep trying."

One radical called the path to integration "necessarily slow, because government can't do it, it is now clear." 75% feel that the "gut problem" of racism is out of government's power. Black, Spanish-American, Indian, and other group-oriented education is favored, as is general "minority self-awareness." Support is present for busing programs, for example, but not for direct economic reparations to blacks.

The melting pot theory is reluctantly rejected ("It's a nice thought") by many, yet a majority also rejects the thesis that America is a "white racist society."

An intense awareness of personal values and ideals seems present (one girl wrote, "I used to swallow everything. Now I digest it, too.") Organized religion is almost unanimously thought to be losing influence, yet Dr. King and Jesus Christ are admired more than any non-religious figures. An almost even split is found on whether each person's early training,

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courtesy Drew Historical Society

ADVISORS

Advisors are faculty members assigned to each student to advise him academically. A student may request a change in advisors, through the professor he seeks as his new advisor. If you have an advisor assigned to you and you later decide not to major in his field, you will be assigned another advisor.

An advisor will generally, except for the first meeting to discuss your first schedule, let the student select whatever he wants to take with or without a meeting. Advisors must sign all schedules, though. An advisor may have suggestions, and if he feels a student is going the wrong way, he can refuse to sign the student's schedule. This very rarely happens, although some advisors have more definite ideas about what you should take than others.

If your advisor has dozens of other advisees, he generally won't offer any advice unless asked. Professors in political science or economics, departments with many majors, tend to be this way. The reverse may or may not apply to professors with few advisees.

Students may consult with their advisors as often as they wish about specific or long-term plans. Appointments should be made, although it is often possible to drop in during office hours. Advisors may sometimes ask students to come in, though this more often than not just means the students should pick up his mid-term grades or briefly comment on how he's getting along.

With a relatively intelligent idea of where he's going, a student can survive four years with only minor contact with an advisor.

APPLIANCES

Record players, tape recorders, televisions, radios, etc. are allowed. Refrigerators (up to an approximate limit of 3 cubic feet capacity) are allowed, provided they have adequate electrical cords. Hot-plates are illegal. Most students find it just as convenient to cook on dorm facilities. The general criterion for appliances is whether it would violate local safety and fire regulations. Mr. Keiper, Director of Safety (offices in the basement of Embury Hall) can answer questions as to what is legal. During the fall inspection, students with illegal appliances are asked to fix or remove them.

SOCIAL LIFE, LOCAL SOCIAL LIFE, ON CAMPUS

In addition to campus events, area towns and colleges offer different attractions.

Area Colleges: Fairleigh Dickinson University (Madison, two miles west on Route 24) offers several mixer dances, some open frat parties and about a dozen concerts with varied entertainment.

Saint Elizabeth's College (Convent Station, four miles west on Route 24) offers several open dances and mixer dances. Also Catholic girls.

Colleges in Newark offer entertainment throughout the year.

Madison

There is one movie theater in Madison, located off Waverly Place and directly across from the rear entrance of the railroad station.

Two "burger joints," The Nest and Friendly's and six other eating places, varying in expense, dot the Madison area. The Nest and Friendly's are one and two miles east of the campus on Route 24. Morristown:

This city offers two movie theaters, a discotheque and a good variety of restaurants. In addition, The Thirsty Ear provides a college-crowd-get-together-type-place. Some teeny-boppers attend.

Someone once claimed that your college social life is what you make of it. But the college has to create some impetus for this social life. Drew's social committee, headed by Dave Marsden, will have a heavy hand in planning the following events: Dances: There is usually a least one dance every weekend. Most are slated for the University Center, but others are scheduled for the gym or the dorms. In addition, three dances, those on fall, winter, and spring weekend are off-campus, at least one at the Governor Morris Motel in Morristown. Dance groups are usually from the area; several, however, are from as far away as Boston.

Movies: There is usually one movie scheduled each weekend. The "theaters" are Bowne Lecture Hall or room 107 in the U. C. Also, from time to time some departments will sponsor films.

Concerts: The social chairman plans several concerts each year (there were six in 1968-69). Big name groups are lured for each of the big weekends and a few other times during the year. Last season, among others, Drew hosted The Jefferson Airplane, Blood, Sweat and Tears, Iron Butterfly, and The Mothers of Invention. In addition, the college and theological choirs offer several concerts over the two semesters. And, on occasion, there is a surprise attraction (such as last year's Broadway Tonite group).

Plays: The Curtain Line Players present a couple plays each semester. Sometime during the year a local church group may present a play in the gym. Sports: There is no admission charge for any of the sports events. At least half of each sport's games are scheduled for home.

Lectures: The college lecture series includes about half-a-dozen lecturers per year. In addition, many of the departments invite lecturers to speak on related subjects.

The Big Weekends: Fall, Winter and Spring weekends are the biggest social events of the year. Each has a concert, a semi-or formal dance, probably a sports event and other surprises.

BEGGING RIDES, BUYING, SELLING, ETC.

Each section of each dorm has a bulletin board for posting things, and most dorms have another in the main lounge or at the switchboard. These usually have appeals for volunteer help, desk duty lists, notices from the Deans' office, etc.

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For general buying and selling (mostly books, cars, and musical things appear), the long board in the mail room is the place. Final exam schedules and booklists are also posted there.

Persons offering or seeking rides, for weekends or vacations mostly, can put up cards on the far wall of the mail room. Informal as this is, it's fairly successful.

Propaganda for off-campus meetings or whatever can also be posted in the mailroom.

Two places which sometimes have enlightening things are the daily events bulletin board to the left as you pass through the first University Center door, and the activities board straight ahead as you walk into the Center. The activities board, unfortunately, often tends to be such a jumble that it isn't worth looking at.

There are display cases along the corridor to the snack bar in the University Center, and also directly across from the mail window. These carry clippings about the University from the public media, plus pictures (one is entirely of rugby games) and so on.

BOOK BUYING

1) Determine what books are required for your course by looking at posted book sheets in the U.C. Write the title and author on a book purchasing sheet, which may be secured from the bookstore or in room 107 in the U. C. It is best not to buy the English books until the class has met.

2) Once you've listed the book and author, take the sheet with you to room 107 and pick out your books from the appropriate subject piles (arranged in alphabetical order).

3) Then pay at the cash register as you leave. Make sure you have filled out the tax exemption part of the book purchasing sheet. Checks may be made payable to the Bookstore.

BUSINESS OFFICE

The Business Office, logically enough, keeps all Business Records: the status of your account with Drew, and problems therewith, is kept and dealt with here. The Business Office is located in the basement of Mead Hall, next to the water fountain.

The main contact you will probably have with the Business Office will be cashing checks. They accept all personal and other checks, provided they are endorsed and you have your Drew ID card with you. (You can cash a check for someone else, if you have that person's ID.) The limit for any one check is \$35, however. If it is over that, the Business Office will stamp it for you so you can cash it at a bank downtown.

The Office is open 9 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. M-F for check-cashing.

CLASS ELECTIONS

Freshmen hold their first class elections in November. Elected are a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and two Senators. The President and Senators sit on the student senate.

Candidates for each office take out petitions (available in the Student Government office) about two weeks before the general election. Signatures of 10% of the freshman class (41 of 42 students) qualify a candidate to be put on the primary ballot.

Primary voting is held about a week before the final election. The two top candidates for each office (four for Senator) in the primary are on the final ballot. Campaigning is held during the week before the election, and candidate speeches are arranged to be held in the University Center one night.

The next class elections are in April, when freshmen, sophomores, and juniors elect officers for the following year.

CONTACTING PROFESSORS

All professors are required to have posted office hours, during which time they are available for consultation and conference. Most professors are in their office for longer than their posted hours, actually, and will see students whenever they are able.

The information desk has a list of all professors' offices and their office extensions. Dial 377-3000 and ask for the professor either by name or extension number.

Some general rules: English, religion and philosophy faculty are in the first floor of the Great Hall building. Economics and PolSci faculty are in Tilghman House. Language, history, math, and drama faculty are in B.C. Science faculty are in

the Science Building. Music is in Sitterly House, Anthropology is in Faulkner House. Psychology is in Sycamore Cottage. All buildings have posted faculty directors.

COUNSELLING CENTER

The Center, headed by Dr. James Mills, an assistant professor of psychology, deals with personal and academic problems. They try to suggest people to see, things to do, or ideas to try. Students who are under stress which hurts their work may be given some academic grace if they visit the Center.

The Center has various personality and other tests. You will take one this week, and you may take others voluntarily. You can get results of this week's test at the Center.

COURSE SELECTION, GENERAL

There isn't any formula for this beyond that you are required to take certain courses, which you should do as efficiently as possible. Depending on the major you select, you will probably have from 30 to 50 free choice hours.

By the middle of the second year, you should have a major in mind, and this will determine about half your remaining courses for you.

While you will find some of the requirements boring, even in your major field, you should be able to find interesting electives.

Two things you might keep in mind when at any point you have a choice to make:

1) Opt for the most interesting courses: If you've always wanted to take Greek, but have some background in Spanish, take Greek. Don't forget, this is very likely the last chance you'll have to formally study diverse fields.

2) Take challenges. The upper-level courses are more difficult than intermediate, but you generally get more in them, and if you can pass one, you can push a little harder and pass the other. (This does not mean, for example, that you should take advanced economics courses without any economics background.)

COURSE SELECTION THIS YEAR

You probably have a tentative schedule already, and it probably doesn't look very different from those of other freshmen. You're taking some kind of English, some language, a social science, a lab science, and one of your own choice.

English writing (English I) isn't a bad course — you'll do well if you emerge with a few good ways to express a thought. English literature (English 5) may seem dull if you're not interested much in literature, but if you are, it's worthwhile for the principles if not always for the specific literature you'll analyze. Of course, if you don't care about the principles, you won't be particularly enthusiastic in any case. If you have the principles of English 5 in firm grasp, you're prepared to major in any literature here.

If you're taking French, German, or Spanish, lower-level or intermediate level, you shouldn't find

them impossible. There are usually some papers and exams, but a major emphasis is on oral work and day-to-day exercise work. These languages are among the few departments at Drew which demand keeping up daily with written work. Depending on the teacher, there will be varying emphases on either grammar or translation.

If you're taking Russian, Latin, or Greek, there will be less emphasis on conversation than in the above, but otherwise they will be similar. However, the classes will be smaller, which is an advantage if you want to learn, or if you have some confidence, but a hindrance if you merely want to get it over with for the requirement.

All three of the introductory social science courses are good, and all three are genuinely introductory — that is, you need no background, only reasonable willingness and a semi-alert mind, to understand them. This is an area where students are apt to shock themselves and find they actually are 1) learning something and 2) interested in something.

Intro Economics and Intro PolSci are slightly easier than History 3. For Economics, there are usually lectures and tests. For Intro PolSci, there are also reports on practical problems in political science. History 3 is an entirely new course this year (the former introductory history course dealt exclusively with American social and cultural history and has a rather notorious reputation due to the professor who taught it — the course was unfondly known as "Memory 1, 2.") The history profs are among Drew's best — very interesting.

Intro Anthropology and Sociology tend toward being dry. However, they are still popular, which says something about education, or so it is claimed.

Lab sciences have a poor image among those who are not going toward majors in science. Fortunately they can be passed even by those who feel they are, despite protests to the contrary by Dr. Baker, not in the least "relevant."

Don't take chemistry or physics unless you either have a fairly good background or are intensely interested. Zoology and Botany are the generally taken courses for the non-science people, since they are found to be easier.

All intro sciences have large lecture sections, with the usual side-effects of mass-education, with tests as the chief measure of the man. Laboratories are possible for the bored but patient.

5) On your fifth course, technically an "elective," most students attempt to subvert another requirement. Some of the all time favorites are Western Lit (an intermediate level Reader's Digest of the Western World), a philosophy or religion course, a social science or even in a great fit of schedule-hopping another language.

For those interested in drama, while there is very little new in the way of props, two professors have arrived to form what may well be a very dynamic new department.

Psych 5 is a course in improving reading speed, which different students find of very differing value.

The ultimate elective of course, something which will withstand an indefinite amount of cuts, continued

Tutorial surprise

Sports, music, drama popular

Sports and music were the favorite extra-curricular pastimes of the class of 1973 back in high school. According to information on application forms, over half the incoming class was active in one or more sports, while over 40% were in instrumental or vocal groups.

The activities listed by the first 380 out of the more than 400 freshmen in the entering class also showed that over a quarter of the class had been in student government, dramatics, language clubs, and school yearbooks.

Virtually everyone had participated in at least one activity during high school. Many had been in up to seven or eight, and close to 35% had held leadership positions in at least one group.

Publications in general were common among many students. Over 60% had been on a yearbook, literary magazine, or newspaper staff.

With the exception of dramatics work, the high school activities of incoming students this year is similar to past percentages. Dramatics was up close to 20%.

However, a relatively new area appeared this year. 40 students, or 10% of the class of 1973, had worked with tutorial programs in high school. This is more than double the numbers from previous years.

66 of the first 380 students accepted, or about 17%, had been in the National Honor Society in high school. This is approximately the same as last year's percentage, although it is up from year's before that.

The thirteen major areas of high school extra-curricular activity included:

ATHLETICS: 207 students, or 55% (this ranged from 26 baseball players to 12 cheerleaders to 3 archers)

MUSIC: 168 students, or 42%

DRAMATICS: 120 students, or 31%

YEARBOOK: 105 students, or 28%

LANGUAGE CLUBS: 101 students, or 27%

STUDENT GOVERNMENT: 95 students, or 25%

NEWSPAPER: 89 students, or 23%

NATIONAL HONOR SOCIETY: 66 students, or 17%

LITERARY MAGAZINE: 58 students, or 15%

POLITICS: 49 students, or 12%. (This figure includes both partisan and non-partisan groups. It may also be misleading even more than other figures, since much political activity will not come under any school auspices.)

TUTORIAL: 40 students, or 10%

ART: 39 students, or 10%

SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS: 17 students, or 5%.

Learning a sum of experiences

College can merely be a routine experience for those who approach it in a routine frame of mind. It can mean seeing the experience only as an abundance of courses a student feels expected to sample systematically. Pressed for time and caught in this routine of studies, there may be a great deal that he is missing.

Probably never again will a college student have a better opportunity to explore various fields, to test himself in those fields, and to explore his ranges of interests and abilities. Through libraries, laboratories, relationships with the faculty,

the student can become familiar with various phases of human knowledge and experiences, human understanding and skill. The task of education is to enable a person to better develop these human dimensions and the potentialities of his mind. A college can bring both intellectual and emotional maturity and can acquaint one with the very best that man has to offer.

The primary emphasis of the university is on the intellectual development, but there is a great deal more. There is relating to other people, encountering challenges, and finding, maybe for the first time, in their lives, no

one to stand between them and the results of their decisions. There will be intense competition and possibly pressure to conform. Some will find a need to create new identities, a need to be accepted and will disregard the most important need for individuality.

The opportunities are there for us, and a liberally educated person can succeed in finding these opportunities and taking advantage of them. We don't want merely a routine experience, but the experience of learning MANY things through curiosity, imagination, and possibly through newly acquired maturity.

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procrastination, a brief but brilliant flash of energy before the exam, and will yield a C plus.

Check non-required departments — music, psychology, art, math, etc. carefully. It's a good time to get a requirement done, but you won't suffer if you choose something you like or simply want to try, instead. Don't be hesitant to take a course for either of these two reasons.

No matter what you field, seriously consider CampSci 4, which is an introductory course in computer programming. Computers are growing in importance faster than people in many fields of business and industry, and some knowledge of computer operation may become essential within a few years.

DEAN OF STUDENTS

Deans of students Alton Sawin and Associate Dean of Students Sue Orvik are 1) agents of the faculty, assigned to enforce faculty regulations, and 2) counselors to students.

Both Deans take a lot of flak from students. Not all of it is unjustified, but students too often have a tendency to believe any blame that is heard to be placed on "The Deans."

The Deans have such responsibilities as keeping all student extra-curricular activity records, overseeing campus housing, dealing with student complaints, and, very generally, observing student life. The Deans have little direct authority by themselves over student affairs, although there are more-or-less frequent charges of meddling by students and student groups, in such areas as student discipline and student financial dealings.

Dean Sawin is in charge of University financial aid, as well as sitting on many faculty and student-faculty committees in several fields.

The Deans office counsels and aids students on such things as roommate problems (although more serious things are referred to the Counseling Center). Problems like noisy corridors, if not handled by the Resident Assistant, may be taken to the Deans.

The group normally most paranoid about "the enforcers" of Sycamore Cottage is drug users. The Deans are rumored to have networks of spies and narcotics agents roaming everywhere. It is true that they have a pretty good idea what is going on, and where. But the fact that there have only been two "major" busts in the past three years seems to indicate that those who are cautious can co-exist.

DRINKING

Officially, drinking on campus is strictly forbidden to all students. In actuality, it is one of Drew's most popular and widespread sports. The drinking (and buying) age in New Jersey is 21, while it is 18 in New York City. The only legal drinking one can do is off-campus (for those 21 or trying, Madison offers several stores and two bars, the more popular of which is O'Brien's known locally as "O.B.'s"). Technically, possession of liquor or even empty bottles on campus is against the rules. The more generally-followed policy, though, is that persons drinking quietly in dorm rooms without bothering anyone or flaunting it openly will not be bothered.

Student government officials have been seeking a change in drinking rules for the last few years. Efforts have largely centered on having drinking and possession legalized for 21-year-olds. A student government committee has been charged to draw up specific proposals to be presented this fall.

DRUGS

Dean of Students Alton Sawin, who is charged with enforcement of drug rules on campus, wrote last year for the ACORN: "...in the end, with all the opportunities and ready availability of drugs on this campus in this geographical setting, each of you (students), individually, must confront the issue at some time."

Drugs on campus are of two main types: 1) marijuana and 2) various forms of stimulants from No-Doz on up to stronger types of "speed." Like in the rest of the country, marijuana and most of the types of speed are quite illegal here. Also like in the rest of the country, the general rule has often proved unenforceable. The drugs are the same.

There was only one "major raid" on campus last year but it is true that students using or, particularly dealing drugs are usually known to at least some University and/or local officials. Raids are frequently rumored around campus.

A general University policy on drugs is that if a student is found with one ounce or less of marijuana, it

will be treated as a matter of University discipline. If there is more, it may be handled by local authorities. Local authorities have conducted "raids" twice in the past three years and have been on campus other times.

A common name around Drew and, in fact, all of Morris County, is that of Paul McKenna. Sergeant McKenna is the chief of the Morris County Narcotics Bureau, a confirmed anti-drug man.

EXAMS, PAPERS, ETC.

Each teacher will let you know what is expected here, although you can actually figure out most of it now.

A very general rule on exams is that there will be two hourlies (exams during regular class periods) and a three hour final. One hourly generally comes near the third week in October, which is the mid-term marking point (mid-term grades count for nothing except general indicators), and the second hourly will come around the first week in December. About 80% of all courses have three-hour final exams.

You can pretty well guess what courses to expect term papers in — English courses, some history, sociology, philosophy courses, etc. Until you get to a few certain upper-level courses in your major field, it is unlikely you will have any papers over 10 pages. Most should run from 3 to 5 pages, and you will generally be given a wide range of topic choices.

Normally an hourly exam will count the same as a paper toward a course grade, while final exams count more. Exams and papers usually make up from 75% to 100% of the course grade, except in certain language courses and seminars.



EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

There is one unbreakable rule of Drew extracurricular activities: ALL organizations need people at ALL times. You are given a chance this Saturday to go around and meet people from the various organizations. You will probably be given a chance to join at that point.

If you know what you want, or if something sounds particularly appealing, by all means sign up. You may be surprised at the level of position you can sign into.

However, do not rush into too many things. You'll probably find you have more homework than you think, plus more diversions. The best thing, if you can do it, is to pick one or two things and stick to them.

Some students, on the other hand, don't sign up for anything, but wait to see how their schedules will shape up. Just don't forget that organizations still need you a month or so later, and don't let yourself slide through the year. It's easy enough to do, but you may miss some worthwhile things.

All this is not to imply that Drew's extra-curricular activities are ample for everybody. For some, no club or groups is worth the time.

However, as has been pointed out before, no matter how much homework you have, academic schooling is only a part-time job. If you don't do something else, you're going to be unhappy. If you go to New York all the time, or write poetry, or smoke dope, or throw knives, or play pickup basketball, you may not need more formal extra-curricular things.

As a final note, you probably realize that you sponsor all the extra-curricular activities, from social activities to the choir's annual tour, at a cost of \$120 per year. This is all thrown into a fund divided, basically, two ways: about \$40 for field trips and \$80 for activities.

What activities get how much money is decided by the Extra-Curricular Activities Committee, chaired by Dean of Students Alton Sawin, and containing, in addition, three students and three faculty members. This Board maintains contact with all organizations through four supervisory boards: Communications Board (Acorn, Oak Leaves, Columns, WERD), Athletic Board (sports), Student Government (Academic Forum, Social Committee, Student Government), and Academic Activities (all clubs such as International Relations, Choir, German Club, etc., etc.) These supervisory boards have control over the organizations in their field.

FINAL EXAMS

After two weeks off at Christmas, there is a reading week the first week in January. Final exams begin the second week, and continue halfway through the third week. The second semester resumes at the start of the fourth week.

The only time you are required to be on campus between the start of Christmas vacation and the start of the second semester is for your exams. During reading week, and after exams end, the campus is open, all meals are served, the library is available for work, but you can stay home or do anything you want. About half the campus normally comes back for reading week. Movies will be shown by the Social Committee, but activity generally slows down.

FINDING OUT WHAT'S GOING ON

A weekly green calendar listing all events going on during the coming week is distributed every Thursday by the Public Affairs Office. This is not distributed to all students, but copies may be picked up in the bookstore (free, while they last.) This sheet is posted at erratic places across the campus, depending on who gets around to it.

The Acorn each week has a partial listing of campus events during the coming week.

Organizations which are soliciting open attendance, such as the student senate, speaker club meetings, etc. often put posters on the tackboard next to the cafeteria line. Don't be surprised if that board also is such a confused jumble you can't make anything out of it.

FOOD

Saga, our food service, serves institution food which ranges from barely edible to reasonably good. The best thing to do is try everything once around and then decide what to avoid in the future.

It is hard for a cafeteria to please the tastes of 1200 students raised on 1200 different kinds of cooking, perhaps, although some will note that instant potatoes get less appetizing by the week and the pudding lumpier by the night, and the coffee bitterer by the breakfast.

There will generally be a choice of food at each meal, so there is a reasonably good chance something will appeal to you at each meal, even if it's only the desserts, vegetables, bread and butter. Further, you can have as much as you like at each meal, with the singular exception of the Saturday night steak.

Still, most students find it worthwhile to keep a can of spaghetti or a small arsenal of snack-type food in their room.

The cafeteria will become overcrowded when the full student body is here. The best times to arrive at meals, if you want to avoid lines which often reach the bookstore in length, is about 40 minutes after it has started, or else right near the end. This will vary, of course; big rushes to lunch come on the hour, when classes let out, while Saturday dinner has a perpetual line.

Sometimes a nicer place to eat is the snack bar, which is open for regular meal plan meals Monday through Thursday dinner meals only.

Schedules of meal hours will be posted around the University: breakfast has in the past run from about 7:00 to 8:30, lunch from 11:00 to 1:15, and dinner from 5:00 to 6:30, weeknights, Saturdays lunch and dinner are shorter and closer together, while Sunday breakfast and dinner are shortened.

The snack bar is open for cash purchases from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. and 7:30 to closing time Monday through Saturday. It is also open Sunday night. It has snacks, ice cream, and sandwiches. It too is run by Saga.

Saga, it sometimes helps to remember, was originally begun by a student group which was dissatisfied with institution food.

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GRADES

There are, in addition to A-B-C-D-F, there are three other grades a student may receive. "P" incomplete, which means the student must meet with his professor to see how long he has to make up course work. Courses not made up within that time receive an F.

The other two have to do with pass/fail. Pass/fail is a system wherein a student with thirty or more hours of credit (meaning, generally, sophomores and up) may take one course per semester in which he will only get a Pass (P) or a Fail (F). This course must be a straight elective; it cannot be a graduation requirement or a course in the students' major field.

Grades each semester and total grades for work done at Drew are computed into a cumulative average, known as the "cum." This is a numerical system. For an A in a course, a student is given 4 "quality points" for each hour of the course. Most courses are three-hour courses (meaning they meet for three hours a week, while courses will laboratories generally are four-hour courses due to lab time) so an A would mean 3 hours multiplied by 4 quality points, or a total of 12 points. A grade of B is worth 3 quality points (so a three-hour course with a grade of B would yield 9 points). C is worth 2 points per hour, D one point per hour and F zero points per hour. Pass/Fail courses, whether passed or failed, do not carry any points; the student is just given credit for the hours.

To figure "cum," either for a semester or overall, take the total number of points (add all courses together) and divide by total number of hours attempted. Thus a typical "cum" might look something like this:

Zoology 1 B 4 hrs. x 3 pts. -12 points
PolSci 1 C 3 hrs x 2 pts. -6 points
Speech 1 A 3 hrs. x 4 pts. -12 points
English 1 C 3 hrs. x 2 pts. -6 points
Spanish 13 C* 3 hrs. x 2 pts. -6 points
Total points, 42, divided by hours attempted, 16, equals 2.63.

A cum of 3.10 or over, provided you are taking at least twelve hours of work, qualifies you for Dean's List.

On the other hand, a cum of under 1.50 means you are on probation. This subject is thoroughly covered in the handbooks, but its main tenets are 1) you are limited in extra-curricular activity, and 2) your work must improve. Technically, you are required to withdraw (flunk out) if you are on probation for more than two semesters; this is not absolute in cases where a student is not doing terribly.

By graduation, you must have at least a 2.00 cum in all subjects, and at least a 2.00 in your major.

Most students tend to get better averages as they go through Drew since in your junior and senior years you can take mostly courses you want to.

The median average for the freshman class as a whole will probably be relatively low the first semester—the last two years it has been below 2.20. This is no cause for panic.

The only certain way to flunk out is to fail more courses than you pass AND get nothing else higher than a D. Flunking out is not a drastic problem here; approximately 55% to 60% of each entering class will graduate four years later, and of those who left, more than half will have done so for reasons other than flunking out.

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Something of borderline operation, although some of the University's top professors teach graduate courses. Only created in 1955, the school has never had the funds or facilities to build itself up into an all-around institution. It is a good place to do graduate studies in specific areas, but is still years away from being a first-line graduate school.

HISTORIC NAMES OF DREW

The most famous name at Drew is, logically, that of its founder Daniel Drew. One of the "famous" robber barons of the 1860's, Drew was also a deeply religious man who wanted to found a Seminary. He donated the land for one, but shortly thereafter went bankrupt and didn't end up giving the school any money. As a result of Daniel Drew there is a Drew, but also as a result of Daniel Drew the first few faculties worked without pay.

Among other famous Drew names are the following. Most of them have buildings named after them, you may note.

John McClintock, the first President of the school in 1867, began the library, recruited the first students and faculty, and in effect put the school in

One lug, two luggage....

When Dad sees this luggage, he's going to—gasp, what will he do? But I really do need it all. I mean, how could I survive without my teddy bear, or my Polynesian seed-pod masks? Well, here he comes. Be cool, nonchalant.

"Hi Dad, How'd ya like the compact job I did? Pretty neat, huh? Dad? Dad?" I think he's going to faint. "It's all right, Dad. Everything will fit into the car—really. I planned it all out, and it looks like a lot, but it's not anything near what I could be taking." He's slowly recovering. I think it relieved him to know I cut out some stuff. But what he doesn't know is that I only cut out my St. Patrick's Day hat and the chipped electric

alarm clock.

"Well," he says in his this-is-hopeless voice. "Let's start loading them. Now you're sure you're only taking what you need?" Yes, I'm absolutely, positively, unquestionably sure. I think. We troop out to the car, group the suitcases in a circle, and assess the situation. It's dire. But we plunge in.

"Hand me that suitcase," Dad shouts. "No, not the little one, the two-hundred pound one." (That's the one with my barbells in it. A girl has to be strong these days.) After seas of pushing and pulling, squeezing, and squishing, voilà! Everything fits. I didn't really think it would, but I had to be optimistic for Dad's sake. After all, he could have

had a heart attack over the whole business.

Now all we have to do is wait for Mom to get ready. For as long as she'll take, I could read WAR AND PEACE, DR. ZHIVAGO, and THE SOURCE, or see "Ben Hur" five times. Oh, but surprise! (I love surprises, don't you?) She's only taking twenty minutes today. Bless you, mother.

So at last we're ready to leave. I say goodbye to my brother and sister, tell them to carry on even though I won't be there, and crawl into a vacant niche in the back seat. Dad starts the engine ceremoniously, and Mom and I wave. Now if the car will only move...

Condi Goldman

existence. He was commemorated last year when the women's suite was named for him.

Randolph Foster and William Hurst were the second and third President of the young Seminary, and they saw it go broke during their tenure. Nonetheless, operating with an unsalaried faculty and tolerant students, they kept it going. The other two suites were named for them last year.

Francis Asbury, the famous Methodist Bishop, is immortalized both through Asbury Hall, which was originally the campus stable, and the statue in front of Mead Hall.

The Mead family was generous to Drew for years, and Mead Hall was named for them. It was originally built in almost exactly its current form back in the 1800's as a stately mansion for Daniel Drew.

Brown Hall was named after Arlo Ayres Brown, who was the first President of Drew University, after the Seminary added a College of Liberal Arts branch in 1928.

Tolley Hall was named after William Tolley, who was the first Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, in 1928. Dr. Tolley is still active in education, now serving as Chancellor of Syracuse University. Brown and Tolley Hall were both named last year, after five years as "New Men's Dorm" and "New Women's Dorm."

All dorms originally start as "New Dorm," though. Haselton Hall, named after Phillip Haselton, Baldwin Hall, named after Donald Baldwin, Welch Hall, named after Bishop Herbert Welch, and Holloway Hall, named after former President Fredrick Holloway, all were "New Dorms" when they were built in the late 1950's and early 1960's.

The Bowne family was one of those most involved with Drew, both financially and academically, and three buildings are named after them.

The Baldwin family also has several namesakes, including Baldwin gym. However, they made the largest single contribution to the College, for it was Leonard and Donald Baldwin who founded it in 1928.

At the time it was known as Brothers College after them, and Brothers Hall (or Brothers College building) is still the center of College classes.

Donald Baldwin himself served as chairman of the Board of Trustees for many years, retiring in 1967, and he is credited with building Drew's endowment up toward the \$30 million dollar mark, where it is today.

Sherman Plato Young was for years a professor of classics and enthusiastic sports coach (for many years all Drew teams were coached by regular professors on their own time.) Dr. Young is commemorated in an annual athletic award, and Young Field was named for him.

Other campus buildings were named for other persons who made outstanding contributions to Drew—Davies House, Siterly House, Rose Library, Wesley House, Embury Hall, Faulkner House.

"Without the Baldwins, the Bownes, the Haseltons, and perhaps only a dozen other families who showed continuing interest in Drew, there might not be a University here today," a Drew historian has noted. Drew is expanding beyond the "family concept" now, but its history is firm in that tradition.

(All information courtesy Drew Historical Society.)

INFIRMARY

The Robert C. Morris Infirmary is located adjacent to Holloway Hall and across from Baldwin

gymnasium. The building houses two four-bed, two two-bed wards, two isolation wards and offices.

A registered nurse is on duty at specified hours during the day and is available for emergencies when the Health Service is closed. The doctor has specified hours, usually for two hour periods each morning and afternoon. The physician gives service in the infirmary without cost to students.

Charges are made for medication, dormitory or home calls and any lab or X-ray service done outside of the infirmary. Try service, at \$4.75 per day, to students not on full board, is provided to students confined in the infirmary.

Before going to the infirmary, if possible report to your dormitory director. A student may go to the infirmary at any time regardless of whether or not he has notified his dormitory director.

Enter the infirmary through the front entrance and use the doorbell only if the nurse is not on duty.

Hours are posted on the door directly inside the main entrance. These hours include infirmary service as well as visitor times, which are generally each evening during the week and twice on Saturday and on Sunday.

JOB

If you need a job, the best place is on the Drew campus. The pay is basically poor, but at least there is work. There are jobs off campus.

Check the local newspapers and Mrs. Kirk in Sycamore Cottage.

The most common jobs are babysitting and working for Saga. Mrs. Kirk has lists of people who need babysitters, and the work is fairly steady. Saga always needs people for wonderful jobs like keeping milk machines full and cleaning silverware off dirty trays.

Almost all Drew jobs pay the minimum wage. Payment is monthly.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

Unless a student has violated a local, state, or federal law and those officials have been called in (which is very rare), all discipline is handled within the Drew campus. There are two main courts before which offenders may be brought: the College Judicial Board and the dormitory Judicial Boards.

The College J-Board handles matters such as drinking, breaking into buildings after hours, and more serious offenses, such as theft. They are authorized to give punishments ranging from warnings to library curfew (a student must be in the library during certain evening hours for a given period of time) to social probation (cannot attend social activities) up to suspension and expulsion. The College J-Board consists of seven students, appointed by the student government President and approved by the student senate.

Dorm J-Boards handle violations of quiet hours and other strictly dorm offenses. It is expected they will handle open house violations this year. These Boards are composed of dorm members. For better or worse, many dorm J-Boards have tended to be little more than a joke in the past.

The College J-Board came under criticism from the Dean of the College, Richard Stonesifer, last year for excessive leniency toward offenders. The Board also had some criticism, complaining that the administration interfered with student authority in the judicial area.

Students going before the College J-Board are

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given a written statement of charges against them. They may bring someone to defend them, and they may bring witnesses. The proceedings are not strictly legalistic, however: Board members conduct much of the questioning.

The Board publicly posts all its decisions. It never, however, lists names of students involved.

Dorm J-Boards set their own rules, largely, as to proceedings, punishments, etc.

A student may appeal a decision of the College J-Board to the Faculty-Student Committee on Student Conduct, which consists of two students, two regular faculty members, plus one faculty member of the student's choice.

For a variety of reasons, including alleged over-secrecy, lack of legalism, unavailability of back files to find precedents, etc., current student government President Bob Smartt has stated he will seek an overhaul of the whole student judicial structure this year. No definite plans have yet been put forth. J-Boards in the past have tended to resist attempts at overhaul as an encroachment on the integrity of the "third branch" of Drew student government.

One other major complaint was issued against the J-Board last year, this one again by Dean Stonesifer. They were given much of the blame for a failure to

produce a student the "Code of Conduct," which was promised by students four years ago and has not yet been formulated.

Members of the college J-Board this year include George Blackford, elected Chairman last year, Penny Peterson, Kevin Post, Jill Eddington, and Jeff Carlson.

LATE NIGHT SNACKS

In past years, a pizza truck bearing pizza, sandwiches, and various types of beverages has made the rounds of the campus, stopping near each dorm about 11 p.m. (just before the first curfew) each night.

The nice men running these trucks in the past have had considerable problems with theft and minor amusements such as mob action but they have made a sizeable profit. They were off-campus for a while last year, but popular demand brought them back. If all can be worked out with their personal safety and they can keep making a profit, they may well be back this year.

Another concession which ran last year was the Baskin-Robbins Ice Cream Delivery. Students could get dorm delivery, after 10 each night, of orders phoned in before 10.

For those who wish to venture downtown, Frank's Pizza on Main Street is open until 11 or so, and the Nautilus Diner (the "Nauseous") is open till 1 or so further down Main Street.

LIBRARY

You will probably, in your time at Drew, come into contact with the library in the following areas: 1) as a

place to study. The two large rooms on the left side of the first and second floors are the central areas and noisiest but there are also rooms in the basement and scattered around the first and second floors in other places. Anything not occupied is available. The third floor is mostly offices. 2) Open and closed reserve. During the course of a semester, most professors put books and/or magazines on reserve. This means they are not in their normal places, but in the reserve room, the big room on the left end of the second floor (as you go in). If a book is on open reserve, that means it will be on the shelves of that room, and you read it in the room.

If a book is on closed reserve, it means it is locked into the cage behind the desk in the reserve room. In order to look at a closed reserve book, you ring the buzzer for the clerk at the desk (someone is always on duty there) and tell her/him which book or magazine you want. If no one else has already taken it, you can have it for two hours. You must sign your name and the time when you receive it, although to put it back you only have to leave it on the desk. Closed reserve books must be kept in the reserve room, although you may sign them out for overnight if you return them as soon as the library opens in the morning. You can sign in the afternoon for an overnight; you cannot take the book until 10:45 p.m., just before the library closes.

Closed reserve books are often critical material—required reference work, or required magazine articles. There is a card file on the reserve room desk of every book on open and closed reserve, filed by title and professor.

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3) General reference. The library has a wide variety of references, ranging from dictionaries listing 17th century English usage and grammar to back issues of the New York Times, on file dating from 1919. Many magazines are on microfilm, as actual copies are only kept for a couple of months. Selected newspapers (New York Times, Washington Post, Christian Science Monitor) are kept for two years. All newspapers except most recent and magazines, along with complete editions of Ayer's Guide to Periodicals, listing every article to appear in a given period of time, are in the center room, second floor.

Atlases are found in the left-side room, first floor. Many reference books, mostly in the area of science, are on the shelves in this room.

Statistical references, from censuses to historic works, are in the right-side room, first floor.

A detailed list of exactly where every reference work is, however, would be largely irrelevant until you need them. The best method is to ask at the main desk the first time, or check the card file.

4) The stacks and card files. Here is where you will do almost all your library work, since the bulk of the 300,000 volumes in the Drew library are in this category. The "stacks" are located straight ahead through the swinging door to the right of the main desk as you go in. There are several levels, from A to F, each containing certain specific types of books. There is a stairway in the middle of the stacks which takes you through the levels; on each level, at the staircase, there is a sign listing which books are to be found on which level.

The library classifies under the Dewey Decimal System, which is outlined for you on a sheet at the desk.

The simplest way to get a book, however, is to look it up in the card files (where you can usually find it by author, subject, or title) note its library number, and then go to that area of the stacks, where you can trace it down by its number.

Your Drew library card lets you take out as many books as you want, with limits ranging from two weeks to a month. There is a \$4 a day fine for overdue books, although once in a while this may be talked down. Using someone else's card is frowned on, although it is done.

5) Library hours. The library is open from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. Monday through Friday during regular class sessions. It is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday, and 2 p.m. to 11 p.m. on Sunday. The only student complaint about these hours has been Saturday closing time, but the library hasn't found enough students use it Saturday evening.

The library is open the same hours during reading and exam weeks. During vacations and intercession it is open shorter hours, which are posted at that time.

The Drew library is the best in the area, although it is sometimes spotty. (For example, it is very strong in religion and theology, but weak in the classics. For most Drew courses it is adequate.) Libraries in New York City and Newark may be used for books Drew cannot supply, although often it is easier to buy a needed book if it is still in print. New York bookstores (Brentano's, etc.) can order anything still in print.

One area where you may have trouble is with recent books. The library keeps up pretty well with new reference books, but despite a good prose, poetry and fiction collection, few current best sellers come in. All new arrivals are kept on the double-sided shelf to the right as you go in.

MAIL

Mr. George Cox, mailman-in-residence, can take care of all U.S. Mail services, including parcel post, insured mail, etc. He sells stamps as well. He is open daily from 8 to 4:30 (3:30 Friday) and 8 to 11:30 Saturday. He and his assistants distribute all incoming mail into boxes (when packages are too large for boxes, cards telling you to pick them up at the window are left in your box). Mail comes into Drew at 8 a.m. Monday through Saturday and noon Monday through Friday. It goes out at the same time, if you deposit it at the slot next to the mail window. However, there is also a mail box outside the doors to the mail room. There are more frequent pickups (including Saturday and Sunday afternoons) from this box than from the slot inside.

Campus mail is a free service. To send letters, packages, or notes to anyone else, including faculty and administration, on campus, put their name on it and drop it in the "campus mail" slot next to the mail window. Notes must be at least three by five inches.

U.S. Mail is almost always completely distributed the day it arrives. However, there may be an occa-

Where is Drew?

Jerry Rubin is calling for open guerilla warfare on the nation's campuses, rock festivals have attracted thousands of American college students and the words "Remember, Columbia" are scrawled across graffiti-infested walls throughout America. Yet the question most demanding an answer from the incoming Drew freshman is not if he is willing to decay in jail for the sake of a draft-dodging ideal or if he would drop out of a semester for the more accepted "in-the-system" method of campaigning for a McCarthy or a Kennedy. Instead, countless freshmen faces across the nation have cringed upon rehearsing the inevitable question from their teacher or doctor, "Where is Drew, anyway?" These are people who would like nothing better than to say, "Oh, that's a nice area—down there" or "My daughter graduated from Drew in '63", but can never quite pull it off. Rather, they force another Class of '73er to retrace the same geography lesson.

Perhaps because of the sheer number of confrontations I have had with this question, it has begun to acquire a new and more relevant meaning. This is undoubtedly not what countless interrogators had in mind, but taken out of a geographical context the question can have very important political, social, and economic connotations for the incoming freshman. Where is Drew on the political continuum? Are any black souls going through hell on the white ice of this university? Is the pep-club-jock complex spoken of in "The Acorn's" poll rampant, non-existent or merely accepted? These are answers no one can give to the unsuspecting questioner, if for no other reason than that they don't know themselves.

College students are no longer being allowed to bask in the lukewarm sun of the Fifties. The sun is as hot and uncomfortable as napalm and everyone is being forced to respond, be it positively or negatively. The trend to the left is indicative of a demand for change. Increased polarization is forcing students to define their ideas more clearly and react. This does not mean a response of violence or hate, rather a positive, concrete action in the direction of attaining their goal. This can take the form of a grape boy-

cott or a Vietnam teach-in, the form is not as important as the mere acceptance of the effectiveness of action over words. I hope, as all freshman should hope, that Drew will prove to be both a testing ground and challenging influence for their political activism.

The area of black-white relations is of equal priority to the Drew freshman. The presence of a Black Studies Program is evidence to us of realization of this priority and an honest attempt to view the situation clearly and open students' minds to aspects of history and psychology previously not encountered. However, the present situation in the "Drew Forest" is unknown to us. The catalog is not revealing enough in its description of campus life. I only hope for an education which will prepare us to meet the racial and urban problems of today in new, more effective ways.

The social side of campus life is even more important to incoming students, especially public schoolers, who have had no experience with the campus-dorm situation. Is the old "back-to-school" wardrobe still a "must" for the incoming freshman? Where is Drew in relation to the trend away from the mindless goldfish swallowing and telephone booth packing of another generation? The only positive evidence we have of its part in this trend is the absence of fraternities and sororities.

Most importantly however, this freshman class is among the first to enter the ivy-covered walls leaderless. As Jack Newfield wrote in "Robert Kennedy: A Memoir", "The stone was at the bottom of the hill and we were alone." Adlai Stevenson is dead. Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King are murdered. Eugene McCarthy has crumbled and Edward Kennedy is an unstable figure. The most important aspect of Drew's position is where its emphasis is in shaping tomorrow's leaders. As a freshman, my most pressing hope is to be part of an experience which will create leadership capable of molding a new America. Therefore, the question ultimately falls back upon the incoming freshman, "Where is Drew now and where do you plan to help take it?"

Bred Goosch

Meet the people you'll meet

The following are some people you will either want to meet, have to meet, or you might want to know about. This is by no means a comprehensive list of such people.

Dr. E.G. Stanley Baker—Professor of Zoology and one of the most active faculty members. Dr. Baker is there for almost everything. A veteran of 19 years at Drew, he welcomes students who have questions concerning, for example, "old skeletons which may be buried around." Issue-oriented, Dr. Baker was elected last year to a Madison town committee to revise the town's charter.

Phil Bennett—Male frosh advisor. A senior botany major, Bennett has been President of his class and has served on the student senate at various times. Chaplain James Boyd—Secular—oriented in many areas, Chaplain Boyd is the center of a growing chapel group which holds, instead of straight services, celebrations. ("If you can't dance, you should at least be able to do a happy hop.") Always available to students, and often going to where they are, the Chaplain is a very popular man on campus.

Dr. A. Vernon Carnahan—President of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Carnahan is a lawyer in a New York firm. A Drew alumnus ('39), he was elected in October 1967 to succeed Donald Baldwin as Board President. Dr. Carnahan is credited with "getting more work out of the Board" in the past two years. In a meeting with SG President Tom McMullen in spring 1968, Dr. Carnahan stated that he doesn't feel there is a "generation gap."

Claire Connolly Weller—Female frosh advisor. Editor of the yearbook this past year, a co-editor next year. Also active in other groups including Synchers. Married this summer to John Weller (Drew '68).

Dr. H. Jerome Crenner—Professor of Economics and Chairman of the Faculty Educational Policy and Planning Committee. Dr. Crenner, a Drew graduate ('47), is known for his annual lectures on Daniel Drew as well as lucid introductory economics. As incoming chairman of the powerful policy committee, Dr. Crenner will have much influence in academic change over the next two years.

George DeGirolamo—Vice President of Student Government. Elected last year on the ticket with Bob Smartt, Junior DeGirolamo presides over student senate meetings. He has also served notice that he will make his thoughts known, for last spring he submitted committee nominations over the objections of President Smartt. Previously having served as a senator and committee chairman, DeGirolamo may well run for President next spring.

Barent Johnson—The Registrar. In charge of all matters concerning registration, grade records, transcripts, course changes, course dropping, late regis-

tration, etc. etc. Office in Mead Hall second floor.

John Keiper—Director of Safety. A retired Chicago policeman, Mr. Keiper has been director of Safety since the post was created two years ago. He is in charge of the "campus cops" and general matters of order on campus. One of the friendliest people on campus.

Dr. Benjamin Kimpel—Professor of Philosophy. Scheduled to retire last year, Dr. Kimpel agreed to remain one more season. An intellectual with strong beliefs, Dr. Kimpel has authored several books and several study guides. Dr. Kimpel has consistently refused to serve on faculty committees, contending that "I am here to teach." A fascinating speaker, Dr. Kimpel will give an address for Sunday night's Convocation. If students don't attend anything else, they should make this.

Mrs. Nancy Kirk—Assistant to Dean Orvik and Director of Student Employment Service. Mrs. Kirk is the person to see about jobs of any sort on campus. She also can give much of the information which the Dean's office has. A very pleasant person to deal with.

J. Mark Lono—Director of Public Affairs. The closest thing Drew has to a whiz kid, the youngish Mr. Lono has revamped the Public Affairs department in his three years there, despite the inevitable staffing limitations and the fact that he must double as everything from Marine reservist to Admissions office recruiter. Responsible for rejuvenation of such material as Drew catalogue; editor of the Drew University Magazine, a quarterly which is distributed to all parents and students free.

David Marsden—Social Chairman. Elected last spring, after previous experience as Social Chairman of his class and a year in the student senate. Plans to continue highly successful "big-name concert" program, and expand other social committee activities.

Dr. James Mills—Head of the Counseling Center. Another Drew grad, who recently took his doctorate, Dr. Mills has been revamping the counseling center, seeking to expand possible services. Also an Assistant Professor of Psychology.

Dean Sue Orvik—Associate Dean of Students. Dean Orvik has brought energy and efficiency to the office. Only 25, she has a difficult job replacing the very popular Dean Eric Wonnacott, who left two years ago. Outspoken and "colorful." Everyone meets her.

Dr. Robert Oxnam—University President. Came here in 1960, leaving Presidency of Pratt Institute. Took doctorate at Southern California in 1948, taught for several years at Syracuse, and Boston before moving to Pratt. Son of famous Methodist Bishop Bromley Oxnam. Somewhat distant because of his office, Dr. Oxnam has expressed a continuing willingness to meet with students—at his initiative, regular meetings with student leaders were held last year.

Dr. Charles Parlin—Trustee and recently chairman of the University Committee on Governance Documents, who revised Drew's charter and by-laws over the past two years. A senior partner in a New York law firm and a long-time friend of Dr. Oxnam and his father, Dr. Parlin is seen by many as the "real power" on the Board. However, by rules written into the new by-laws he helped to write, he must leave the Board soon, for he is over the mandatory retirement age of 70.

Mr. John Reeves—Director of Physical Education and all athletics. New here this year—recruited last year after three years of rising discontent with athletic situation. Has hired several new coaches, instituted things like spring soccer practice matches. Formerly with Bloomfield College, where he had a winning soccer record and was voted several personal honors, Mr. Reeves has brought the first note of optimism to Drew sports in years.

Dean Alton Sawin—Dean of Students. A veteran of the job, Dean Sawin has been the subject of both praise and abuse during his tenure. Given tremendous burden in work—he has served on up to a dozen committees at a time and at one-time was both Dean of Students and Director of Admission in addition to serving with other groups—the Dean has helped a good many students over the past decade.

Mrs. Frances Sellers—University Calendar Coordinator. All events which are held on or using University facilities must be scheduled with Mrs. Sellers. With offices in the University Center, Mrs. Sellers is one of the more influential behind-the-scenes people here.

Robert Smartt—President, Student Government. A former student at MacMurray College in Illinois, Smartt came here last year and became chairman of the Coalition of Conscience, an extra-governmental group which sought "basic changes in the University system," via peaceful methods. Smartt was elected President of Haselton in early spring, though, and he resigned from the Coalition. First declared ineligible to run for President by ECAC, he went to the faculty, won the fight, and was elected student body President over Joe Mayher by a very close margin in March. Smartt believes that "at Drew, we all have the same goals—only different methods."

Dean Richard Stonesifer—Dean of the College. Came here four years ago from Penn. Has followed a program of expansion and academic overhaul. In a paper to the faculty two years ago, he wrote, "I wonder...if we've been as daring as we might be."

Dr. John Von der Heide—Associate Professor of History. A very busy man, but a very good professor and highly regarded among students. Worth having for class, well worth meeting.

sional delay. Campus mail is usually distributed within an hour or two of its deposit, but if something is urgent it is better to make the specific request at the window that it be delivered at once. It usually can be.

One thing should be noted: your box number is only for your convenience. Inside the mailroom, where mail distribution takes place, boxes are identified ONLY by names, not by any numbers. So box numbers are USELESS for addresses both on U.S. and campus mail. This means, of course, that letters should never be sent with only box numbers on them through either medium.

MONEY

Most students open a checking account at either Madison National Bank or Trust Company National Bank (TCNB), both on Main Street in Madison. This way there are no problems with trying to cash checks from out-of-the-area banks.

Both are open late Friday nights, and TCNB's drive-in window is open at least one other night. Charges are standard — a dime per check, 50¢ a month activity fee, whether you are active or not.

The Drew bookstore will accept checks for all purchases.

Some stores downtown will accept checks, some will not.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

A limited quantity of the New York Times is available daily in a box in front of the main entrance to the University Center. There is also a box for the Morris County Daily Record. From time to time the New York Daily News (the mouth piece of the masses) or the Newark News (ah yes, there is a Santa Claus) or the Newark Star-Ledger (no, there is no Virginia), but these are irregular (in delivery, not content).

The Times normally sells out by noon. Sunday papers, when they show up in the boxes, go rapidly, too.

There is no other place on campus to buy daily papers. The alternatives are 1) subscribing by mail, which usually means getting the paper a day late, 2) walking downtown to Schipper's or Wexford's Stationery, both on Main Street, which carry local, New York, and some Philadelphia papers. On Sundays

you can get papers downtown, but you have to get there in the morning, generally speaking. (You can have them reserve a copy for you, of course). Wexford's generally will have papers slightly later than Schipper's.

If you don't want to buy, you can read day-old papers in the library. To the left on the main floor as you go in, there is a newspaper rack, which contains the New York Times, Washington Post, Wall Street Journal, Madison Eagle, Morris County Daily Record, Christian Science Monitor, and Newark News.

The library also keeps a two year back file of some papers, including the Washington Post, Daily Record, Newark News, and Christian Science Monitor. There is a microfilm collection of the New York Times, going back to about 1919, which anyone may examine at any time.

Magazines are best bought by subscription, but the bookstore gets in most of the common ones and you can buy current single issues there. (For Playboy, you have to go downtown.) Both stores downtown have a pretty good selection of magazines.

OPEN HOUSE

A major concern for the past four years, last year students finally won an extended "interdormitory visitation" period.

Students may visit rooms in dormitories of the opposite sex up to six days a week, depending on the dormitory (all dorms are to set the exact days and hours at meetings early this fall.) Maximum hours for each of the six days are noon to upperclass women's curfew (midnight weekdays, 1 a.m. Friday, and Saturday nights) in men's dorms, and noon to underclass women's curfew (11 p.m. weekdays, midnight Friday, 1 a.m. Saturday night) in women's dorms. There are no restrictions on locked doors, etc.

A majority vote of a dormitory is required to set the specific hours. It is also required that each dormitory maintain quiet hours (weeknight time during which study conditions should be maintained) and have a "simple and effective way" for students to report infractions they may notice, such as persons violating hours or whatever.

Most open house violations are dealt with by Dormitory Judicial Boards.

Continued on page 18

Grass, sex more popular than campus radicals

Continued from page 2

learning, and reading conflict with his or her current values. Comments range from "I've done a 180 degree turn" to "Specifics change, but the basic values are ingrained."

Anti-smoking campaigns seem to have made an impression. Less than 10% of the class smokes cigarettes. Over half drink "occasionally," but few drink "frequently." More popular than either is marijuana.

Approximately 33% of the males in the class report having used pot, and most intend to continue. Another 20% to 25% say they "might try it sometime." The percentages of females is smaller, and the percentage of users of other drugs is also lower.

Logically following, sentiment favors legalizing marijuana. One student who said he had not and does not intend to use it said, "Legalize it and don't worry about it." Still, there was a steady 40% anti-grass undercurrent which not only opposed legalization, but favored stricter laws against it. The question produced only a few strong responses, one of which was, "Pot? Acid? You name it and I've done it!" On the other side, a girl wrote, "Do you think I'm crazy?"

The trend toward personalization of morals was again reflected in sexual attitudes. Openly-available birth control devices and legalized abortion were favored, and majorities also found nothing wrong with pre-marital sex or any sexual acts performed in private between consenting adults.

Male and female views on sex corresponded very closely, although the double standard was upheld. (Only 10% of males thought pre-marital sex wrong, but over 30% want to marry a virgin.)

Sex education was supported by over 90% of all students. Most people reported they eat grapes. One girl wrote, "I feel ashamed every time I do, but I like them a little too much to make the sacrifice." On the other hand, a male noted, "Yes, I eat grapes—with a passion as never before!"

One male said he ate grapes, but preferred to drink them. Probably more than in any other place, incoming class members took a "moderate" stance on campus problems. 70% feel American colleges are "stagnant" and can "benefit from the effects of a shakeup." Yet radical actions were rejected, and the charge that radicals are depriving other students of their primary right to an education was firmly supported. Stricter laws against demonstrators were not favored, but the importance of keeping classrooms "open and functioning" was upheld.

Less than 10% rated Trustees "liberal" and there was general distrust. A role for Trustees in "overseeing campus life and actions" was rejected; Trustees were relegated to "financially running the University." Many students felt that even "high-level University policy" should be left to other groups, such as faculty. "Trustees are the reason students must make their own rules," wrote one girl.

The radical proposal that all college applicants from minority groups be admitted was decisively rejected, but 60% felt some revisions of criteria were justified. Many felt it should come in other forms: "The University should sponsor tutorial and self-help clinics starting in grade schools, if necessary."

On the subject of Drew itself, 60% reported Drew to be their first choice, although several also said it was their "last." Most of those to whom it was not first choice had preferred state schools, Ivy-class school, or schools similar to Drew, such as Dickinson or Franklin and Marshall. Over 80% plan to stay until receiving a diploma, although 34% of the females plan or hope to get married or engaged on the way (compared to only 12% of males).

Most came for the "catalogue reasons"—small, suburban, coeducational, proximity to New York, special semesters. They expect the benefits thereof—informal social situation, close faculty-student contact.

Drew is rated between "good" and "high" academically (less than 4% find it only "average") and a heavy academic load is expected by most incoming freshmen.

Not expected are the "Pep Club-jock complex," an "active left flank," or a high transfer-dropout rate.

Most associate Drew with nothing in particular, although there are notices of "religion—Seminary" and "political science programs."

A final split is found in whether the incoming class feels comfortable in arriving. Half do, half don't. Wrote one male, "The thing is existential estrangement. You know that."

Following are the numerical results of the poll, divided into male and female sections. If the figures do not always add up correctly, it is because everyone did not answer every question.

(When two numbers are joined by a hyphen, the first figure is the male number, the second the female. ALL figures are actual number of that answer. They are NOT percentages. The total number of male replies was 98, the total number of female replies 146. Percentages may be figured accordingly.)

I. POLITICAL

1. Would you consider yourself a political (i.e. active and/or interested) person?

Males: yes—79 no—15
Females: yes—97 no—47

2. Political preferences:

Democrat: Male—9 Female—11
Republican: Male—10 Female—18
Liberal: Male—27 Female—53
Radical: Male—10 Female—4
Conservative: Male—7 Female—7
Liberal Democrat: Male—12 Female—20
Liberal Republican: Male—3 Female—5
Conservative Republican: Male—5 Female—5

3. Would you consider yourself an anti-Communist?

Males: yes—47 no—37
Females: yes—64 no—54

4. Rate the American political system:

Working well: Male—1 Female—1
Well as can be expected: Male—7 Female—10
In need of some change: Male—52 Female—74
Needs drastic change: Male—17 Female—26
Unresponsive: Male—12 Female—10
Problems in people, not system: Male—22 Female—36
5. How did you rate the Warren Court?
Not far enough: Male—11 Female—13
Positive, necessary: Male—13 Female—15
Generally good: Male—14 Female—14
Overstepped too often: Male—8 Female—7
Too ideological: Male—14 Female—10

6. What currently living American would you like to see President?

Edmund Muskie: Male—11 Female—25
Eugene McCarthy: Male—11 Female—18
Richard Nixon: Male—8 Female—3
Ted Kennedy: Male—6 Female—5
Charles Percy: Male—1 Female—5
Hubert Humphrey: Male—3 Female—3
Julian Bond: Male—3 Female—3
John Lindsay: Male—0 Female—10
Nelson Rockefeller: Male—5 Female—3

More than one vote also to William Buckley, Barry Goldwater, Frank Zappa, George McGovern, Norman Mailer, and Everett Dirksen.

7. Who do you think will compete for President in 1972?

a. Richard Nixon, unanimous Republican choice by all, vs. George Wallace: Male—26 Female—22
Edmund Muskie: Male—36 Female—32
Hubert Humphrey: Male—18 Female—15
or
Ted Kennedy: Male—17 Female—37.

b. To win:

Richard Nixon: Male—44 Female—54
Edmund Muskie: Male—11 Female—8
Ted Kennedy: Male—6 Female—12
Hubert Humphrey: Male—4 Female—1

8. Must the Federal Government

a. set national priorities?

Male: yes—66 no—19
Female: yes—91 no—24

b. Take over welfare, crime control, etc. from states?

Male: yes—60 no—28
Female: yes—73 no—54.

9. Rate President Nixon's first seven months:

Excellent: 6—3
Good: 26—53
Fair: 40—62
Poor: 23—18

10. What priorities do you feel President Nixon is giving:

	Highest	Lowest
Vietnam war	23—37	0—3
Vietnam peace	25—30	3—4
Civil Rights	0—0	18—20
Urban Crisis	0—3	7—2
Space study	4—7	5—5
Gen. Military	3—4	10—18
U.S. Leadership	18—28	5—5
Crime control	3—1	5—5
Hunger	0—1	29—41
Economics	5—5	2—1

11. What priorities would YOU give the above?

	Highest	Lowest
Vietnam peace	52—74	23—41
Hunger	7—14	Space study: 12—25
		Vietnam war: 24—28

12. Agree or Disagree:

Intellectuals tend not to be equipped for political "gut work."

A: 35—50 D: 54—71

Intellectuals often speak for groups in less favorable positions to speak for themselves.

A: 69—84 D: 21—34

Intellectuals serve best as political critics, at sufficient distance to retain perspective.

A: 52—69 D: 38—49

Intellectuals should participate in politics in proportion to their percentage of the population.

A: 16—29 D: 71—86

Intellectuals should have a greater role in government.

A: 63—81 D: 28—37

Intellectuals tend to be more publicized because they are articulate (overall their political record is not superior)

A: 36—72 D: 48—41

America is essentially an anti-intellectual country which still doesn't fully trust intellectuals.

A: 68—76 D: 19—44

Intellectuals, while supporting "dissent" in principle, are themselves often intolerant toward opposing viewpoints.

A: 63—86 D: 22—32

13. Do you generally favor federal/state legislation to:

YES	NO
43—63	50—72
36—61	61—76
73—92	18—36
79—102	17—37
71—91	25—42
38—47	57—85
33—41	60—90
39—51	52—84
55—83	37—47
65—121	25—15
40—39	49—93

14. Do you think more evidence should be uncovered regarding:

YES	NO
46—67	52—79
23—46	75—100
50—61	48—85
61—88	37—58

II. SOCIAL

1. Is America in an era of "moral crisis?"

30—28 Yes
17—29 No

20—54 Only seems so to those who don't understand or agree with what's going on.

28—26 Inherently stupid comment.

2. Which of these are accurate descriptions of America today?

43—57 Confusing—people searching for directions and values—this causes conflicts.

19—34 Conflicts in America are largely economic in cause.

20—24 Most people have direction—but there are so many people and so many directions and conflict is inevitable.

42—51 The extremes in American society are getting more militant toward each other and the middle.

30—39 Those who tolerate conflict and questionable action when it's in some proximity to their own views are responsible, too.

39—42 The degree of internal conflict in America today is not alarmingly larger than it has been throughout history. Most people are in the "stable middle."

25—35 Internal conflict is necessary and good for America—society could use many more "activists."

3. Is racial integration possible in America?

yes: 81—124 no: 14—19

Within our lifetimes?

yes: 37—61 no: 44—63

Is permanent partial integration the alternative?

yes: 22—46 no: 22—13

Would this place minorities at permanent disadvantage?

yes: 14—2 no: 8—17

4. Is the "gut problem" of racism ultimately out of government's power?

yes: 68—101 no: 16—18 partly: 12—22

If so, is the solution more dependent on the majority or minority?

Majority: 32—35 Minority: 10—10 Both: 21—45

5. Do you feel American churches, business, should pay reparations?

yes: 17—10 no: 75—115

6. Which would you favor:

2—2 A separate, autonomous black nation within the U.S.

17—30 Black ownership of all property in black areas.

20—26 Busing to achieve racial balance in schools

49—13 Local control of school boards and policies

69—115 Black history type courses

13—38 Student and ethnic group control of these courses

14—18 Exclusive black police force in black areas

25—16 Black capitalism, etc.

65—80 Immediate program to help American Indian

68—114 Attention toward problem, rather than races.

41—63 Minority group self-awareness

14—24 The thesis that the white must tolerate aggression of groups he has hurt

14—24 Thesis that America is a white racist society.

7. Do you accept the melting pot theory?

yes: 35—66 no: 35—55 "nice theory but": 20—19

8. How do you react to the following:

POSITIVE-NEGATIVE

79—128 5—6 Martin Luther King

34—51 27—39 Edward Kennedy

31—41 39—35 Everett Dirksen

22—36 31—21 S. I. Hayakawa

11—8 49—58 N.Y. Daily News

25—13 41—78 Muhammad Ali

64—107 5—8 Jesus Christ

30—52 8—3 B.C.

34—47 1—3 Leonard Cohen

25—34 41—42 Eldridge Cleaver

28—38 39—43 William Buckley

20—22 51—63 Pope Paul

12—15 39—54 Murray the K

20—21 41—46 Che Guevara

44—33 13—2 Bill Russell

63—102 9—2 New York Times

45—58 26—4 John Lennon

46—69 20—16 Dwight Eisenhower

9. Does your early reading, training, learning conflict to any significant extent with the values you now hold?

yes: 41—77 no: 49—63

10. Do you smoke?

Frequently: 14—21 Occasionally: 11—33 Never: 64—99

Drink?

Frequently: 10—3 Occasionally: 52—91 Never: 34—52

11. Marijuana:

14—5 Use it fairly often

14—11 Use it occasionally

5—8 Have used it, won't again

16—31 Haven't, might in future

46—89 Haven't, don't expect to

12. Other drugs:

13—9 Have used speed

8—7 Expect to do so again

11—14 Have used other drugs

13—18 Expect to use other drugs

13. Should marijuana be legalized?

26—28 Yes

23—34 No

35—52 Yes, if it no more damaging than, e.g., liquor

16—36 No, if it has any potentially harmful effects

14. Agree, Disagree:

AGREE DISAGREE

10—17 77—115 Premarital sex is wrong under any circumstances

35—36 32—56 When/I marry, I should prefer a virgin

65—71 20—47 Any form of sex is all right if performed in consent in private

32—64 46—60 Open display of nudity makes it too public

61—76 18—31 Clothing may be as revealing as the wearer wishes

78—76 11—23 Birth control should be available to all

70—112 17—31 Abortion should be legalized

30—37 55—85 Permissiveness increases activity in that area

85—135 5—4 Sex education should be given all children in schools

39—68 42—44 Extra-marital sex is wrong under any circumstances

15. Is organized religion losing its influence in America?

yes: 78—123 no: 15—14

16. Do you eat grapes?

yes: 57—96 no: 35—42

("Is this comic relief? I could use it—this thing is too serious")

III. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

1. "Campus disorders" are generally caused by a small but vocal activist minority, with some implicit cooperation from sympathetic if non-active students and faculty.

Agree: 60—81 Disagree: 1—4 Partly agree: 35—60

2. Have "outside agitators" (i.e. non-students or planted students) had any significant role in "campus disorders"?

yes: 59—79 no: 17—28 some: 12—19

3. Agree, Disagree:

AGREE DISAGREE

31—32 45—68 Universities can conduct secret gov. research.

33—55 54—75 University should almost never bring in police

83—129 7—11 Students who take over buildings deny others rights

57—84 32—40 Student "leaders" should strive to represent majority.

65—98 18—24 University must first keep classes open

43—73 27—48 Colleges are generally stagnant — shakeup will help

45—80 43—38 Students should be on all U. bodies up to Trustees

64—104 15—15 Radicals have good points, but approach is wrong

84—132 4—2 University must help society, not just study it

57—88 22—32 Universities should rid those who want upheaval

42—71 43—40 Lawbreakers should lose Gov. scholarships

70—105 13—12 If students get in by force, U. should evict by force

71—108 6—5 "In between" groups (faculty) should mediate disputes

29—31 55—77 Parents pay money, should have some voice in University

18—39 62—89 U. should be parent-away-from-home

73—97 8—11 Radicals don't want democracy, just to effect their views

67—98 9—23 U. should watch campus life, rarely use controls, though

41—

The powers and the others

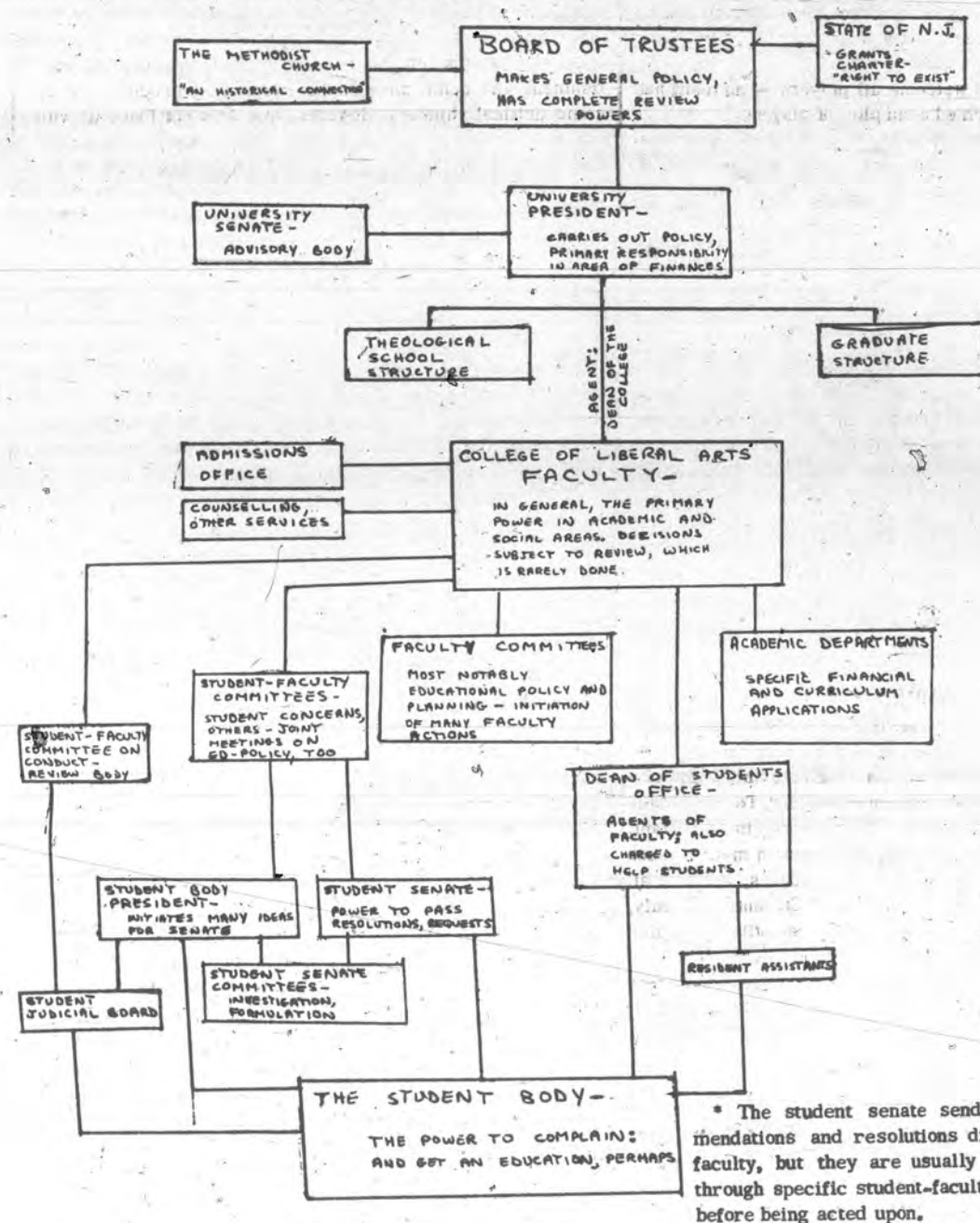
This diagram is intended to give a brief idea where the sources of University power lie. The two "centers," as you might gather, are at the Board of Trustees and the Faculty.

Although students are at the bottom of the structure, they are not totally powerless. Students are important members of all student-faculty committees, particularly ECAC, which divides up all general fee money, Student Concerns, which reviews social policy, and the University Senate, where students outnumber administrators, although faculty

outnumber both.

For better or worse, much of the progress or lack of it, concerns student involvement, is the result of informal talks between individuals or small groups of students and various faculty and administrators. This method, predictably, is quite erratic.

As a matter of fact, the whole University structure sometimes suffers from this type of difficulty. The Middle States Evaluation team, here two years ago, noted that the University sometimes seems in a state of drift, without definite plan or direction.



Who's who in money, policy, rules

1. Money:

The President makes out the University budget and with the Trustees is ultimately responsible for seeing that expenses are met. The Trustees have to approve the final budget; the President technically only recommends. This includes salaries, departmental budgets, plant budget, etc.; Tuition and various kinds of gifts plus funds as needed from the University endowment are the major sources of money. Drew has had a balanced budget every year in the 1960's, with tuition paying between half and three-quarters of the actual costs of keeping a student for four years.

The Extra-Classroom Activities Committee has power over the general fee money (\$120 annually per student). This committee has four faculty and three student members.

Each academic and extra-academic department makes up an annual budget of its own expenses. Student organizations do the same.

2. Social policy:

The faculty is the real rule-maker, although Trustees have review power over all regulations. The various Deans and students have some influence. Some rules are dictated, of course, by outside sources, such as state and local law and others such as the drinking ban are partially Methodist in origin.

3. Academic policy:

The faculty has virtually final power in this area. Strongest influences are Dean of the College Richard Stoness and the Educational Policy and Planning Committee (an all-faculty group chaired the last two years by Dr. John Ollom and to be

chaired next year by Dr. Jerome Cranmer). The Dean and the Committee have, in cooperation with the various Department heads, revamped the entire curriculum in the past two years.

The Board of Trustees sets all these policies, within the limits of the University Charter and By-laws. Trustees generally deal mainly with financial matters and general guidelines, leaving specific issues to other officers, from the President down. In the past two years Drew has obtained a new Charter from the State of New Jersey, and then adopted a new set of by-laws, which are the general policies and rules of the University. Sections in the by-laws include hiring policy, academic freedom policy, student rights and responsibility policy, Trustee makeup policy, etc. etc. Drew's Trustees are all Methodists, and Methodist influence in policy is evident, most strongly in religious areas.

5. Personnel Policy:

Students are admitted by the Admissions Office, working somewhat independently under faculty guidelines. Faculty, Counsellors, Deans, and other academic and academic-related personnel are sought and hired mainly by the Dean of the College (or, obviously, the Dean of the Seminary for Seminary personnel, etc.). The College, Seminary, and Grad School Deans are hired by the University President, often working to some extent with the relevant faculty. The President is hired by the Board of Trustees. The Board itself is a self-perpetuating body, electing its successors. Non-academic personnel (security guards, bookstore clerks, etc.) are hired by their individual organization or department.

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PLACEMENT CENTER

Not terribly relevant to freshmen, the placement center, under Dr. Cesar O. Delagarza, helps seniors and departing students to find post-college jobs and positions.

PLANT OFFICE

Located in the basement of Embury Hall, the Plant Office is charged with campus maintenance, of grounds and buildings: Complaints about lack of heat in radiators, lack of glass in windows, etc. should be directed here, to Mr. Ralph Smith. Ralph Smith is a campus "bad guy." Maintenance is adequate, but not spectacular, overall.

In the other Plant Office office is Mr. Mack Jordan, who is in charge of University Services, including vending machines and the like. Mack Jordan is a campus "good guy."

PRINTED HANDOUTS

During the year, you will receive a noticeable quantity of mimeographed handouts, mostly dealing with student politics and mostly during election campaigns. They either come in your mailbox or under your door late at night. However, occasionally the sheets will be anti-war polemics, or invitations to coffee houses, or random commentary on someone's momentary reality.

Most of these are dreadfully uninspiring and they rapidly fill the mailbox wastebasket.

If you're really a masochist, you might enjoy saying some of the better specimens. They provide humorous memories a year or two later.

RESIDENT ASSISTANTS

Previously described as floor counsellors, these are the upperclassmen and women who are assigned to each floor or section of each dormitory. They are the agents through whom the Deans of Students communicate to students, they help in organization matters, and they try to maintain order in the dorms. They have authority to break up noisy gatherings, charge students with violating University regulations, etc.

Students with complaints or comments about something in the dorm (noisy neighbors to loose hinges on doors) may see R.A.'s about them. They are also advisors on personal problems although major problems should be taken to the Deans' Office or the Counselling Center.

ROOM INSPECTIONS

Rooms are normally inspected over the summer. When a student moves in, he signs a sheet listing the condition of all the furniture and fixtures in the room. During the year two regular inspections by University officials are made — one midway

directory

through the first semester and one at the end of the year. These are announced in advance. Occasionally other inspections, also announced, will be made. On rare occasions, usually when officials have some cause to believe there are rule violations, unannounced inspections will be made. These unannounced inspections have been protested by students, and a "Search and Seizure" policy was drawn up by a student-faculty committee last spring. Final action on a recommended policy will be given this fall.

Regular inspections are to find any violations of rules, such as students having hotplates, blocking doors (this is a violation of Madison fire regulations), or having illegal items, such as bottles of liquor. Officials also check furniture for walls, floor, etc. abuse (e.g. scotch tape on the walls, gouges in desks). The spring inspection, held near the end of school, is to ascertain that damage, if any, was done to the room during the year. A student is charged for all damages (at a fairly high rate.)

Resident Assistants inspect rooms periodically, primarily just to be sure they are being kept reasonably neat.

Verbal authorization from the Dean of Students' office is required before a room may be searched. In these cases, a student must be told why the search is being made, and he is permitted to have an advisor or faculty member present if he is being questioned about anything. In the case of non-University authorities (e.g. local police), a regular search warrant is required. In either case, authorities, if they have the warrant or authorization, may enter the room whether the student is present or not and whether he wishes them to enter or not.

SCHOOL SPIRIT, WHATEVER THAT MAY BE

"Do you know what's going on here?"

"No, I go to Drew."

Drew's harshest criticism has always been internal. Whether you believe it or not, Drew is a highly-rated school. But this has never stopped Drew students from voicing continuous complaints.

A former Dean of Women, when she left, observed that "there is something wrong with Drew.... I don't know what it is, but it's something in the air." No one has yet been able to specify this "wrongness," beyond the thought that "somehow everything just seems to fall short of what it should be." That the feeling is widespread is not denied. It is also not without some basis.

Some major targets of criticism include student organizations (Student government never does anything, the Acorn never says anything, the clubs don't do anything, the sports don't amount to anything). Dean of student Alton Sawin (who normally gets the blame for all restrictive rules, and is the subject of more false rumors about spying, scheming, and slyness than anyone else on campus), the nebulous "they" of administration, trustees, or whoever, and, when nothing else is available, the University as a whole are prime targets. ("Drew just doesn't seem to get it all together").

If the criticism were all false, there would be a soluble problem. However, Drew needs improvement and work in a lot of areas. Partial reasons for current problems include lack of money, the recent growth (only 10 years ago Drew had around 500 students, so

it has grown 180% in a decade), and some seemingly archaic rules in areas of drinking, conduct, etc.

Perhaps what happens is that once one begins criticizing legitimate problems, it is easy to slip into general cynicism about everything. If Drew University has problems in lack of completeness, its students too have often been guilty of not considering the good along with the faults.

DREW SOCIETY

A lot of cliques, at times very suburban in tone and silliness.

SPORTS

New Director John Reeves has promised to revamp the whole Drew sports program, but it is expected that it will remain below the high-pressure level. This is another way to say Drew teams (except rugby, tennis, and soccer until last year) haven't been terribly terrors in recent years.

Varsity sports welcome all players — no team has what could be termed a surplus of players.

There is a Drew Athletic Association for those interested in Drew sports with Steve Allen president. This partially replaced what used to be the lettermen's Varsity D Club.

(For a list of all Drew sports and something on current teams, see the back page of this Acorn.)

Schedules of all varsity team games will be distributed within the first month of school. About half of all games are played at home.

There are two areas of non-varsity sports. One is the rugby club, which has been one of Drew's most successful sports groups. In the last two years, this team has won victories over such foes as Columbia, Argy, Princeton, Rutgers, Villanova, and Fordham.

There is also an intramural program. This will include basketball, touch football, volleyball, and possibly others, and run on an inter-dorm basis.

Drew has never had a football team. Four years ago the students vetoed an allocation for one in a campus-wide referendum.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT

Three branches, just like the U.S. Government: a President and kitchen cabinet, a student senate composed of 30 elected representatives, and a Judicial Board which often seems autonomous. To some, student government is a joke. To others, it is irrelevant. Those in it like it, it cannot pass rules on matters such as drinking regulations or open houses, because all those are faculty regulations. Students can only, through the Student Senate, pass resolutions pressing for changes. The faculty has final voice.

Many would say that a realistic appraisal of student government is that it consists of three branches: an invisible J-Board, a highly visible student "spokesman" (like him or not) in the President, and 30 senators in search of a legislative branch.

The J-Board is covered elsewhere. The other two: 1) The President sits on numerous faculty-student committees. He has effective charge of the student government budget (slightly over \$2000). He appoints J-Board members plus all members of student-faculty committees. He is the one who most often proposes actions to the student senate. He is the one with whom faculty and administration try to discuss things. And as a rule the President's "cum" (cumulative average) sinks as his responsibilities increase during his term.

Also in this Executive branch is the Vice-President, who presides over the senate and appoints all members of senate committees (except Orientation and Social Committees). The President also has a Cabinet which is not specifically spelled out, but usually includes the

Where our heads are at

Youth today as a whole is much more aware of the world around us than were our parents at our age. This shows in our actions and attitudes and is manifested in every phase of our lives. Unfortunately, however, this awareness has not always brought clarity to the actions of our generation; often it has merely added but greater confusion to a world already plagued by gross mismanagement and apathy.

Two weekends ago I spent three days of peace and music up at Bethel, New York. Faced with a half million truly beautiful people and being the politically oriented person that I am, I could not help but be dismayed by the unused potential and untested strength of a gathering of such enormity. Youth is succumbing to the malaise of a repressed minority: alienation and indifference. However, we have an advantage over other groups in a similar situation in that we have survived undaunted by the attempts to indoctrinate us into the establishment and come through the educational process and become critical thinkers. However, this does not leave us without responsibilities. It behooves us to take this knowledge and apply it in the struggle against the tyranny of the majority, not only for the benefit of others, but also for ourselves.

How can we effectively accomplish this feat? Do we merely seize the tools of the oppressors and apply them to good purposes or is it possible that there is something innately evil in these maneuverings of the military-industrial complex that necessitates a complete overhauling and reform? I believe that we must dedicate ourselves to the ideals upon which our country was founded and try to restructure our government in a more democratic and responsive manner. It is not sufficient merely to initiate good programs when the basic machinery for carrying them out and even the decision-making process in our government is archaic and sick.

This calls for responsible and constructive political action on a grass roots level. It necessitates new working alliances such as those which were begun during the 1968 campaigns. But more than anything else the indifference must be conquered because that is the disease which will consume us all and allow our people to be subjugated if it is not fought by every one of us within ourselves. The leaders of our fight are extremely vulnerable and so we cannot depend on others more than the realism of the situation allows. I cannot believe that the ideals of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Robert Kennedy and Norman Thomas were buried with them. To paraphrase Murray Kempton: And who will go to all those right places that Norman Thomas went? We will all go, for we are all the children of Norman Thomas and the fight must go on. Let us dedicate ourselves to that concept during the coming year at Drew and in our lives ahead.

Richard Soslow

Vice-President, a Treasurer, an Administrative Assistant, a Solicitor General, and an Attorney General. How much he uses the Cabinet, if at all, is up to him.

For better or worse, the Presidency of SG has evolved into a virtually full-time job. As the President sits on more faculty committees and meetings, he becomes more and more the de facto "voice of students." 2) The Student Senate is composed of three senators from each class, two from each larger dorm and one from each smaller dorm, plus two commuters. Dorm senators and commuters are elected during early October each year. Each dorm elects a President and Senator; in the larger dorms, both sit on the Senate. The three classes which will be returning elected a President and two senators in April to sit the following fall. Freshmen elect a President and two Senators to the senate in November. (Until then, the frosh advisors sit on the senate to represent the freshman class.)

The student senate is empowered only to pass resolutions, not to make any rules. It also has no money to allot, although it can ask the Treasurer to take some control over the President's or Social Chairman's expenditures. The senate must approve student nominees to all committees, student-faculty and student senate.

It was the senate which asked for open house extensions last year, but the senate is more generally regarded as doing nothing of great importance to the student body. This is not entirely correct, but stimulating meetings have often been the exception.

The senate has an elaborate committee system which has worked sporadically, usually when a strong-minded person heads a particular committee. Among the committees:

Student Discipline: dealing with matters of living regulations.

Birth Control: dealing with a necessity of life. Communications Coordinating: supposed to do just that, new this year.

Public Relations: oriented toward the outside world. Academic Forum: puts on a speaker program series. Athletics: keeps eye on one of Drew's constant sore spots.

There's a world to be changed

Regrettably, I lack genuine interest in discussing my impressions of Drew and general reflections on college. For this reason, I'd like to take advantage of this opportunity to express my thoughts on personal hopes and goals.

I find myself extremely disturbed by the present condition of our society. We have progressed (or more fittingly, retrogressed) to the point where slow change is no longer possible. My greatest hope and only

goal is to attempt, through personal action, to rectify the momentous injustices in our society. Or, if procrastination over such refashioning continues, to assist in building in its place (after the inevitable fall) an equitable society. Many factors, such as racial prejudice, the military establishment, and general lack of concern for our fellow man, contribute to this unjust society, but I sincerely believe that our anachronistic economic system which perpetuates inequality is the major cause. Capitalism once supplied the initiative for individual advancement. But now, let us not be so fearful of change that we not only fail to move ahead, but we impede the progress of all mankind.

Every day I fight a growing feeling of bitterness toward a society which I sincerely want to help. As I plan to travel to Drew, I only regret that I could not have begun sooner this initial step in advancing toward achievement of my ultimate goal.

Joel Di Matteo

directory

Religious Life: coordinates with the Chaplain's office.

Facilities and Services: laundry services, bookstore etc.

Educational Policy: generally thought in the most important, makes suggestions in academic area. Deals with faculty Educational Policy and Planning Committee.

People, incidentally, are needed for all these committees. Speak to someone in Student Government or send a campus mail note if interested.

STUDY AREAS ON CAMPUS

One of the most frequent student complaints is in this area. Dorm rooms are the obvious places, but too often dorms are too noisy or a room will be out of commission for an evening (e.g. your roommate has an open house guest). Still, a relatively quiet room or area of the dorm is best, because there isn't too much else.

The library is often crowded. Almost all areas of the library are open for studying. On the first and second floors there are large rooms to the left (as you enter) which have desks and chairs. There are other rooms and chairs scattered around. Other places where one can sometimes find an empty room include Brothers Hall, the Science Building, Great Hall, Bowne Lecture Hall. Almost all the build-

ings on campus are open until 11; anything which is open and unoccupied is available for study.

Most dorms technically have "quiet hours" in the evenings weeknights. This is sometimes a relative thing, although most students can study most of the time in dorms. Sometimes afternoons are quieter for study, both in dorms and elsewhere on campus.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

For decades one of the finest Methodist seminaries in the country, the school suffered a devastating blow three years ago when over half the faculty, including some famous theological scholars, resigned in protest against the administration. Students were extremely discontented, generally siding with the faculty in the dispute, and the enrollment of students has dropped greatly in the past two years, although there are signs of an upturn.

The crisis began when Seminary Dean Charles Ranson was fired in January 1967, following lengthy disputes over budgets, Seminary autonomy, faulty hiring policy and other matters. There were student strikes, and within the next year and a half most of the faculty had resigned.

The Dean's post was finally filled in April 1968, and the faculty has slowly been rebuilt. It is now between two-thirds and three-quarters of full strength. Signs are moderately encouraging.

"THERE'S NOTHING TO DO HERE"

A good example of a Drew problem is the complaint you may well hear most frequently: "There is nothing to do here!" Well, if you don't want to or can't afford to go to New York or off-campus to see a movie,

I expect Drew to be people-people gathered together in a place to learn more about everything, especially themselves.

I expect to be afraid of the intellectual challenges that will confront me in the next four years, but hopefully to meet them.

I expect to make friends, and unfortunately to be disliked by some people.

I expect to love at Drew.

I expect to fight for the things I believe in to win and lose.

Finally I expect happiness...

Lynn Hoskins

you may have a point. The typical Saturday night will have a movie and a dance as on-campus entertainment. If you don't feel like either, you're stuck. However, taking a broader view, a lot does go on. There is an average of one or two big-name attractions a month, in low-priced rock concerts and free speakers. There are continuous presentations of lesser-known, but more specific speakers, many brought by departments (e.g. in the past two years there have been speakers on topics from racism to draft resistance to war debates to oriental philosophy to the abominable snowman), and many brought by students. Clubs sponsor programs frequently. There are art shows in B.C. Archeological exhibits in Faulkner House, frequent exhibits in U.C. 107. There is free swimming two nights a week, the gym is free whenever classes, teams, and intramurals aren't using it. Organizations such as Acorn, student government (studgov), yearbook, drama club Synchors,

committee with investigatory power in this area. Last year this committee encouraged the bookstore to streamline its textbook-selling operations and began to look into laundry service. In addition, the senate formed a special committee to investigate the infirmary. The committee won increased visiting hours and several other concessions. Last year, too, University V-P Pepin held weekly open meetings to discuss these areas.

d. Rules and regulations: The faculty sets almost all rules, and the senate is, once again, the only channel they recognize in considering changes. The senate devotes a large portion of its effort into this area. Last year changes in open house policy were won, and this year there may be requests for drinking and curfew revision. The process is slow, but you can usually get attention in this area.

e. The Student Senate itself: Either wait to vote them out, or ignore them. The latter is proven effective.

f. Extra-curricular activities and organizations: These are often tricky targets, since most organizations are jealous of their autonomy. But ideas are always welcome (which is not to say they will always be adopted) and criticism can be useful, too (honest appraisals are sought by all, and too often are never received).

The best approach is direct comment. Drew is small enough so you can track down almost anybody. Campus mail gets 95% of its letters through. However, if this fails, you may go to the supervisory boards. All ECAC organizations are under such boards. These boards have investigatory power and disciplinary power, including, in extreme cases, the power to order an organizations' funds cut off.

Supervisory boards may be reached by a note through campus mail or contact with a Board member. Names of members are available either in Sycamore Cottage or in the Publications Room, U.C. 109.

Boards and their jurisdiction are as follows:

Communications Board: Acorn, WERD, Oak Leaves, Columns

Student Government Board: Student senate, Academic Forum, Social Committee

Athletics Board: All athletics

Academic Activities Board: All other organizations.

General guidelines might read as follows:

1. Whenever possible, go with specific complaints or ideas to the specific person or source.

2. On policy matters, you will be less satisfied. Red tape here keeps change slow. From time to time evidence comes that there is change, though: last year the entire academic curriculum was overhauled, for instance.

3. It's not difficult to trace the sources of given policies or actions. If it isn't obvious, you can find out from student government, the Acorn office (U.C. 106 and 109), or the Deans' Office (Sycamore Cottage). They might be able to give you explanations, they might be able to direct you to someone who can.

4. Don't forget that you can join organizations, run for offices (after the multi-candidate freshman year, offices become easier to win), or apply for committee positions yourself, if you have time.

Directory

etc., etc. always need people to devote many hours. Work is available so you can at least earn money.

Academics are generally not a full-time job at Drew. Those who can't or more often, those who won't find another field of activity will not have enough to do.

GETTING TO NEW YORK, OTHER PLACES

Airports:

Most accessible airport is Newark. Take either the commuter train or Public Service bus from Drew to their respective terminals and then catch a cab to the airport. This method is the easiest although the cost will be somewhere between five and seven dollars. Kennedy and La Guardia airports in New York require travel into the city (see getting to New York) and cab to the terminal.

Train Stations:

Take the commuter train to Newark, then walk or taxi the ten blocks to Newark's Penn Station. Or take the train to Hoboken and the tube back to Penn Station, Newark. To get to Pennsylvania Station in New York, take the commuter train to Hoboken, then the tube right into the train station (follow the signs upstairs to the station).

Bus Terminals:

Take the commuter train to Newark. The bus terminal is directly below the Erie Lackawanna station. For Port Authority in New York, take commuter train to Hoboken, the bus to Port Authority; or take train to Hoboken, tube to Pennsylvania Station, and walk the eleven blocks to the bus station. This method could be a little faster, especially during rush hour.

Traveling Times:

To Newark airport, approximately 90 minutes.

To New York airports, about 2-1/2 hours.

To Newark Penn Station, about an hour.

To N. Y. Pennsylvania Station, about an hour.

To Newark bus terminal, about 45 minutes.

To Port Authority in N.Y., about 75 minutes.

Getting to New York, unfortunately, can be a real drag because of the condition of the Erie Lackawanna railroad cars and the distinct odors of several New Jersey cities en route. In any case, there are two ways to get to the big city if you don't have a car. By Erie Lackawanna commuter train:

Daily, trains leave Madison station (located about four blocks east of the campus on King Road and across the street from Town Hall) every half hour; on weekends and holidays they depart at hour intervals. Schedules are available from the station; one is posted next to the information desk in the University Center.

Traveling time to Hoboken: approximately 45 minutes.

Cost: one way tickets: \$1.42; one-day round trip, \$1.87; thirty-day round trip, \$2.46.

Once in Hoboken there are two ways to get into N. Y.: one is by PATH train (affectionately known as "the tube"), which leaves about every 15 minutes from below train station; the other is by Public Service bus, a longer trip and a nickel more in cost at 35 cents one way. Tube arrives at Pennsylvania Station on 33rd Street and 7th Avenue in the city; bus goes to Port Authority, 41st Street and 8th Avenue.

Traveling time from Hoboken to New York: by tube, 15 minutes; by bus, about 30 minutes depending on traffic.

By Public Service bus:

Catch the bus in front of the campus or downtown (in front of Trust Company National Bank, Main Street and Waverly Place.) Take it to Newark or Irvington and then get express bus from there to New York. The cost is about the same, but the trip is longer.

If you have a car:

Take Madison Avenue (Route 24) directly into Route 82. Route 24 becomes Route 82 near Union, N. J. Just before Newark take Route 22 to the New Jersey Turnpike. Travel the turnpike to exit 16, the Lincoln Tunnel. This route, excluding the turnpike, is also feasible for travel to Newark Airport.

VENDING AND SERVICE MACHINES

Each dorm, as well as the U.C. has a soda machine which dispenses fifteen cent cans of soda. Each dorm also has a candy and a cigarette machine. Considering the abuse they take, these machines hold up remarkably well.

(terminus)

"I'm glad you asked...."

Dear David,

I'd like to thank you so much for introducing me to the school newspaper, The Acorn. It seems to be a pretty decent publication. From the poll questionnaire you sent me, it appears to be a good representative of the student body, and I look forward to enjoying it in September.

However, life is not all a bunch of cake, as I was once again reminded when reading your request for my speculations concerning college life. You don't know how strange it is that out of some four hundred freshmen, you should choose me (at random yet!) to record my thoughts.

You can't imagine how difficult it is for me to embark on such an assignment because... well, frankly, David, I haven't been my old self this whole summer. I hate to bore you with gory details, but there are some things you've got to know in order to get the proper perspective on the whole situation.

Things got off to a bad start when I secured a summer job in a bra factory. Oh, this kind of employment is basically alright, but let's face it, the business has its ups and downs (a little trade joke, please.) Around mid-July, I realized that this job was transforming a once normal, stable myopic wait into a manic-depressive myopic wreck. The obvious solution to this dilemma was, of course, to take a vacation to get away from it all.

Overjoyed at the thought of going to the shore, I busied myself with vacation preparations for the entire week before my departure. There I was, telling all the bra people that I couldn't work overtime because my suit cases needed packing, clothes needed ironing, and my Carl La Fong Swim Tube needed waxing. (I don't surf, so this is the next best thing). Things were really starting to shape up when I got a letter from Drew University, my future alma mater.

The letter didn't contain much except to say that I should expect to receive more letters. This was strange, but then, I thought, college must be like that. In any case, in amongst my beads, stationery and electric shaver, I stuck my trusty Drew handbook "just for an emergency". But there wouldn't, no, couldn't be any of those because, at the moment, life was a gas.

Later on that week, I received the first of the many letters that the first letter said I would receive. It was the fall semester bill. I studied it carefully and noted that there was no fee for room and board. A slight oversight, I thought, because colleges must be like that.

Well, David, my mother (not to be confused with Alma) made the necessary adjustments with the Drew Business Office. At the same time, asked them to check with Mrs. Orvik and determine whether or not she assigned me to a dorm. "Don't give it a second thought," said mother. "Colleges must be like that." Nevertheless, it was just around that time when my semi-blond hair started to pick up gray highlights.

Well, come to find out, David, Mrs. Orvik didn't even know that I was planning to be a resident student! All this was taking place a week and a half before room assignments were to be released and after dorm deposits were due. "Now what happens?" Methinks. "They're going to stick me someplace in the back of the kitchen with a slob." My then infantile peptic ulcer was beginning to adolescence.

Despite this whole mess, the family (and I do mean FAMILY) left for our annual summer vacation at our usual three-room bungalow. "To breathe air, relax and enjoy," I thought. ("Besides, I've still got my Drew handbook.... no room, but a handbook.")

Vacation did not prove to be a three week stay at Sandy Shores Resthome. Rather, our tiny bungalow resembled a cast party (the cast being from one of C. de Mille's biggest epics) and an Italian feast day (which last anywhere from five days to a fortnight). We enjoyed relatives from all over New Jersey, Illinois and California - simultaneously. Boy, is my mother ever a Maxwell house housewife!

You might well ask what the relation between our cast of small thousands has to do with college. I'll answer that question before it is asked:

While this marathon eating contest was being held for the benefit of every known relative, (and some that weren't) I received several large envelopes from

Drew U. Naturally these excited me and I couldn't wait to read all the literature. (At this particular time, we arranged indoor seating for approximately twenty persons of various sizes, all with extra-large vocal cords). Knowing this, I stole into a bedroom to quietly pour over my official papers.

Suddenly, from out of the woodwork came four teenyboppers, perpetually brushing their long hair over my orientation schedule, my letter of welcome and my list of offered courses. I could hardly read any of these for the loose hairs that fell over them. (Later they were collected and made into a hair piece - not the hairs, but the girls.)

I became engrossed in trying to establish a decent course schedule, something I know nothing about. At that time, I hadn't even settled on what courses to take.

Oh, David, the agony of the whole scene. The girls took off, and then the old people made me eat "at least eat to be SOCIABLE!" I hadn't been so sociable in years. The cause was losing rapidly and my manic-depression was on the rise.

Finally, in the middle of the early morning hours, while fifty-two relatives snored a sonata in harmony; while the rest of LaVallette-by-the-Sea dreamed of an upped surf, I went into the bathroom and settled my papers on the bathroom floor, and right there, on that sandy, cracked linoleum, I scheduled away my very first college year. I have no idea what courses I chose, or when they are scheduled. I expect my first two weeks at Drew will be quite a surprise (after I learn that I've scheduled thirty-six hours of Counterpoint in American Contemporary Physics).

Those were only some of the fun things I faced while on vacation. Other highlights followed those major events. I tried to put my complimentary Drew U. sticker on the windshield of the car. A stray cousin ripped it, then crumpled it by piecing the torn part. I've got to buy a new one. The free one was destroyed.

The order blank for a gym suit arrived a month after the return blink and check were due.

My room assignment didn't come. Instead a compatibility questionnaire was sent. In the space reserved for "Comments", I scrolled, "Please do not stick me in the kitchen with a slob. Thank you." Several weeks later, when my room mates were assigned, I knew that they didn't stick me in the kitchen, but in Holloway Hall - and that's nowhere NEAR the kitchen. As for my mates (we're in a "triple" room), I pray they aren't slob. One to a room is sufficient.

The frosh also had a "required reading" book, which I had been searching for since July. In desperation I called the Drew bookstore, and was told that I was to forget it. Nobody sells it.

Then, on top of all this, the Dean requested an autobiography. This wasn't an unreasonable request, but there I was at the shore, no typewriter, no business stationery or envelopes - I wrote a semi-veritable rendition of my life between company shifts on blue drawing paper (in three copies).

We just came home from getting away and the very first thing I did was to hand in my Elsa Maxwell Jr. Hostess button. My nerves are shot. My ulcer is so big that there's a hole in my abdomen. My hair is white. Everybody asks me if I bleach it. I tell them, "The summer did it." I worry about thirty hours a day. ("I caught a cold and when I go to school I have to have a fine test and its going to be positive because of my cold and then I'll need a chest X-ray and then the doctor will find out I don't have one and then I'll go to a hospital and not to Drew and....")

So you see, David, I can't really give you my expected opinion and goals concerning college. I'm just too upset right now to ponder the future. At this point I don't think I could take it. I'm merely happy to have gotten over the woes of college entrance. Ask me sometime after Christmas (when I'll probably be working at a 5 and 10) for my opinions and thoughts.

But maybe after I get on campus, I could talk to a psychiatrist or a counselor. Drew would be happy to solve all my problems, right, David? Because college is like that right, David?.... Right???

Sincerely,

Michele Fabrizio

Three years briefly: excerpts of Drew's immediate background

Taken by themselves, the events of the past several years at Drew don't seem, with a single exception, to have been very monumental. As most of them were happening, indeed, they either went unnoticed or were criticized as insufficient or overdone. Yet taken over-all, they have changed Drew considerably.

Change, of course, does not guarantee advance nor does it guarantee that the University is going in any definite direction. The latter is often considered to be Drew's major hurdle.

With this as a scanty semi-historical introduction, the following is a brief tour through the past three or four years at Drew:

The one event of the past four years which is considered by everyone to have been of deepest permanent significance is the "Seminary Crisis" of 1967. While this event did not initially concern the college directly, it has since expanded. And, as problems in the Theological School multiplied, consequences for the whole University became apparent.

The "crisis" began on January 9, 1967, with the firing of Seminary Dean Charles Ranson. Dean Ranson was dismissed officially for failure to handle the duties of his office, which consist mainly of acting as an agent between the faculty of the Seminary and the University administration, including President and Trustees.

With fifteen months, half the Seminary faculty had resigned in direct protest to the Ranson dismissal, among them many distinguished Theological scholars. The student body declined considerably, too, as fewer than two dozen new students entered in the falls of 1967 and 1968, a 50% to 70% decline from normal years.

Upon the news of Ranson's dismissal seminary students struck classes with support of most of the Seminary faculty. Rallies were held, leaflets were distributed, articles appeared in the media across the country. Students and some faculty called for the resignation of University President Robert Oxnam, as well as the reinstatement of Dean Ranson.

The full cause of the crisis is extremely complex. There were charges of personal vendetta. Drs. Oxnam and Ranson were not close. Two of the important pen issues though, were finances and autonomy.

Dr. Oxnam, who came to Drew in 1960 after serving as President of Pratt Institute, has the responsibility to keep the University in good financial condition. He has force-balanced the budget each year he has been here, while admitting that "it is very regretful that legitimate and sometimes pressing requests must be denied, simply because we don't have the money."

The budget for the Seminary is submitted by the Dean and it is then reviewed by the President and the Board of Trustees. The budget for the 1966-67 academic year was cut, for one of the first times in the Seminary's history.

The main item which was rejected was a request for a projected salary for a new professor whom the Seminary faculty wanted to hire to fill a "critical vacancy" which had come through a tragic death a year earlier.

The salary at which they wished to hire the new professor was thought to be too high by Dr. Oxnam and the Trustees, and the request was denied.

This refused request led directly to the issue of autonomy. The Seminary felt that they were being unfairly squeezed and that because of their historical position they should be allowed virtually complete control over their own affairs, including faculty, budget, etc.

Charges were later made by resigning faculty members that Dr. Oxnam was attempting to "destroy the Seminary." Dr. Oxnam replied that he had to consider all three branches of the University in his decisions, and noted that all three had taken budget cuts.

Drew's reputation for the past 70 years has rested largely on its Methodist Seminary. However, the College of Liberal Arts is currently the fastest growing branch and the one with the greatest future potential. The Seminary has for some time been suspicious of its "little brothers," fearing that the University might decide to favor the College and in so doing damage the Seminary. From here sprang the insistence on autonomy as well as the bitterness and fear which marked many of the statements from protesting students and faculty.

The protestors insisted, from the first that the crisis was not only in the Seminary, but in the whole University. They asked the college and the graduate school to join them in a fight against "arbitrary, arrogant authority." They warned that the University could "destroy itself through drift and inaction." If the Seminary folded, they concluded the University would go with it.

This final prediction was never tested. Although at

one time there were fewer than ten full-time Seminary faculty members, a new Dean, James Ault, was appointed in April 1968, and since then the staff has been gradually re-built. There were mostly part-time men this year, but next year an additional seven have been made full-time. Student enrollment is slightly up, and Dr. Oxnam, who has insisted all along that he wanted "the strongest possible Theological School," expresses optimism about the future.

Some discontent remains, however. Suspicion of Dr. Oxnam remains among "crisis veterans." Drew recently changed its Charter, and the Seminary and Seminary alumni a long battle to have Drew's historical ties with the Methodist Church directly affirmed in that Charter. The resultant compromise, which read that "Drew enjoys a historic and continuing relationship with the Methodist Church," was not wholly satisfactory to some Seminary personnel, but it did indicate their influence.

At the Methodist Church general conference in April 1968, which was to elect Trustees, an attempt was made by Drew alumni delegates to get Trustee President Vernon Carnahan removed from the Board. A compromise was arranged which allowed Carnahan to stay, but added Princeton professor Paul Ramsey, a critic of Drew's administration.

College students and faculty never joined forces with their Seminary counterparts, although some individuals did. This, of course, helped reinforce the feeling that there was a College-Seminary conflict near the base of the whole conflict.

The Graduate School suffered greatly from the crisis. Never a strong entity on its own, it drew much of its faculty from the Seminary and now many of these had resigned. In addition, Dean Stanley Hopper, the founder of the Graduate School in 1955, resigned in early 1968, although he stated pointedly that he was not leaving in protest.

Last year the Graduate School was forbidden by the Middle States Accreditation team to admit any new students to doctoral programs until more faculty and facilities were available. Much debate currently goes on whether Drew can afford a top graduate school or whether it must continue only to offer graduate studies courses, not granting degrees.

Another ruling of the Middle States team, an evaluation group of academicians from area schools, was that the whole University would have to be reviewed in 1970. This decision not to give Drew its final accreditation on the regular 1968 visit was based on the Seminary situation. The Middle States report made it clear that they rated the College very highly, but that they couldn't conclusively rate the whole University since the Seminary was in upheaval. Drew's accreditation was fully continued until the 1970 review, so this is not a serious problem, but it does indicate the extent to which the Seminary crisis affected the entire University.

The Middle States Report, in fact, backed up a central point of the protesting students and faculty. A general lack of direction in the University was scored including deficiencies in long-range planning. The Middle States rejected claims of basic inter-University splits, however, and also said it found no evidence that there was "significant abuse of administrative powers."

Meanwhile, back in the internals of the College of Liberal Arts, things have also been happening.

Four years ago Dr. Richard Stonesifer, formerly of Penn, was named Dean of the College. Dean Stonesifer came as a strong advocate of continuing physical and personnel expansion and this has been the recent direction of what some have called "Stonesifer State Teacher's College."

There are now 10% more students than four years ago; each entering class has been larger than preceding ones and transfers have been more strongly encouraged.

Three years ago Dean Stonesifer advocated increasing the student body from 1050 to 1200 students by 1970. This has almost been done. He also expressed the hope that average college board scores of incoming freshmen would be above 600 by that time. This is the first year that this has been reached by either males or females.

The Dean feels that eventually the College should expand to 2000 students, which he thinks to be an optimum number. However, expansion has already produced "squeezes in finances, facilities, and the type of education offered, and further expansion may be dictated largely by those limits."

A Fine Arts Building has been called "an urgent need" by both the Dean and President Oxnam. The Science Building, just completed last year at a final cost of \$3.2 million dollars, was the previous priority.

Thoughts of a freshman

I have had many different thoughts about entering college since I was accepted at Drew this past spring.

Of course, my first feeling was one of happiness and relief in knowing that I had at last been accepted. During the next few weeks I was so pre-occupied with graduation and exams that I put college to the back of my mind. After I was out of school I still didn't think too much of college. It all seemed very much in the future. I just wanted to enjoy my summer.

About the middle of the summer I began to think about school again, only this time it was with worry. I had heard so much about the amount of study required that I thought I'd be snowed under with work.

Soon my worries subsided and I had another train of thought concerning going away to school. I began to wonder about the things I would need, size of the rooms, clothes, etc. The letter I finally received from Drew helped a lot, but I didn't think it would ever come.

Next I started thinking about the social part of college life. I forgot all about the study part; I was just thinking about the fun I would have.

Now that orientation is a mere two weeks off, I'm not really sure what to think. I've never experienced anything even similar to going off to college before. I just hope that it will be everything that others have told me it can be.

Rissa Berkelhammer

Classroom and workshop facilities in areas such as music and drama remain completely inadequate.

Dining Hall facilities are badly overcrowded now (dinners sometimes rating the title "Zoo Story") and even opening the snack bar weeknights has not alleviated the long waiting lines.

The major problem, though, is in dorms. Over the past two years there has been a frantic shuffle of dorms to fit student registration. Three years ago females had Ashbury, Holloway, Welch and Brown Hall. Males had Baldwin, Haselton, Embury, Hoyt-Bowne, Tolley Halls. However, enrollment increased the next year, and Wesley House, Madison House were taken over. People were also located off-campus, which was ironic, since Dean Stonesifer is also a strong advocate of a "residential campus."

With the construction of the suite dorms last year, things were improved. However, this year's unexpectedly large enrollment has filled even these and frantic efforts have been made to convert Hoyt-Bowne into a girl's dorm.

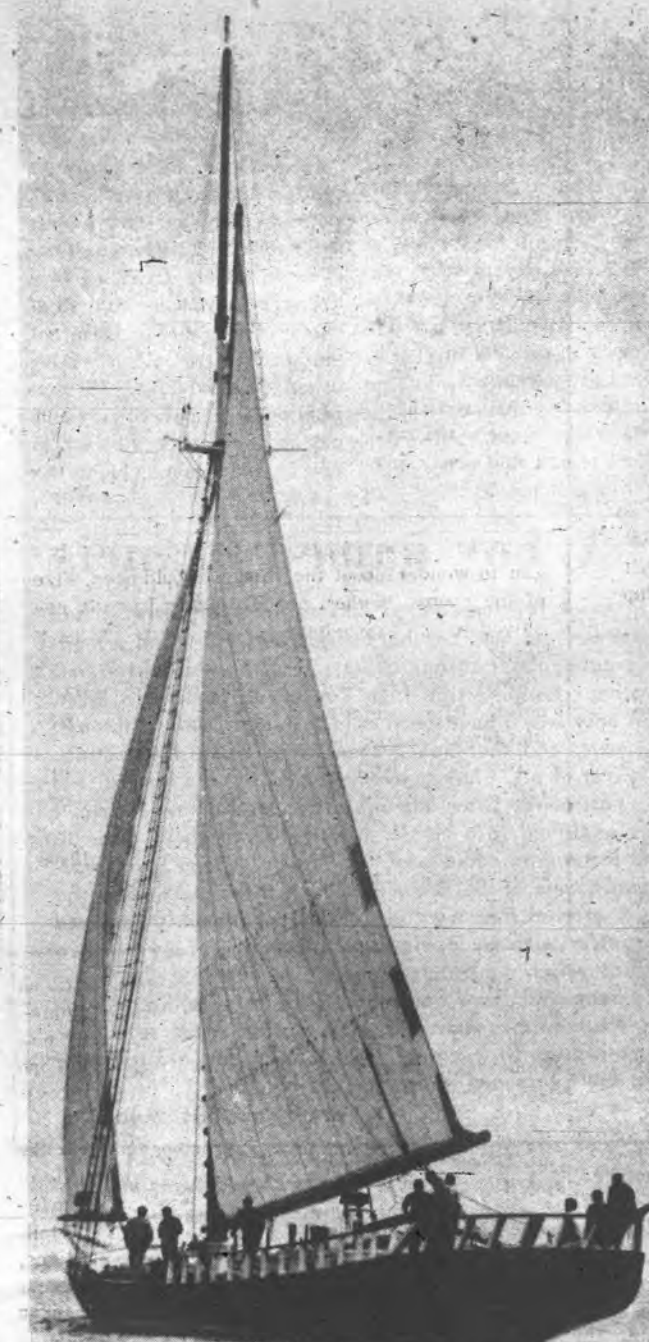
Current building plans call for construction of a new dining hall by spring of 1971, with plans beyond that calling for a Fine Arts Building, a new gym, and more dorms. The Fine Arts Building is the first desire, but it is also the most expensive and if the housing shortage continues it may be placed behind dorms. The gym is the lower priority now.

Dean Stonesifer has also worked toward academic change, and in the past two years every College department has altered its curriculum. Now being debated are calendar changes, which could possibly move Drew off its current 2-semester, 5-course per semester plan (5-5) to a more flexible setup such as 4-1-4. This program would mean two semesters of four courses each, plus a month in the middle for taking a single intensified course or doing outside research work. Such changes would also mean the first semester would end before Christmas.

Although students have been consulted on some academic matters, and although several departments now plan their curricula with the help of majors in the department, academic matters are still largely decided by the faculty. Students influence in social policy has been in proportion vastly stronger. After a lag of several years, the student body may now move for changes made urgent by Drew's growth.

The bloodiest battle was over open houses. "Interdormitory visitation policy" three years ago stated that each dormitory could be opened to visitors of the opposite sex for three-hour periods twice a month. For a student to have a visitor in his room, he had to sign in and leave his door open. Regular house director patrols were made, and students were at times asked to refrain from "excessive displays of affection" such as kissing. The reason for such strict open house rules was, "It was generally explained, that 'a student's room is not a lounge, and it was not built for entertaining.'"

So three years ago the student senate, under John Runyon as President and Ken Bremner as agitator, passed a resolution calling for immediate changes. When this was rejected, they called for an illegal open house, to be held with closed doors and at an unscheduled time.



The Clearwater

It was held on December 3, 1967 and 188 students participated. All 188 were subsequently sentenced by the student Judicial Board to three weeks of 10 p.m. curfew. Although there was some argument at the time, Dean Stonesifer contended that "rules have been broken," while Runyon said the open house showed that students could behave responsibly—it was a fairly clear student defeat. Open houses were limited for the rest of the year, and Runyon, worn out from the two-month fight, didn't recover his energy for the rest of his term.

Tom McMullen, President two years ago, deliberately avoided the issue, and as a result, open house was again almost non-existent. McMullen said that he felt "the issue is still too controversial for students to win any concession."

But when leaving office, McMullen suggested to successor Ken Gates that it might be worthwhile to try the next year. Gates had the same thing in mind, and between himself and the Student Discipline Committee under Gary Zwetckhenbaum, a proposal was drawn up for open houses three times on weekends and two weeknights every week, with the exact days and hours, within limits, set by the dorms. Doors could be closed though would be sign-ins and proctors. This was approved by the faculty as a trial plan for three months.

When the trial period closed, there was heated debate over the merit of the new system. Largely as a result of several unannounced spot checks they conducted, the Deans of Students sent a long memo to the faculty stating that students had proven irresponsible and did not intend to enforce their own rules. They called student proctoring "a farce." Students contended that they had kept order and if anything, the new open house rules had made dorms quieter and had improved study conditions. "Besides," said one student to the faculty, "our conduct in the privacy of our rooms shouldn't be subject to spot checks."

After several long debates, unusual for the faculty, the issue was finally resolved with the adoption of a measure offered by Dr. E. G. Stanley Baker. This called for open houses up to six days a week and twelve hours a day, at the option of individual dorms, with closed doors, no sign-ins, and no proctors, provided dorms set up some basic guidelines, such as how students could report violations.

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Starners on Seeger Sloop People can clean pollution

by Fred Starn (Mr. Starn acted as a coordinator on Pete Seeger's Hudson Sloop Project this summer.)

One of the professional folk singers on the sloop CLEARWATER asked me, early this summer, "what the Hell I was doing singing and working on this project?" At first I was angry at being challenged, but I then realized that it must seem strange to many people that a college teacher would be involved in anything so anti-intellectual as folk music and as sweaty as sailing a hundred ton boat. It occurred to me that maybe students and people in general really think that teachers live in Ivory Towers.

I think that the basic reason my wife and I spent a good part of the summer working on a project to focus attention on the polluted Hudson was that we felt a great frustration with the state of our country—with Vietnam, with the racial problems, with the deteriorating cities. This seemed to be a project that might be successful because it was dealing with a relatively small and precise problem.

People do know how to clean up pollution.

I tried to express this idea in a letter to Pete Seeger when I remembered what Thoreau said when asked if he had ever traveled in Europe. He answered, "No, but I have traveled widely in Concord." I felt that maybe if people could get together to work on pollution, that they might get together to work on other, larger social problems.

I know it is fashionable now to be "hip" and detached from social and political action. Partly use of drugs and pot, and the interest in "mind blowing" music reflects a desire to attain a beautiful spiritual detachment. I think it is important for people to "do their own thing." But "doing your own thing" is only one dimension of a life experience. I think that Pete Seeger, who has been associated for twenty years with singing songs of social protest and social commentary felt he wanted to do something very concrete. His songs, after all, have not brought enough understanding to end hatred, riots, and wars around the world. So perhaps, at the root, frustration and a guilty desire to relieve this frustration brought my wife and I to the galley and the deck of the CLEARWATER.

Probably most of you have not heard about the CLEARWATER. For years, until after the Civil War, hundreds of large sloops carried cargos and passengers up and down the Hudson. This was a time when the River was clear and it supported a large fishing industry. Among other varieties of fish, huge sturgeon were caught and were referred to as "Albany Beef."

Hudson River people, including Pete Seeger, (Pete lives in Beacon on the Hudson) thought that one way of focusing attention on the now polluted Hudson

would be to revive the Hudson River Sloop. The sloop CLEARWATER, built as a composite replica of the old sloops, is made out of solid oak and was constructed in South Bristol, Maine, by the only shipyard on the East Coast which can still perform the exacting hand work on wooden boats. The sloop is 105 feet long overall, weighs 100 tons, has a mast 90 feet above the deck and carries the largest mainsail in the world. My wife, Barbara, was the cook for sometimes as many as 25 people, and I was one of the deck hands. Barbara cooked on a three burner alcohol stove and I had to learn to splice rope, overcome a fear of heights, and to perform the various coiling, hauling and belaying operations required to maneuver a large sailboat. Generally, we got up at 7 a.m. Because we were doing concerts, shopping for food and escorting visitors around the boat; we worked a fourteen or fifteen hour day. This, incidentally, is a splendid way to lose weight. Between us, we lost 35 pounds—I won't say how this was divided.

Obviously, pollution on the Hudson has not been cleared up as the result of the summer. I did feel optimistic, about one aspect. I received a very strong impression that the sloop brought together lots of different kinds of people who might not otherwise have come down to the waterfront or to the concerts. The sloop, seemed to them to be a symbol of a new opportunity for social change. I can cite at least two pieces of evidence. A Coast Guard boat which was guiding us into a Maine harbor, was manned by three young Coast Guardsmen. As it pulled away after performing its mission, the three Coast Guardsmen raised their hands in the Hindu sign of peace (for the people over 35, this is the famous Churchillian "V for victory"). The second incident occurred at Nyack. When upon hearing of an incipient protest demonstration

by some militant Black leaders, Pete Seeger and the Clearwater Board invited the leaders to sail on the sloop into the dock. The appearance of the Black leaders on the deck and later, black performers on stage, must have been somewhat disconcerting to the all-white reception committee but it demonstrated to the community at large that the project was going to be run with Black and White participation. In any case, the rest of the week end was a success with several thousand people coming to see a children's parade, booths and a series of free concerts. At least Sloop's appearance showed that both groups could get together and enjoy themselves in the same place.

I would hope that since the sloop will be sailing on the Hudson and perhaps on other polluted rivers for a number of years that Drew students would become involved with the project. People with all kinds of talents will be needed. Some people will be needed to volunteer to sail the boat for a week or two. Others can work on the "Sloop Festivals" which are going to be held in several Hudson Rivers towns and cities. The festivals will not only present folk music but will involve other popular music forms. People are also needed to help construct and maintain displays, stages, presenting demonstrations in hand arts, and in manning booths dealing with conservation and water pollution.

One of the immediate spillovers from the summer is that Drew will hear a number of the singers who crewed on the boat and who performed at the twenty odd concerts along the New England coast. The first concert will be during the second week of school featuring Gordon Bok, from Camden, Maine, who was first mate on the sloop. In addition there will be a Drew, Hudson River Sloop Benefit concert presenting singers who are currently students at Drew.



Fred Starn, at Sloop Project concert.

Sports primed for rejuvenation

With a new, energetic athletic director, four new coaches, and some good performances, Drew sports can adopt a predominantly exciting and winning image this year.

The athletic director, John Reeves, will also coach soccer. The Rangers are coming off a lukewarm 4-4-1 1968 record with an experienced front line, excellent goalie, and a new crop of freshmen. Mr. Reeves coached soccer for seven years at Bloomfield College, his teams compiling an impressive 54-29-10 record. The teams copped the Central Atlantic College Conference four times and he was voted Conference Coach of the Year 1965-1968.

The big sports news for this year is that Drew has been elected to NCAA membership and will compete in The East District #2 fall (Drew is already a member of the Middle Atlantic Conference). With an expected strong soccer season, the Green and Gold could develop into a small college power.

Other coaches are:

Cross Country—George Davis
Rugby (Club)—Jon Carnahan
Girl's Field Hockey — Madeline Kenyon
Wrestling—Ernest Eveland

Fencing -- Paul Primamore (new)

Basketball--Men's -- Frank Giovannucci (new); Women's -- Joann Rochowski (new)

Baseball--Frank Makosky

Tennis--George Davis

Cross Country--

Last year's coachless cross country team compiled a 5-3 record. The harriers lost only one meet by a lopsided score. Prospects for this fall look good because the majority of the thinclads are returning.

Rugby--

After a shaky fall and early spring the rugby team rebounded for a 6-3-1 mark. Biggest of the victories were wins over top-rated Princeton and Rutgers. The majority of the rugby games are played in the spring, but a few are scheduled in the fall. A good group of players will be returning to try to spark the ruggers to another successful year.

Girl's Field Hockey and Girl's Basketball--

Girl's field Hockey and basketball teams fared well last year and can again look forward to good seasons with many of the starters returning.

Wrestling and Fencing--

Both the wrestling and the

fencing teams sported 2-7 slates. The grapplers were in a rebuilding year, yet still competed in many tight matches. The captain of the fencing squad was injured midway through the season and the Green Giants faltered. Both teams will be in semi-rebuilding years but could be sleepers.

Basketball--

Despite a second half surge with Drew's all-time high scorer Biff Clark the basketball team could manage only a 2-15 record. After a disappointing first half, Clark sparked the team to an exciting second half of the season. Although Clark and several other top players will be leaving, the team will be experienced. If the team can solve problems in height and playmaking and play inspired ball under its new coach, it could surprise.

Tennis--

After racking up a 7-1 mark, the tennis team faltered and finished 8-4. The 1969-70 season schedule shows a tougher lineup which will include more MAC conference games. With the graduation of two top players, the team will have to work hard to equal its winning record of last year.

Baseball--

Although the baseball team batted .252 and had three .300 hitters, it could boast only a final 5-11 slate last season. But only two players will be lost to graduation, although both of the outfielders were .300 hitters. If the pitching strengthens, the infield remains solid, and there is a surprise or two in the outfield, the team could vastly improve over last year.

Drew does not actually recruit and thus must essentially work with whoever shows up for the sports. Mr. Reeves states, "We will look at and encourage young men who are athletically superior but also academically suitable for the college's standards to attend Drew. If some coaxing and inspired play under old and new coaches occur, this sports year could be highly successful."

A boy named Francis

I have few on-campus impressions of Drew. I had never visited Madison before matriculation, and my on-the-scene observations of New Jersey were limited to a two hour turnpike ride from Trenton to Suffern in 1968. The only way I have been able to judge Drew is through my mail, and that has proven to be quite interesting.

First of all, I have never claimed to be a female, but a part of the Drew administration would have me so. I was assigned to a men's dormitory, which is fine, but that letter was addressed to a "Miss." Soon I was welcomed as one of the Drew-Eds, then the climax when the letter arrived from my "big sister." I promptly returned the letter with my apologies. Apparently there are two offices which don't agree on me.

I hope that Drew continues to be interesting and unpredictable; the sameness of a routine leads to a lack of motivation in learning. I am looking forward to these next few years and whatever they hold.

Mr. Francis Goodhue

History

Continued from page 15

Students have also sought, in the past few years, easing of curfew and drinking regulations. Partially because of discouraging reports and perhaps because no formal proposals have yet been offered, there has been little progress. Curfew may be a prime target in the "near future."

There has been a single major student failure of the past several years, though, it has been the King-Kennedy Scholarship Fund.

Conceived originally as a scholarship fund supported by students, it was to have given annual scholarships to qualified students from ghetto areas, who could not otherwise afford to attend Drew.

The central insoluble problem with King-Kennedy (originally it was just King; Kennedy was added a few months later) has been the complete failure of any student or group to assume responsibility. The original plan conceived by four students, was to have students pay 6% of their general fee toward the fund, which would be matched by a contribution from the administration.

First problem: no administration contribution. However, 6% of the student general fee was set aside last year. By agreement it was not immediately released for scholarship use. A student referendum was to be held to determine whether the money \$4200 could be released.

Meantime, a semester elapsed. Bob Burns who was thought by everyone to be in charge of the project, did not do any planning because "no one seems to want to help with it." Burns wanted a fund which did not use General Fee money, but no ideas for other funds were advanced by him that were anywhere near workable.

Finally a referendum passed to release the money, but there were still no plans for student selection, financial distribution, continuity of funding, or other relevant matters.

By the terms of the release, further, students had to raise \$1000 on their own to get the 6% money. A TV raffle raised \$300, and a carnival took in close to \$400. ECAC, which had been holding the \$4200 voted to release it anyhow.

Meanwhile, a student senate committee had made recommendations on administration of the fund, suggesting a permanent self-perpetuating committee be named to carry out the fund under senate supervision.

The senate accepted the committee's report on administration, but simultaneously voted the committee out of existence and did not name any new committee. Which is where the scholarship now stands. It has close to \$5000, mostly the ECAC money, but no students and no plans. The money may be used as part of the regular University scholarship money, but, as President Bob

Smartt has noted, "This is hardly what we wanted in a student-supported scholarship."

The closest things to campus disturbances here, have been the annual Drew uprisings, which attract students for long enough to get their mind off more important things for a few hours or days.

On a warm October night in 1966, a fun-loving student group attacked the pizza vending truck. The vender countered by chasing them around the truck with a tire iron, as they chanted "Free pizza for all." Soon hundreds of students had joined the fun, although by now the vender had fled the campus. There was imminent danger of a penty raid or similar dire insubordination, and someone called a Madison policeman.

The policeman arrived on campus, got out of his car, looked around, went back to his car, and found someone had stolen his keys. Dean Sawin was called, and he rushed into the mob in his red baseball cap, more than a little irritated, demanding that the keys be given back.

Student Government President Runyon and Vice-President Rick Schell went around to all dorms and called mandatory house meetings to explain that students would lose all the privileges they ever had or would have if the keys were not returned.

The keys were never returned.

In 1967, October again there was a penty raid. The morning morn heard a wave of rumors that Sycamore Cottage was hunting scalps. (A photographer who had taken pictures of the event was asked not to develop any of the rolls with faces showing.) Water was thrown from windows, dorms were raided, and SG President Tom McMullen pleaded for calm. It was, in all, a splendid evening for fun-loving American youth, and a wonderful time was had by all.

Last year the annual uprising was serious--for a while. An off-campus person called Cochise was arrested on campus for allegedly bothering female students and making crude remarks in public.

Cochise being non-white, a recently-formed group known as the Coalition of Conscience distributed leaflets denouncing the arrest as racist and demanding that someone be called to account for it.

At lunch the next day the Deans of Students were mobbed by close to 190 students, mostly curiosity-seekers, as they sat down to eat. They agreed to go to an open meeting, sponsored by the Coalition, at which many people spoke and varying views were expressed. Racism was charged and denied. Cochise remained under arrest. A week later University President Oxnam appeared at an open student meeting to announce that charges would not be dropped. The Coalition was joined by Student Government in asking a classification of the procedures whereby students and non-students could be arrested on campus, and a student-faculty group began to work on it. But Cochise's

specific case was quickly forgotten. At his trial a month or so later, he was fined \$50, which was suspended. No one from the Coalition of Conscience was at the trial, although several University officials attended and had publicly stated they would pay any fines he incurred.

Cochise was heard from again later in the year, when he was arrested on charges of rape at St. Elizabeth's.

The Chairman of the Coalition of Conscience, which declined in influence through the remainder of the year, was later-to-be President Robert Smartt, who, despite his position, specifically declined to call the arrest "racist" and insisted instead that the issue was "how far are we willing to go" in challenging University procedures when they are unclear. Smartt wore sunglasses then.

Other incidents of the recent past include a pair of drug raids, one in spring 1967 and one in spring 1969. Both occurred after most students had gone home for the summer, which some students suspect was not coincidence, and both involved small groups of students. Six were arrested in 1967, five of whom soon left Drew. Three were arrested last spring, at least two of whom will probably not return this year.

There was little reaction to the 1967 raid, but the midnight action last year drew an angry mob. A dozen police cars had come to make the raid, accompanied by Deans Sawin and Orvik. Students threw rocks at the police and tried to block their path, all the while demanding to know why this raid had been carried out and how the University knew there were drugs in the room at that time. Suspicions of "informers" ran high, although the University denied it. As the Police cars attempted to move out, they blocked themselves at the corner and 100 to 200 students followed them for close to an hour as they made the arrest and attempted to leave.

Now-President Smartt chaired an open student body meeting the next day, attended by some 200 students, at which he called for dismissal of charges. The group then marched on Dean Richard Stonessifer's house to "ask some questions." The Dean spoke to a mostly unfavorable audience for over an hour, then asked them to leave. They did.

The general causes of student unrest during the past several years have been centered around a few intense individuals, and a couple of frictional "issues" generated by the growth and change in the university rather than attempts by either groups or the body as a whole to deal with the pressures and problems. There has been a failure of the student body, expressed through the over-all inaction of its extracurricular organizations, to have either the perception to deal with the real challenges of Drew as a changing institution or the perspective to appreciate this process of change as a norm.