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Drew Acorn

Student Newspaper Of The College

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DREW UNIVERSITY, MADISON, NEW JERSEY

May 1, 1970



* No cops on campus

* Comps pushed back

* The strike and the Drew plan

* Soccer, tennis perfect seasons

* Cafeteria abolished

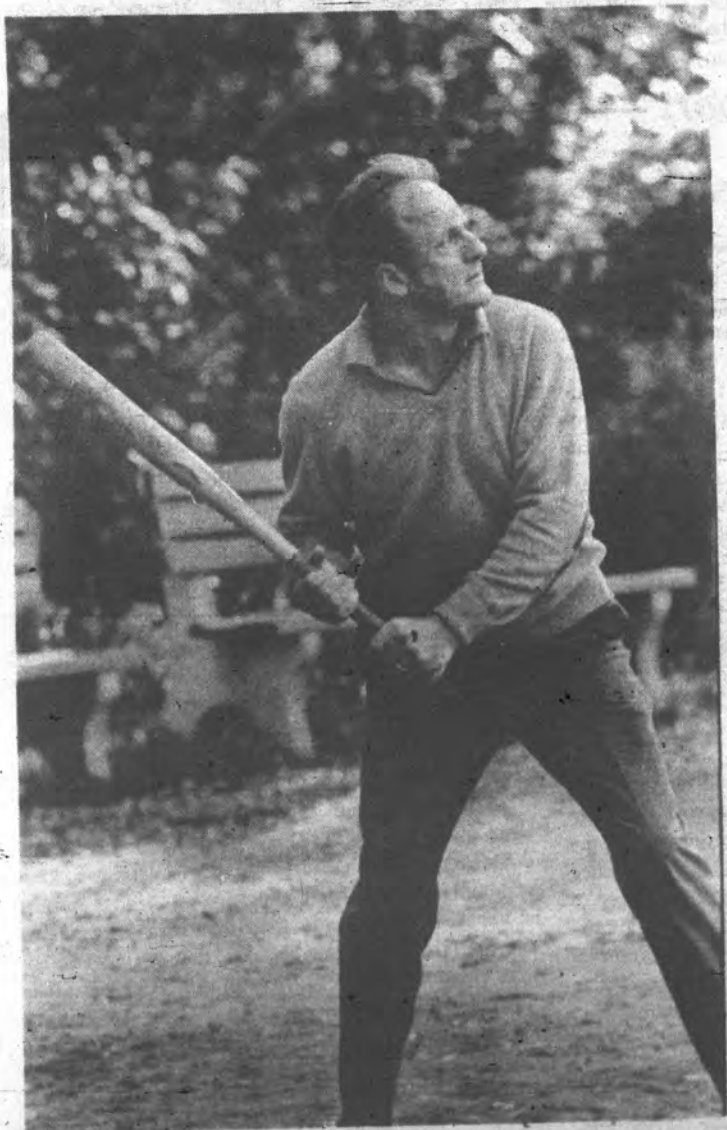
* Bob Smartt vs.

George DeGirolamo

vs. the Senate

* Hoffman edges Barnett

acorn news supplement and yearend review 1969-1970



contents

Pages 2 - 7
Pages 8 - 15
Pages 16 - 19
Pages 20 - 44
Pages 45 - 51

Editorials and comments
The Strike
Student government
News of the year
Sports review

INCLUDING:

Dick Emery
Bob & George, Peter & Harold
The freshmen
Dave Confer on SPD
The Urban Semester
Cecilio Barnett
Dr. Kimpel
Dean Orvik
Dave Marsden

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The Revolution: dissent

The Revolution got it together this time. Over the past two weeks, there has been a sense of purpose and involvement almost totally missing before even in the fall moratorium. It could be argued that people should have waited until school was out, so as not to disrupt the normal course of events, but that is inconsistent with the facts. The move had to be made immediately to capture the spirit in all likelihood it would not have been possible to have continued school normally over the past two weeks.

The faculty recognized the fact that the activity was largely psychological. The war has been going on for a long time; what was unique at this time was the sense of urgency that mass involvement gave students. The Drew Plan specifically directed itself to this psychological inability to continue normally, and accordingly, was an honest and sensible academic document.

Student reaction generally conformed to a sane direction—toward non-violent, within-the-system work toward ending the war. Ironically, there was considerable concern about grades, but that is understandable. There was little discussion of the actual issues of Kent State or Cambodia, but that too is understandable, because most people, for better or worse, have made up their minds; again, this conforms to the psychological nature of the events. The awakening of many slumbering people must be applauded, and the dedication which The Revolution aroused must be admired.

The University was to some degree politicized, unfortunately, but the "damage", if any, does not seem severe. Dr. Robert Osnam admirably resisted what must have been a strong temptation to issue a "University position" still, that the normal functioning of the University was altered to conform to a temporary wave of popular sentiment conveys the implication, at the current time and under current circumstances, of politicization. The decision of the faculty did imply that students with certain political beliefs would be allowed to take different—and usually less-work than those with other political beliefs. Universities should not operate under such a principle, certainly. Students, like other classes, must learn to integrate their political involvement into their lives. But again, perhaps, it had to be done as it was in this case.

Most students admitted that overtly politicizing the University would be a mistake, although some, including Peter Hoffman, contended it was not only correct, but necessary. The argument was that by NOT taking a corporate stand, the University was condoning the war in Vietnam. In some abstract sense this may be true. But the University is therefore also condoning every domestic and foreign policy of every world government, plus every single action or policy of every group and every individual in the country. It is not the function of the University to take corporate political or moral positions. But isn't this coping out? Isn't this thinly-disguised defense of the status quo? No, it isn't.

For in a real sense, a University does take a stand. If 1200 Drew students oppose the war, 100 favor it, and 100 are indifferent, that is the University stand. Each of those individuals must decide for himself or herself what positions he or she will take and how he or she will make these positions known. The com-

Editor's words...

Thanks and appreciation to those who have contributed to the paper through the year(s), too numerous to mention.

To the regulars: Martha Millard, Maxine Hattery, Karin Proeber, Art Schreier, Brad Miner, Peter Hoffman, Harold Gordon, Henry Selvin.

To those campus figures, political, faculty, and otherwise, who have never let the year become uninteresting and, if the paper has not been uninteresting, should take the credit: Peter, Harold, Tom Quirk, Cecilio Barnett, Dean Sawin, Dr. Baker, Dr. Leavell, Dr. Traci George, Dave Bell, Pete Schuyler, Dennis Ingolia, Mrs. Kirk, the Revolution, Tom Hughes and his Spanish correspondent the soccer team, David Little, Joe Mayher, Richard Guhl, assorted freaks from McClintock, the co-habitants of 109, and more.

To the Old President, who plays politics better than golf, but whom I'd rather play golf with.

To Mr. J. Mark Lono, loyal advisor, who has managed to parlay that insignificant role into total noninvolvement, but who has been a great help nonetheless.

To Gwen Ivy, long-suffering ad seller and desk-mate.

To Ward and Fabrizio, two slightly deranged Italians who have managed to contribute a great deal to the wiffle ball and the hieroglyphics teams, respectively. Both nuts, true, but they seem to be harmless; glad they were here.

To Ken Schulman, who has contributed an inordinate number of hours of work and will make an excellent editor next year. He has suffered patiently through a lot of editorials and opinions which weren't his.

To the old trick knees, which redeemed themselves fully May 12.

And to Marge for a year of aid and comfort to a poor old right-winger.

David Hinchley

posite result of that, including every opinion and every action, however, much a minority view it may be, is the University position. No more, no less: it speaks for itself.

One of the University's strengths is the fact that it can afford to be anti-democratic. Political decisions, are made as a rule, by democratic means, and that means that the majority view is implemented and the minority view is ignored. It's brutal, but that's how it is. A University, conversely, does not have to take political positions by majority sentiment—it can be inclusive rather than exclusive of minorities within itself.

As for taking a moral stand, doing so by majority sentiment is absurd. Morality is inherently an individual matter, to be decided by individuals. A portion of an anti-war ad in the New York Times morally condemning the Vietnam war was credited to the "Drew Student Body". This is false. It is by implication a misrepresentation of the sincere feelings of many students. It is what happens when morality by majority is instituted.

It should also be noted that at a University where every single person is in agreement that the war is wrong, or the war is right, or the war is irrelevant, there would be a serious intellectual lack. When there are two or more viewpoints, the exclusion of any one is, any war protestor will affirm, highly dangerous. This is an area in which The Revolution can be faulted—its leaders are so confident of their position that they often speak and act as if there were no other. There is.

These are the two possible dangers which could arise from the events of the past two weeks: politicization and morality by majority.

A third might be added: the danger of closing the University as an anti-war tactic. The tactical reason for choosing the University as a target of anti-war activity is obvious: people will stay interested longer if they are working for a goal which can have tangible results. Drew students could see the results of their activity in the adoption of the Drew Plan and in low class attendance. If they had directed themselves specifically against the war, it would have been much more discouraging.

However, the goal of closing the University, ultimately, can only be to use the University as a political tool, as a weapon to be employed in an attempt to alter government policy. This is again politicizing, and it is highly dangerous. But even more importantly, there are valid reasons why the University should be kept open. It is true that some actions must be taken outside academia, and that such activity as that of the past two weeks may mean leaving the University for a while. But to close the University for extended periods of time or to hopelessly disrupt it for extended periods of time, is self-defeating. Whatever the faults of higher education, it has many advantages, and throwing these away as a political tactic would be shortsighted and foolish. Not to mention, too, that those students who don't agree with the motivations for shutdown or disruption are, in many ways, thereby

disenfranchised.

This involves the whole question of what direction The Revolution will select. There was a strong surge of "work within the system" feeling this time, but that was probably countered by an equal surge of "this is the last chance for the system" feeling. The latter is probably an exaggeration; the apocalypse is not here yet. But is The Revolution to take a moral path and argue that its morality is higher and therefore its course should be followed? If so, it cannot disregard the rights of minorities who want to go to class or who don't agree with anti-war ads or who have to do extra work because they don't oppose the war, or who do make use of campus military recruiters, as some—not all—of The Revolution would do. It must scrupulously avoid those failings of which it accuses the other side. If it doesn't want to be condemned en masse as "effete snobs," then it should not condemn policemen en masse as "pigs." It should not collect money specifically for anti-war causes and then give it to the Panthers however much its leaders may want to, for that type of manipulation of the masses by an "elite" has given the country its "silent majority." It cannot permanently operate by using other people's telephones and supplies and then leaving those areas littered with their waste. If it wants to be understood, it must try to understand others fairly and not by reactionary dismissal of other views. If it is to argue moral superiority, it must practice it. That takes a lot of time and effort—but it's a great position to have if The Revolution deserves it. As yet, and by present trends, it doesn't.

The other choice is an overtly political path—fight the system with its own tactics. This is a frequently argued position. This doesn't mean working for peace candidates necessarily—it means, more often, writing letters to draft boards just to try to foul up the clerks, or trying to use the University as a weapon against the war, or invoking Bobby Seale's name as a matter of Revolutionary duty without feeling anything for him. It includes claims of "student solidarity" which are as ludicrous as "silent majority" solidarity. It tends to mean thinking in terms of blocs and groups and committees, not people, and accordingly, it's dehumanizing. As, indeed, the American political system often is. Its lesser forms include throwing marshmallows at speakers with whom one disagrees, or attempting to impeach an elected official because his view on one issue differs from one's own. There is nothing illegitimate about using the system's tactics to fight the system—but it is no more moral when students do it than when government does.

Thus far The Revolution hasn't had to make a decision about tactics; it has been able to embrace persons of both persuasions. But if The Revolution advances, it will have to declare itself, for it cannot be both. It may lose some supporters at that point, either to the "silent majority" or to the radical minority, but until the time has come when it has to make that decision, The Revolution will not have any effective lasting power.

President's report

Some problems, advances

Faculty action: The faculty tabled with a commendable motion the package of legislation the students presented them at their last meeting. What this means is that they want to see the students actually enact the General Dormitory Bill of Rights and the dorm council structure reform and the procedural standards of the judicial board. The Student Senate did just that at its last meeting. It passed the Bill of Rights unanimously and approved the new structure for the dorm councils. Chairman of the Judicial Board George Blackford drew up the procedural standards of the board, defining and guaranteeing a hearing of grievances to every Drew college student. This leaves the problem of open house and the "reverse burden proof" resolution. It is going to be very difficult to go ahead at this time for dorms with differing open-house regulations by having students with similar ideas on open house sign up at room selection time for the same dorm. Since the faculty has not approved plan we cannot do this for this coming year. However, the dean has instituted a room selection procedure which can approximate the Confer plan. I tried to explain this in my recent memo. In short, the faculty will hopefully pass the Student Senate resolution allowing the students to make their own open-house regulations, and the Student Senate will desolve that power to the individual dorms. And then in each dorm there will probably be a horrible battle over just what those regulations will be because no real arrangement has been established for putting stu-

dents with similar open house attitudes in the same dorms. This is all very confusing, I know; if you have any questions please drop me a note in campus mail or see me.

"Drew Plan"—The evil we foresaw with the faculty action of two weeks ago on finishing the semester has begun to rise. Some faculty members refused to grant their students any of the options except finishing the semester as they were originally scheduled to do. This obviously has hurt many students. Student Government is trying to compile a list of the various actions the individual faculty members took in regards to the "Drew Plan". Please help us in this. You will by now have received a questionnaire in campus mail asking you to list your courses and which options you were ALLOWED not which option you took in each of those courses. You were also asked to list the faculty members involved. Please help us with this.

Joe Mayher—One of the brightest spots of the year at Drew was May Day. Much of the credit for that festival belongs to Joe Mayher. What May Day accomplished is what this school needs: spirit, a sense of community, and loose general fun. If the Social Committee and the Student Government can bring as much to Drew in the coming year as Joe Mayher and his people did in one day; well, then we shall be satisfied.

Next year—Prepare to be involved. To assume the position of power and responsibility students are entitled to we will need knowledgeable aware people.

Where to go, briefly

Since most of these points have been raised before, by various people and with varying intensity, this is no time to delve into their every aspect. Nonetheless, without downplaying that which Drew has, it could have more. Some of the improvements or alterations which would upgrade the quality of Drew life include:

Communications

1) Greater day-to-day communication. One way or another, the major things get reported or rumored into general knowledge. But the "minor things often don't." The major responsibility for the sometimes annoying and sometimes dangerous lack of precise knowledge of exactly what is happening on any given front must rest with the faculty. Students do almost nothing which is secret—nearly every student meeting is open, and students are quite willing to take their ideas, plans, and requests to the faculty. Faculty meetings, conversely are closed, and there is no regular channel which even reports the actions of the faculty to students.

At a minimum, the minutes of faculty meetings should be sent to student leaders and perhaps even posted. If the faculty felt that parts of the minutes should not be seen by students, those parts could be reported on addenda which would go only to faculty. But faculty actions, which nearly always affect students, should be better known.

In addition, perhaps student representatives should attend faculty meetings. They wouldn't have any vote, of course, but when questions involving students are discussed, it seems perfectly logical to have students present. Again, if extremely sensitive matters arose, the faculty could vote to close the meeting. But it's hard to believe that everything the faculty does is so delicate and sensitive that students can't be allowed to know of it.

Long-range plan

2) A long-range plan. The one currently being considered, with the goal of making Drew a "center of excellence in Northern New Jersey," includes some excellent plans, albeit as yet general plans. Vaguely talked of are greater regional ties, satellite colleges, physical area expansion, and a stable enrollment. These are all desirable and if presented coherently and adhered to, would give Drew the direction it desperately needs. What is then needed is follow-through. 1980, the tentative target for these long-range goals, is only ten years away. The major problem, obviously, is cost; the financial crisis in higher education is too real. But this is probably all the more reason to press forward and establish the physical plant conducive to academic excellence. A developed campus is a good investment, and a developed college can become what it seeks far easier than a college which has a lot of plans, but uncertain follow-through.

University officials recognize the need for long-range plans, and it is certain they are far more aware than students both of the need for and the problems with the actual development of long-range plans. It is crucial that they succeed.

Student goals

3) On the student front, goals should include dormitory control of open house and quiet hour policies (yet control is another matter—it sounds good, but students have mangled and mistreated too many animals.) Peter Hoffman's campaign to reverse the burden of proof—to allow students to run their lives unless the faculty can prove they aren't doing it—is excellent and should be successful. For one thing, the faculty should not have veto power over student-selected student members of faculty committees.

Students should have more voice in—although not control over—academic affairs. While it is true that students are not the most unbiased persons to judge professors' courses, they are the ones who have to take those courses with those professors. Professors should never become subject to a referendum system of determining popularity, but neither should terrible courses in which learning is minimal or non-existent be allowed to go on for years simply because of professorial dictatorship over all policies related to that course. Again this isn't nearly the problem at Drew that it is at other places. But it shouldn't have to be a problem at all.

Student suggestions and feelings toward academic policy should be considered, and students should be given some voice and vote in establishment of such policies. Although it is apparent that Dr. Scott's committee did find seniors to be in favor of moving comps to January, for instance, it is equally true that present students opposed it. Some student representation somewhere along the way could have pointed that out.

The main result of student academic policy involvement, however, would undoubtedly NOT be to continuously oppose faculty or continuously rail in dissent. Students and faculty very likely will, instead, work in as much harmony as students and students or faculty and faculty. The involvement of students per se greatly enhances the academic environment.

On academic matters themselves, comps should be given to departments and/or made a non-requirement for graduation. Pass/fail should be extended, and the proposal for an all P/F freshman year is sound. Course revision, with student voice, should continue. Why not a course in contemporary jazz, rock, blues music, e.g.? And interdisciplinary work should expand—e.g. an American civilization major. Courses in media would enhance liberal arts. This is where students, particularly those in each department, should be able to provide actual insight into what would be worthwhile to them.

The senate, ECAC

4) For the student senate: It's a good senate now, with an excellent leader in Peter Hoffman. If Hoffman can continue the pace he's set so far, and the senate can progress as fast as it has this semester, it will be superb by next year. Although the general student body undoubtedly still has negative impressions of student government, these are no longer thoroughly founded. The senate is ahead of "the people" now—a crucially important position to attain and hold. It wisely left the strike situation alone, and rather is concerning itself with areas where it should have voice and effect.

Relative to other schools in the area, and the country, and in some ways even relative to our own faculty government, Drew has a highly advanced student government. It still doesn't have much power, and it still flounders on occasion—but the sense of organization, of "professionalism", is present in the Drew student government as in few others.

Some things remain to be done internally, primarily constitutional revision. This revision should cut down the size of the body, it should provide for clearly-defined judicial processes, which are currently a mystery to 98% of the University, and it should, as much as possible, simplify itself. The constitution need not be long at all—just very basic, with accompanying by-laws which can be more easily amended as the inevitable loopholes surface and as needs change. Election dates, peculiarly specific statements about judicial processes, and so forth, have no place in a constitution. The General Dormitory bill of rights could be incorporated as a "bill of rights" amendment, but the basic document should provide a basis for a working system, rather than a cumbersome set of regulations which echo hollowly of the United States Government constitution.

Also internally, the senate should appoint its own committees.

One thing the senate should NOT do is apportion student activity fees. There is no ideal way to do this—the ECAC system certainly isn't ideal—but those with highly vested interests in certain activities, among whom student senators are likely to be numbered, could wreck functioning and legitimate organizations by a yearly "political approval" system. It would be particularly bad in athletics, where the average student senator doesn't know a thing about budgeting, scheduling, or anything else involved, and in publications, where political funding of "the press" is severely at odds with its freedom.

Peter Hoffman's complaint now is that each organization votes its own budget. This isn't entirely true, to begin with—ECAC allots funds to each board, which then distributes internally. But isn't the principle still violated if student government funds itself?

Some adjustments in the ECAC system should be made: the athletic budget should come from the athletic department, budgeted like other academic departments. The plan when Mr. Reeves came, remember, was that the athletic program was being integrated into the academic life of the college. The clubs, the choir, the Curran Line Players and the other academic activities should all go into related departmental budgets. That would leave student government, social committee, Drew-eds, WERD, and publications under the activities fee. This money could then be distributed by a student-faculty committee—perhaps with elected student members, perhaps with a student majority—through the two remaining supervisory boards.

But it should be noted that the senate has progressed—its codified rules and committee structure are vast improvements over the past, and will continue to pay dividends.

And several senators who will be returning next year have proven that they are competent and articulate spokesmen for their views—Tom Quirk, Dennis

Ingolia, David Little, Other "freshman" senators seem promising.

You've come a long way, senate (and a lot of it since April 15.)

The student body

5) The student body in general, in the final breakdown, the "Drew problem" is largely what the army would call "morale." The "problem" of a lot of individuals feeling close enough to the same thing to make a bloc of varying but always noticeable size that gives the campus an atmosphere constantly tinged with self-cynicism.

It may be that students at Drew find it easier not to bother committing themselves to something as ultimately irrelevant as "their school." It requires a positive declaration to like Drew; it requires nothing to accept it, which means silent majority-type acquiescence to the popular cynicism. Cynicism is indeed popular, and not only here.

Fortunately, Drew can afford the luxury of internal cynicism, because it's strong enough to withstand it. If the Drew mood is to change, it will have to be over a period of years, gradually. It won't be back toward "school spirit" in the 1950's sense, but rather toward acceptance with approval instead of indifference. It will happen if Drew proves itself worth such approval. It is no more correct to say Drew is a flawless school than to say that it is a worthless school. It needs some change, it needs some adherence to tradition—in either case, it must always consider its reasons, for both change and tradition require the support of reason.

Student leaders like Peter Hoffman display one perennially disturbing tendency in their efforts: a seeming belief that students are always right, that there is something about "student opinion" or student feelings that is inherently right. This logically makes anyone who opposes these feelings wrong, whether it be President Nixon, President Osnam, the faculty, or even student minorities. The assumption just isn't so. The possibility that students may be wrong is omnipresent, and in any case students are only one segment of American society, with no claim whatsoever to a monopoly on truth, beauty, and goodness. The insulated life of the University is a major contributing factor to this feeling.

Which is not to say that "the real world" is divorced from Drew—Drew and all the colleges are part, and a significant part, of the "real world." But there are also other segments—business executives, truck drivers, construction workers, grade school teachers, and movie stars—and each segment is composed of x number of individual human beings, each of whom bleeds when pricked and most of whom are fully as capable as any student of comprehending the world and formulating a policy toward it.

Even democracy within a small student body like Drew's is rarely the panacea or even the possibility it is supposed to be. Peter Hoffman admitted, after the rally at which \$300 was given to the Black Panther defense fund, that most of the students who had given money did so for anti-war, not pro-Panther causes. Yet... Drew's part of an anti-war ad in the New York Times was signed, "Drew student body." For accuracy, that signature is nonsense. The entire student body did not agree to that ad, although unquestionably a majority would have. That still leaves a minority here just as disenfranchised and just as powerless as any minority anywhere. Power to the People. Which people? ALL the people? Not a chance. Some of the people? Yes. But who—the student senate? the strike committee? the economic boycott committee? those who happen to attend a rally? those who are doing what is morally right? But what is morally right?

The point of this is merely to say that it is imperative that Drew students, who are as prone as any other college students to forget, always remember not to say, "This is right" or "This is truth," or "This is what should be done," but rather "I believe this is right" or "We believe this is truth" or (The student senate feels) this is what should be done." The consequences of forgetting are infinitely more painful than the possible dilution of impact they entail.

Social life

6) For last, the social life of Drew. It becomes increasingly obvious that this is an institutional factor of minor significance, because students are realizing that their non-academic life is what they make it, albeit with some quality assistance from such bodies as the Social Committee. It is not Drew's problem if they don't make it.

Drew

7) Drew is a fine school.

Schulman to edit

Acorn plans to go magazine

by Ken Schulman

After three years with practically a one-man machine as editor of the Acorn and four years of newspaper work, David Hinckley will be graduating both from a Drew education (?) and a college newspaper editorship.

This article will explain the transitional period between his editorship and mine—change, almost complete change. Let me explain.

First, we will be changing the Acorn's format from the present five-column tabloid to what is called a three-column midsize; this new size will be comparable to that of Newsweek and Time magazines. Furthermore, the quality of the paper itself will change from newsprint to 50-pound offset bond; closest kin to this paper is regular typing bond stationery.

We believe that as a weekly paper, reporting would better fit into this new format and that, as constant recognizers of better accessibility, the reader might feel more comfortable with this smaller size. Finally, we hope to add color to some issues; in general, however, the color will be in the form of a one-tone tint on up to eight pages of any particular issue.

Second we will be changing and revising the Acorn's style and content. One major objective is to have more art (both artwork and photography) throughout the paper. We plan to print full front-page art and more artistically-designed advertisements. This front page art will generally lead to the major inside feature, which is not necessarily the major news story. For example, a sports supplement could be that feature. Generally, however, the nature of this feature will be an in-depth interview and/or reporting article.

News will appear in a somewhat different style; most senate news, for example, will be available on one particular page, conveniently. The Senate Page (unless there is also a related major news story). This page will not include, however, most appointments or announcements which, instead, will appear in the Announcements column. Likewise, other news of an announcements nature that might previously have constituted a story will also be

incorporated into the column. We also plan to have a weekly What's Happening column that will include both campus and off-campus activities.

There will be an entertainment section in which we hope to feature book, concert, record, play and film reviews, interviews and general press information. Some news analysis and all editorial copy will be included on the editorial pages as before. (One major change in our policy, however, will be explained in the next section). Sports coverage will generally remain the same; the only projected changes include more pictures, less use of box scores (instead we'll have periodic statistics tallies) and a bi-weekly (instead of weekly) sports column. We expect to have at least one page that will somehow report what's going on outside of this campus, i.e. world happenings; however, we're not yet quite sure how this will be handled.

Finally, there will be a table of contents and "action line" on the inside front cover. This action line will include answered inquiries from anyone in the University. Members of our staff will seek out responses to any question within reason and, then, we will print the reply in the next paper's column. For example, if someone wishes to know the exact regulations regarding parking in a certain area, we will find out and print the answer.

Finally, we are changing the Acorn policy regarding student columns and letters-to-the-editor. Although we will be maintaining entertainment columns (record reviews, etc.), we are abolishing ALL student political columns. Because the Acorn can neither accept reply after reply from columnist to columnist nor every politico who wants to express his leanings one way or another, we are banning all such columns.

Thus, students faculty and administration will be able to express their views on anything in any way (letter, poem, photo) in the letters-to-the-editor page (or two). Because of budgetary considerations, however, we reserve the right to edit anything over two double-spaced typewritten pages; only the excess pages, however,

will be edited so that if you're going to really flame, six do so in the first two pages. We have already informed the faculty and administration of the same policy regarding their copy; in addition, in an effort to avert a communications breakdown similar to the comp situation, we have asked the faculty and administration to forward minutes and announcements and such to us. The Acorn will

do its best to provide in-depth coverage of anything it can.

Too many times we have heard that people pick up the Acorn just because "it's there and it's free" and not because they really want to read it. We have made many efforts to make the Acorn more readable (for lack of a better word); granted sometimes we have failed. With the manpower we hope to have next year, we

expect that the paper will not only be readable but in great demand.

It will be the Acorn's goal to find out what's happening on this campus and to report it so that students, faculty and administration will know what's happening. We may not be changing the name of the paper, but we want to help change and strengthen almost everything else in it and on this campus.

Drew year: 'people involved'

by Ken Schulman

It would be difficult to claim that this year was THE YEAR at Drew. But it would not be too far-fetched to claim that the second semester on this campus did almost as much for the school as the past decade may or could have done.

Basically, the people at Drew became more involved. It was not a matter of campus disturbances; it didn't take violent confrontations; for the most part, this increased involvement took place within the present system, although most of it was a protest against that very system.

Bob Smartt was elected Student Government President in Spring, 1969 in what turned out to be an unfortunate choice. Smartt had plans to implement many good ideas but, like some others, fell in too many political traps, and became caught up in the too much rhetoric, too little action of which to be proud although it could have done a great deal.

Coming off a Woodstock summer, the students played games for the first semester. Commendable was an interested and active freshmen class that had much to do with initiating the movement in the second semester.

The two moratoriums, October and November, were simply pleasant reminders that if one remains within the system and still toys with its undesirable components, nothing can really be done. This is not to say that the various moratorium groups completely failed; simply, no effect was made on those that needed to be changed the most.

It was also a first semester of Peter Hoffman in London versus Harold Gordon at Drew. The battle raged on paper and others joined sides; administrators were brought in and dealt with harshly (and possibly justifiably), in some cases. One commendation for Harold: in a group where he is not extremely popular, to say the least, he was still able to stand up for his convictions.

Because of his stands, Smartt became involved in many hassles with his Senate. Comps, police on campus and other topics became bitter battles between the senate and the SG President. One important advance made by the combined student government forces was that of Dave Confer's drug-search-seizure resolution, which was almost entirely adopted by the Student Concerns Committee.

After the police situation blew over with only a necessity for more internal security the remaining call, student security officers took over a great deal of the work. John Keiper deserves much praise in both his desire to help the student and his amiable character. There is little question that he was a major contributor to a lack of "trouble" on the campus.

The administration, at times, did its best to communicate with both the faculty and the students. Vice President John Pepin started a Wednesday meeting that reviewed non-academic student gripes; these meetings, however, stopped mainly after student apathy, a big hampering factor first semester, became evident.

After a recommendation from the Student Concerns Committee and some pressure from campus groups, women's curfew was abolished following spring vacation. In addition, a drinking proposal that would comply with New Jersey laws is presently before the Trustees.

Three campus groups, Students for a Progressive Drew, King-Kennedy Scholarship Committee, and Hyera, led much of the student activity throughout the year.

Cecil Barnett and Dave Confer headed the SPD

movement that recommended and pushed legislation regarding, among other things, comps, search and seizure, and academic reform. Although Barnett failed to win the Student Government election, the group has remained together and is an important and active force on campus.

Joe Mayher's King-Kennedy Committee sparked a drive that raised over \$2500 for the scholarship. May Day festivities and other events were integral parts of the fund-raising campaign.

Black Culture Week highlighted Hyera's activities and served to better relate its movement to students. Black students on campus cannot be neglected in any way; Hyera is important to stress that fact.

Other student involvement included work at Integrity House and other activities relating to academic courses, environment day and Theological school involvement in Paterson, New Jersey. Unfortunately, the latter two activities had some negative effects.

For one day, Environment Day, April 22, most of the campus became ecology conscious. There was the usual "propaganda," some clean-up activity and a ridiculous and misleading closing of the University's incinerators. Then, two days later, on May Day, participants left the area around the University Center littered and in complete reversal of what was preached just 48 hours earlier.

Seminary student Joe Heilman, who was beaten by police in Paterson, was convicted of obstructing a police officer in an incident in the racially-torn city. There still is a great deal of question concerning the charge.

Faculty involvement, comprehensive examinations, strike-related activities, the student government election sports and increased social life managed to also pull various parts of the campus community together.

Various members of the faculty successfully acclimated students to new teaching techniques (team teaching) and activities (field trips, etc.) Dr. Jim Mills, Miss Judy Grether and Dr. Fred Starnier, among others, were prime movers in this field.

In April, after the faculty had passed a resolution without sufficiently exploring the so-called channels of communication, students rose in objection. A student boycott of registration successfully expressed the strong sentiment and reconsideration of the action was secured.

It was not long before President Nixon made one blunder too many. Upon proclaiming U.S. involvement in Cambodia, in combination with his administration's poorly used rhetoric about college students and the killing of four Kent State students, the nation exploded into dissent. Drew immediately joined the nationwide action, formed a Strike Committee, and organized plans to combat the government's corruption both here and abroad. The faculty responded with a resolution that enabled students to choose an option regarding final exams, thereby extending its involvement in student concerns.

With new athletic director John Reeves at the helm, the tone of Drew sports brought out student response. Innovative programs, increased dialogue and two outstanding teams (soccer and tennis) enabled athletic apathy to become mostly a phrase of the past.

Finally, social life at Drew picked up considerably from its days as a near-joking matter. Live! entertainment and more events stirred the students to a point of increased excitement about campus social life.

Letters To The Editor

Cannot commit self now

To the Editor:

I guess that it is rather baffling that my first year at college should end the way it has—on a note of complete bewilderment. It has been a year of many crises, but I understand that that is what is to be expected in the first year. I would like, however, to talk about the last crisis, and perhaps most difficult, that was initiated when President Nixon announced our entrance into Cambodia. Naturally this brought campus reaction around the country, and Drew was no exception. I can only judge the past few weeks from my experience at Drew, from what I saw and from what I felt.

I was very affected by the events that took place, but not in the expected manner. You see, I'm in the middle and cannot commit myself emotionally to either side. At Drew that's a very difficult thing to accomplish because the whole attitude is that you're either against the war or for it; there is no in-between. Everything seemed to be planned on the assumption that the whole student body was united in this campaign against the war and against the invasion. I did not join but I will admit that I was tempted—very tempted. I've searched my conscience and have tried to look at this issue objectively by rationalizing both sides. Was Nixon justified in his decision? Am I informed enough to really decide? Should I commit myself because war is morally wrong? Are moral principles always justification for demonstrating? What are the practicalities involved? If I commit myself will I just be following a fad? What are the real motives behind the anti-war movement—especially at Drew. These are the questions that I need answers to but the answers aren't coming easily and probably some will never come. Thinking this thing out has been very difficult. I'm encouraged from everywhere to not think, to join, to march, to strike, but I can't, and people wonder why. I'm asked: "Are you striking?" - "No" - "What are you, for the war or something?" What am I supposed to say. If I don't follow along am I automatically labeled "pro-war?"

Then the faculty comes along and passes the "Drew Plan" and this topped everything. It seems now as if the faculty has deemed that anti-war is right and is encouraging me to join. And if I commit myself I don't have to take exams and I have a marvelous chance to better my academic standing. What better worm to bait the hook with and with my academic standing that worm looks awful tasty. But I can't for some reason. Something won't let me do it. I can't work well either because this thing has been very upsetting. All around I see people figuring out their best options for each class and smiling as they find their cums jump. What happened to the campaign against the war? What are the real reasons for the anti-war movement—especially at Drew? When the plan was read to a meeting of the student body the commentator remarked, after reading the faculty rationale for passing the plan, something to the effect: "So much for that bullshit, now for the good stuff." I guess that when you get down to it we are all disgustingly human and that's to be expected. Moral principles always seem to take second place to self-interest. I believe the faculty decision was wrong. It in effect politicizes the University, discourages to an extent free thought on this issue and encourages commitment to an ambiguous cause.

I intend to remain as neutral as possible for the time being. I think this decision came when I asked someone who was a committed protestor. "Have you ever thought that maybe the President was militarily justified to enter Cambodia, that maybe the war situation demanded the invasion?" This person didn't want to talk about it because he was too committed against the war. He was firm in his belief. Now I don't say that it is wrong to be so strongly committed, but if this is the criterion for joining the movement then I cannot in all conscience become a member regardless of the consequences.

I am sorry if I offended anyone who seriously objects to the war and whose conscience has directed them in that course. I merely ask that I be free to follow the course in which my conscience takes me. It is not cowardly to refuse to take a stand on this issue. I am not for war, no one in his right mind is, it's

Let it hereby be known throughout the world and across the campus that the editor of PORTFOLIO expresses her thanks to all of the peoples who helped out this year.

Claudia Kocmierski, Elizabeth Phinister, Bill MacKay, Nick Cockshutt, Penny Peterson, John Winslow Cindy Stafford, Ann Tompkins and ever after, Dr. Chapman.

Lotsa others have my undying gratitude for their suggestions, sarcasm and sense of humor about the whole thing, (life for example) but if I start to list them, I'll be sure to leave someone out.

Thanks most of all to the people (you know, the ones with all the power) for their contributions and whatever support. We hope that more of them will become involved. To all of you who contributed but weren't published, don't let this minor detail stop you from writing; there's lotsa talent floating around this campus, let it develop.

Caught in the middle

Earth day

To the Editor:

Our May Day Carnival was successful, fun-wise, water-wise, and music-wise. But what about earth-wise? Not that I think I'm Smokey the Bear or anything, but it really bothered me to see empty plates and cups lying all

over the green grass waiting to be picked up by someone other than their owners. There WERE trash cans, we DID celebrate Earth Day, and the earth and spring COULD really be beautiful if everybody would help out. Mother Nature

Name Withheld

the young conservative
Reflections on the revolution

Harold Gordon

When I first undertook to write a conservative column for this newspaper, I did not seriously expect to convert anyone, I sought only to draw attention to the fact that there is more than one way of looking at the issues of our time and that there is something to be said for the other side. In retrospect, it appears that I have done nothing more than settle forever the question of my own unpopularity. However, as this will be my last article for the ACORN, I would like to discuss both the future of Drew University and of the academic community in general in the light of the events of last week.

As I see it, the most important change that has taken place at Drew since I was a freshman is this: when I came here four years ago Drew was a university; it is now an experiment, and one in which I have little, if any, confidence. I attribute this change to the undeniable liberal bias which has prevailed on this campus for years. The faculty lectures and required readings indicate a liberal slant in a number of cases, and the speakers which Academic Forum has sponsored in recent years have been drawn almost exclusively from the ranks of prominent liberals. While Drew has yet to achieve the triumph of ideological perfection in the manner of Berkeley or Columbia, there are signs this may not be too far off. It is now possible, for example, for a Drew student to openly intimidate a Drew student who expresses a conservative opinion, for leaders of the recent boycott to seriously consider denying the right of their fellow students to go to class, and for students who chose to attend class in spite of the boycott to be denounced as "scabs" and "fascists." In all fairness, I must grant that there are campuses in this country where someone of my persuasion would not be permitted to write for the school paper or address a student meeting. However, I greatly fear that this is the direction in which we are heading.

Speaking now in more general terms, it is my opinion that the American university has become the casualty of mass democracy, inasmuch as we in this country seem to have decided that since everyone is equal, everyone should go to college. Consequently, the university has changed from being exclusively a community of scholars to become as well a refuge from the draft, a passport to a five-figure income, and a gateway to social prestige. At one time the purpose of the university was to turn gentlemen into scholars by means of a liberal education; its purpose now appears to be to meet the needs of a modern service state by means of narrow specialization, and in the process it produces neither gentlemen nor scholars.

The idea of a liberal education also appears to be on the wane. At one time it was the function of the university to expose its students to the wisdom which had endured for centuries; it now appears to be to indoctrinate them with opinions which have not endured so much as a decade. It is the view of some members of the academic community that the heritage of Western Civilization is no longer "relevant" to a modern education. The rub, of course, is just what is "relevant." Or, more to the point, exactly who shall decide what is relevant. It now appears that it will be the students who will make that decision and, if present trends continue, we may shortly observe universities granting degrees to students majoring in Hottentot or Advanced Social Protest. As Father Hesburgh of Notre Dame recently stated: "I think the universities are up for grabs right now."

Drew was the scene of such a power grab last week when, under pressure from the students, the faculty voted to prostitute the educational function of this university to political protest. It was denied that a political stand was taken inasmuch as the

university allegedly was simply permitting the students to "do their own thing" as it were. But what the faculty did not consider, or chose to ignore, was that the very granting of such permission was in itself a political act inasmuch as it was decided that the political role of the university was more important than its educational role.

I will not discuss the motives of the students, some of whom are sincerely opposed to the war, some of whom simply wanted a chance to avoid classes or exams. I will not discuss the motives of the faculty members, some of whom sincerely thought that the students should be free to choose political protest over the educational process, some of whom could not resist the opportunity to wage political warfare against the President of the United States. I will not discuss the curious ethics of the situation on the basis of which it is held to be immoral to have troops in Southeast Asia without a declaration of war, but an act of conscience to unleash the student body of this university without a similar declaration against the Nixon Administration. I will discuss only the frightening prospects which the events of last week hold for the future.

There were some very dangerous precedents set last week. Those members of the faculty who bowed to student pressure would do well to consider the intoxicating thrill of power which they derived from the experience and to consider as well that such exhibitions of student power may be called forth in the future by other issues besides the war in Asia. There are of course members of the faculty who feel that they would stand to benefit from increased student power; there will always be individuals who think that it is possible to ride the back of the tiger without ending up inside.

More importantly, there is the very serious issue of the politicization of the university and its implications. By this I do not simply mean that if Princeton can give its students a two-week recess in November to work for peace candidates that construction workers may demand comparable time off to beat up students. I mean that if the university allows itself to become a political weapon it is naive to think that the political world will not intervene in the affairs of the university. The members of the administration and faculty are far more aware than I that the increasing trend in this country is toward public, state and community colleges and universities. Continue to politicize the university and the day will come when its affairs will be decided not by the administration, not by the faculty, not even by the students, but will be voted on by the citizens of the state or community whose taxes support it, and not all of those people will have had the now doubtful boon of a university education. And when that day comes, the members of the academic community who will raise the cry of "academic freedom" in vain will be those same individuals who have brought the university to its present state of decline.

Look at our universities today! We have seen them governed by emotion rather than reason, by mobs rather than lawful authority, by expedience rather than excellence. We have seen them become a stronghold of demagoguery rather than its most effective opponent. We have seen four letter words elicit Pavlovian approval rather than the contempt of a civilized mind. We have seen professors assaulted buildings in flames, students denied their rights by academic anarchists. We are informed that this is "progress" to which I reply that if this is progress then I am an unashamed reactionary.

For my own single self, I can only reflect bitterly upon the events which I once thought could never take place at Drew. Should I find it possible, in spite of my personal feelings, to attend graduation exercises, I can only hope that I may be spared any rhetoric extolling the high ideals which this university has so badly compromised.



The most involved weeks...

Prepared by Ken Schulman

"The one thing I've noticed about these past weeks is that people here are discovering themselves. At first, they would go around asking 'What can I do?' Now these same people are discovering what they can do."—Peter Alexander.

Man, like how does one compile the information, compute the facts, and compose an article that can effectively explain both the situations and sentiments that comprise probably the most involved few weeks in Drew history, possibly in this country's recent history?

To say the least, it's extremely difficult. But once one mulls over all the rhetoric, peruses the vast amounts of literature and contemplates as many reactions, as possible both pro and con, there is a single, generalized, underlying theme in this whole thing—discovery.

In a student body meeting last Monday night, Strike Coordinating Committee member Peter Alexander probably expressed this idea when he stated, "The one thing I've noticed about these past weeks is that people here are discovering themselves. At first, they would go around asking 'What can I do?' Now these same people are discovering what they can do."

Despite the continuation of campus activities relating to the present situation, several conclusions can already be drawn from the events to date:

1) Because of some prodding and uniting issue, Drew as a school is emerging from its enclosure, its apathetic shell and Drew as a people, is not only becoming involved in what should be relevant to an education but also is getting many previously individual heads together into a collective mind that in essence is seeking to do one thing—save this country, and possibly the world. With a Strike Committee that acted as organization and an ever-growing group of students that acted as implementation, Drew both as a school and as a people is maturing and becoming (however existential that may sound).

2) Although both a pretty high percentage of police are very uptight about demonstrators and an even higher percentage of such groups as National Guardsmen, Tactical Forces (and construction workers) may be classified as "pigs," there are a hell of a lot of cops who don't fit into either category. It takes some rapping with these people to discover this realization. At any rate, there are many police who are certainly not less than human, as some may expect. And despite the accusation that some of these law enforcement officers are simply being friendly to "trap another kid," many at least seem to be truly sincere. Later in this article catch a few of the comments from some of them made to me; better yet, at the next demonstration get out and rap with a few. Discover it for yourself.

3) Nixon has made one mistake too many; his first was becoming President. His most recent capital blunder was expanding the Vietnam war into the Indochina war. Despite his many antics, Abbie Hoffman has made two penetrating comments about the administration: "The U.S. may have lost face in Vietnam, but it will lose its ass in Cambodia" and; "Whatever you plan to do, think about it beforehand with the way things are going you could just leave the government alone and let it destroy itself." That poor executive fool in the White House could not have actually realized the repercussions that would develop from both his immediate decision in the Far East and his continuing repression of dissenters in this country. These may seem like simple facts, but it is the simple facts that are becoming terrible blunders.

4) Contrary to some demand, Drew does have leaders. A tremendous amount of commendation should go to the Strike Steering Committee. True, a couple seemed a bit power hungry at times (or is that microphone hungry) and there may have been a bit too much rhetoric thrown around at one meeting or another, but that's not very important. The fact remains that the coordinating committee brought this campus together, and on this campus that's an amazing feat. A little blurb on each one of these people is in order: Peter Izaa—although he has been active on campus for several years, and has headed various ad hoc committees, it was not until Sunday, May 3, that he could truly claim some victory. Through the course of the events, however, he began to fade from the forefront. A student with many good ideas, he had some difficulty in getting them together; Peter Alexander—just as an indication of how hard this Seminary student has worked, he suffered extreme exhaustion and was hospitalized during the Washington demonstration. His pet phrase, "getting our heads together," was certainly the one most guiding theme expressed the whole time. After



emerging the day after the campus strike was called, he not only brought the Strike Committee together but was probably the one most identified as The Leader; Dick Emery—another Seminarian who helped to get things together. Probably the closest to Alexander, he was most valuable in instruction, particularly in marshalling instruction. Emery's leadership in this field probably helped to prevent at least some violence both in Morristown and Washington, and later at Fort Dix and in Plainfield. An extremely amiable person, his prevailing calm seemed to be injected into other committee members. Bill Hill—although it was his first time on this campus in such a capacity, Hill acted both as leg-man and coordinator. He, too, eventually collapsed from exhaustion (not to be sensational, but simply to point up the fact of how hard these people have toiled). Both an important liaison in Morristown (between police and demonstrators) and in Washington (between demonstrators and marshalls), keeping his head about him was a definite attribute in several tense situations; John Petzel—seemingly experienced in the workings of first aid medics and marshalls, his major contribution as a committee member was in this area. Again, like many other of the committee members, Petzel fell ill after the hectic first-week activities; Bruce Nilsen—another committee member who was well versed and practiced in crowd-control techniques, he was also a spokesman for the group. After Washington Nilsen spoke to a student body meeting, thanking all those involved, and reprimanding those who were violent: "If those 200 or 300 people or anyone in this room want to be violent, then they can just truck down to Washington alone. The other 200,000 non-violent people in Washington didn't want to get involved in that sort of thing." This statement underlined the prevailing attitude of those who are participating in all strike-related activities; Trevor Trinkus—basically, he organized much of the activities. Seen on the phone much of the time, he was a liaison between the Drew Strike Committee and other similar groups on other campuses. He kept many people together in Washington. There were other important figures in the movement—Bill Balderson, Peter Hoffman, Chris White, Sharon Klein, Herb Jahn-

ke, among others—but those described, in my opinion did most to "get the heads together."

5) Several rallying cries, although heard before, now seem to solidify those in the movement. The clenched fist, two-finger peace symbol, cries of "Right On," "Peace Now," and "One, two, three, four, we don't want your fucking war" and an overwhelming sense of togetherness personify the movement's means and ends. "Strike the War Machine" buttons, patches and cries emerged from the Washington demonstration. In their more militant factions, such groups as the Weathermen and the Crazies might exclaim, "Off the Pigs!", but such phrases are, for the most part, confined to those groups. The end is peace and the means must be the same.

6) Universities and colleges across the country must be opened up, not closed or shut down. Tom Hayden's call for "a closing down of all universities" when he spoke at the New Haven rally two weeks ago may have been misunderstood. It should not be the intent to so disrupt the campus that (1) cops and/or National Guard must be forced to unleash their furor or that (2) buildings are burned or destroyed. There are qualifications, however, in that certain techniques should be acceptable. Normal, "business as usual" routine cannot proceed in full force. If a campus is opened up, all students can have the prerogative of continuing their "normal routine" or getting involved in what's happening. If a campus is closed down, on the other hand, then neither group can do what it wants and the purpose of what a university should be doing is completely foiled. Up to now, for the most part, Drew has not been providing a true education, i.e. one that will prepare people for "the outside world" after graduating (or at any time, for that matter). Within the last couple of weeks, however, students, faculty and administrators have combined to open this campus up to teaching and education about what is relevant. Yet those who still want to dig chemistry or read a novel for English can do so, and they still may have some time to participate in a workshop or two and learn something about what's going down in the world. Thus, those techniques of opening up a university would include: workshops, teach-ins, and if

From strike to boycott:

'People are discovering what they can do'

necessary, forms of civil disobedience (non-violent, of course). Sit-ins and other forms of non-violent disruption must be practiced in some cases. Over-reaction from the administration or the man may not always end in the dissenters' favor, but it can and sometimes does. The ends, however, at this time, should not be to instigate violence; it should be to excite the people into getting involved. At Drew that is at least progressing, and that's mainly because this university has opened up, not closed down.

7) As Dave Dellinger said in Washington, "If we fail this time, if we simply go back home after this rally and again sit on our asses and don't get into things, then this may be it. Washington in November was our first failure, fall this time, and it could very well be our last." Demonstrations and marches have been the scene for many years. The peace movement has staged rally after rally after rally and accomplished little, if anything. The scene at Drew last Monday and Tuesday, the first two days of the strike, fell into this type of mold: voluntary strike, lots of "propaganda," a march to Morristown. Just like October and November; even some canvassing and petition-signing was thrown-in. Well, for the most part, that was pure bullshit. It doesn't work well enough. True, one may come upon a person who claims, "You know, those peaceful rallies are really good. They've convinced me that you people are really committed to your cause. I'll have to re-think my stance on this. It may be more important than I thought." Fine, that's one particular person. But, it is the masses—the construction workers, the union men, the store-owners—that must be convinced. It is the nation's administration that must be struck, and struck hard. For Drew, it was, almost a new thing, and the initial reaction was pretty obvious. But now, things are getting together. Turning in war bonds, hitting the economy, writes masses of letters on a national level (not just pitting, token writings from a school or two) hopefully will show the people who need to be shown that they are making the wrong decisions or, at least, that they should sit down and really consider what's going down. Silence, second to failure is almost the worst that can happen.

Fail this time, people, and it may be the end. That probably sounds extremely ominous, but it's true. It'll be a real bad scene if nothing emerges from all this pressure; only concerted efforts can hope to make a dent at first, and then cripple the shit that's happening. It must be done now; there may not be another chance. Probably to the Nixon Administration's sheer delight, the peace movement was becoming more than just peaceful, it was becoming silent. Even New Mobilization's national headquarters in Washington was planning to close "due to a lack of interest." Nixon had just announced another withdrawal, and despite the repression of political prisoners like Bobby Seale, people weren't willing to put themselves on the line to stop it all.

Then, just ten days later on the tube, Nixon, looking torn and undecided, said this: "My fellow Americans. Ten days ago in my report

to the nation on Vietnam I reached a decision to withdraw an additional 150,000 men from Vietnam within the next year. I said then that I was making this decision despite our concern over increased enemy activity in Laos, in Cambodia and in South Vietnam and at that time I warned that if I concluded that increased enemy activity in any of these areas endangered the lives of Americans remaining in Vietnam, I would not hesitate to take strong and effective measures to deal with that situation. Despite that warning North Vietnam has increased military aggression in all these areas and particularly in Cambodia. After full consultation with the National Security Council, Ambassador Bunker, General Abrams and my own advisors

"The ends, however, at this time, should not be to instigate violence; it should be to excite people into getting involved. At Drew that is at least progressing, and that's mainly because this campus has opened up, not closed down."

I have concluded that the actions of the enemy in the last ten days clearly endangered the lives of Americans who are in Vietnam now and would constitute an unacceptable risk to those who will be there after withdrawal of another 150,000 men. To protect our men who are in Vietnam and to guarantee the continued success of our withdrawal and Vietnamization programs, I have concluded that the time has come for action." That action was to break the seal on Operation Total Victory, a sweep of combined American and Vietnamese forces into Cambodia whose intention it supposedly was to destroy enemy encampments along the border.

Not only did shock strike many silent people in the country, but Congress, Nixon's advisors, his family, even the Cambodian government itself was left almost dumbfounded. The reaction of the people of Drew University first emerged, Sunday, May 3, in a mass meeting on Baldwin-Hasleton dormitory quadrangles. Peter Izaa called a meeting for the stereo lounge in the University Center which was attended by a modest crowd of 120 people. He explained the reason for the nationwide strike on college and university campuses as "the mistake Nixon had just made and the repression of political prisoners like Bobby Seale." A student body meeting was called for ten that night and immediately after the original organizational meeting, a group of about 50 marched around campus, calling for support and attendance at the event.

Approximately 250 appeared in the quad to find out what was going on; only a handful actually knew the facts, most others discovering the situation by the usual rumor mills. Peter Hoffman, Izaa representative from Princeton and Congressional candidate Ron Eisele spoke. Hoffman and Izaa called for a voluntary strike of classes Monday and Tuesday with a march on the Morristown draft board Tuesday afternoon. The student from Princeton explained the happenings at his school and emphasized that everyone

must stay out of class. "Get a note from the infirmary or something, but stay out," he demanded in a soft-sell tone. Hoffman read a jarring statement, proclaiming that "the Student Government fully supports the student strike and deplores recent actions by the U.S. government." As he read the statement, which he later explained to be his own and not necessarily endorsed by the senate as well, the crowd screamed its approval. At the close of the meeting students ranted, "Strike, strike, strike," Izaa exclaimed, "This is the best showing I've seen in four years at Drew."

In a smaller meeting inside the Baldwin lounge, students bickered over how the strike should be conducted. With Hoffman and Izaa presiding over the affair, ideas of a voluntary strike, a "small, disruptive" strike, and a lockout emerged from the session. Grad student Bob Applebaum denounced a voluntary strike, claiming that it was "ineffective." Others pushed for a voluntary strike "because those students who don't want to be in this strike should have a right to go to class." Also present at the meeting was Harold Gordon, who bitterly defended his right to an "education" and entered into a strong, shouting match with Applebaum at one point. Demanding that if a strike were called it would not be a democratic move, Gordon blasted the group for attempting to deprive people of an education. Applebaum retorted, "You're fucked up, Harold. Do you even know what a democracy really is?" After Hoffman quieted things down and Gordon left the meeting, Cecilio Barnett supported a total boycott of classes. Some bitter debate and misunderstanding about who was endorsing physical coercion and who wasn't followed before Hoffman could get a vote from the group. It was finally decided, or at least it seemed like somewhat of a decision, that there would be a voluntary strike with "social disruption," as Hoffman termed it. It seemed to be a futile effort that night and early morning and the next day only supported that assumption.

"This is the best showing I've seen at Drew in four years."—Peter Izaa.

At 8 a.m. Monday 30-40 students sat and stood around Brother's College quad, handing out circulars explaining the strike ("It is not a strike against the University. We are asking you to take time out from your academic pursuits to think and protest against the war, to make a commitment to a just and peaceful world." Some students sat in front of the side doors on the quad, but still allowed most people to enter. A microphone was set up in front of the building and it was then that Peter Alexander first emerged as the leader he turned out to be. He read a stirring letter from a G.I. in Vietnam who denounced the war and prayed for both peace and life. Groups of about fifteen took hourly treks through the building chanting, "Strike now. Join us," while the poorly attended classes were in session. Estimates on class attendance for the first day of the strike hovered around 25%. By the end of the day activities had evolved to small groups discussions led by several professors: Dr. Phil Tract, Dr. Sidney Greenblatt, Dr. Robert Friedrichs, Bob Schectman, Mrs. Joan Myers and Chaplain Jim Boyd. Raps like these proved to be the impetus for the togetherness found later on this campus. That night, several students addressed a rally outside Baldwin Hall, at which time Hoffman said, "I think we can all be pleased with the results of the first day of the strike...I think we can safely say that an overwhelming majority of the members of the University community have shown their support of the strike." He also announced that a Strike Coordination Committee had been formed to co-ordinate the activities for the coming week. Fairleigh Dickinson (Madison) student announced that a Strike Coordinating Committee had been formed to co-ordinate the activities for the coming week. Fairleigh Dickinson (Madison) student announced support of the strike. Also that night began the first of many and lengthy Strike Steering Committee meetings that attempted to get things so that they could be presented to all those concerned.

Tuesday morning arrangements for the March to Morristown were finalized. Marshalls from both Drew and Fairleigh Dickinson were secured; in addition, there were several medic brigades. Approximately 350 students gathered at the Brothers College building prior to the march; a small group of students discussed

"It is not a strike against the University. We are asking you to take time out from your academic pursuits to think and protest against the war, to make a commitment to a just and peaceful world."—Strike Circular.



STRIKE!!!

'Let our conscience guide us'

their store, worry about money and then go back home after closing. They couldn't give a damn about what you do. And even if you elect some good people into the system, they'll still have to abide by that system. The system screws me every day. Someone can get off the hook if he knows the right people. It's the system you have to change, then put in the people you want in there." He made some good points about changing the system. I explained that if we put pressure in the right places (economic boycott, for example), then we'll be hitting the system where it hurts. I also said that demonstration for the most part are futile, but that some people might be convinced when we keep them up. After nodding his approval the detective strongly emphasized that to get the effect we want, "you must be non-violent. You'll turn everyone off with violence, and I don't know that you'll accomplish anything." Later on, I asked about the cat with the movie camera. He said, "Don't worry about it. Just turn your back." Definitely seemed like a cool detective.

I ran into the store owner when he asked what we were doing standing around with white headbands. His store was directly next to the draft board and probably had been somewhat affected by the demonstrations the past two days. But he didn't seem bothered. Pleased that we were around to ask people not to stay on that side of the street, the man smiled, "Thank you for staying here. I really appreciate it and I support your cause. I only wish other owners around here felt like I do." I was both pleased and surprised at what the storekeeper said. But, after a vote was taken by those across the street, were unable to prevent the mass of people from coming over and sitting down in front of the draft board. Despite the fact that the attempt seemed futile to almost everyone else, a few still wanted to commit themselves to possible arrest. In fact, the same captain who had been in touch with what had been happening the past two days was there again to warn the sit-inners that they were subject to arrest. But as it had been doing for the duration of the demonstrations, the police allowed the protestors to sit on half of the sidewalk, so long as half was free for traffic. The captain explained, "You have been great up to now. But you have to respect the storeowners. People have been calling the station and asking why we haven't run anyone in. Despite what the papers say, we've been telling them that the demonstrations are peaceful and that there was nothing to be afraid of. So, just move up, please, so that there is half the sidewalk available for other people." And the demonstrators complied. That may have been the biggest show of bull-shit of the week; here, the protestors were supposed to be "attacking" the board and yet they fell right in line when told to do so. So damn futile; there was no purpose to the whole Thursday afternoon thing. There will be something to gripe about, however, if the request to close the board down is denied; then, other considerations should come into focus. Just think of the pre-

"Let our conscience guide us," placards used on day of University faculty vote on the Drew Plan.



Bill Bolderston, at moratorium meeting. Now seminary convener.

cedent set if the board can be closed down; the accomplishment is truly phenomenal.

Upon returning from the Morristown scene with everything quiet, a crowd was already gathering outside Great Hall, where the university faculty would vote on the Drew Plan. Chuck Lipsburger, who has acted as news spokesman for the Strike Committee, falsely announced that demonstrators had "rushed the draft board and drew marshalls were holding them back." It seems that Lipsburger got carried away when the desire for sensationalism looked possible; true, again, when he plastered "3 GASED" on the Committee's announcement board after Washington. Hoffman, Jahnke, and Alexander each presented a report to the faculty before the body were to deliberate. They then emerged from the building, claiming "optimism in all three bodies—graduate college and theological." The students there seemed determined; as the faculty made its way into the building nearly 150 students lined the walks, holding signs that read, "Let our conscience guide us." The faculty's first decision was to divide up into separate voting bodies since the proposal affected each one in a different way. After almost three hours, Alexander emerged to announce that the Theological School had accepted the plan, leaving out only the part about comps, since it did not affect their school. When questioned about the other bodies, he smiled, "It looks good." Just a half-hour later, Hoffman, face a bit reddened and beaming with glee, ran out of the building yelling, "Right On!" He explained that "we got almost everything we wanted." Those who still remained clapped and cheered. A few minutes later, Dean Richard Stoner walked out, fumbled a bit with a paper and then read the result of the college's long deliberation:

"Recognizing the anxieties, concerns, and frustrations which many students share because of the present international situation, the University Faculty of Drew University recommends that each of the faculties agree to some flexibilities and accommodations in the fulfilling of usual requirements at end-of-term Spring 1970, with the clear stipulation that such flexibilities and accommodations are not to be regarded as precedents necessarily for other semesters, or for permanent changes in existing traditional regulations and procedures.

The Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts rules that the following four basic procedures are options permissible to a student and to a faculty member in completing work in Spring 1970:

- (1) A student may complete the semester's work on the existing announced schedule, i.e. taking all examinations at scheduled times, submitting all required papers and receiving regular letter grades (or Pass/Fail in a course so registered for).
- (2) A student may request, course by course and with the consent of the professor in each case, that he receives a grade of Pass/Fail in a course other than one originally registered for under, this option, with

only work thus far required to be counted and with the elimination of the taking of the final exam.

(3) A student may receive a letter grade in a course with only work thus far required to be counted and with the elimination of the taking of the final exam, but this with the consent of the instructor.

(4) A student, subject to the filing of the signed consent of the instructor with the registrar, may take a grade of Incomplete, but subject to the understanding that the incomplete must be removed from the record by the completion of all work required no later than September 30, 1970.

College of Liberal Arts seniors wishing to graduate on May 30, 1970 must take the required Comprehensive Examinations in the major no later than the scheduled dates, with College departments free to exercise the flexibilities and varieties already approved by Faculty action. Comprehensives may be taken on a Pass/Fail basis with the consent of the department involved upon student request.

"The whole thing was like a politicized Woodstock, but with more gas than dope."

Students were required to submit written petitions to their professors expressing which option they wished to elect; this procedure was to be completed by May 13.

The Graduate School commended its sister faculties for its actions and proceeded to invite its students to speak with professors, if they felt they would have difficulties completing their work.

Also, 77 members of the University Faculty signed an unofficial statement which read:

"We the undersigned members of the Drew University Faculty wish to go on record as approving and supporting our student's attempts to bring an end to the War in Indochina. Believing that their activities must continue to be nonviolent if they are to be effective, we urge our students not to engage in physical violence. We hope that they will not be the recipients of it. We further believe that their peaceful efforts to end this war are consonant with the values we try to honor as educated men and women.

That night about 400 students attended a student body meeting that was to lay down both what happened at the faculty meeting and the plans for future activities. Hoffman, Alexander, and Jahnke explained the happenings at the faculty meeting and various announcements concerning plans for the March on Washington. The reasoning behind calling a march in the first place seemed pretty hazy; marches pretty much as a rule, have been near futile. And with various splinter groups planning to incite violence in the capital city the entire movement could have been drastically effected. At first, the Federal Court ordered an injunction that would prevent a mass demonstration for 30 days; but, the Justice Department revoked that ruling and allowed a demonstration for the Washington Monument grounds. As Mobe leader Ron Young later explained, however, "We wanted to gather on the ellipse. If we can't get that, well we'll just have to go there anyway." It wasn't until Friday that the administration agreed to accommodate the demonstrators on the ellipse. In his press conference of Thursday, May 8, Nixon stated, "No, I won't be visiting the people during the demonstration itself, but I'll be listening from my window. I can hear them from the ellipse." So a November March on Washington was scheduled for May 9, estimated an expected attendance running from 35,000 to 150,000.

If we fail this time, if we simply go back home after this rally and sit on our asses and don't get into things, then this may be it. Washington in November was our first failure; fail this time, and it could very well be our last.—David Dellinger.

About 200 Drew students traveled to the nation's capital for the hastily-called rally. Approximately 100 went by car and the remainder bussed down transportation rented by the Drew and FDU Strike Committees. Leaving at 4 p.m. Friday, the two busses arrived at about ten and were housed at Woodside Methodist Church in Silver Spring, Maryland; the minister of the church is Theological School student Walt Michael's father. Our car left Drew at 2 a.m. Saturday morning and we went directly to Washington and the site of the mass rally. It was already pretty warm, but barefoot, bare-chested demonstrators had already started gathering on the ellipse. Scheduled to begin at 11 a.m., the actual rally didn't commence until nearly 12 noon, and we had been sitting in that beaming sun for three hours. We understood that Drew marshalls and first aid people had set up a comfort station somewhere in the shade; that's where we headed just after the speeches began. Dave Dellinger, Jane Fonda, Phil Ochs, Judy Collins, Benjamin Spock and others took the mike during the course of the afternoon, but we neglected to hear most of what was said for two reasons: (1) the failure of the sound system at times and (2) the failure of us to stay awake. At any rate, most of the speakers called for "getting our heads together," and "a revolution within the system." Ron Young demanded that "we are not here only to back down Nixon, we are here to back down Nixon, Agnew, Mitchell and everyone else like that." Many speakers denounced violence as a means, but seem to indicate that if we fail this time, it may be the end. Circulars were plentiful; calls for economic boycotts, lobbying, striking the war tax and turning in war bonds, and several different kinds of newspapers were circulated throughout the growing crowd and during the growing heat. As many cops will lament, heat is bad for a demonstration; people get restless, sweaty and want to cool off or do some-

thing. Medics treated the numerous fainting victims; a small pond, and later the Reflecting Pool near the Washington Monument, treated other heat-struck victims. (Two were subsequently arrested for indecent exposure.) Some good things went down at the rally itself; the most important was that we mustn't fail this time, we must go back and open up the campuses and get involved. But some bull filled around, too; Mike Shull, a freshman, explained one such incident: "I

Goal: to alter the future as well

was a marshall standing very near the speaker's platform. I believe it was Dellinger who was speaking when the other people (Fonda, Spock, etc.) arrived. Dellinger said, "The rest of the speakers are here. The reason they're so late is that it took them an hour to get through this huge crowd." That was bull-shit. I saw them all drive up in their cars and get out. The reason they were late was because they were late, that's it." After the rally itself, several hundred demonstrators and some Drew marshalls trekked down to the Labor and Justice Departments where demonstrations were scheduled. We marched up 15th to H Street, passing the bus barricade around the White House as we walked. Turning onto H, there were some people already gathered there, shouting and chanting. After milling around there for some time, we went a block over and saw another crowd gathered outside the liberated Peace Corps building, the structure complete with banners and a sound system. There was another march down H to 17th, with about half the crowd following the coffin-bearers (four coffins bearing Kent State, Black Panthers, Vietnamese and G.I.'s were to be taken to the White House) and another half turning the corner and amassing in front of another bus barricade about halfway down the street. Westwood and watched for the most part, and rapped with a few people. After a few more waves of demonstrators, moved in, some garbed in almost as much riot gear as the Tactical Squad. I heard one cop say that he'd "seen things like this before. There's nothing to worry about." Some marshalls linked arms to try to prevent more people from venturing down the street, but eventually gave up in the face of a confrontation. Marshalls have a tremendously difficult role in these demonstrations; I heard several being called "big" and some were pushed. It seems that they are being associated with "the law" in some cases; also realize that marshalls may have the roughest role, both as liaisons between cops and demonstrators and as the line between the two, a very tenuous position.

Some people were heaving rocks and bottles over the barricades, all the objects falling short of the cops on the other side. We left and walked four or five blocks to a bus stop in front of the Statler Hilton, where we would catch a bus to our car about 30 blocks uptown. Tear gas was used pretty leniently after the busses were rocked and, at other places, after demonstrators became a little too rowdy. Reports on how many Drew people got hit ranged from 20 to about 75; several were struck pretty seriously. Overall, however, the cops seemed pretty cool; I recall a bus load of them passing us and yelling, "Right On!" and giving the peace symbol. When I spoke with one of them, he warned me about tear gas and said to "Take care." I left Washington as if I hadn't really been there; the only thing that really stayed with me was the heat. The gathering, of about 150,000 was impressive, but if nothing comes of it then it didn't mean anything. The whole thing was like a politicized Woodstock, but with more gas than dope.

"The purpose of the action labs is not just to talk but to provide a framework for action to change the system from within the system."—Sharon Klein.

Now that Washington has all but news stories and the faculty had granted options to those who felt they couldn't continue the so-called normal routine, Drew had to set up workshops so that action could be implemented in the near future. Subsequently, Sharon Klein announced the formation of a two-phase program of "action labs" over the next three weeks. According to Miss Klein, "the purpose of the action labs is not just to talk but to provide a framework for action to change the system from within the system." By the end of reading week, the workshop committee had completed the first, or informational phase of its program, consisting of action lab sessions led by faculty, students and off-campus speakers. The following sessions and research labs are being conducted: draft reform, Phil Nyden; high school workshop, Debby Thornton; New Congress, Brooke Buchanan; communication, Lisa Avery; church action, Jack Burt; educational reform, Marty Allen; women's liberation, Debbie Kane; lobby groups, Patricia Cochran; panthers and political prisoners, Marlene Barber; nonviolence and nonviolent protest, Meredith Lee, Chris Lesko; discussion group with Madison, Jay Weidner; library and bibliography, Gail Bagley; legislative action, Chy Hendee. Attendance at these and other workshops such as first aid and marshalling, Bobby Seale speaks (on film) and a Black Panther session, was estimated to average around 50 per meeting. Several groups met more than once. One of these most active organizations is the National Economic Boycott Com-

mittee which, in conjunction with the steering committee at Brandeis University is instituting a boycott of Coca Cola and Phillip Morris products. A circular explained, "These products were chosen because we have found that we can affect their profit margin and thereby affect their lobbying powers." Plans also call for a boycott directly related to ghetto problems and an abstinence-pledge plan. The object in this case is to redirect all unnecessary spending into a pool that would be used to support peace candidates. As of Wednesday of last week, NEBC at Drew had received pledges and post-dated checks from its students for a sum of \$9,000. The average amount of pledged abstinence is approximately \$50-\$100 per student.

"We as representatives of students throughout New Jersey, abhor the continued policy of genocide in Indochina and the suicidal repression of dissent in America, designed to allow the war to continue. But beneath these policies we perceive a more pervasive danger—the insensitivity of institutions to the needs of our people."—Cahill conference policy statement.

Workshop week, as it may be called, yielded several notable results: (1) the draft reform committee planned both counselling at the college and high school levels and two techniques aimed at legally screwing up the draft board. The Union for National Draft Opposition (UNDO) recommended that males, who are required to periodically report their current status and physical condition to their particular board, send weekly reports to the clerks and women, mail in this form letter in protest: "It has come to my attention that there is a current effort to swamp the local board with correspondences. This letter is to inform you that I do not back this communist-inspired attempt by sending you letters and would not try to screw you poor people up by sending in letters. Your selective servant..." UNDO chapters are now springing up all over New Jersey, with the widest organization in the northern part of the state; (2) NEBC is spreading its abstinence pledge and product boycott information to other schools. Research on other boycotts is also being conducted; (3) the Movement for a New Congress is actively campaigning for several candidates, New Jersey's Kaden and Philadelphia's Lamont among them. Money from the NEBC will be forwarded to such peace candidates; and (4) Announcing in all savings bonds on July 4 is scheduled if the government has not satisfactorily responded to the protest movement by making positive steps to ending the Indochina War. Attendance at the labs averaged about 50 and student body meetings dwindled to approximately 100. Some students had left the campus, using their options for that purpose; others left during the reading week to study. At any rate, the togetherness seemed less a bit together now.

In another important development of the week, two Drew students, John Connor and Bill Dynock, and a Morris County College student, Steve Early, travelled to Washington early in the week to try to convince Selective Service Director Dr. Curtis Tar to close down the Morristown draft board, as the board's directors had requested. The four members of Morristown's draft board #34 had voted to close down for ten days in memorandum to the four students killed at Kent State. The board, however, could not voluntarily close itself since both state and federal permission were necessary. The three students, then, along with legal advisors, discussed the possibility with Tar and deputy-director Peppitone. According to the students, Tar tried to pass the buck to the White House. The students also indicated that Dr. Tar might resign in protest of the expanding war; to the press the next day, however, he claimed that he had made no such statement. Dr. Tar also explained that "all the boards would have to close if one did." He attributed this necessity to an "equal protection" statute. The students then approached Ron Eisele, a peace candidate and member of board #34, with the possibility that he resign in protest. Eisele said that he might do so if a large crowd turned out to hear him at a rally in Morristown square last Friday; a crowd did, turn out, but Eisele did not announce his resignation. It may be better that way anyway, because his services as a "liberal" on the board might be more valuable than a symbolic resignation. At any rate, at this time the board still remains open. The Strike Committee released a "Model Draft Board Closing" circular that enumerated the methods in closing any one particular board. High school students in Plainfield, New Jersey were scheduled to attempt to close that city's board last Friday, but cancelled the demonstration because of "personality conflicts."

Mike Shull and Clayton Horsey, both active in marshalling since the first Morristown demonstration, were attempting to train high school marshalls in Plainfield and are now working with Morristown high school students. Also, in the high school field, Drew students are travelling to area schools and rapping about current protest. Unfortunately, however, some schools are refusing to allow students to speak about the Black Panthers, Steve Gordon, a student who has both spoke at Plattsburgh State University and area high schools, explained that at one school, "they wouldn't even let me speak. All the teachers did the talking and they ignored me." As Shull commented late last week, "It may take awhile longer for the high school kids to get together."

Also last week, Strike Steering Committee members Bill Hill, John Petzel and Bruce Nilsen travelled to New Haven, Conn. for a nationwide conference on strike activities. He acknowledged that the raps revolved around what was going on at the various schools and that "the sessions were very informative." At the same time, blacks were having a "revolutionary conference" in New Haven and extended their sessions a few days longer. Several black Drew students also attended that conference.

New Jersey's Governor Bill Cahill called for a conference of student government presidents and newspaper editors to relate to him the situation at each individual campus. Although Cahill hoped to have each representative give a two or three minute rap on what was happening, graduate students at Rutgers University in New Brunswick called a conference for Thursday to discuss what the representatives should do, Bob Johnson, Student Government Veep, and I attended the marathon conference that resulted in an extraordinary ten-page statement that we presented to the governor. It took the entire night to compile the statement, which includes national, state and local demands. This group included 29 schools that felt it was necessary to present a united front to Cahill. In the statement we expressed the urgency of our demands and that the consequences of not fulfilling them would be disastrous. Like everyone has been saying, this is probably the last time to be peaceful in dissent; or, for that matter, it may be the last time to dissent. The next day our group went to Trenton to demand that the governor answer our queries. After a representative from Montclair State yielded his time to John Platt, the spokesman for our group, the statement was read before the 45 or so colleges and universities gathered in the State Museum Auditorium. Upon finishing the statement, the governor proceeded to not-answer the questions and demands. He, instead, offered the usual bull-shit, reiterated his pro-Nixon stand on Indochina and left us shrewdly out in the cold. By the end of the conference, united front students and those not in the group had become involved in sporadic shouting matches, with Cahill probably beaming inside that we were not truly together. But that was not true. The fact of the matter is that 53 students got together for only 15 hours and put together what could be the rallying document for all schools in this state. Following is the statement, which was a truly phenomenal feat in the time allotted:

We as representatives of students throughout New Jersey, abhor the continued policy of genocide in Indochina and the suicidal repression of dissent in America, designed to allow the war to continue. But beneath these policies we perceive a more pervasive danger—the insensitivity of institutions to the needs of our people.

Why must 25 billion dollars be spent in the military defense of a corrupt regime in Vietnam while 22 million people of America live in poverty?

Why must our scenic resources be sacrificed for highways leading away from our bright cities?

Why must Americans starve while surplus food is sold abroad?

Why must we glorify death over life?

A leadership crisis exists in America. It must be remedied in order to facilitate the change necessary for our society to continue. In order to alleviate the conditions leading to societal breakdown, elected leaders must exhibit the foresightedness necessary to insure that America's professed goals and capabilities be equated with our actual performance. Elected officials must not act to polarize society for political gain, but must educate and inform the public so as to facilitate radical reform. If our leaders fail to lead then within five years we will be a society under total siege, mired and stumbling into a total permanent halt.

Fearing these consequences, we submit the following proposals for your action.

Though our tactics may differ, we share the same goals. We are the students of the streets, the jails, and

Student statement to Governor Cahill

"We are apprehensive, indeed we are fearful, of what lies beyond a failure of this government to respond to a will of a large segment of American society."—Cahill conference policy statement.

We are the generation who expects to inherit this society. We implore you—help us save it. Our lives have been dictated by the Vietnam War. We are disgusted with our involvement in South East Asia and we are disgusted with government officials who refuse to condemn that involvement. Our lives have been chronologically ordered by deaths and our government has pursued a course of action which has alienated an entire generation of young Americans. We have been ignored as many times as we have said no. Frustration and anger has turned to bitter disillusionment. Therefore, we make an urgent plea to the people of New Jersey and to its governor that they support the Richardson Amendment on the state level and the McGovern-Hatfield Amendment on the national level. The history of the Vietnam War has seen an erosion of the power of the peoples' representatives. Unprecedented seizure of executive power has led us into war. Thus, unprecedented congressional action must get us out of this war. Unless Government officials are responsive to those who oppose the war, the frustrations of Americans will lead to more tragedies similar to events at South Carolina State and at Kent State University and to more divisiveness in the nation. We demand from the governor of the state of New Jersey an immediate statement of positions on these amendments.

Without an overextended army, we would not be able; to carry on an overextended campaign. The Draft supplies the military with a constant pool of men to accomplish its end—end that we consider to be wasteful of human lives. Therefore we demand an abolition of the selective service system.

It is for the reasons cited above that we urge you to actively support with all the power that your office gives you, all the measures that we have stated in this resolution. We are apprehensive, indeed we are fearful of what lies beyond a failure of this government to respond to a will of a large segment of American society.

II. We believe that universities and colleges are directly implicated in the immoral acts presently being perpetrated in Southeast Asia. The university or college which accepts defense contracts contributes to the store of scientific and theoretical knowledge of the military establishment. The university or colleges which accept a Reserve Officer Training Corps installation provides space, facilities, and academic credit for the training of one arm of the United States Armed Forces. Because the University and college systems were designed as institutions to benefit the progress of human understanding, wisdom and the ultimate welfare of man, it is contrary to this philosophy for a university to harbor a division that trains individuals to systematically repudiate these ideals.

We therefore demand that university affiliation with the military industrial complex and complicity with the Department of Defense be terminated immediately. Specifically, this includes cancelling all defense contracts held by any university or college, severing R.O.T.C. from the academic community, and declaring university and college campuses closed to military recruiters. We recommend that the state replace scholarship funds presently supplied by the military establishment.

III. The current wave of political repression is perhaps the greatest threat to human and civil liberties in this nation's history.

Millions of Americans are every day denied the basic rights guaranteed them under the declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights.

We shall no longer tolerate this. The time has come to act and we must begin right here, right now in New Jersey.

The Black Panther Party which has been working to protect their people from white racism has seen its members methodically harassed, imprisoned and ill-treated.

Today in Jersey City three party members are being tried on fabricated charges in a courtroom whose authority they do not recognize and under a judicial system that uses bail as an instrument of political imprisonment. A few weeks ago in Elizabeth Bobby Lee Williams lost his freedom within that same judicial system.

In a society where the police, the prosecutor, the judge and jury are often racist allies making life or death decisions over non-white people, is it any wonder that they have no faith in American justice.

We ask you to use your influence to release the Plainfield three to raise bail, and guarantee a fair trial for all Panthers in Jersey City.

The criticism is often levied that students can only be negative—we wish to offer a very positive response to the type of situation we have just described.

We demand that you exert your influence as Governor by fostering a legislative program that call for extensive reform of the entire legal system including bail reform, reduction of court costs, expunging of juvenile offenses and records of arrests where charges were dropped and finally to provide free legal aid. These would be a small beginning toward the removal of all inequities directed against people because of class or color.

A vital adjunct to the reform of the legislative system would be the redirection of the focus of our penal system from punishment to rehabilitation.

Analogous to the penal system is the entire system of mental health, which is a system designed not to cure but to isolate and remove individuals from society.

In a more subtle yet equally destructive fashion the authoritarian structure which we impose in our children in our schools isolates them from any kind of creative, emotional and intellectual growth.

In this age of mass media, and outside learning many of our young people still have been able to extricate themselves from the trap of narrow mindedness.

Public employees should be allowed the same rights of striking and collective bargaining that private employees enjoy.

The individual has the right to control his own life style as long as he does not harm others. No one has the right to control the way we look, feel or think.

People must be free from the repression of current sex and drug laws.

Abortion and divorce reform are vital if men and women are to assume equal positions within the society.

American women are victims of widespread legal, social and economic discrimination.

To this end we demand a positive program to open opportunities for women—employment and education, plus providing funds for local day care centers and the repeal of various discriminatory laws.

We urge the immediate enactment of abortion law similar to the bill recently adopted in New York State.

Racism has been exemplified in our state by the forcing of hundreds of thousands to live in substandard housing. You must actively enforce the legislature on fair housing for all.

This point was brought to the forefront when nine of our cities were torn asunder by people rioting out of utter frustration.

"We will go to the communities, we will work, we will vote, we will win."—Cahill conference policy statement.

It is apparent that in the law enforcement agencies within our state that there has been an imbalance of enforcement of hold and detain laws. Vague laws like this one allow too much discretion in the hands of local authorities and generally are used as repressive measures against low income families.

Past experiences have shown that confinement in prison without rehabilitation serves no useful function in society except giving it the task of confining the individual again.

Mentally incompetent people are forced to make the decisions between an archaic penal system or inhumane treatment in a mental institution. Both types of institutions need badly financial aid and reform.

Organized crime in N.J. is apparently more organized than the government that represents the people of the State. By legalizing gambling in N.J., you can take the backbone out of organized crime. Considering that the revenue collected from organized crime activities surpasses the annual state income is a travesty.

N.J. being the foremost industrial state of the union and one of the foremost states with established laws against environmental pollution, must enforce these laws. Revenue collected from industries violating these statutes must be allocated to ecological, educational, and social reform.

In a highly technical state as N.J., it is an anachronism to find that we rate last in per capita expenditure for higher education.

An open admissions policy to all qualified students in part and full time programs will facilitate the quest for a higher standard of living through education.

Having discovered that a true education is not restricted to pure academics, the students of the state of New Jersey have overtly expressed their desire to work within the political framework hoping it will become responsive.

As Governor of the state of N.J. and as leader of the

Republican party, it is incumbent upon you, Mr. Cahill, to ask that William Dickey step down from position of leadership in the N.J. legislature. The speaker of the House should not believe that retaliation is the better part of valor! His statement that those under 21 are immature, by nature is absurd by nature. We deplore Mr. Dickey's attack on the academic community and particularly the faculty of one of the schools presently on strike.

Attention should and must be focused upon the dire need of those people who are forced to be society's scapegoats, known as welfare recipients. Special heed should be given to the demands of the welfare rights Organization. Is it possible, Mr. Cahill, that the abolishment of the N.J. regressive sales tax in favor of a more equitable graduated income tax.

We shall not end our quest for social, environmental, educational and political amenities with this declaration. We as representative students state that if you and other political leaders do not heed our call, our society will suffer. To implement ideas of democratic society, we will use pragmatic means.

This spring we have mobilized. This summer we will consolidate the community. Toward that end we call for a summer mobilization, financed by the state, for discussion on the crisis issues facing our country. All sides should be represented in the training of high school and college students. For this fall a two week moratorium has been called to implement our goals. We will go to the communities, we will work, we will vote, we will win.

While that statement was being composed, however, two more brothers were shot at Jackson State, in Mississippi. I was tired and a bit angered before I heard the news the morning after our caucus; I was infuriated after I heard it. Everyone was up in arms over Kent State; the fire was growing, however, with these new murders, I continue to wonder where the morality lies on whether it even exists.

The Strike Committee called a student body meeting Sunday night to look back over the past week of workshops and to look ahead to what should be done next. Alexander explained that the meeting was to be "an idea and feedback session. We want to get ideas from people on where we've been...how well we've been there, and where we will go." He announced that this week was to be devoted to action developed from the various workshops and also a program of adult education. For example, black political prisoner in Plainfield Bobby Lee Williams will speak to adults Wednesday night. Finally, Alexander listed four work ideas for the summer months: (1) getting involved in the Movement for a New Congress, i.e. canvassing for peace candidates; (2) rapping with people in one's community; (3) setting up a liaison between you and community peace groups and (4) deciding how to approach incoming freshmen with what's been happening at Drew. Only 55 students attended the meeting, as attendance continued to dwindle.

Well, despite the continuation of strike-related activities, I'm preparing to stop this log. First, however, I'd like to offer a couple observations on the whole thing, similar to those conclusions I made at the beginning.

(1) The institution of the Drew Plan may have been hyped up by the faculty, it now seems that some faculty members are not only allowing less than the four options but some are not allowing any at all. President Oxnham has commented, once again in his "Well, you know I can't commit either myself or the university" posture, that the instructors have to option to do what they wish. People like John Knox, however, who send out form letters stating that no options will be available don't truly consider students' motives. He may be following his conscience; if so, let the students follow theirs. Maybe the faculty and administration aren't as together with the students as I first thought.

(2) Despite the constant dwindling of attendance at workshops and meetings, I still support the idea that Drew students are getting together. Even if only a large handful remain to get things together, that's more than no response at all (true, not a very profound statement).

Trying to keep things from keeping too heavy, let me just make one final observation. A week ago Senator Hugh Scott was recognized to make a statement on the United States Senate floor. After standing, however, he remained silent. When the speaker questioned his action, Scott replied, "I have nothing to say. I think that what this country could use right now is a little silence." That may have been a pretty cool thing for a U.S. Senator to say, but such action serves no real purpose. We can't be forced to become a silent minority; we mustn't lose this time.

What matters is that you've done it

Saturday afternoon, the day of the march on Washington, was no time to ask a member of the Strike Steering committee for an interview. I did anyway. After explaining my position ("Listen, I've gotta do this assignment or I'm dead," he said "Sure," and we went outside to enjoy what was left of a beautiful day, to eat dinner and to interview.

Most of what follows are not quotes. They are my impressions of some of what happened at that interview. Any discrepancies between what you think Dick Emery thinks, what he thinks he thinks and what he actually thinks are probably my fault.

Q: I suppose we ought to get started on the easy questions. Where are you from?

That's not easy. My parents made their home all up and down the east coast, but most recently, and for the most time, we've lived in South Bend, Indiana. And I'd like to say that that's a nice place to be FROM.

Q: What about your major in college?

I choose religion, simply because they had the most alive and concerned faculty.

Q: You came here from a college in the midwest. How does that differ from Drew?

Albion had about 1800 students 80% of whom belonged to one of the six fraternities or seven sororities. The others, the Independents, were looked down on as social outcasts. For the most part, it was these independents who started most of the interesting things that were happening mainly through the Albion Ecumenical Movement, and while the fraternity people did little in the way of directing any of this, they did participate. Toward the end of my four years there, even the frats had begun to initiate projects on their own.

Q: Can you give us some examples of these "interesting things"?

Sure, the A.E.M., sponsored tutoring, student-faculty dialogues and luncheons, a popular film series, a chapel speaker program workshops on Blacks in America, and Vietnam. There were also 2 coffee houses, publications, Freedom Forum, which was political in nature, and Ventures in Meaning. The last was a week during which major issues, like the Death of God, were discussed. Classes were pretty much optional and few professors scheduled tests of papers for that week. If the recent war protest had occurred at Albion, it would have been declared a VIM week and there would have been none of the hassles of getting the faculty to approve special measures.

Q: At Drew many of the things you mentioned have been tried but none seem to have been successful; on the other hand, the students complain that "there is nothing to do". How do you see this as compared with the attitude at Albion?

Well, it's been said before, but you really don't get much more out of the so-called "college experience" than you are willing to put into it. When I was there I thought that the place was dead, but now I see how damn alive it really was. Part of this aliveness came from a feeling of being inferior to the East coast schools and to the University of Michigan. We tried so hard to keep up with what we thought was happening there that, I think, we far surpassed them.

Another thing we had there which I see little evidence of here, was structure. It seems that here there are isolated groups doing their thing with no thought to what anyone else is doing. As a result, there is overlapping, blank spaces, and poor attendance. There, you knew where to go for what and any new ideas could be made into reality by the AEM.

Aside from things happening within this structure, there were almost continual informal discussions in the dorms. These discussions were easy to get into and easy to start. Here it seems that the kids would rather talk about what they got on the last test than how that course relates to reality, or anything else. And the few discussions that are held are almost clique-ish—they're very hard to sit in on.

I rapped with one of the kids here for several hours one night about education. After we had finished, he said, "You know, I thought that this is what college would be like, but I've been here a year and a half and this is the first time that it's happened."

Q: Most people claim that they don't have the time to be involved even in discussions.

The academic situation here is a lot different. At Albion there was a wider course selection and within individual courses there was more flexibility. For example, you could hand in films or art instead of a paper in courses like history or philosophy. At the same time there were no regularly scheduled make-up tests; if you weren't sick, you were screwed.

Q: That all sounds pretty dismal. Is there any hope for Drew?

Right! I didn't mean to make it all sound so "We're better than you," Drew isn't Albion and shouldn't try to be. Structure of any kind should arise from the needs of the community and should not be in any way imposed on it.

My first year there, there was no AEM, only a lot of separate floundering organizations. But they all had the sense to realize that they weren't getting anywhere, so together they formed the AEM. It's just one example of what a few people working together can accomplish. There were only from 25 to 30 kids who were the most active, but it effected the entire campus and it was open to anyone.

I don't see that exact thing happening here; AEM took time to evolve, but a very similar thing has been started this past week.

Q: Have you thought about starting something yourself?

Not really. I haven't been here long enough to know what channels to go through to get what accomplished. Besides, it should arise from within the college community.

Q: How did you decide to go into the seminary?

Well, when I entered college, I was pretty much an atheist. Ironically, my best friends turned out to be people who were into theology and planning to be ministers. I came to realize that the ministry was a position of power and leverage in the community. By my junior year I had decided that the seminary was a place that I could best exercise my interests in art, literature, music and drama within an academic framework. Then, my Senior year, I decided that Vista or the Peace Corps would be a more constructive outlet for these interests, so I filed an application with the Peace Corps.

I also decided to take the following summer off and to travel around and relax for a change. During those travels I ended up in Washington, so I stopped into the Peace Corps office to see what happened to my application. They wanted to know "what application?" Meanwhile, I had decided that at this time I needed the questioning atmosphere that school offered, and was re-classified I-A. The three things combined, plus my earlier thoughts on it, made me decide to enter the seminary.

Q: Why Drew?

Well, it was rather a hectic week after I'd made the decision: I had some friends that I'd promised to see; I had to find and get into a seminary; and I had to take my physical. I applied to several places, Yale and in Boston among them, and was put on waiting lists there. Someone suggested Drew, so I rode down to see what it was like, I applied, and they accepted me.

Q: Now that you've been here awhile, does Drew live up to what you expected to find in a seminary?

Not really knowing what this place was like, I found myself grossly disappointed. Once again, I haven't been here long enough to find out HOW to make things happen.

Q: Can you be more specific, like what's wrong with the classes or the people?

Yes, I've found the classes to be highly academic, intellectual and irrelevant. Likewise, the people seem to be wrapped up in the God-Religion thing and are either not willing or not able to get outside of that and even discuss anything else. As a result there is little in the way of social action. We talk about what can be done in the "larger community", but we never do it.

Q: Isn't there any possibility of working in the outside?

Not within the seminary itself, I work at a church, but that isn't what I'm talking about.

Q: How is the church working out?

It's very frustrating. It's a solid middle-class conservative congregation, I have to be another person in order to even talk to those people. You can start explaining something, but you only get so far before you come up against a wall and have to stop. The next time, you start at the beginning again and you get a little further along. It's a very slow process. It's such a challenge!

Q: You're on the Strike Steering Committee. How did you happen to get involved in that?

We were all sitting in front of Seminary Hall on Monday just listening to each other talk. Bill MacKay got up and said, "Here are all of you people with knowledge and experience sitting around doing nothing, while over at B.C. there are a bunch of college students trying to get something together; they need you." What he said made sense, so I went over to see if I could help. It was one of those right time, right place, right idea things.

Q: How do you feel about what's happened with the

"Revolution" here?

Drew has really surprised me. A lot of the kids that went down to D.C. this time were people who have never been involved in the Peace Movement before. Most of the kids from here went down as marshalls or first aid people. They didn't want to be just warm bodies. They wanted to actively help the movement and to help other people so that no one would get hurt. They were willing to put themselves on the firing line. They went to D.C. knowing they could die, I'm impressed more than words can say.

There's been a lot of confusion and some "power" struggles; you can't TELL people what they must do, but you should set up some way so that the people who are nominally responsible know what's going on. We've pretty much said, "Do your own thing, but keep it peaceful and let us know what it is."

Q: What about the effect of the Kent State incident?

It has certainly radicalized people. On Monday many were questioning what was being done, and even those who weren't were confused about what to do. Kent State forced people to face up to what's going on and inspired them to come up with things to do about it. White people are beginning to KNOW what it means to be a black, yellow or red man.

The original idea was to end the war abroad and repression here at home, but the second part has gotten lost along the way. Kent State is in part responsible for that. We've gotten wider support because of it, but as Hyera has just pointed out, this has been going on for years with the Blacks. It seems that people only get outraged when they think, "It could have been me." Unfortunately, I don't see much that can be done about it at this point except to hope that the Blacks' support will pick up again once the workshops get started.

Q: I'm sure you're tired of this by now, but do you think anything more concrete will come out of the strike and the march than a feeling of solidarity?

The strike has given people a chance to get together on projects that we hope will carry through the summer. The march got together a lot of people and gave them the opportunity to find out what's going on elsewhere.

Most importantly, the kids that went down to Washington experienced a lot of things besides solidarity. They saw a lot of people willing to help each other out and to express what they believed; people being involved. They also saw that all cops are not pigs. They saw a group of over 100,000 regulate itself. They aren't going to forget any of that. They're going to tell other people.

It's like the Economic Boycott. It doesn't matter that everyone be involved. No matter how small a dent is made in the economy or in people's prejudice, that dent is very visible. It speaks eloquently. It will be effective.

Q: Anything else?

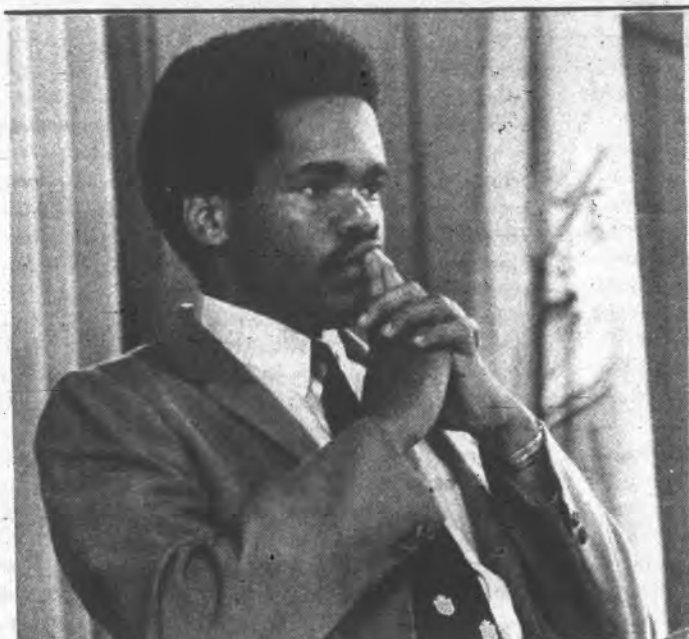
Yes. Oftentimes it doesn't matter whether what you do is right or wrong, good or bad, effective or ineffective; what matters is the fact that you've done it.

At that point, the "Revolution" wanted to know how to work a tape recorder, so we went back to the confusion.



Barnett close behind

Hoffman rallies to take election



Smartt

Censures threatened often

Burdett, Quirk put to votes

In the course of heated political years, censure action was threatened against both the President and Vice-President of Student Government, while recall actions were attempted against two student senators. Both recall actions failed, as did the single censure action which was followed through.

During the police controversy last fall, student senator Alice Burks suggested that SG President Robert Smartt be censured for withholding information from the senate. She did not make a formal motion for action, however, stating in a speech at the next meeting that she considered Smartt guilty of "moral failing", not technical failings.

Smartt suggested that Vice-President George DeGirolamo be censured for his action in allegedly writing a letter reporting that the senate had passed a different motion than it finally did. DeGirolamo defended his action by contending he did not know of the actual senate action, "since I was in the infirmary at the time."

No formal charge was made. In the spring, Senator Tom Quirk asked the senate to form an investigation committee to determine whether Smartt should be censured for "conduct unbecoming a student government official" and misuse of student government funds.

The committee, which consisted of Quirk, Steve Park, Rhonda Rush, Joel DiMatteo, and Christel Bungie, cleared Smartt of the fund misuse charges, but recommended censure for allegedly offering a senate appointment to Bob Burns in re-

An election which stirred up a great deal of interest in its last few days following a great deal of confusion in its earlier ones wound up with Peter Hoffman taking the Student Government Presidency with about 35% of over 800 votes cast.

The election was held March 13. There was general agreement that if the election had been held March 11 or earlier, Cecilio Barnett would be student government President. As it was, he finished second with close to 30% of the vote, less than 50 votes behind Hoffman. David Little and Dennis Ingolia ran third, getting close to 25% of the vote and finishing another fifty votes behind Barnett.

Hoffman ran with Robert Johnson, and Barnett ran with Harry Litwak. Barnett and Litwak

were running a write-in campaign as a result of a Judicial Board decision which held that although Barnett did not meet constitutional requirements to be on the ballot, he could run for the office on a write-in and take office if he won.

There had also been controversy over Little and Ingolia, who were also ruled off the ballot by the Judicial Board. Ingolia is on the Washington semester, and the Judicial Board ruled residence was essential.

However, Little and Ingolia did appear on the ballot, by order of Attorney General Richard Guhl. Barnett protested, maintaining that "all I ask is that Little and I be on equal ground," but he did not bring his protest to the Board after the election, as there was speculation he would do.

"The people have spoken," he said, "and I will respect the results."

The campaign was marked by a seeming bitterness which did not, in fact, exist outside the electioneering itself. The major point of personal controversy involved Barnett's candidacy.

Originally he had planned to run as Vice-President to Dave Confer, who was declared ineligible. So Barnett chose to run with Harry Litwak. But the constitution requires that Presidential candidates have a 2.30 cumulative average at the time of election, which Barnett did not have.

Hoffman and Little issued a statement saying, "We think Cecilio shows a great deal of courage to run in the face of his ineligibility."

age to run in the face of his ineligibility."

Elections committee precedents also require that only candidates who are on the ballot may participate in officially-sponsored debates, so Barnett was not technically on the platform when Hoffman and Little debated.

At each debate he did speak, however, usually after the meeting had been formally closed. Little and Ingolia left the room the first time Cecilio spoke, but all three candidates stayed the second time, before a crowd of some 200 people in the snackbar.

Barnett workers took an informal survey of dorms about a week before the election, and reported that Barnett should get about 450 votes, Hoffman about 150, and Little about 100. Barnett was conceded to have the best organization, with floor workers in each dorm.

A piece of Barnett campaign staff literature concluded, "Then, after the campaign, there will be a victory party..." Hoffman gained in the final days of the campaign, though. He theorized that "although people like SPD, they're not sure about Cecilio."

Outgoing President Bob Smartt remarked, "I don't know how he did it -- he had no organization. I think Cecilio just out-slaked himself."

Cecilio attributed his loss to the phrase, "Peter Hoffman can unite the campus." He stressed that he was not bitter, and has since worked with Hoffman and complimented him on the progress he has made.

The platforms of the three candidates were similar in most areas: all asked for more student authority to take action on student concerns, and all asked for student participation in academic reforms.

However, each set a different priority. Hoffman called for action on social issues. Barnett called for action on academic issues. Little called for revision of the student government constitution, which he stated would lead to more student power.

"We have no good government because we have no power to govern," he stressed. All three indicated they hoped to make more progress than was made this year. "We have seen nothing this year," commented Barnett, to which Hoffman added, "We have been frustrated by a do-nothing administration."

All three expressed confidence that student government, if set up and administered properly, could be the vehicle for making student voice heard and achieving progress.

The Smartt administration did not endorse any candidate, although Smartt himself dismissed Barnett from his consideration.

Other elections at the time were less eventful. Don Orlando swamped Richard Tait for Social chairman by a better than 2-1 margin.

Paul DeZendorf beat Dave Bell, a write-in candidate, by over 100 votes for Male Frosh Advisor, and Janet Schotta beat Helena Kosakowski almost 2-1 for Female Frosh Advisor.

Internal forces instead

Student outcry, no invite

The question whether to invite the Madison police to conduct regular patrols of the Drew campus in order to supplement campus security forces brought an outcry from students last fall which culminated in the announcement that no such invitation would be issued.

The proposal, originally raised by the University Safety Committee, called for patrols in which town policemen would cruise the campus as a "preventive" measure.

The conclusion of a two-week struggle was that the University stated it would hire additional campus security forces instead. By the end of the year, some additional hirings had been made. There were still vacancies for the projected number.

Additional equipment was added, however, including new communication equipment and a new

security car, a Volkswagen.

Following the Safety Committee recommendation that police be invited to patrol, each student body was then to consider whether it would join in the recommendation. If all three had joined, the invitation would have been made.

Commented on Safety Committee member, "The police can patrol at any time they want to. We wanted to invite them to make regular patrols mostly just as a psychological deterrent."

The decision in the Safety Committee was made on the recommendation of University officials, who cited an increase in theft and prowling on campus and maintained that the cost of additional campus forces would be too high for the current budget.

There had also been an "alleged rape" on campus earlier in the year.

SG President Robert Smartt brought the matter up to a student body meeting in October, and received a negative reaction. He later brought it before the student senate which, after much debate, approved a resolution which called for the invitation to be made only if the University promised to enhance its own security forces within thirty days.

Debate on the issue was extremely heated, and the senate heard a variety of resolutions, ranging from an absolute no-invitation to a blanket invitation.

One senator remarked during the debate, "What would a policeman do if he saw me walking with a joint in one hand and a can of beer in the other?"

The argument against inviting the police was that 1) outside police don't understand college stu-

dents, 2) their presence on campus would be likely to provoke trouble, and 3) if the problem is so great, the University should hire more of its own forces.

The argument for inviting the police was 1) they can come anywhere, 2) Drew is getting additional protection for no cost, and 3) the police aren't out to "get" anybody, they're only to act against non-Drew students, and only then when there is trouble.

As a result of voting on the police invitation, recall moves were initiated against several senators.

The Seminary student body was largely against the police, and the Graduate student body largely in favor, according to Presidents Mik McIntyre and Duran Palmertree.

Following the student senate resolution, a referendum was sought by anti-police senators. Before that came to a vote, however, negotiations with the University produced a compromise whereby the University would hire its own security forces to meet requirements.

Drew's security force is unique, a University release pointed out later in the year, in the large percentage of students it employs. "Students understand the problems here explained a force member, "and we've found that the level of relations all around is probably higher here than at any other campus."

"No one thinks of Mr. Keiper (Director of Security) or any of the force as 'pigs,' and there is a high enough level of order so we're rarely required to act as police in any situations."

Senate approves appointment series

The student senate heard of a faculty rejection of a student appointment and sent it back to the faculty at its final meeting, May 7. It also reaffirmed a rejection of its own.

Richard Laine, who was appointed to the Faculty-Student Academic Standing committee by SG President Peter Hoffman and approved by the student senate 12-0-5, was rejected by the faculty. The senate then voted 19-1-2 to send his appointment back to the faculty for reconsideration.

Hoffman charged that "The issue is whether the faculty should have the right to judge our appointments."

The senate approved three Hoffman appointments to the Judicial Board, while putting off a fourth at Hoffman's request.

Bruce Howe was approved, 16-2-1. Tim Troll was approved 19-0-0. Jackie Tickman, who has served this year, was appointed to a permanent seat, 16-0-3. Carol Cassella was also nominated, but since she was not present at the meeting, Hoffman asked the senate to delay consideration.

The senate also approved Julie Bornemann for the Athletic Board 17-0-3, while passing Jeff Grossman as head of the Drug Education

Committee, 12-0-7, and Kathy Neely as chairman of the Birth Control Committee 15-0-4.

The latter two are executive committees created by Hoffman. Lynn Doher was again rejected for the Student Concerns Committee. The vote was 7-10-2.

The senate also unanimously approved all the appointments to senate committees made by Vice-President Robert Johnson. Under the new six-committee system for the first time this year, Johnson made the following appointments:

Judiciary: Dennis Ingolia, chairman; David Little; Neil Arbuckle.

Social Policy: Tom Quirk, chairman; Maria Derr.

Finance: Andy Joosten, acting chairman; Jeff Hoeltzel.

Facilities and Services: Dale O'Brien, acting chairman; Mike Corbett.

Rules and Administration: Paul DeZendorf, acting chairman; Janet Schotta.

The Educational Policy Committee has a continuing membership, and so was not given any new appointments. David Little will continue as chairman.

Further appointments will be made when dormitory senators are elected in the fall.



Big George.

Committee members this year, next

Students serving in student government or student faculty committee positions are as follows:

CABINET POSITIONS	1969-70	1970-71 (if appointed)
ATTORNEY GENERAL	David Alperin	Steve Gordon
SOLICITOR GENERAL	Richard Guhl	Robert Kopech
	Alan Brown	
	Peter Schuyler	
ADMINISTRATIVE ASST.	David Green	Bruce Hirsch
TREASURER	Diane Obenchain	Dale Miller
STUDENT SENATE COMMITTEES (CHAIRMAN LISTED)		
FACILITIES AND SERVICES	Bruce Menozzi	Dale O'Brien (acting)
ATHLETICS COMMITTEE	John Marinaro	(dissolved)
ACADEMIC FORUM	Paul DeZendorf	Paul DeZendorf (interim)
PUBLIC RELATIONS	David Green	(dissolved)
BIRTH CONTROL	Mary Numata	(dissolved)
	Judy Rancore	
EDUCATIONAL POLICY	Sue Rankin (left)	David Little
	David Little	
STUDENT DISCIPLINE (1969-70)	Marti Allen	
SOCIAL POLICY (1970-71)		Tom Quirk
FINANCE		Andy Joosten (acting)
JUDICIARY		Dennis Ingolia
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION	David Little	Paul DeZendorf (acting)
PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEES AND APPOINTMENTS		
SECRETARY OF THE SENATE	Donna Mayden	Nancy Johnson
	Nancy Johnson	
DRUG EDUCATION		Jeff Grossman
BIRTH CONTROL		Kathy Neely
STUDENT-FACULTY COMMITTEES (ALL MEMBERS LISTED)		
ACADEMIC STANDING	Maxine Hattery	
ECAC	Bob Smartt	
	Donna Laverdiere	
	Paul DeZendorf	
STUDENT CONDUCT	Judy Anthony	
	Bruce Nilsen	
STUDENT CONCERNS	Sunny Arthur	
	Bob Smartt	
	David Green	
	Paul Accetolla	
SCHOLARSHIP	Alice Burks	
	John Cadwell	
ATHLETIC BOARD	Dave Bell	
	Debi Van Brunt	
	Steve Allen	
	Bob Smartt	
	Steve Goldstein	
CONVOCACTIONS	Donna Bierman	
UNIVERSITY SENATE		
TWO GUARANTEED COLLEGE SEATS	Diane Obenchain	
	Bob Smartt	
OTHER SEATS WILL BE ELECTED IN THE FALL		
JUDICIAL BOARD		
	Kevin Post (chairman, resigned)	George Blackford (chairman)
	George Blackford (later chairman)	Jackie Tickman
	Penny Peterson	Tim Troll
	Jill Spencer	Bruce Howe
	Jackie Tickman	Jeff Carlson
	Phil Bennett	Jill Spencer
	Jeff Carlson	Carol Cassella (nominated)

Procedure problems plague elections all through year

Although student government elections this year were run more smoothly than they have been in the past, several procedural matters recurred through the year.

The major question was who should vote in class and student government elections. The problems involved students on off-campus programs in Brussels, Washington, London, and other places.

There was general agreement that they should vote, and the student senate approved their vote twice. However, the problem of how to include them was not resolved at the end of the year.

For class elections, ballots were sent off-campus. They did not arrive until election day, however, and some students knew the results before they were scheduled to vote.

These students disqualified themselves. There were still questions, however, mostly concerning mail delivery difficulties.

Ballots are supposed to be postmarked from off-campus areas no later than 6:30 p.m. election day. However, some did not arrive until after then. These ballots were counted in this election, but both sides protested.

Elections Committee Chairman Chuck Lisberger stated that he hopes to find a solution next year by maintaining strict mail schedules and deadlines. He agreed that most students feel off-campus programs should vote.

Other questions involved the placing of off-campus candidates on the ballot. The Judicial Board ordered Dennis Ingolia off the SG Presidential ballot because he is an off-campus student, but he appeared on the ballot by order of Attorney General Richard Guhl.

The Judicial Board also ruled that an academically ineligible student may run for office on a write-in, and serve if elected. The Board stressed that they had to rule this way because of the wording of the constitution, and that they hoped this would be changed in the future.

A student body referendum eliminated academic grade average eligibility requirements in April.

Sigma Phi: twenty-four

Sigma Phi, the scholastic honor society, inducted 24 new members this year, in ceremonies in December and April.

Dr. Louise Bush, professor of Zoology, administered both ceremonies as President of the Society. Richard Morgan is secretary on campus.

Those inducted last fall included Peggy Armstrong, Mary Barker, Judith Burr, Dawn Elton, Susan Erhardt, Thomas Hackett, Anders Hoppe, Margaret Kohler, Andrea Mc Chesney, Adrienne Moesel, Diane Obenchain, Janet Perry, Tom Silver and Elizabeth Vjertel.

All were seniors.

Those inducted in the spring included Robert Bermant, Peter Hoffman, Cheryl Inshaw, Susan McShane, Ruth Quinn, Jeffrey Rabek, Marilyn Robertson, Jeff Sollins, Susan Staples and Jennifer Stonier.



Lynn Doher.

Senate debates mandatory attendance proposals

The student senate spent much of this year debating over how to deal with members who were often absent from meetings. Despite the strong recommendation of David Little that an absolute limit be set before dismissal, the senate approved two comparatively mild measures.

The first, which was in effect this year, limited senators to three unexcused absences before a warning from the chair would be given. On the fourth unexcused absence, a motion of censure from the floor would be asked by the chair.

No such motions were asked this year, although several senators were absent more than three times.

The "excuse" system was attacked by Little in a speech at the end of the year. He called for a limit, charging that "those who don't show up, for whatever reason, handicap this body. If they don't show up, then they shouldn't be members, regardless of how good their excuses are."

The senate approved a measure whereby senators with three absences would be subject to the following action:

The senate can direct the Attorney General to call a meeting of that senator's constituency to inform that constituency how to go about recall action. It is then up to the constituency.

There was some question whether absences were caused by the shifting of meeting dates and the scheduling of meetings after senators already had scheduled work or classes.

However, the senate declined to set dates for next year's meetings this year.

Fourteen senators missed three or more meetings during the year. Four of these had excuses for most of their absences. However, some of the ab-



More of the senate.

sences were at special sessions, which the senate was not counting toward attendance deficiency.

Those missing three or more meetings with unexcused absences included Dennis Kade, Joe Mayher, Bonnie Scolari, Ray Lesso, Chandler Welch, Barrie Berman, Keith Valk, Usha Vyasulu, and Pete Schuyler. Those with more than three absences, but less than three unexcused ab-

ences were Alice Burks, Debbie Van Brunt, Julie Bornemann, and Sue Port.



Alice Burks, Steve Park, Christel Bungie

Results final: O'Brien wins it

Elections committee chairman, Chuck Lisberger has announced the final results of the class elections for 1971. None of the apparent winners were changed.

With ballots in from Washington, London and Brussels, Dale O'Brien edged Chandler Welch for President of the class of 1971, 71 to 65. O'Brien had led, 69 to 57, before off-campus ballots came in.

For Vice-President, Eric

Nahn defeated Keith Halper, 46 to 34. Carol Johnson and Cookie Kosakowski were elected-treasurer and social chairman, respectively.

Dennis Ingoglia and David Little clinched class senate seats, with 82 and 78 votes, respectively. Linda Welter trailed with 60.

Recounts for the office of President and 1972 and others showed no change, according to Lisberger.



Richard Guhl, senator and Attorney General.

Open house at 72, more requested

Open house was consolidated this year. In most dorms legally that meant six days of 12-hour open house. In most dorms that really meant seven days of 24-hour open house.

At the end of the year, a proposal was introduced to the faculty by the student senate that all open house restrictions be abolished and that each dorm be allowed to set any regulations it felt necessary.

The faculty tabled this at its May 1 meeting and will consider it again May 27. If approved then, it could go into effect next fall.

A housing survey taken at the end of this year indicated that students overwhelmingly favor allowing 24-hour open house, although a significant minority favors some limitations.

Those limitations are mostly favored in women's dorms, where complaints have been heard that men have been running through the halls and into the bathrooms at various times throughout the night.

The solution to this problem, contended SG President Peter Hoffman to the faculty and the student senate, is to allow dorms or floors within dorms to set their own rules.

Hoffman admitted that if 24-hour open house is allowed next year, there may be problems with people having selected areas which will choose more open house than they want.

"This is one of the problems you face in the first year," admitted Hoffman, while expressing the hope that in the future those who favor more limits on open house would move toward the same area, probably

the third floors of different dorms.

The only major complaint about open house has been the lack of enforcement of current restrictions. Some dorm students complained, and the Faculty Committee on Student Concerns complained when it stated that the student judicial system had failed "completely."

Methods of reporting violations were confused, and willingness to enforce was sporadic.

"Most of us would feel very silly turning somebody in for open house," commented on girl in Welch, "so even if it's a little noisy, we let it be."

The men's suites, where coed living will be formally introduced next year and where it is already a reality, had no reservations about open house. They voted a combined 78-0 support full 24-hour open house.

A random sampling one night in Hurst Hall showed that of the twelve rooms and 54 students in the dorm, there were fourteen "opposite sex visitors" spending the night.

A problem which other dorms have, though, is physical accommodation to open house. In all those dorms, it is necessary to walk down the hall to brush one's teeth or take a shower. "We just don't have the facilities for 24-hour open house," comments Dean Sue Orvik.

Hoffman expressed optimism that the faculty would approve the dormitory autonomy plan along with the dormitory bill of rights, and that accordingly, students in dorms or on floors would be able to choose their open house hours next year.

The senate this year and next

CLASS OF 1970

Dennis Kade (President)
Joe Mayher
Bonnie Scolari

CLASS OF 1971

Dave Bell (President)
Dave Little
Peter Eyes (resigned)
John Waters (appointed)

CLASS OF 1972

Steve Park (President)
Christel Bungie
Ray Lesso
Tom Quirk (President)

CLASS OF 1973

Jack Mead
Tim Troll
Phil Bennett
Claire Weller

FRESHMAN ADVISORS

(sit Sept.-Nov.)

BALDWIN

Joel DiMatteo (President)
Jack Riordan
Chandler Welch (President)
Cecilio Barnett

HASELTON

Debi Van Brunt (President)
Barrie Berman
Rhonda Rush (President)
Alice Burks

HOLLOWAY

Julie Bornemann (President)
Tacy Pack (resigned)
Kari Conrad (Appointed)
Dave Confer (President)

HOYT-BOWNE

Ralph Burdett (President, resigned)
Peter Hoffman (President, elected resigned)
Cliff Sterrett (President, appointed)

BROWN

Usha Vyasulu (President)
Keith Valk (President)
Richard Guhl (resigned)
Jamie Pfeiffer (appointed)

FOSTER

Marcha Beck (President resigned)
Sue Port (President, succeeded)
Lynn Doohar
Cathy Schuyler (resigned)

HURST

Mike Jacques (resigned)
Pete Schuyler (appointed)
John Rumsey (appointed)

McCLINTOCK

TOLLEY

WELCH

COMMUTERS

Dale O'Brien (President)
David Little
Dennis Ingoglia

Neil Arbuckle (President)
Mike Corbett
Maria Derr
Andy Joosten (President)

Tom Quirk
Jeff Hoeltzel
Paul Dezendorf
Janet Schotta

Some reforms begun

Censures, recalls plague government

Despite a tumultuous year which featured many personality conflicts and many long hours in debate, the student senate at the end of the year looked the strongest it had since its inception five years ago.

Student opinion was still low, and some student senators still felt, as one put it in the fall, "that we are the laughingstock of the campus."

But the power of the senate to initiate change—a taste of actual power it had not felt before, but liked—was being fully realized by the end of the year, and it was clear that enough people felt the senate worth fighting for to try to save it.

Perhaps the major change of the year, a largely unheralded one, was internal. It was the institution and enforcement of a strict set of codified rules, drawn up and presented by David Little.

Among other things, these require agendas to be out several days in advance, appointments to be announced in advance, and careful rules of procedure to be followed.

An equally important change has been proposed by President Peter Hoffman now, which would send much of the senate's business to a committee before it could be considered on the senate floor.

This would cut down the problem of long meetings which plagued senators this year, and it would make the committee system a functioning unit.

"The problem," commented one senator, "is not that our meetings are so long. It's a very good sign, in fact, that we have long meetings. It means we are considering a lot of things and a lot of points of view. When we used to meet for a half an hour and do nothing, it only looked more efficient."

Actually, we should be meeting for twice as long in order to fully consider all the things we should."

Hoffman contends that his proposed committee system will give senators time for full consideration while cutting down the time of actual senate meetings.

"We are developing a sense of ourselves as a body," commented Hoffman, who campaigned on a platform of vigorous sup-

port for the senate's potential. In actual action taken by student government this year, there was more rhetoric than results, it seemed to most people.

"That's changing," noted Cecilio Barnett. "Hoffman has introduced more proposals and we've taken more action in the past week than we did all year under Smartt."

Under Smartt, the senate took stands in favor of inviting police to patrol the campus for a limited time until University security forces were enhanced, against endorsing any war moratorium group, against comprehensive exams, in favor of abolishing curfew, in favor of an extension of the pass/fail system, and in favor of a codified rules, among others.

However, no significant legislation was introduced by Smartt, who felt that he could be more effective working on his own outside the senate, representing the student body as President in long-range planning meetings, the University senate, student-faculty committees, and other groups.

During his campaign, during the fall, and in a major speech to the senate, Smartt promised action on a dozen issues, ranging from curfew extension to King-Kennedy scholarship structure to a student majority on ECAC.

Although he eventually formed task forces on constitutional revision, a code of conduct, and judicial revision, these task forces never made any formal proposals.

"Smartt didn't do anything—I mean nothing," comments a member of the Hoffman administration. Almost all proposals during his administration came from Students for a Progressive Drew or some senate committee.

Peter Hoffman, by contrast, has in his month in office so far introduced a code of conduct (general dormitory bill of rights), a proposal for open house extension, judicial reform measures, and has begun revision and academic reform proposals.

"It's like night and day," remarked one senator.

Some defend Smartt, however, claiming that his "holding ac-

tions" in such matters as moratorium endorsements and police-on-campus invitations were essential to the student body, and that the work he did with faculty and University groups was of far more importance.

"He gave us a real voice in long-range planning," argues one of his associates, "and in matters like the University senate seats, where he held out for three college seats because we have 1200 people to 250 for the other entities, he was taking the position the college should rightly take."

The common charge against Smartt and, in the fall, against his Vice-President George DeGirolamo, was that "they're always playing politics."

Smartt used his veto regularly, and DeGirolamo was criticized for such actions as "passing around a partisan petition while allegedly serving as the impartial meeting chairman."

Smartt and DeGirolamo, never close while both were in the senate last year, came to an open break over the moratorium issue in October, when DeGirolamo felt that Smartt had intentionally withheld information from the senate in order to influence them not to endorse the actions of the day.

Smartt maintained that he had not withheld anything he was required to say, and that in any case, the senate should not endorse partisan political causes.

Smartt eventually suggested the censure of DeGirolamo for allegedly misrepresenting senate action in a letter to University officials. DeGirolamo contended that he did not know the senate had passed the final action it did, since he was in the infirmary. No formal charge was made.

The censure of Smartt was also suggested at this point, and was actually sought later.

DeGirolamo became discouraged with student government, and didn't take much interest once he had become involved with the war moratorium group in November. When he left for London second semester, the Vice-Presidency was vacant.

For a variety of reasons, most of them political, Smartt never appointed a Vice-President. He felt that in the partisan climate, he could not select someone who



Kari Conrad, Tom Quirk, Jamie Pfeiffer. Quirk and Pfeiffer were two of the freshman members who contributed heavily to the year's political activity.

could impartially run the senate.

The senate was thus run second semester by Speaker pro tem David Little, who was praised for his efficiency in the position and who is credited with giving the senate a working basis dur-

ing the semester.

The ability Little showed in the position was later shown by Robert Johnson, and both were matched by Secretary Nancy Johnson, whose work was widely congratulated.

Senate actions

The following is a list of actions passed by the senate this year:

Smartt administration

- Rejected the nominations of Robert Burns to The Student Educational Policy Committee chairmanship and Claire Weller to the Judicial Board
- Affirmed the three-vote system (yes, no, abstain)
- Set up governing bodies and J-Boards in each dorm in order to expedite functioning of open house. Suspended dorm constitutions.
- Allowed three unexcused absences per senator before asking for censure
- Approved a seniority system for committee appointments
- Approved votes for students in off-campus programs
- Approved the "supplement not supplant" resolution for October moratorium.
- Approved Mayher resolution on police issue, asking for invitation "under close supervision". Vote 14-13.
- Asked faculty to endorse and support October moratorium (Voted by President Smartt)
- Approved codified rules
- Refused, by a vote of 15-3-5 (2/3 needed), to censure Robert Smartt
- Supported Smartt's stand on University Senate -- all at-large seats to general University student body election. Vote 24-0-1.
- Endorsed "individual action" for November moratorium
- Asked faculty not to take punitive action against protesters in November (Voted)
- Approved Confer drug resolution, asking that "busts" be kept internal. Vote 26-1.
- Approved proposal asking for end to curfew.
- Endorsed the ending of comps and replacement by senior seminar.
- Voted to dissolve self. Vote 4-0.
- Voted to give powers, but not title, of VP to Speaker pro tem.
- Approved plan for students to take EPPC seats. (Voted).
- Re-approved proposal for EPPC seats. Overrode Presidential veto.
- Voted an investigation of SAGA, with stress on University role.
- Asked for birthdates on Id cards.
- Asked the U.C. and dorm lounges stay open all night.

Hoffman administration

- Asked dorm autonomy on open house hours.
- Rejected appointments of Harry Litwack, Bruce Howe to J-Board, Lynn Doohar to Student Concerns; Later accepted Howe, turned down Miss Doohar again.
- Asked extension of pass/fail option to all non-major courses, increased number of P/F courses.
- Asked that minutes of faculty meetings be posted and published.
- Approved a revision of the committee system, cutting to six senate committees.
- Approved creation of student academic departments to parallel faculty departments.
- Approved allowing dorms to create 5-man judicial councils.
- Mandated an open house survey to determine student feeling on extent of open house.

Dorm control open house likely

SG President Peter Hoffman has termed it "very likely" that the faculty will approve dormitory control over open house regulations for next year.

This proposal came before the faculty May 1, and will be considered again May 27.

The General Dormitory Bill of Rights was approved by the faculty. (Printed on this page). The student senate also, at its May 1 meeting, approved the right of all dormitories to establish judicial councils.

Changing slightly the original recommendation of Hoffman, which would have required dormitories to set up councils, the senate approved an amendment by Cecilio Barnett which made such formation optional.

The final approved resolution reads:

"Be it resolved by the student senate that each dorm shall have the right to a judicial council composed of not more than five members. Each dorm judicial council shall have original jurisdiction over all dorm cases arriving under the General Dormitory Bill of Rights or any dorm regulations. Each dorm judicial board shall follow procedures as consistent with due process of law. The dorm judicial councils shall derive their power from the College judicial board and that Board shall have the appellate and certiorari rights over all cases heard in the dorm judicial councils. The members of the dorm judicial councils shall

be chosen by whatever constitutional procedures the dorms may choose.

"If a case should arise before the formation of the dorm judicial councils, the College Judicial Board shall assume original jurisdiction. Cases may be brought to the Dorm judicial councils by the Attorney General of the student association or his assistants, the R.A. of the dorm in question, or any resident of the dorm."

In arguing for the amendment, Barnett contended that forcing a dormitory to set up a judicial council violates the principle of dorm autonomy.

The Barnett amendment was approved 11-7 and the entire resolution 13-5.

"The Old President's in a dilemma," Bob Smartt mused two weeks ago as the student strike was scheduled to begin. "He's got a lot of sympathy for the ideals of the revolution, but he's got some ideas about the University, too, and he's not sure that this is the way to deal with the problems... if the Old President goes to class, he'll probably get beaten on. But he's just ornery enough to go for that reason."

Of all the things, printable and otherwise, that have been said about Bob Smartt, there are a couple of clichés which sum up most of the others: 1) Bob Smartt is a ruthless egomaniac, and 2) Bob Smartt is only out for himself.

Politically, both are very close to the truth. It is quite true that Smartt saw each political battle during the year as "me against them." It is quite true that he brought Strom Thurmond to the campus to get back at people who had been criticizing him. It is quite true that he relished attending conferences and meetings under the auspices and funding of "the people."

As Cecilio Barnett observes, "he plays for keeps." If opponents didn't want to play the Drew political game with all their energy, they could leave. There is little need in politics for weekenders.

It is not possible to judge accurately just how far Bob Smartt advanced the cause of the Drew student or of Drew University in his participation on faculty, Trustee, and University planning and considering bodies. It is also a subjective and decidedly historical judgement as to the wisdom of his "moderate" philosophies in such areas as moratoria, police campus, and others.

It is accurate to say that in terms of concrete accomplishment in the social or even academic areas, the Smartt administration did very close to nothing. Although this can be traced to Bob Smartt himself, his ultimate personal decisions were influenced by three internal factors: 1) George De Girolamo, 2) the police issue, and 3) his discovery of the veto power given him by the student government constitution.

He took on George as Vice-President after rejecting some other candidates and being rejected by others. His original hope was to run on a unity ticket with a full slate of officers, but due to his late entry into the race, he was forced to take George. This is about the level of rapport he felt with him. He didn't see why George should try to screw him up, intentionally or otherwise. From the time George began making appointments Bob didn't agree with, Bob and George were finished. That was about two weeks into the new administration.

He really believed that it wouldn't compromise students' rights at all to bring police on campus. He saw it as some useful, free extra security. He expected student reaction, but he didn't expect its force. Although the final result — no police on campus, but added internal security — was billed as a compromise, Bob had really lost. He still feels that "if the whole student body had been able to vote secretly on it, they would have approved the police, 'but he recognized that the 'activist' group was against him, and he withdrew into a holding action. He did that because that was the way to win the most, and at this point, getting anything done became secondary."

The discovery of the veto was more important in symbolic value than in effect, for once the senate had approved something, a veto didn't usually prevent it from being acted upon elsewhere. But Smartt's willingness to veto anything he didn't agree with showed clearly how he viewed the political battle. From the time he first broke it out last May, the lines were drawn, and those in the middle were destined to suffer. He likes to draw lines.

All of which is pretty negative. But don't get the idea that Smartt wasn't concerned — he was, and part of the reason he neglected student government affairs is because he saw more chances to affect the future of Drew in other, higher councils. He believed that the senate would only hurt the student cause by passing impossible resolutions — e.g. those asking that the University promise not to call in any outside authorities or asking for complete abolition of comprehensives. He didn't feel that the University should take a position on the war moratoriums.

Unfortunately, it is difficult to convince the average Drew student that one can oppose something because he believes in a principle as well as supporting something on a principle. Smartt didn't feel it was worth the effort to continually maintain an image of positivism, because, again, he saw that popularity did not determine the outcome of the kinds of fights he was in.

He is still confident that "history will vindicate me" and accordingly, chastise the others. The judgements against him now are not history, they are reaction.

In immediate effect, though, Smartt may well have advanced the cause of those he opposed, because much of the call for action is a call against the type of positions Smartt held. Again, though, it is necessary to hold a bit for history to catch up.

Personally, Bob Smartt is still the basic mystery he has carefully kept himself since he arrived here. He is not as buoyant as he was last year — being President took a lot of his energy for Drew away. On Mayday, he commented, "I don't think I'll go to the celebration — a lot of people couldn't throw water at me in the spirit they could last year, and I'm not sure I could hold back a few urges myself."

The clue to what has made Bob Smartt run, and what will continue to make him run, until he ends up a lawyer and a political figure, is perhaps in his remark after seeing "Easy Rider": "They've been beating up on poor blacks on bicycles for hundreds of years. Now when they do it to rich white kids on shiny motorcycles, we're supposed to get outraged. It's called social science."

Bob Smartt, who's suffered some vicious attacks for not being "black" enough, is very likely what he is because he is black. He doesn't speak much of the "black experience," but he lives it, and living it has given him a rather cynical view of America which is translated into his goal: joining that America and beating it.

On these two pages are a series of reflections on four people whom you undoubtedly heard of at Drew this year—Bob Smartt, George De Girolamo, Harold Gordon, and Peter Hoffman.

None of these views is intended to be conclusive, inclusive, or definitive. They are merely reflections

and remarks on four people whom I don't actually know all that well. Perhaps they will acquaint you with these people a little better.

If I have made any inaccurate remarks about anyone herein, I apologize. No offense is intended. David Hinckley

Bob: product of the system

Bob and George

George: better outside



I still think George should have been censured by the senate for his conduct last fall. Not that he deserved censure as much as he just simply shouldn't have been there. He knew a lot about student government, but he couldn't make himself accept the silent role which the chairman of an assembly must assume.

Spiro Agnew proved that a Vice-President doesn't have to be silent outside the body. But when he's in it, he has to suffer. George was just too committed to getting something done.

I don't know where he could have fit into the structure. I like to think he could have fit at a lot of places university senate, other policy committees. He did understand the aggressively status quo line which the Smartt administration was doomed to hold, and while his solution was the common one — to rail against student apathy — he had the desire to contribute himself. He was just stuck in a position where he couldn't do enough to justify to himself his being there.

George wanted to be Vice-President badly when he was a sophomore. Just as importantly for his future, Ted Greenberg had adopted him as a kind of protégé and Ted, too, wanted George to be Vice-President.

"I've got a lot of respect for Ted," George commented, "and I will follow him more or less blindly. I think he did a helluva lot for this school."

Ted had taken over the end of the Gates administration, and Ted was trying to find a President to go at the top of the George ticket. George was billed as the candidate who could "get the job and the head vote" and a pairing was sought accordingly. Overtures were first made to Joe Mayher, then others, but finally there was only one candidate left. Fortunately, he needed a Vice-President, and so Bob and George were born.

George didn't think Bob was too bad — Bob never fully trusted George. They got elected, but the first time George made some appointments people didn't like — Bob Burns, another friend, to Educational Policy — Bob Smartt sat at the sideline and whispered, "Do you really think that is my choice?"

Bob didn't need George any more once the election was over. He didn't dislike George personally — in fact, he found him interesting and funny — but he just had no need or use for him politically. George tried to keep the thing going longer than Bob did, although he certainly saw the picture clearly through Ted's eyes if nowhere else.

George finally delivered a blast in the senate. I found it hard to take such things too seriously — I thought he was getting carried away with his political role, which obviously wasn't very important to him any more. The speech contained some gruesome rapes of the English language, and it was a student politics obituary.

The moratorium gave him a much freer chance to let his commitment loose — perhaps, again, too much, as he had to show that he was catching up for the time he lost in student government.

But he was committed. And he remained committed to Drew, too, although he saw very ominous dangers ahead if it didn't begin "catching up with the rest of the academic world."

George impressed many people as a clown. He played that role, and well, because he liked to enjoy himself. He had no qualms about leading panty raids and giving the people a show. He would sit in the snack bar late in the first semester, catapulting grapes into his mouth, shuffling through a little dance with Cookie, and singing along with the juke box. He played this to an audience, but the audience didn't have to be more than one.

Conversely, alone he could change to a reflective mood. The symbolic "getting away from it all" of walking down the front wall at 7 a.m. and playing baseball with two local little leaguers was an experience he would talk about with sincerity.

All of which perhaps proves little more than that George has moods like other people. As to which is the real George — the committed political figure, the cowering clown, or the private George whom, by definition, other people don't see — my biased and probably unfounded opinion is that the ideals of the political figure and the freedom of the clown to do as he wishes and in so doing set other people a little free a little is the closest.

George will be spending the summer touring Europe, Russia, and the Middle East. For various reasons, he's felt confined back here in the states — whether confined by others or confined by a position he's put himself into (like Vice-President) — and the physical distance alone has probably added immensely to his energy, which was flagging about the time he left.

When he left, he was disappointed by nearly everything at Drew, but especially by those in the places he had worked whom, he felt, were not contributing. "Dave Green is the only committee chairman in student government who's done his job," he mused, "and that senate doesn't know which way it's going. Smartt leads it around, all right, but he can only do it because they don't know the difference."

George has a tremendous deportment when he's relaxed and funny — he loses that when he gets involved with something serious. It is true he said, "The senate will give Paul the ability to speak." It is true he said, "The two nominees before you are Obenghain and Park. Now, which letter comes first in the alphabet... oh, they come right together." It is true he was serious when he said those. He also said a lot of other serious funnies. Bless him.

It's certainly against all the ethics of the current age to ask that somebody who has serious convictions downplay them. Mainly, it's demeaning. But without meaning anything demeaning toward George, I wish there were some way he could do just that. He's much better as a regular old human being than as a politician.

To George, he's "Harold the Hawk." To Peter, he's "Harold the Hawk." To Bob Smartt, he was one of the people who got the shaft worst when Strom Thurmond was invited. Harold wanted a conservative in the Academic Forum series, and he suggested a list of conservative speakers to Smartt: Buckley, Tower, Kirk, Rusher, others.

"You're right, Harold," said Smartt, "We need a conservative speaker. But these people aren't conservative enough! We need a real conservative — Strom Thurmond!"

Strom Thurmond, generally speaking, is not much more likable to the right than to the left. He certainly doesn't improve the reputation of the right. Harold had to spend a long time getting together even a weak defense for him, although he did do it, perhaps spurred by the thought that an equivalent person on the left would receive a very warm reception from the Drew audience.

Conservatives on American campuses, particularly campuses like Drew, aren't a minority in all the same connotations that blacks are a minority, but they suffer from many of the same types of problems. Of over two dozen speakers coming here in the last four years, only two — Walter Judd and Phillip Abbott Luce — have been political conservatives. PolSci, History and Economics courses, on the whole, use "liberal" textbooks. Money on campus, when there is money to be collected, goes to the left. The "feel" of the campus is "left" — not nearly activist enough to satisfy activists, but a little aid or comfort to conservatives.

Harold is a kind of pophero on campus. This is kind of a degrading position, but Harold — and others like him — have learned to accept it and place their faith in the greater masses outside the campus to uphold at least part of their beliefs. The silent majority isn't always so silent — it votes every couple of years, and look at the people it votes in. Look at New York's construction workers. I've worked construction for four or five summers (limited experience, true), and those roving hands in New York didn't think any differently from the dozens and dozens I knew.

This is in no sense to align Harold with the kind of mindless, paranoid brutality practiced by small minorities of the American people. Even those who disagree with Harold will generally admit he has a legitimate philosophical position. Fortunately, at a University like Drew, where there is reinforcement for all shades of cynicism, one needn't normally consider the philosophical arguments of Harold any more than one need ponder those of Peter.

Harold's tongue-in-cheek defense of Spiro Agnew was chanted in the main lounge of the union the night it appeared. Mere mention of the name "Harold Gordon" would inevitably draw appropriate and knowing chuckles from his counterparts on the left. Small matter — for in many larger circles the names William Fulbright or Benjamin Spock draw similar chuckles. It's something like being a Catholic in Northern Ireland.

Harold has often been accused of sounding more lucid on paper than he does in person. Commented one fellow Acorn columnist, "His written stuff sounds rational and logical, even if I don't always agree with it. In person — I don't know."

Which translates to mean that when Harold writes a rational prose essay, attacking demons and opponents who are some physical distance removed, he is more apt to try abstract persuasion, whereas in person he may tend to become emotional.

For pure political audacity, of course, it's hard to deny that it requires more for Harold to stand up against, for instance, the moratorium, than it takes for someone to favor the moratorium. Secure "liberals" of every shade — and liberals here are secure — like conservatives in their midst to be quiet and then they'll be glad to accept them, just as whites like blacks to be quiet and secure conservatives like quiet liberals. These are generalizations, of course, but they are probably accurate in characterizing the "mood" that you can sense when you're not comfortably located in the majority. The point is that Harold can't take any more comfort from the "Drew mainstream" than can frustrated radicals — being against one is not being for the other.

As a person, Harold is both serious and open. He is devoted to the Republican party, and considers his own political position to be a responsibility he can't shirk. "I've devoted a lot of serious thought to the liberal and conservative philosophies," he says, "and relative to the American political system, I come up about three degrees to the right... I have never taken a public position to the right of Richard Nixon, and on the national scale he's pretty close to the middle."

He knows he cannot commandeer the thousands or even hundreds of bodies that anti-war causes can attract. But with six people he demonstrated against wards in Madison last fall, and with a beginning of less than a dozen he began backing the Nixon position on Cambodia last week. Like the radical in the early 60's, he believes that there is a value to being counted. The similarity is limited, of course, since Harold knows there is national support for his ideas. But to try to convince part of the Drew community to take a conservative view is as difficult as trying to persuade Mendel Rivers to declare for disarmament.

When Harold spoke to the restless gathering which was asking that school be curtailed for those who wanted to work against the war, he was received respectfully. When the crowds are serious, and in a mood to consider their own views seriously, they are more prone to respect opposing views as sincere and serious. The cynicism with which Harold was often dismissed during the year then becomes a reflection, too, does it not?

Harold is not the last of the conservatives at Drew. If a Harold does not exist, he will probably have to be invented. But neither is he a member of a dying breed nor is he merely camp. He's quite real, and away from the shelter of the Drew campus, he will have to be dealt with much more seriously than is required here. Good.

Harold: campus pop hero

Harold and Peter

Peter: the serious leader



Peter first wrote to the Acorn in the middle of his freshman year, November 1967. He sent a note which read, "I think you would get less criticism if you included a liberal point-of view in your columns. I would like to write such a column."

Later that same day Lewis D. "Chip" Andrews, prominent student government person, Young Republican, and regarded then somewhat like Harold is regarded now, except the student mood was not quite so "left", came through the Acorn office and asked whether Peter had written to us yet. "Yes," we said, and Chip replied, "He's very liberal, but he's a good writer. I think you ought to include him."

Peter's first column was on law and order — he came out for it, with modification and reluctance, because he couldn't see any alternative. He drew a letter in response from a "campus liberal" charging him with giving aid and comfort to the John Birch Society, the Republican party, and the Democratic Party. Peter replied in his next column, attacking "flaming liberals" as similar to as "foaming at the mouth conservatives."

In early spring 1968 Peter came out for Humphrey, dismissing the candidacy of McCarthy as ineffectual. In fall 1968 he chaired the Young Democrats and worked in the Humphrey campaign.

Yet by summer 1969, when he worked for Senator Mike Gravel, a relatively liberal Democrat from Alaska, he seemed to have shifted. "There is no difference between Nixon and Humphrey — they just have no sensitivity to the country. It's a total outrage the Richard Nixon is now President."

The major complaint against Peter by many who know him is that "he has no sense of humor." When the questions being considered are serious, this is quite true. His laugh on such occasions is hollow, because when he feels deeply that something isn't funny, he can't laugh.

Another complaint is that he is a rhetorician, and just uses a lot of big words to say the same hollow things all the time. This is absolutely untrue. Americans in general and Drew students in particular are conditioned to cynicism at all levels, and they are often nervous when someone seems to be taking ideas seriously.

Well, Peter does. He wrote last fall, in a letter from London, "I'm planning to run for student body President... you may not believe this, but I'm doing this for entirely altruistic reasons. I think Drew has a choice to make — it can do nothing, as it has, or it can progress. I really believe students can and should run their own affairs."

When he speaks of the "student value revolution," he means it. When a group of students were in Dean Stonesifer's office during the comp controversy, the Dean said, "You know, when I was at Penn, there were a lot of requirements I didn't agree with. But I fulfilled them, and I was proud to measure up to the standards that had been set."

There was a second of silence, broken by Peter's disbelieving laugh. "Students just don't think that way any more, Dean Stonesifer," he replied. Editor's note: I think he's right.

Peter will not attempt to hide behind "rational dialogue" when he feels it is an evasion of the realities of communications. If he feels something, he shows it, and he considers that as valid as any abstract remark he might make. Accordingly, he doesn't hesitate to attack people as well as ideas. He hates Richard Nixon, and he hates Strom Thurmond. He doesn't seem to hate, significantly, most people that he knows. He doesn't hate Harold, nor does he hate Bob Smartt, although he scorns both for what he feels is their refusal to understand the nature of student and national life.

It's impossible to sit in a class with Peter and not be aware of his presence. He has his own theories of history, and presumably his own theories on religion, economics, and others. He is well-read in these areas, unquestionably, but he is open, and has often been subject to charges of "over-simplification."

Both in history classes and in meetings with the Trustees, he notes, "People say they basically agree with me, but they always have to sneak in the bit about oversimplification... that to me indicates that they aren't willing to take a stand... they're like Stonesifer, they want to kill something by vacillating."

The problem is not communication between the strong beliefs of Peter and various institutional facts. "We've got communication like we've never had communication. Everyone will listen. The real problem is that no one is willing to act. Stonesifer will listen. The Trustees will listen. Nixon will listen. But they won't do anything!"

If anyone wants to deal with Peter, the way not to do that is dismiss him. He's serious. He really is. He believes what he says. He opposes those who don't believe in anything first, and those who don't believe what he does second.

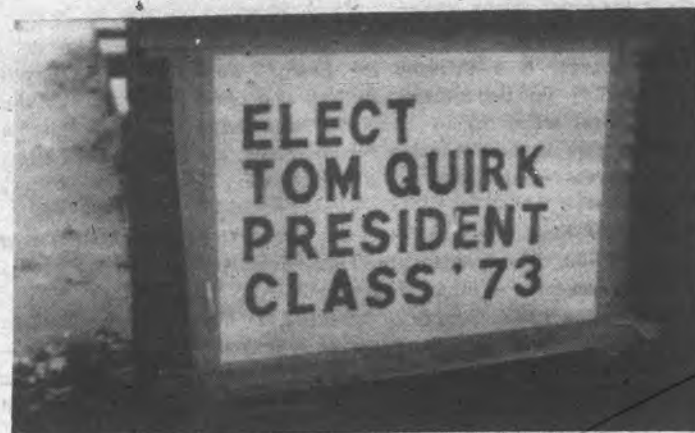
Those who see absolutism as a danger cite a scenario which a fellow London semester student relates about Peter's room there: "It wasn't a room. It was a court. Peter would enter and his following would gather around him. He would say, 'Power to the people.' They would reply, 'Yes, Peter.' He would say, 'Let students run their lives.' They would reply, 'Yes, Peter.' Peter Hoffman and his little band of Hoffmannians."

Peter has had a few problems — sometimes "power to the people" doesn't work when the people don't agree, so the people have to be led a little, or may be even manipulated. But these details, like details of history which may not fit perfectly into a philosophy, must be accepted as part of an imperfect whole.

Last fall, it would have been possible to get a majority vote of the campus to favor a referendum reading, "Peter Hoffman is nuts." Maybe he is — certainly by some standards he is. But those who would dismiss him as nuts are evading a confrontation of beliefs which, if Peter has his way, is going to come — and not too far in the future.



Phil Bennett and Claire Weller served as freshmen advisors



Frosh liberal, but pessimistic

The freshman class seemed to many people to be markedly different from classes in the past. Their penchant toward "radicalism" was noted by SG President Robert Smartt during orientation week speeches, and the President elected by the class, Tom Quirk, was generally considered the most "left" President elected by any class in recent years.

Freshmen showed involvement early in the year. Freshman Richard Saslaw was co-chairman of the October moratorium committee, and Quirk joined others in working on the November moratorium.

In dorm elections in early October, freshmen took both Baldwin senate seats and one of the Welch seats. Class elections

in November had a high turnout, both of candidates and voters, and Jack Mead and Tim Troll were elected senators.

With Baldwin President Joel DiMatteo and senator Jack Riordan, and Welch senator Lynn Doohar, freshmen had six senate seats.

Senate rules required freshmen to have several committee seats, and several freshmen joined both the Educational Policy Committee and the Student Discipline Committee.

As the year progressed, Quirk, Riordan, and DiMatteo joined students for a Progressive Drew and became leaders of that bloc in the senate. Jamie Pfeiffer, who joined the senate on an appointment, was also a member of that bloc.

Freshmen supported Quirk in

a recall action against him, retaining him in office by a 120-40 margin. In elections later in the year, they put him back on the senate from the class.

Also elected at the end of the year were Andy Joosten as President, with 199 votes to 103 for Pfeiffer, and Jeff Hoeltzel as the other senator. Running for reelection, Riordan, Mead, and Troll were also knocked out. Troll was then named to the Judicial Board.

An orientation committee member, writing on the freshman class, chose as a song for them, Dylan's "Mr. Tambourine Man," with its verse, "I'm ready to go anywhere, I'm ready to fade/And to my own parade..."

Quirk suggested that there is a difference between this and preceding freshman classes: "We are the first class who has felt the full impact of the 'student revolution' while still in high school, and thus we come in with a different perspective."

"We're not so interested in class weekends and class spirit as we are in getting things changed in the school, I feel that way, and I think the class supports my view."



Frosh advisors planning to alter programming

Freshman advisors Paul Deendorf and Janet Schotta have announced that they hope to have some changes in the orientation program next year.

The program this year was similar to that of the past: dances, a picnic at Jockey Hollow, a bus trip to New York, placement and other tests, tours of the campus, and lectures from campus people.

"We aren't going to radically change it," said Deendorf, "because I think there is value in a lot of it. But classes are changing, and we have to change, too. We hope to cut out Hoppy, to cut out the rah-rah stuff, to cut out all the lectures which don't interest people."

"We will retain the New York trip, the Jockey Hollow picnic, the tests, and dorm socializing. But we hope to develop a program wherein people can orient themselves as much as possible, with only a minimum of forced orientation from the committee."

In selection of the committee for next year, which was done by Deendorf, Miss Schotta, Debi Van Brunt, Dave Bell, and Peter Hoffman, there was a policy that no one should be on the committee two years in a row.

Frankly, we did this to cut down the clique atmosphere of the past, the idea that the committee is the property of some group," commented Deendorf.

Committee members for next year will be Barrie Berman, Carol Cassella, David Confer, Joel DiMatteo, Brian Edgerton,

Sue Edwards, Linda Fraser, Steve Gordon, Lorna Hines, Leslie Hubbard, and Dennis Ingolia.

Also John Karefa-Smart, Chris Kersey, Karen Kimball, Wendy Kline, Helena Kosakowski, Jeff King, Peggy Murray, Steve Park, Tom Quirk, Angel Recchia, Bart Roccoberton, Tim Rothwell, Glen Sergeant, Rich Tait, Tim Troll, and Melinda Zingaro.

Alternates, in order, include Maria Derr, Lya Perkins, Rick Laine, Pam Thorburn, Jack Riordan, Karl Conrad, Peter Eyes, and Andy Pappas.

The only members who were on the committee last year are Miss Schotta, Miss Kosakowski, and Kersey.

Thom Newcomb and Polly Davis are program directors.

This year's freshman advisors were Phil Bennett and Claire Weller. Both were praised by freshmen for their "energetic and intelligent" handling of the orientation program.

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Freshman class indications may point toward new radicalism

The class of 1978 tends toward both "liberal" and pessimistic views on political and social issues, an Acorn poll filled out by 65% of the class indicated last summer. However, while generally pessimistic about American society, those responding rejected violence and radical solutions. Perhaps symbolic of the general feeling was that the man receiving the greatest positive reaction was the late Dr. Martin Luther King, who is admired by over 80% of the class.

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, of which Senator Edmund Muskie and Senator Eugene McCarthy received the most votes.

Most, however, did not identify themselves with any particular party. Frequent complaints about the "American political system" was judged to be in need of major overhaul, by over 60% of the class.

Representative of general pessimism was the conviction of 70% of the class that Nixon will be re-elected in 1972, running against either Nixon or Humphrey.

Nixon is heavily criticized on priorities, while class of '73 members would place "peace in Vietnam" a first priority and then turn entirely to domestic affairs.

"Liberal" positions on specific legislative proposals were generally followed, as gun controls, a lowered voting age, a guaranteed minimum income

were favored, and stricter drug laws and easier wiretapping were opposed.

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.

In social areas, there was a sense of pervasive wrongness, although many hesitated to label it "moral crisis," feeling morals are personal. There were also hints of a "generation gap." 80% felt that racial integration is possible in America, but over 50% felt that it cannot happen within their lifetime. There was a sense of despair but also a feeling that the battle must be fought peacefully.

Support was present for busing programs, for example, but not for direct economic reparations to blacks. The melting pot theory was reluctantly rejected by many, yet a majority also rejected the thesis that America is a "white racist society."

Frosh poll cont.

An intense awareness of personal values and ideals seemed present. Organized religion was almost unanimously thought to be losing influence.

Anti-smoking campaigns seemed to have made an impression. Less than 10% of the class smoked cigarettes. More popular than smoking or drinking was marijuana.

Logically following, sentiment favored legalizing marijuana. Still, there was a steady 40% anti-grass undercurrent which not only opposed legalization, but favored stricter laws against it.

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.

Sex education was supported by over 90% of all students. Probably more than in any other place, class members took a "moderate" stance on campus problems. Stricter laws against demonstrators and hard-line stands against radical disruptions were not favored and were supported, respectively.

Less than 10% rated Trustees "liberal" and there was a general distrust. Trustees were relegated to "financially running

the university." Many students even felt that "high-level University policy" should be left to other groups, such as the faculty.

The radical proposal that all college applicants from minority groups be admitted was decisively rejected, but 60% felt some revisions of criteria were justified.

On the subject of Drew itself, 60% reported Drew to be their first choice, although several also said that it was their "last." Over 80% plan to stay until they receive a diploma.

Most came for "catalogue reasons" -- small, suburban, coed, etc. They expected the benefits thereof -- informal social situation, close faculty-student contact.

Drew was rated between "good" and "high" academically and a heavy academic load was expected.

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

Most associated Drew with nothing in particular, although there were notices of religion-Seminary and "political science programs."

The poll was taken in late August and tallied in early September. The Acorn hopes to re-survey the class at the end of next year to compare results and findings with the first poll.



Reggie Parris, Chico Bartolotta

Forum brings Sorenson, Innis

Students heckle at Thurmond lecture

A different type of Academic Forum series, which this year brought three major speakers instead of a series of minor speakers, culminated this spring in the appearance of Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, who was greeted by students in sheets and African clothing.

The Senator was heckled during his speech in Baldwin gymnasium, and marshmallows were thrown at him. At the conclusion of his speech, Harry Litwack told

the senator, "I had to see you to believe it. Now I've seen it and I know it's true. All I can say is, fuck you!"

To the scattered cheers which greeted this remark, the Senator said, "I'm shocked that you people at a University like this would cheer a man who uses such language."

Earlier the Senator had invited anyone who wished to disagree with him to come on stage and speak. No one came forward. A group of about 100

students in the side bleachers were the major hecklers in a crowd of about 1200.

In introducing Thurmond, SG President Robert Smartt, who arranged for his appearance, expressed the hope that "you will listen to what he has to say and show yourselves tolerant of a man who has been invited here by the students of the University."

Tom Quirk, who dressed in a Ku Klux Klan uniform at the lecture and at an earlier reception,

charged that Thurmond's "campaigns and policies" were being aided by the \$1500 fee he received from that the University, and that that was the cause of his protest.

Quirk was rebuked for his costume by University President Robert Oxnham, who reportedly told Quirk, "I hate this man's ideas as much as you do. But he has a right to his beliefs."

In his speech, which was on political affairs in general, Thurmond called for the development of sufficient U.S. armaments "to keep us at least even with the Soviet Union." He stated that he favors state decisions on such matters as school desegregation and that he favors the U.S. Vietnamization policy, although "We could have won the war in 60 to 90 days using proper warfare techniques."

The anti-Thurmond protests brought a sharply worded response from University Services Director Mark Jordan, who wrote that the University must be prepared to deal firmly with those "who would deny others their right to speak."

He echoed the comment of Dean

of Students Alton Sawin, who expressed shock that "Drew students would ever be so disrespectful to an invited guest."

In a letter to Dr. Oxnham, Smartt apologized for "the unfortunate and unpardonable conduct of a small minority of our students... the responsible and mature majority of students will reject these playpen radicals at the polls."

Recall proceedings were begun against Quirk, in part for his actions. He was overwhelmingly kept in office, however, in the recall voting.

Quirk insisted that "We did not disrupt his speech while he was delivering it nor did we attempt to prevent him from giving it. We merely expressed our views on what he was saying."

Other speakers in the Forum series were Ted Sorenson, former Kennedy aide who is now a U.S. Senate candidate from New York, and Roy Innis, national director of CORE, who spoke in November to a small crowd.

Innis devoted part of his visit to a private discussion with Hyera, the black student Union.



Orientation committee members: Reggie Parris, Andy Pappas, Chico Bartolotta, Alan Runyon, David Green, Ralph Burdett.



Thurmond speech.

Students join two fall moratoria

Coordinating with national efforts, students at Drew participated in moratoriums against the Vietnam war in October and November. Participation in both was described as "encouraging" by the leadership, although others questioned the long-term effect of the demonstrations.

The first moratorium was a single day, October 15, and it concentrated on local action against the war.

There was considerable debate over what extent the student senate should become involved. A largely autonomous committee co-chaired by Joe Mayher and Richard Saslaw directed the activities, while the senate debated whether to ask the faculty to suspend classes the fifteenth.

The senate voted to do so, after first refusing to, but the resolution was vetoed by President Robert Smartt. The faculty finally voted to "allow each individual to conform to his own conscience" that day, while not explicitly suspending tests, finals, or other academic activities.

Many professors did reschedule classes and/or exams.

University President Robert Oxnham issued a statement, which he was to re-issue in November, affirming the faculty statement that each individual should conform to his conscience, but refusing to close the University. Mayher and Saslaw scheduled activities which centered on a student canvas of the town of Madison to seek support for an

anti-war petition. Nearly every house in town was visited, and over 2,000 signatures were collected. Mayher termed the canvas "a great success."

Other activities included a march to Morristown and a rally on the green, plus speakers on campus. A teach-in was held in the University Center, and many classes were turned into forums on the war.

The London semester students conducted their own moratorium, coordinating the efforts of American students from several schools. A march and picketing were held, and a stop-the-war petition went to the U.S. embassy.

The November moratorium was to climax in a rally in Washington, D.C. on November 15, with local action on the two days preceding.

Mayher and Saslaw resigned from the moratorium committee, and a whole different group of leaders ran the November action. Included were SG Vice-President George DeGirolamo, seminar-ians Pete Alexander and Bill Balderston, Tom Quirk, and others.

There was a march to Madison, some on-campus action including a few class shifts, an exodus to Washington which involved some 125 Drew students.

The October moratorium was coordinated with all three are colleges, the November moratorium less so.

Originally there had been a national moratorium plan which



Moratorium at home.

asked that schools close for one day in October, two days in November, three in December, and so on. This plan was abandoned, and the Moratorium committee disbanded this spring.

The action this spring was much more spontaneous. (For complete story, see earlier in this issue).

Commented DeGirolamo on the Washington march, "It was where you should have been if you weren't."

Originally there had been a national moratorium plan which

Commented another marcher, help stop the war it was not. "It was great, but if it doesn't thing."

Sentiment strong against war

No official anti-war group remained active at Drew through the year. However, committees formed for both falls moratoriums and for the strike this spring. Student sentiment ran strongly against the war, and at the end of the year it was decided to sign Drew's name in a New York Times anti-war ad with "The Student Body."

For information on the anti-war movement throughout the year, see this article on the moratorium and earlier article on the spring strike and demonstrations.

Six committees

Seminary goes to joint rule

Joint student-faculty government was approved by the Theological School this year, with six major committees taking care of most seminary business. The system has been in effect since mid-December and is currently under year-end review.

Under the system, Seminary student government largely disappears. "That system was no longer consistent with the life-style of today's seminarians," commented Mike McIntyre, former student body President.

Under the new system, the student government consists of a convener, a recorder, and a treasurer. Student assemblies are called for business transactions.

Student advisory committees were formed in two areas from which students have traditionally been excluded: faculty recruitment and faculty promotion and tenure. Five-man faculty committees in these areas are paralleled by four-man student committees. The Theological School Dean may convene the student and faculty groups separately or together. Student views are not considered binding, but are considered as advice.

Student representatives have full voting power on the six "community committees" which will govern much of the University procedures.

These six committees include: Curriculum and standards, with four faculty, four students,

the Dean of Students, and the University registrar.

Admissions and financial aid, with four faculty, four students, and the Dean of Students.

Community Life (worship, communications, etc.), with five faculty and five students.

Field Education, with four faculty, including the Director of Field Education, and three students.

Continuing Education, with three faculty, three students, and three alumni.

Degree Requirements and Noemclature, with five faculty, five students, and the Dean of Students.

The decision to set up the governing structure in this way is the result of long deliberations by students and faculty.

In a separate report filed with student recommendations, black seminary students asked for considerations, including a black area, more black recruitment, and inclusion of black experiences in more of the curriculum.

Overall, the seminary had what one administrator termed "a highly successful year." More faculty were recruited, bringing the total closer to a full contingent, and additional hirings have been budgeted for next year.

Student enrollment remained stable, following several years of declines. There were few traces remaining of the bitterness which racked the entity se-

veral years ago, although many students and some faculty still feel uncomfortable about Dr. Robert Oxnham, University President, against whom wrath was directed two years ago.

"He just doesn't seem to care about the Seminary," commented one student, "but we'll exist and thrive with or without him."

The direction being taken by the seminary is toward greater secular orientation and involvement, or, as another student said, "toward being part of this world and maybe helping to change it."

There is some consternation in church circles about this, with a fear that churches won't continue to support seminaries which don't turn out "good, standard Methodist ministers." However, although Drew loosened its formal ties with Methodist church in its Charter revision this year, University officials feel it will mean more money, not less, in the long run, since it makes the University eligible for more federal assistance.

The Methodist church underwrites some of the cost of seminary education, which is one of the reasons that Seminary tuition is less than half the tuition for the college or graduate school. "Church support is declining even now, though," a University report has stated, "and the church simply won't be able to keep up in the future. We must look to other sources if we are to remain vigorous."



Diane Hershkovitz, John Rumsey.

Search and seizure approved; mostly internal, must knock

The faculty approved a search and seizure policy last fall which closely paralleled a student senate-approved drug resolution

introduced by Dave Confer. The search and seizure policy details the procedures by which the University can enter a room

and take action against occupants. Students saw it pertaining mostly to drug questions.

The faculty resolution, which was worked out in the student concerns committee under Dr. James O'Kane, was similar to the student resolution except that, according to Dr. O'Kane, "the committee could find no way to incorporate (one point) of the Confer resolution into the final policy."

That point asked that "no student be turned over to external authorities unless proved a pusher."

The final policy states that "National, state, and local laws governing the behavior of citizens are just as applicable to students enrolled in an educational institution as to others; the college can neither ask nor obtain special dispensations for students because they are students."

The whole search and seizure policy appears on this page.

Search and seizure policy

It is the intent, indeed the obligation of the College of Liberal Arts of Drew University to respect the privacy of all members of the college community in the maximum degree possible. This policy defines the specific application of that intent in a matter of entry into dormitory rooms for purposes of so-called "search and seizure."

In developing or judging specific procedures in this matter, it is essential that cognizance be taken of the following considerations:

1. National, state, and local laws governing the behavior of citizens are just as applicable to students enrolled in an educational institution as to others; the College can neither ask for nor obtain special dispensations for students simply because they are students.

2. By the act of enrollment a student in the College accepts the "rules and regulations of the faculty and the governing board of the University." (1969-70 catalog, page 41).

3. Under law, the University has certain responsibilities for the safety of all enrolled students and can be held liable for negligence in meeting those responsibilities.

4. Emergency circumstances in which prompt authoritative action is essential to the protection of physical safety or even life can arise.

UNIVERSITY SEARCH AND SEIZURE

To reconcile these divergent obligations, the following steps will be followed in entering any room for any search or inspection whose justification is based on the probability of violation of either law or University or college regulations.

1. The search shall be specifically authorized, usually verbally, by the Dean of Students or the Associate Dean of Students.

2. The Dean of Students or his designated representative shall be present throughout the search.

3. Entry shall be preceded by a knock on the door and a request for permission to enter if the room is occupied.

4. If no response to a knock is forthcoming, the room shall be presumed to be unoccupied and may be entered.

5. If, upon entry, the room is found to be occupied, the purpose of the entry shall be clearly stated and permission to inspect or search requested.

6. If cooperation or permission is refused by the occupants, applicable alternative -- including police search based on a warrant obtained by a responsible College or University official -- shall be explained.

7. If cooperation is still refused the Dean of Students or Associate Dean of Students shall immediately initiate appropriate alternative action.

8. A receipt listing all items seized as evidence shall be given to the student who occupies or who owns the items.

9. During any questioning of the student subsequent to the search, he may have a faculty member of his choice as an advisor.

10. Should such search or inspection uncover evidence of law violation that the University is obligated to bring to the attention of local authorities, the Dean of Students, if not already present, shall immediately be advised. The student shall be advised of the reason for such decision and of his rights to counsel, silence, etc.

EXCLUSIONS

Nothing in the above procedures shall be interpreted to prevent immediate, forcible entry in any emergency of such a nature as to warrant fear for the physical safety of any room occupant.

Nothing in these procedures shall prevent duly announced routine inspections for room damage or safety violations.

SEARCH BY POLICE OFFICIALS

College or University officials will, under ordinary circumstances, cooperate with local authorities in a search if the Dean of Students or his designated representative is present with a paper search warrant describing the specific areas to be searched. During such search it shall be the responsibility of the Dean of Students or his designate to advise students affected as to their rights and to assist them in obtaining those rights.



Dr. James O'Kane. As head of student concerns, Dr. O'Kane was responsible for much of the social regulation change during the year.

At-large issue

U-Senate seats deadlock

Three at-large University Senate seats, deadlocked among students all year, seemed resolved last month. Actually, they weren't and the issue has now been given to the Senate itself for arbitration.

SG President Peter Hoffman reported to the student senate several weeks ago that the deadlock had been resolved. Of the three at-large seats which have been allotted to students, he reported, the college would take two and the seminary and graduate school would share the other one.

However, this solution was vetoed by Donald Vorp, Graduate student body President, who holds that the college should have one seat, the seminary one seat, and the graduate students one seat.

When the senate was originally formed, students were assigned nine seats, about a quarter of the total body. Student seats outnumber administration seats, with faculty seats the majority.

Of the nine student seats, the college, seminary, and graduate school each get two automatically. The other three were to be decided by the students, who were charged to find a "vehicle for election suitable to the Senate."

Seminary President Mike McIntyre, Graduate School President Duran Palmertree, and College President Robert Smartt engaged in negotiations this year. They were deadlocked, as Smartt insisted, backed by a near-unanimous student senate resolution, that all three seats be elected at large from among all three student bodies.

This would give the college a chance to win all three seats, which Smartt felt was fair, since we have 1200 students, while the seminary has 200 and the Graduate school 50." McIntyre and Palmertree felt that a more precise division should be set up,

giving at least one guaranteed seat to the other two bodies.

Hoffman and new Seminary President Bill Balderston agreed that the college should get two seats and the other bodies share one. Following Vorp's veto, this has gone to the Senate, which should have a decision by next fall.

Hoffman stated that he hopes to have two college seats. These would go up for interim election in late fall, with elections for full-year terms in Spring along with student government officers.

The Senate is an advisory body to the President of the University. It has worked on statements for student rights, long-term planning issues, and other matters.

"The Senate has to make a decision," commented Smartt, "It can either be a lot or it can be relatively timid. I hope it goes up, because it could be very influential."

Commented one administrator, "Technically it can only advise."

But the President of the University would have to be either courageous or foolish to go against the recommendation of such a strong body."

The two guaranteed college seats, by decision of the student senate, go to the student body President and another student elected by the senate. This year Smartt and Diane Oberchain had the seats.

Hoffman recommended to the senate that it allow Bruce Hirsch to sit in his seat. Despite the opposition of David Little and Cecilio Barnett, who felt that "this is too important to delegate to someone else," the senate agreed 16-2-1.

Barnett was elected to the other seat by the senate.

On the statement by Hoffman that the college definitely had two of the at-large senate seats, the senate also elected Dave Bell and Steve Park to take seats. They will not sit, however, at least until the arbitration is completed.



Dave Confer of SPD:

'We're in mainstream of campus thought'

by Ken Schulman

Because of involvement in the strike, it took quite a while to get in touch with SPD Co-coordinator Dave Confer. With the assistance of Cecilio Barnett, Confer formed an activist group, students for a Progressive Drew, which sought both academic and social reform.

I finally caught up with him on a balmy night a couple of weeks ago and, after he finished his job with Saga, we rapped for about an hour in front of the University Center.

Labeling SPD as "more or less a holding company", he preferred not to term the group radical or liberal and instead indicated that it "represented a mainstream of student thought."

He acknowledged that the group had somewhat faded from the scene since the Student Government presidential election, attributing this to greater involvement in other affairs on the part of members.

Explaining that at first the administration was "up-tight," he stated that, later, they felt that "SPD was needed." He doesn't believe that the administration as a whole has progressed much since the beginning of the year, but singled out Dean Alton B. Sawin as the one who has "changed strongly." Furthermore, he cited the social science faculty members as becoming "more militant" in trying to secure department autonomy.

Despite his active role this year, he believes that his part will not be as active next year. Instead, he points to Barnett as taking the burden of the group into his hands. But he emphatically demands that SPD will exist next fall.

It was not until December that the group actually came to the forefront. In the first issue of the Acorn that month, the paper ran a story headed, "SPD suggests academics." In it the group had called for ten changes: (1) an alternative to comps; (2) adoption of the 4-1-4 plan; (3) freezing the student body at 1500 for the next few years; (4) radical change in introductory courses; (5) involving majors in departmental change; (6) greater flexibility in the area of majors; (7) course strength in the areas of fine arts and metropolitan and regional problems; (8) extending pass/fail to all non-major courses with the addition of a "more than one" pass/fail system; (9) admit more disadvantaged students; (10) initiation of publications to stimulate creative writing of all three schools. The group demanded that "if we as students want to see certain improvements made in our school's academic structure, we will have to be heard." The group also urged students to talk with their instructors and advisors about academic reform.

The next week the group introduced a resolution to the Student Senate calling for a compromise on comps, which would change the present system to a one semester pass/fail senior seminar. In subsequent proposals, SPD called for social reform, the extension pass/fail and revisions in ECAC and student government eligibility requirements.

Despite his "strange feeling talking into a microphone," we had a good rap that covered a number of topics related to SPD's activities—past, present and future.

Q: First, how was SPD formed?

A: It was formed in late October when a number of us who were newly elected to the Student Senate found that those who were formulating policy for us were more or less to the conservative leaning and were passively into their thing. Cecilio Barnett, Tom Quirk and I, during the issue of police on campus, felt that the many 'liberals' on campus ought to band together and somehow try to radically change the whole nature of Drew University, both socially and academically. We found a lot of people who readily joined up.

Q: What is your capacity on SPD?

A: Cecilio and I have been co-coordinators of the group.

Q: What would you say is the purpose of the group?

A: We're more or less a holding company. We shouldn't be looked upon like a Young Republicans or other tight such group. We're a loose cooperation between different groups and different individuals who feel something can be accomplished by banding together and putting our heads together. If anybody comes up with a good idea we just absorb him into our group and try to work on the idea together. We went out to look for students who weren't already in the student government and who had good heads. I think that at the beginning of the year most students looked at SG as a waste of time and that they weren't doing anything anyway. There are certain issues we felt were important, like intro courses, just what kind of an educational product you're getting, improving the social structure, and just more or less turning the tide of what we felt was a conservative student body.

Q: If you had to label SPD with a term, 'liberal' or 'radical,' how would you label it?

A: I think that on most issues we represent a mainstream of thought on campus. The problem is that at least first semester nobody was actually thinking about things. The teachers felt that all the students were apathetic; those that had good ideas like 4-1-4 felt, "Why bother, the students don't care one way or the other." We find that once an issue is thought out, though, most people go along with us. I don't buy, however, this party-line some people are trying to promote.

Q: Let's see if we can get our heads together on what SPD did about comps.

A: Comps worked out beautifully. We found that students hadn't really formulated good alternatives, so a group of five of us talked to different teachers and we found out what the problems were in trying to seek alternatives. In talking with teachers and among ourselves we came up with some good ideas and then at the end of the first semester we had the senate actually pass an alternative which we tried to work through EPPC. And when this issue came up about a month ago and we had the registration boycott, the things that SPD had formulated were right there and we were able to use them as our goals for the boycott. It worked real well together.

Q: Would you say that SPD has sort of faded from the picture since the SG election?

A: Yea, I think the election—the presidential election of the student body—took up a lot of time of the key members of SPD and nothing much was accomplished then. Soon after that came the registration boycott where we were all involved in one issue; then came the strike, in which almost all the key SPD members were involved. Like the Ad Hoc Committee to End the War was almost all SPD members. These other issues have gotten in the way. The one thing we did want to accomplish was to evaluate before the end of the year all the freshmen courses and suggest alternatives, but we didn't get to it.

Q: Did you ever get hassled by the administration or faculty, let's say by trying to pressure you by saying, "We don't want you to do this type of thing?"

A: When we first announced that we were forming we pointed out that the administration was doing its best to uphold the status quo and that the faculty wasn't taking an active interest in the work they were doing but were instead concerned with who's going to get promoted and who's going to get tenure and that sort of thing. After we had set that rather strong stand at the beginning, people like Stonesifer were all uptight. The administration made it clear to a number of students that such a group would be unnecessary at Drew because right now the administration and faculty have always been very open to the students' problems and that they saw no reason for a pressure group like SPD to be formed. They felt there was no problem now with communications channels, so, why should students feel they have to take a strong, active, militant approach? I think that since then they have realized that SPD was needed. But, they didn't do much. We did, however, have a couple of seminars on our side and the administration did bring pressure on these people to quit, saying, 'they were meddling in liberal arts affairs,' and things like that. But that was about all they could really do. I know that when I decided later to run for President of the student body, Stonesifer and Barent Johnson, the registrar, got together and went out of their way to make sure I couldn't run. And they did have grounds for it; I'm not denying that. But they went out of their way to make sure I didn't run. And they kinda tried to get into politics here and there.

Q: You say that SPD divides its efforts between academic and social reform. Now, is that equally divided or would say there's more emphasis on one than the other?

A: I'd say it would mainly be academics. Socially, I think we had a key role in getting girl's curfew abolished and working for differential rules in dorms. In fact the whole idea of letting people live in the kind of environment in which they want to live is really an SPD idea. Other than that, that's about it socially that we got into. Academically, however, we did more. I think that most of the key aims sought by the student body were formulated by SPD. These included: departmental autonomy, comps, extending pass/fail with one or two pass/fails available per semester, and student power on the departmental and EPPC level.

Q: If you were to make generalized statements on SPD this year, what would you say (1) was the biggest accomplishment; and (2) do you think you've implemented both what you wanted to do and that you've initiated something that's going to carry on?

A: I think our biggest accomplishment was that we were the key factor in causing a big change in the student body at Drew. At the beginning of the year, people who are now fighting vehemently against administrators who are standing in the way of reform and faculty members who are slowing down reform were the same ones who were saying, "We shouldn't question what the teachers want and we have no right to tell them what we want." I think we were the key factor in doing away with most of the student apathy syndrome, especially in sophomores and freshmen, who are almost all active in campus issues. Because SG is becoming much more militant in its reforms, I can see SG doing much of the work from now on. I think that so many students are now into things it's hard to find work for those who want to do something. Next year should be a big year of reform, both socially and academically. But, if we look at the actual implementation of our reform, we've had very little success at all, except in the social area. Academically, there's not really one thing that's being done, except on a departmental level, with a few of the departments changing according to the ideas we suggested.



Dave Confer

ent body at Drew. At the beginning of the year, people who are now fighting vehemently against administrators who are standing in the way of reform and faculty members who are slowing down reform were the same ones who were saying, "We shouldn't question what the teachers want and we have no right to tell them what we want." I think we were the key factor in doing away with most of the student apathy syndrome, especially in sophomores and freshmen, who are almost all active in campus issues. Because SG is becoming much more militant in its reforms, I can see SG doing much of the work from now on. I think that so many students are now into things it's hard to find work for those who want to do something. Next year should be a big year of reform, both socially and academically. But, if we look at the actual implementation of our reform, we've had very little success at all, except in the social area. Academically, there's not really one thing that's being done, except on a departmental level, with a few of the departments changing according to the ideas we suggested.

Q: Then will SPD hopefully or definitely continue next year?

A: Definitely. I can see us playing a real big role in changing intro courses, perhaps getting into admissions at Drew, trying to push through this comp reform thing, which we feel the SG and Peter Hoffman have more or less failed us on, perhaps changing the graduation requirements we now have, and keep pushing for pass/fail, although this is mainly being done by a senate committee. In fact, I probably won't be as active next year, with Cecilio taking most of the burden.

Q: How many senators are SPD members?

A: Right now, out of about 32 senators, 10 or 11 are actual SPD members.

Q: With this large minority, do you think there will be any friction between SPD senators and other senators and/or between SPD senators and Hoffman?

A: I think there will be less friction next year in the senate than there was the last couple of months, because I think that the senate won't have a lot of the upperclass conservatives it had last year. As for Peter Hoffman, at first after he was elected we thought that he actually wasn't so bad that Cecilio had lost to him. We thought that Pete could bring other people who hadn't been involved in the past reform into the picture. However, we've been kind of disappointed with him because we feel in a sense he's too worried about keeping just about everyone happy on campus, in a certain sense maintain the status quo, making sure everybody's happy. I think that not only should Drew structurally improve, but also the student body itself should improve. I think that right now there are a lot of people who are not creative enough to see what changes have to be made.

Q: How would you say the administration and faculty have progressed or regressed over the year?

A: I'd say the administration hasn't changed at all, at least Dean Stonesifer and Barent Johnson. However, I'd say Dean Sawin has changed strongly in his views of what kind of living conditions students are living in. Like right now he's trying to fully cooperate with student's picking the kind of situation they want to live in. This is completely different from the beginning of the year when I talked to him about 24-hour open house and coed dorms, and he reacted rather strongly against that kind of change. I think the faculty has changed a lot, especially in the social sciences, where they are more or less militantly trying to get the autonomy to change themselves in a number of ways. They feel they are sometimes being tied down by a conservative administration.

the drew ENQUIRER

The drew follies (see within)

Drew has rules against pets.... doesn't it?



Read about the STRANGE EXCEPTION to all the rules...

HIDDEN OXNAM TWIN BROTHER REVEALED

the full story of IGOR!!!!



Robert Fisher Oxnam



Igor Fisher Oxnam

What drives a normal man to become a vicious axe murderer? It all started when Mat threatened to go home to mother and...



by Mat Orvik

What drives third floor to go on when others have quit? see inside

"We could fight it out. Are you really up for it?" --Paul Dezendorf 2/3

magnet. The magnet then dumps everything — and everyone into a crusher, from where they emerge as three boxes of Puffed Oats. MacKay and Barnett make paper hats out of each other's shirts, and doff them in respect.)

Hoffman (with a tear slowly winding down one cheek): Can any man see this and not find his heart stirring within him? Bless them all, bless them all, bless them all — the long and the short and the tall, and now, before act four comes on, we will have a word from the sponsor of that next segment, Dr. Pain, speaking from the Devil-Worshipping Society.

(Enter Dr. Pain, in black costume with slight pointed bulge in the back of the cape. He has a pitchfork in one hand and an open locket around his neck with a picture of a blond woman and a baby, signed, "Love, Rosemary.")

Pain: Some have, in the course of history, thought that there was something evil about the cult of devil worship. This is not so. We deal very fairly with all, and our particular cult is proud to announce that it has some of the finest plans yet for those who wish to join. We have the family plan, for instance — constant material gratification for Dad, freedom from housework for Mom, lots of candy for the young kids, and lots of cheap thrills for those older kids. We've come a long way since Faust and an even longer way since Adam. They didn't have the option of our primary interest plan, for instance. In this way, for each year you live and keep the bargain, we give you 5% more lifespan, compounded quarterly. We have bonus plans, too — if you join on a day when the Mets are in town, we give you free box seats for the game. Or if your subscription to one of your favorite magazines is running out, we'll replace it with a subscription to one of ours. If you haven't read Police Gazette for some time, you might be surprised what it's becoming. So remember, when you think security — don't think of insurance that only covers you while you're alive. Consider our plan — which doesn't forget you after you're dead.

(Exit Pain, hitchhiking and holding a sign saying "Styx." Enter Hoffman, hands in the air and face twisted.)

Hoffman: I don't know — he just brushed me and all of a sudden...while I'm backstage trying to work something out, let's go on to our next act of the 1970 Drew Pollies. For that, we take you to Foster Hall, suite 24, where you will see an act entitled, "Society under Capitalism."

(The camera flashes through Welch, past Brown, and into Foster. There another camera inside a neatly-folded chaircase ascot records a gathering, already in progress.)

Dick Shepard: I don't know, Stephan, I simply don't know. Do you think this cologne complements the aroma of my scented cufflinks?

Stephan Dunne: It's a little too-too, wouldn't you say? I mean, one has to be conscious of the aura he casts. So many of the peasants are unaware of this. That's why they're peasants.

(Enter Philip M. W. Clark, Trevor Trinkhaus, and John G. Winslow, all in tailored blue suits with light blue shirts, silk ascots, and Buster Brown shoes. Although many of the members are roommates, formal introductions are made all around.)

Dunne: One must be dapper. Why, I remember last Halloween when I was flitting about in my raccoon coat with a devastatingly beautiful following of young ladies of flawless background. I was frightfully embarrassed, because in some manner my coat label had become detached, and for an instant I became quite unsure of my identity. Fortunately, I had been introduced to the young lady nearest to me, and she was gracious enough to remind me. A dreadful experience, simply dreadful. I was forced to sequester myself in seclusion for several days until I felt the world had forgiven me.

Trinkhaus: I wouldn't worry about it, Stephan. After all, we must periodically remind ourselves that we are human. Or close to it. Now, I respectfully suggest to the group that it is nearing crumpet-hour.

(Crumpets are served, with fingerbowls of soup and English Breakfast tea. Everyone compliments the chef, although no one will admit to having performed that menial task.)

Dunne: How the peasants must envy us. Even now and from here we can see them, playing their peasant games. Frisbee — such a brutal and inhuman sport. I speculate they have never observed a polo match in their lives. And every day I see some of them merely vegetating upon the benches before the Central Building — how common, how utterly ordinary.

"The vote is 21-0-0. It passes."

--Mike Jacques 2/3

Small conversations ensue. Plans for a surprise party are formulated, and the conversation turns to methods of insuring that only the immediate group is in attendance.)

Shepard: How terrible it is that the peasants will so want to be at our gathering. It certainly would be shirking our role as society leaders not to announce our plans, but we shouldn't be upholding our standards if common people were to attend.

(Enter Wolfgang Wessels with an idea. Excited but dignified chatter ensues, and presently everyone retires to his room and returns in bathing suits. Stephan's is gold lame with a matching robe and ascot. Richard's is blue serge with a neatly folded handkerchief in the front pocket. He wears a mustard colored bathing cap. Phillip's is bleeding flannel in a hand-sewn Burmese pattern of the Clark-San dynasty. Trevor's is an Orsini original, fashioned from an army surplus tent. The four stride outside the lawn, where a wading pool about three feet in diameter and nine or ten inches deep with Captain Kangaroo on the side, is being inflated and filled by other members of the group. Orange crate lawn chairs and chaise lounges are assembled, and a pitcher of Kool-aid is placed under a beach umbrella. Each member of the group dons sunglasses and they recline around the pool.)

Clark: I believe I may indulge myself a bit of a dip. Dunne: How gauche. Never be the first to enter a body of water. Always have a peasant make the initial ripple.

Winslow: How about you?

(The group looks shocked.)

Shepard: There is absolutely no justification for attempts at levity. If you are not prepared to take your responsibilities as a social leader seriously, you may depart.

Winslow: Sorry chaps. I was carried from my senses.

(In repentance, he agrees to break water first and to blow up the rubber turtle to which each member clings while splashing about.)

Dunne (looking directly into the camera): The key is that one must always remain dignified.

(At this point the camera falls into the water, and the scene is cut. Hoffman rushes out-on-stage, dripping wet.)

"We have some groups... who do some interesting acts." --Dave Marsden 10/28

Hoffman: I think they deserve a big hand for their demonstration of power to the people. Each one of those boys is a liberal. So keep that in mind, and we'll return with our big fifth act — almost at the halfway mark now — in just a minute.

(Enter Maria Derr, with a plastic Jesus in a wooden box.)

Derr: I won't take much of your time, my fellow Americans, but I just had to come tell you all about the newest thing in plastic Jesuses. Unbreakable, indestructible and irreplaceable have long been in common use to describe plastic Jesuses. But today I come to you with a whole new concept in plastic Jesuses. The adjustable Jesus! Constructed along the same principles as the famous Mr. Potato Head game. Are you skinny and ugly? Well, you can pull these tiny strings here and you'll get a Jesus that's skinny and ugly. Are you a women's lib freak? Pull these strings here and you'll find he's a transsexual Jesus. Handy supply of black, yellow, and red paint for interracial Jesuses. And for all you kids, there's one more great added feature. Plastic Jesus talks. Just push the tiny button and he says any one of fourteen things. Thirteen of these are printable, and kids, will you be surprised at the fourteenth. So tear off your grocer's head and mail it in with the label. We can't be too careful who gets these plastic Jesuses, my friend, but if you think you may qualify, send your money anyhow, and we'll let you know right away whether you meet our standards. Get the plastic Jesus with the moving eyeballs that follow you clear across the room. Mail today.

(An anonymous voice at the back asks whether it would be possible then to let faculty members out of faculty meetings, since students get out so easily.)

Stonesifer (stage whisper): Find the guy who made that suggestion and get his autograph.

(Sudden curtain drop and dash forward by Hoffman.)

Hoffman: Enough, enough. That's as bad as us. But now here's something better than us. What you are to hear is the result of a long-standing challenge between my predecessor as student body President and I. We are going through the talent portions of the show



Robert Oxman contemplating the bust of Isaac Oxman.

"The senate created a birth control committee. This doesn't necessarily reflect our sentiments on birth control." --George DeGirolamo 11/4

(Exit Derr. Enter Hoffman.)

Hoffman: Well, here we are moving on to the halfway point. After this one we've got a special special treat for you so the sooner you can get these guys off stage the better. Let's have a cool hand for the faculty!

(Exit Hoffman. The scene switches to the Founder's Room in Mead Hall. It's the first Friday of the month, and it's 4 p.m. The smell of mimeo ink is in the air. The college faculty is having its monthly meeting. Enter the faculty, discussing their golf games. Dean Stonesifer calls the meeting to order.)

Stonesifer: Order, please. Now, we have a few minor items to take care of today. First the students have asked us for total control of the University. Second, the Trustees have told us that we have only half the money for next year that we had this year. Third, no one has come into my office in three weeks and I'm not sure if I still have my job.

Baker: When I first came here, twenty years ago, I felt the same way. Why, when I helped build the state of New Jersey back in the 40's, we would sometimes work all night and get up with the cows. So, I say, I sympathize with you.

Stonesifer: I guess that's enough discussion. Shall we have a vote on my proposals?

Copeland: Would it be possible to hear the proposals?

Stonesifer: Well, all right, but don't start blaming me for long meetings if you're going to be that way. First, I propose that we compromise with the students in their demand for the University. I say we keep the University, but acknowledge that they live here. Second, I propose that we get more funds by compromising with the Seminary. We get the University, they move, to Fargo, North Dakota and they keep their name here so people will keep sending money here for us to use. Third, I'll compromise on the job. I'll keep it, but I won't feel obligated to show up at the office or do any work.

(Silence)

I accept your silence as approval. Shall we vote?

Cole: Move we vote.

Stonesifer: Too late, we just did. Now, do we have a report from our student faculty committees?

(Several S-F committee chairmen rise)

In unison: Well, not exactly. You see, they brought us their proposals, which were all right in themselves, but the moon wasn't in the seventh house and it was ascending in collusion with Krypton, so we certainly couldn't find the proposals acceptable under those circumstances.

Stonesifer: Good, I like to see the wheels grinding. Your next reports should be filed to coincide with Halley's Comet. Now, what are the chances that we can have an adjournment and we just leave all other business to my discretion?

Von der Heide: One more thing. Are we planning to post the minutes of faculty meetings or let students sit in?

Stonesifer: Are you nuts, man? Do you realize what that would do to us? It would put us on a level with them.

(An anonymous voice at the back asks whether it would be possible then to let faculty members out of faculty meetings, since students get out so easily.)

Stonesifer (stage whisper): Find the guy who made that suggestion and get his autograph.

(Sudden curtain drop and dash forward by Hoffman.)

Hoffman: Enough, enough. That's as bad as us. But now here's something better than us. What you are to hear is the result of a long-standing challenge between my predecessor as student body President and I. We are going through the talent portions of the show

now, and it's his talent against mine. The weapons are the weapons of poets — instruments and voices. I flipped a two-headed coin and I won, so I elected, to go last. Then he chose to go first. Take it away Bob.

(Enter Smartt in high school band uniform, trumpet in his hand.)

Smartt: I call this one the Ballad of Bob. I'm gonna sing it to the tune of "Davey Crockett" and you all can sing along if you'd like. A-one, and a two, and a three...

Bobby, Bobby Youngster,
The People's President!

Born in the secrecy
Of midland South—
Born with a rubber
Spoon in his mouth—
Raised on mint julep,
Orange Julius, and corn.
He was counting up the votes
The minute he was born.

Bobby, Bobby Youngster—
One day to be President!

Off to MacMurray to college he went;
But he and McCarthy were not President;
So he pecked up his shades
And his trusty tongue too,
And lit out a "grinny"
To take over Drew.
Bobby, Bob MacMurray,
Leaving to be President!

Nobody knew him when he got to Drew,
So he put on his ascot and Florsheim shoe—
Formed a Coalition, announcing for peace,
Publicity furnished by the Indian Cochise.
Bobby Coalition!
Seeking the headlines out.

Kept the Coalition for what it would bring,
But polished up a new smart image for spring—
The wild-eyed leftist quickly deceased,
And Pete, you ain't the mon
He now won support from the man who got Cochise.
Bobby Compromiser!
Yearning to be President.

Jumped from the senate to President—
Gave up the shades and paid Ted the rent.
Once he was elected, reverted to form—
Suspended constitutions in all of the dorms.
Bobby! Politician!
The People's President.

Refused to support Moratorium Day,
Focused his efforts to make George pay—
A favorite toy his veto would be:
"I'm here for the people,
If they agree with me."
Bobby, Bob Chameleon!
Acting like a President.

During the year to meetings he went,
Talking in circles, his tongue nearly spent—
Ignored by the people, trailed by SPD,
He found a release in raising chickadees.
Bobby, Bob O'Brien's!
Looking for a chance to jump.

When he left office, he'd had some fun—
(Missed getting censured by a margin of one),
When thinking of successors, got so depressed,
Endorsed Peter Hoffman and nearby won for Cec—
Bobby Elder Statesman!
Leaving the government.

This story's not finished, there's more to tell—
He'll go on to law school like Hal Carswell—
But the country boy may come back, it's true—
By 1984, he'll be President of Drew!
Bobby Once and Future!
The People's President.

(Exit Smartt, amidst wild cheers. Enter Hoffman, steel guitar in hand, tuning as he walks.)

Hoffman: Not bad for an old man. But if any of you people really want to know where the ballad is at, I've got one here for you. It's to the tune of "A Boy Named Sue."

Well, my Daddy was President in '43,
And now he's making money in NYC—
And I'm here making 4.0 grades at Drew.

Now I don't want to be knocking Drew,
But the thing I'd really rather do
Is make my 4.0 grades in the Ivy League.

Well, I came to Drew with a strong ideal,
But after a while I got the feel
Ideals were lost on the school of Daniel Drew.

IF ELECTED, I WILL NOT HAVE
AN IDENTITY CRISIS. HOWEVER,
IT IS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE I WILL
FLUNK OUT

Hoffman: It's just as well...I got my larynx welded to my pancreas in a rugby game the other day, anyhow. So instead I'll give you our next act. The Drew folly players, starring in a little number we call "Open House." But we're going to give you time to build up a good mouthful of saliva about that one, while we have a word from our sponsor.

(Enter Richard Zuccotti. He smiles, ducks a flying piece of shepherd's pie, and begins to speak.)

Zuccotti: We here at Saga have an awful time deciding what you kids are going to like. We serve you fish and you don't eat it because you want meat. We serve you meat and you say you want fish. I've heard it said that the problem is in communication—we haven't been able to convince you it really is meat, or fish. But in any case, whatever the problems we of the big happy Drew Saga family may have, we know a winner when we find one. And one winner we can always count on is Mother Hoffman's English Style Fruitcake. This is the real stuff, made from the finest ingredients. We don't hash around or settle for pot luck; we pick Mother Hoffman's. Mother Hoffman's is a prizewinner which spans the generation gap: students and police alike on every continent regard it as a delicacy to be treasured. Customs men alone have been known to be unable to resist the temptation to dig into one and run their fingers through its dry, rich center. We'll be honest with you: when we first discovered Mother Hoffman's we thought it was so good we tried to stash it away. But soon we realized it was high time to pass this around to everyone. So you try Mother Hoffman's and see if you don't think it's the best. Try it with tea and see.

(Exit Zuccotti, holding his breath. The camera swings deftly to a panorama of the rear of Welch Hall. The hour approaches midnight. John Sinibaldi and Chandler Welch are parked in the security-mobile, flipping bottle caps to see who goes to the Naut for food. Suddenly Welch's ever-alert ear arches skyward. He grasps his nightstick so tightly that perspiration beads appear on the back of his hand. His other hand slides down his side to where his gun would be if he had a gun. Sinibaldi jerks to attention, grips the wheel, and depresses the clutch. The car smoothly speeds across the road to the spacious infirmary parking lot. The moon on the crest of Holloway hall gives a luster of mid-day to objects below. Welch is the first to speak.)

Welch: Do you hear one?

Sinibaldi: Yep.

Welch: Golly, what should we do?

Sinibaldi: Ever since the open-house crackdown order went out, it's been murder to work this campus. We've enforced it all right, but sometimes I wonder if the toll of dead has been justified. Those two freshmen last night, two minutes late...

Welch: They shouldn't have tried to flee. I heard Burdett and Green talking earlier today—they didn't seem very concerned about the toll of dead, but they were all excited about the new no-knock rule in suspected open house violation cases.

Sinibaldi: Well, we've got our orders. I don't like this any more than you do, but if crime on the campus



Dean Sawin contemplating the bust of...

So I made me a vow in my freshman year
That I'd use power, words, and fears.
To give the students back their life at Drew.

I came in free and I soon got hip—
Learned a lot of Drew from Chip,
Started writing for the campus press.

I got off slow, threw a little mud,
Then I started for the blood
Of the Seventeenth century minds of the campus Deans

One year later the big break came—
Three were busted, the Deans defamed,
The joy of confrontation felt by all.

Drew likes sex and booze and noise,
Students like their bourgeois joys,
So I said, "My name is Pete,
I eat raw meat...
Now I'm gonna radicalize..."

Yeah, that's what I told em...

Decided in autumn sixty-nine
That SG office would be mine—
Fruitcake in my hand, I'd save them yet...

So I focused on my friends the Deans,
Stan and Hal were willing fiends—
Writing and a fighting about the cops and the dope
and the Deans.

Sometimes the fights got real absurd,
But none of them used bigger words—
I led with Nietzsche and followed with Easy Rider...

The Presidency was next, I swear,
But Cecilio was waiting there—
He stood there grinning and said, "Hey, mon..."

"Thees Dean no fool,
And if we gonna make it,
We gotta stay cool,
And Pete, you ain't the mon
To seeng our song..."

"So we gonna beat you
And pass you by—
When it comes to jive,
Who better than I?
While you've been writing,
We've been winning votes..."

"So we've planned out a political fight,
But don't you hate us, cause you've got the right
To fight us back and we'll love it if you do..."

"And you should thank us, after we win
For the knife in your back and the kick in your shin,
Cause we just change the singers, not the song..."

What could I do? What would I do?
I came from behind and won in votes,
Shipped Cecilio back to the banana boats,
And came away with an unchanged point of view.

And I'm planning for progress into '71,
Till rugby, Mole, and Nietzsche have won—
And if I ever have a son,
I'm gonna send him to...Harvard! Parsons! Any-
where but Drew!

I still don't trust the place...

During the ballad, Hoffman has summoned twelve seductive dancing girls to seductively dance on stage as he wanders among them and sings a verse to each. At the close, one girl pirouettes up to him and whispers "You're the maximum utmost." Hoffman tells her she's the "finchiest and exits to wild cheering.)

Voice booms out again: Would you like him back?

Voice from audience answers: He's the MC. If he doesn't come back, we can't get to the next act. Bring him back.

Voice booms again: If that's all you care about, he's going to exercise an actor's sensitivity and pout.

Voice from audience: All right. Let's go gang.

Audience: We want Hoffman! We want Hoffman! We want Hoffman!

(Hoffman appears in the wings, this time borne by four sooty doves who have just ducked out to Hoboken for a bite to eat. As he is carried on, the "We want Hoffman" chanting dies down, except for a solo voice adding, "With a rope around his neck.")

Hoffman: The people have spoken! I'm back. I have a couple more ballads here, including my own rendition of "Victory At Sea," "The Heroic Symphony," and a medley of Shostakovich's greatest hits. I've arranged them so the other members of my suite dance "Swan Lake" in the background while I sing. The unique effect is heightened because they're all wearing Budweiser T-shirts. How about it?

(Silence.)



Unfortunately, there were some causes for the campus security crises. Undercover agents for Mr. Keiper expose one here.

is going to be stopped, it has to be stopped where the violations are occurring.

Welch: Ha ha. Pretty good pun, John.
Sinibaldi: This is no time for mirth, Chandler. (The two put on their gas masks and pick up their microphone equipment. They silently leave the car and advance slowly painfully across the mired, stripped, field to the window of the suspect. Sinibaldi is the first to speak.)

Sinibaldi: Do you hear what I hear?

Welch: Sounds like music. Probably a regular hoot-enanny orgy in there.

Sinibaldi: Turn on the super-sensitive microphone equipment. We've got to record this for evidence. (Welch adjusts several dials and turns a knob. Sound blares across the campus and is heard in Chatham.) Sinibaldi: No, not the amplifier and speakers! The recorder, the recorder!

Welch: No damage done. But didn't you think the bass sounded a little fuzzy? (Hooks up equipment again.) Sinibaldi: What are they singing?

Welch: "Barnacle Bill."

Sinibaldi: Can I listen?

(Both listen.)

Sinibaldi: To the audience: Can we listen?

Voice from Chatham: Can we listen?

Booming voice backstage: Stop. You can all listen... ("Barnacle Bill" goes on for some time; the audience sings along. Then there is an abrupt change in tune. Welch identifies it as a change from a 12-string guitar to an 11-string guitar and speculates a string may have broken. Sinibaldi identifies the new tune as "Chimes of Freedom." The audience is all given earphones and they listen as they hear.)

Voices from inside the party:

"Run between New Dorm and Welch

At midnight's dying call--

Duck inside the doorway,

Keiper passing...

As roommate's cries unheeded,

Soon we'll throw them out,

And we saw the god of open housing flashing--

Flashing for euphoric men,

Whose desires do remain--

Flashing for the Drew coed,

Who cannot plead 'abstain',

And for each and every open house,

A roommate's cry of pain--

And we saw the god of open housing flashing.

Welch: Needs a twelfth string on the guitar.

Sinibaldi: Shhh, they're doing another verse.

Voices from inside:

Glassy-eyed and laughing, even once when we were

caught,

Could find no trace of J-Board, unattended--

So we snuck in many nights, I moved in all my books,

Each time the god of open housing was flashing.

Flashing for the rugby wench,

Whose strength is sometimes cursed,

Flashing for the whipped-out freaks,

Whose dimes aren't in their purse--

But for any curious student Dean,

No informing word or verse--

And we saw the god of open housing winking.

Welch (leaping to his feet): Well, no more! Banzai!

(The two security men crash through the window,

throwing a billowing screen of relatively weak mustard

gas.)

Occupant: What are you doing here?

Sinibaldi: You have the right to remain silent. However, everything you've said for the past two weeks and everything you're thinking now has been recorded and will be used against you. We're here to capture you, by any means necessary, and bring you before the appropriate judicial body for a quick and speedy trial for open house violation.

Welch: Of which, I might add, you are guilty. Occupant: But why? We're peaceful people.

Welch: Only following orders, ma'am. But we won't hurt you. They don't even give us guns. They figure that if we were to reach for guns suddenly, we might accidentally poison ourselves with the curare on the end of our nightsticks.

(A dozen people are seized. Also a mattress, which will be introduced as evidence that there was sleeping going on in the room. All are piled into the Volkswagen and driven back to their dorms, where they are released on the threat that they will never see their closest relatives again. Welch and Sinibaldi pull the beetle back to its spot in back of Welch and begin flipping bottle caps to see who goes to the Naut. Welch wins, leaves quickly, and Sinibaldi is left alone in the damp Drew night air. The moon just went behind a cloud. But as it was leaving, it shone on something.)

Sinibaldi: Why, it's an 11-string guitar. Probably left by one of those criminals. How fortunate that I found this here, because there is a song written which wouldn't fit anywhere else in this whole interminably long story. (Strums and begins to sing, to the tune of "She Came In Through the Bathroom Window.")

He went in through the bathroom window;

Stayed from 2 a.m. till noon,

And the girls inside did wonder,

Would he show his er-presence soon?

Didn't anybody tell us,

Where in heaven could he be?

A pervert's in the dormitory,

Running wild for all to see.

They say he's always been a pervert--

Works in seven dorms a day.

And when we thought we had him cornered,

Well, he showed, but he did not stay.

So we gave him parking tickets,

And we went back on the job.

We could find no way to fine him--

He'd expose, but he would not rob.

Wouldn't anybody tell us?

Everybody must agree.

A pervert's in the dormitory,

But everybody wants to see... oh yeah--

Sinibaldi: It's a lonely job working security. Fellow

could get to like it, though. It's a job for a man who is

at peace with himself. The tumbleweeds roll across

the prairie. Why, I can hear a lonesome coyote howl-

ing into the night breeze now... whoops, it's Chan-

del, returning with my peanut butter and jelly on rye.

(Fade out. Re-enter Hoffman, now with a carnation

on either cheek. Someone asks how they stay

there. He replies that he orders them to. Someone

says, "Oh." He seizes the microphone, checks to

see if it's bugged, and commences, in his theater

voice.)

Hoffman: Wasn't that fine? It sure was. And now,

we've got the stars of our show, the big finale, the

one you all came for, the one you thought you left

behind in the University Center. For we are about to

present to you, live, on stage, in concert for one

breath-taking session only, the Student Senate!

yowza, yowza!

(Brass bands blare out "Hello, Senate." The girls

from the Ziegfeld Follies, coached by Beria Pic-

ard and Carol Cassella in no particular order, per-

form in the aisles. The floor is showered by ticker

tape from the hands of the economics department,

the mimeographed poems of Thomas Hardy from the

English department, and phony election ballots from

the Political Science department. Janet Dewar, Mary

Jo Waits, Edie Stilwell, Linda Olinger, Pat Barrett,

Monique Cotton, Elaine Peele, and Greg Granquist

circulate through the audience in hula skirts placing

garlands of flowers around everyone's head. Tony

Damiano and Morgan Harper open up a small vent in

the floor and waist-deep champagne fills the gym.

The Synchers swim three numbers in it, the last

after it is already finished. Comments one Syncher,

"We didn't notice. We were pretty finished, too."

Art's American and Campus Shell present live com-

petition in needlepoint by the anchor men on their

bowling teams. The Mead Hall secretaries, led by

Mrs. Cathoun and Miss Gurley, stand on their heads

doing self-defense exercises, and as they finish and

depart, they leave, in the center of the stage bathed

in the soft glow of one flickering stick of incense,

the Student Senate.)

They immediately link arms, sway gently back and

forth, and begin to sing, accompanied by Angel Kechia, Suzanne Bell, Judy Frese and Steve Gordon on silverware, and Jeff Allen on bagpipes.)

When Tom Quirk agrees with Bowling Ball,
And Cecilio aligns with Guhl,
Then Mole will guide the senate
And Pete will steer the school--
This is the dawning of the age of idealists,
Age of idealists--idealists, idealists--

Open house and con-revision,
4-1-4 and pubs abounding,
Save-the-nut-tree decisions--
Open drug experimentation
And the Dean's true liberation--
Drew politics! Drew politics!

DeGirolamo: Since the author of this tragedy has neglected to establish the time warp, let me inform you that it is now last fall, and the senate is about to consider the police controversy. Now, since we already did it once, the first time last fall rolled around, we should have some well-tooled opinions. Who wants to go first?

Mayher: I side with the administration. I don't have any reason for this, but I guess I'm just a nice guy who doesn't believe that students should control their own affairs.

Hoffman: Excellent, excellent. Well said, well said. DeGirolamo: I would remind Mr. Hoffman that he is out of order, since at the time this is supposedly occurring, he is in London. As a matter of fact, at the time this is actually occurring, I'm in London. Small world, isn't it?

Guhl: I like the idea Bob brought up.

Smartt: I didn't bring up any idea.

Guhl: Sorry, boss. Missed my cue again, huh?

Smartt: That's all right. We're keeping DeZendorf

around, so we might as well keep everybody. But as

long as I have the floor, I might as well inform the

senate that according to the constitution, there can be

no meetings of the senate unless there are chairs to

sit in. Therefore, order each senator to burn his

chair. Sitting in it while it burns is optional for ev-

erybody except Quirk, Cecilio, DiMatteo, Confer, and

a few of you other playpen radicals, castrated black

militants, and bearded incompetents.

DeGirolamo: How about me?

Smartt: Don't take it personally, George. Just be-

cause I have ordered you off the planet by sundown

doesn't mean we can't work together in the mean-

time.

DeGirolamo: And just because I've arranged for Ted

Greenberg to beat a Chinese dinner gown in your ear

every minute on the minute for the rest of your life

doesn't mean the old alliance isn't intact.

Confer: What is the President planning to propose

about the police?

Smartt: Don't get personal with me, you bearded

incompetent. We've got to keep this discussion at a

rational, philosophical level.

Barnett: He's right. We've got to keep calm. Just

because I'm against the fascist pigs coming and tak-

ing over our campus doesn't mean I'm not open to

rational dialogue.

Barrie Berman: Me, neither. Why, I think the police

coming here would be nice, I just love their nice blue

uniforms--they're always so neatly pressed.

Van Brunt: Did you see the tall Italian guy directing

traffic down by the Milrose Shop the other day?

Berman: No.

Van Brunt: He was so--gosh, he was so neat. Oh,

please, senate, can't we have police on our campus,

too?

Confer: No, child, we can't. And do you know why

not? It's very simple. Drew education is too shelter-

ed, see, so we're trying to involve students in the

real world. But we want to involve them slowly. So

first we'll just involve them with O'Brien's and Schnip-

per's and Jockey Hollow Park. That's enough for a

while. Then we'll involve them maybe with the Erie-

Lackawanna. And that may finish them for good. But

those who survive will someday be informed of the fact

of police. We hasten to add that we don't want police

here because life here is too sheltered. Is that clear?

Dooher: Sure. Just so we get out into this here real

world before I finish school, I want to work as a How-

ard Johnson waitress, and I don't think that was on your

list.

Confer: The Ho-Jo girl prep school here suggests strongly that you work Saturday night dinner at Saga as part of your training. See, that's what I mean by a link to the real world.

Rush: I think we should solve the security problems by clamping a 9 o'clock curfew on all the guys. That would keep the girls in their dorms, and there wouldn't be any problem.

Welch: Yeah... maybe... so...

Alperin: Wait, wait, wait. Good thing I'm here to see these things. Who would enforce this?

Rush: I'll be on the committee.

Little: I'll be on any committee.

DeGirolamo: You don't want to be on the committee. You just want to be out of the dorm after curfew. You little devil, you...

Park: I think that tall, medium, and handsome sophomores who look like Presidents and usually dress neatly should be exempt.

Riordan: Why?

Park: Morale.

Burks: Speaking of morale, this is immoral. Speaking of immoral, this is racist.

DiMatteo: You're absolutely right. Why?

Burks: Hyera has scheduled a meeting for the middle of April that won't get over until after nine. You're just trying to keep us in, because you're afraid of us.

DiMatteo: Right! I mean, no, why should I be afraid of you?

Burks: See, you accuse me of being wrong. I'll bet you didn't accuse your roommate of being wrong when he woke you up this morning to tell you to shut your alarm off or he'd kick your head in. One more, example of racism.

DiMatteo: Right! Now back to these police. If I walk up to one of these pigs with a pound of clearly-labeled dope in one hand and a firebomb in the other, and I light up the dope and start smoking it, then I light up the firebomb and throw it into his back seat, where it goes off, would he have any jurisdiction to do anything to me?

DeGirolamo: Only if the amount was deemed larger than an experimental quantity.

Pack: Will the other side please make a proposal so that the tools on both sides can line up comfortably?

Burdett: I propose that we invite police on campus and give them authority to undertake any search and destroy missions they deem necessary. With a permit from Judge Howe, of course, and with the clear understanding that any Viet Cong they catch are to be given over to David and Julie Eisenhower.

Riordan: What if they don't find any Viet Cong?

Burdett: Keep looking.

Riordan: Until when?

Burdett: Until they do. Of course, my definition of who is a Viet Cong may be different than yours. I can count over three dozen in this room right now, and there are under 40 of us here. I'll give you one clue. I'm not one of them.

Bungie: Is it true then that you have a list of 36 names of known Viet Cong?

Burdett: It's not exactly true. I gave it to Harold.

DeGirolamo: I must ask you not to refer to outsiders by their first name here. The room may be bugged, and the buggers may not know who you're talking about.

Burdett: It is. We do.

DeGirolamo: Well, then, anyhow, er, well, I guess we should limit debate. There's no point in going any further, since in my role as impartial chairman I have just managed to push through a petition with all my views on it. It calls for no police on campus unless they are being keel-hauled

DREW MONOPOLY

*the game you can take
off the board with you*

COMMUNITY CHEST

Make move on innocent freshman chick. Discover she knows more than you. Steal \$1 from her, buy some cheap wine.

COMMUNITY CHEST

Tuition goes up again! Everybody pays!



COMMUNITY CHEST

You slept through a zoology hourly. Pay infirmary \$10 to convince them you're sick and \$10 to let you go.

COMMUNITY CHEST

Book-buying time! Go to bookstore, pay \$50, and get two small paperbacks and 17 order receipt slips.

COMMUNITY CHEST

You fall madly in love, all of a sudden need open house. Buy \$25 sleeping bag and pay roommate to move it to lounge.

COMMUNITY CHEST

Have a funny cigarette. Skip two turns, but it's worth it.

COMMUNITY CHEST

Idealistic fool! You left food in the dorm refrigerator. Walk off the board down to Acme and pay \$10 for more.

COMMUNITY CHEST

Join chorale, fly to Florida. Plane hijacked to Secaucus, so spend three days sunbathing on Pier 42.

COMMUNITY CHEST

Take Abnormal Psych, find out truth about your roommate. Pay roommate \$50 in burst of sympathy.

COMMUNITY CHEST

Rugby team draws straws, decides YOU will pay for their Bermuda trip. Pay \$2000 at once or prepare to suffer.

CHANCE

Student leader advocates violent revolution. Contribute 29¢ for mimeo expenses.

CHANCE

Go to your first Kimpel lecture. Pay infirmary \$50 to unscramble your brain.

CHANCE

Write home for \$50, skip two turns waiting for letter back, be happy with \$10 and shut up.

CHANCE

RA catches you drinking. Pay RA \$5 to go buy his own.



CHANCE

Go to concert in the gym, lose patience, and kill four teeny-boppers. Collect \$50 all-around for public service.

CHANCE

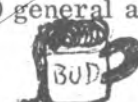
Well! You're majoring in your favorite subject and two professors go on sabbatical. Shrug, transfer to PoliSci.

CHANCE

Bonanza! Everybody on board with outstanding parking tickets must pay fines to you. You may retire now.

CHANCE

Pay \$100 general activity fee for O'Brien's semester.



CHANCE

Try to make phone call between dorms. Lose three turns and the date. Steal \$1 from roommate, buy cheap wine.

CHANCE

You're elected dorm Prez. Collect \$50 from dorm treasury.

\$50

On the fourth time around, collect a five-figure income. The first three times, you just turned 21. Mortgage value: three cases of Iron City back in the room. This is known as a stag party.

O'BRIEN'S TAVERN

The ultimate goal of O'Brien's is to have them think you're 18 when you've just turned 21. Mortgage value: three cases of Iron City back in the room. This is known as a stag party.

TRANSPORTATION: Drugs (various) See more for less.

INTRO ZOOLOGY The ultimate goal of introduction to animal biology is to find Dr. Baker wrong. Hint: he never is. Mortgage value: a victory dinner of fetal pig à la mode.

CHANCE

INTRO LECTURES The ultimate goal of intro lectures is to sleep with your eyes open and pass with a C. Mortgage value: a ticket to the real courses in the department.

UTILITY: SAGA Eat dinner, roll around the floor.

WESTERN LIT The ultimate goal of Western Lit is not to fall asleep while discussing the greatest culture of western civilization. Mortgage value: The pages of Monarchs make great joint paper.

GO TO PROBATION Go directly to probation. Do not pass 2-0. Do not pass a couple of courses either.

THE CITY

The ultimate goal of The City is to find it worth the trouble to get there. Mortgage value: Ten monogrammed copies of the "Proximity to New York City" page in the Drew Catalogue.

COMMUNITY CHEST

The ultimate goal of the woods is not always in accord with federal, state, and local ordinances. To the chagrin of many, it usually isn't achieved. Mortgage value: A hollow 12-ton boulder for your stash.

THE WOODS

SNACK BAR

The ultimate goal of the Snack Bar is to play bridge, solve your sex life, and shed a paper cup simultaneously. Mortgage value: a four-person table set for 17.

TRANSPORTATION: Erie-Lackawanna Luxury for less----

Buildings & Grounds The ultimate goal of B&G is to function with 100% pure incompetence. Mortgage value: the resignation of Mack Jordan, which would make the above goal entirely probable.

FLIRTING JUST The ultimate goal of Flirting is never to go there. Mortgage value: a free Counseling Center Color book for blunt crayons, with a T.C. Horsey egg timer and 12-string guitar.

SYCAMORE COTTAGE

The ultimate goal of Sycamore Cottage is never to go there. Mortgage value: a free Counseling Center Color book for blunt crayons, with a T.C. Horsey egg timer and 12-string guitar.

UTILITY: D.T.S.

Get draft notification: turn in application.

PIG ROOM

The ultimate goal of the pig room is to take the grand tour yourself—belt to drying rack. Mortgage value: a new job with a five-foot pile of potatoes and a khaki pen-knife.

CHANCE

CHANCE

REGISTRATION LINE

The ultimate goal of the registration line is rumored to be registering. None have ever returned to confirm this. Mortgage value: Get back your 1:15 lab after being switched to an 8.

TRANSPORTATION

Newark Airport: Safer flying than breathing.

BALDWIN TV ROOM

The ultimate goal of the Baldwin TV room is to become so disciplined that you watch TV whether it is on or off. Mortgage value: an unripped, unstained copy of TV Guide.

PARKING

FREE Won't you be surprised when you get a ticket anyhow? Fool—nothing is free on this campus.

the rules

1. The goal of DREW MONOPOLY is to graduate off the board. It is normal to do so after four trips around the Board. However, you may be even more normal if it takes you more than four, and you may be the most normal at all if, at some point during the game, you simply fall off the board, never to return. You may drop out of the game at any time, or you may be asked to leave. Or, in special cases, you may go around forever—in this case, see Mr. Morgan, Dr. Mills, Dr. Mastro, Mike McIntyre, Dr. Cranmer, Ted Greenberg, and others.
2. Each property you land on has an ultimate goal. You must remain there until achieving that goal, at which point you own the property. When you own a property, no one else can own it unless you leave the game or sell it to them. The object is to own enough graduation requirements so that no one else can leave. And it's fun to own some of the others, too, just to screw people up.
3. When you own all properties in a sequence, you can sell all the rights and privileges thereunto appertaining for whatever you can extort without losing it yourself.
4. At any time, you may mortgage your property for the stated value.
5. An alternate goal of DREW MONOPOLY, for a small but impassioned minority, is to get married. If this is the case, we suggest you play another game, which regrettably cannot be printed in this family newspaper.
6. There are 1200 eager faces at the starting line. Select your player and godspeed!

the TOKENS



ralphsmithmobile



hint: not a Saga spoon



Welch master key



HOYT - BOWNE

The ultimate goal of Hoyt-Bowne is someday to use the fire escape for a fire. Mortgage value: A book of matches.

COMMUNITY CHEST

THE PIT

The ultimate goal of the Pit is to take advantage of all the rules you purposely didn't turn anybody else in for violating. Mortgage value: an autographed copy of Herb Jahnke's "The CIA and Saga: Collusion to Kill."

THIRD FLOOR TOLLEY

The ultimate goal of third floor Tolley is to join a jug band sing-along with Led Zeppelin, then find someone in the group has the plague. Mortgage value: a tape loop of Mrs. E. saying, "It seems to be noisy up there."

TRANSPORTATION:

Friend's Car He won't miss his keys.

THE SUITES

The ultimate goal of the suites is to have either a very loud or a very quiet party. Mortgage value: a little pill which will prevent you from going sideways when you wake up in the morning.

Hidden Oxnam twin revealed!!

(After a hard day in Mead Hall, Dr. Robert Oxnam, President of the University, goes home to relax. He has a glass of lemonade, which a servant has pre-tasted, and then he settles down for dinner about 6 p.m. By 8 p.m. he may watch TV, or he may go out.

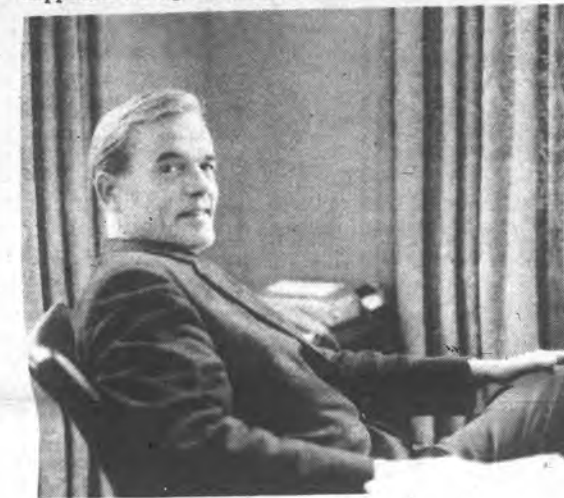
But between dinner and evening activities, there is a shadowy time period which few have been able to account for. This mysterious time begins when Dr. Oxnam carefully prepares a dinner he will not himself eat, glances around to see that no stranger is watching, and stealthily tip-toes down the basement stairs.

Any who would follow him would know. He's feeding his twin brother, Igor.

Few people know that when Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam and his wife had their son Robert in the early years of the century, they actually had twins. However, the other twin, Igor, was born strange and had to be kept in a cage from early youth.

Igor has travelled with the President, and he currently lives in the basement, in a spacious cage with a cardboard replica of Mead Hall, a complete 12-year collection of baseball cards, a toy TR4, and a private bath in which float rubber ducks of most of the Drew faculty and administration.

Igor cannot speak, but he likes visitors. So each night Dr. Oxnam visits him and he comes to the bars and rattles them in appreciation. Dr. Oxnam in return talks to Igor on these visits, often telling him what has happened during the day.



Robert Fisher Oxnam

However, unbeknownst to the President, Igor has built a make-shift tape recorder out of his baseball card doubles, and for about a year now he has been recording these evening talks and arranging to sell them to a publishing house.

The full transcribed text will appear in book form shortly, under the title, "Oxnam's Complaint." It has been sold to the American International Picture Company as well, and will be made into a movie entitled "Midnight Rambler" starring Dustin Hoffman as Robert Oxnam, Dustin Hoffman as Igor Oxnam, and the Wild Bunch as the Drew student body.

But first, here and now, on these very pages, the Acorn is proud to present the first publication ever of these tapes. Dated excerpts follow:

SEPTEMBER 9, 1969
Hello, Igor, it's good to see you again, Igor. The students all arrived today. We had been visiting some friends in the Himalayas when all of a sudden I remembered that the students arrived today. So we hurried right back, Igor—but I'm not sure anybody recognized me. I asked one of the young freshmen if he liked the campus and he told me he was grooving on it. I didn't know what that meant, so I sent him up to the Infirmary. When he got out he said he wasn't



Robert Fisher Oxnam

grooving any more. He said it was a bad trip there. I'm glad I don't have to walk, myself.

Well, sit down, Igor, and have a slab of raw meat. It's a couple of days old, but I put it in my pocket last week and forgot about it. You know, it takes a lot of time to be a college President, Igor—you've got a lot on your mind. Like just today a young freshman asked me if I were part of the racist imperialist fascist capitalist establishment here. I asked him who that was and he said, "Well, like the President." I started to assure him I wasn't when suddenly realized, "That's me! I'm the President!" I told him I didn't know I had any of those responsibilities, but I hope I can find time for them. Like I said, Igor—it takes a lot of time to be a college President.

I would have brought you part of tonight's dinner, Igor, but I couldn't sneak any away. They made me eat it all. We had TV dinners tonight, Igor—you remember how Dad used to let us have radio dinners in the living room every Friday night while we listened to Father Coughlin? You remember how you once tore the radio apart trying to find where the voice was coming from? Well, anyway, I thought it would be a good idea to bring back the old days and have TV dinners in the living room. But do you know what, Igor? Father Coughlin isn't on anymore, Igor. So we turned on the TV and watched "Leave it to Beaver" re-runs. You remember when you used to want to be like Lumpy, Igor? I remember when I used to want to be like Quick Draw McGraw, but he isn't on any more, either.

While I was walking around the campus today, Igor, I noticed that it had been raining. Some freshmen were surfing in Tipton Pond, and I built a paper boat out of my handkerchief and started to sail it. I was playing Captain Hook. But then Mark Lono came by and told me it wasn't dignified, so I just took off my shoes and wiggled my toes in the water. But someone had played a joke, Igor—they filled the pond with jello and pretty soon it set all over my feet. One of the freshmen told me I should have a joint and groove on it. It's a good thing I met that other freshman grooving earlier, so I knew what it was. He gave me a joint and I ate it, but it didn't seem to do much. Maybe grooving isn't so serious after all.

Anyhow, Igor, that reminds me. Do you have my paper airplane? Oh, you ate it?.....

NOVEMBER 15, 1969

Hello, Igor, it's good to see you again, Igor. Won't ya sit down and have a cup of warm blood? I think people are beginning to suspect our blood donation center, Igor, but we've got enough type O—that's still your favorite, isn't it?—to last for a while.

Well, some student militants took over my office today, Igor. I was just sitting there with my morning hot chocolate, reading the Daily News and playing with the lump of marshmallow fluff when they burst in past Mrs. Hillegas and told me they were liberating my office. I told them to sit down and have a cup of coffee, but they told me they didn't want any of my racist imperialist bourgeois coffee. I asked them if they'd like to see Dad's collection of Presidential autographs and they wrote dirty words on all the faces. I asked them if they liked my new carpet and they blew it up. One of them told me that my decadent fascist carpet was bought at the expense of the proletariat and was a class tool used to oppress the workers. I don't know, Igor—I sort of liked the carpet. It had a flower in each corner and an ancient American Indian peace sign in the middle.

So next I consulted my American College President's handbook on what to do if your office is liberated, and they had a section on just what I wanted. It said to determine whether the liberators wanted rational dialogue. So I asked them if they wanted rational dialogue, but while I was asking they stripped me down to my undershirt and my drawers and tied me to the chair with a hood over my face. Then they piled all my capitalist imperialist fascist books—those are their words, but my books—around me and said they were going to light me up if I didn't agree to ten non-negotiable demands. I still have a copy of the demands, Igor, and before you start on your desert—that live scorpion looks good—let me read them to you.

1. The University will immediately withdraw all its military forces from Sierra Leone.
2. All copies of Playboy, Time, and Collier's Magazine will be seized as they come into the University mailroom—as an example.
3. The House Directors will institute a Women's Liberation Front.
4. The Deans must herewith always speak in Swahili to show their concern for minorities.

You've probably seen him!

5. Trustees shall all be cut off at the knees.
6. All professors shall be fired who cannot sing the diaries of Che Guevara in three-part harmony.
7. The ideal of participatory democracy shall be applied to the Acorn—each student will be given 15 words per week.
8. The University shall adopt and support at least one struggling African nation.
9. All buildings shall be levelled and replaced by scenic tropical vegetation.
10. The University shall establish and support a parking lot for shopping carts.

You know, I can't understand it, Igor—I'm a liberal. Why do they ask me for things? But I persuaded them to give me an hour of grace to try to get Trustee approval, and to give them time to send out a pizza. They ordered what they called an "Alice B. Toklas pizza." Igor—what's that? While they were waiting for it to come they took out some cheap paper and some dirty leaves and they made some rosters. They gave me a drag, Igor—it felt really funny. I asked them if this was grooving; they told me it was if I wanted it. I still don't know whether I do or not, Igor, so I put off the decision. I offered them a drag of my Marlboros and they told me they didn't want any of my fascist racist imperialist old guard liberal cigarettes. At least they knew I was a liberal. They also said they couldn't groove on my kind of cigarettes. I asked John Pepin later what grooving meant and he just told me to dig it. I think some of them took over his office, too.

Well, I guess it's all right, though—Dick Cheshire tells me that they all said you were everything a President should be. You know, I could have seen them, Igor. They came into my office and asked to see the President. I told them to sit down and have a cup of coffee and I went to look for the President. Just as I realized that I was the President, you grabbed me and changed our clothes again. Well, I guess it's the way it has to be—but I wanted to see them, Igor, so I could give them a ride around the campus. I don't get to see the campus very much. Did you know that there are dormitories up past Baldwin now? There weren't the last time I was up there.



Igor Fisher Oxnam

They told me that University policy was a bummer and that I didn't say anything but a lot of jive. I reminded them of all the important speeches that have been written for me over the years and I read them some of the best parts. That lasted two or three minutes, but before I finished they all left. I woke Mrs. Hillegas up and we went to inspect the damage.

Out in the hall we met John Pepin, Dick Stonesifer, Jim Ault, Barent Johnson, Dick Cheshire, Steve Goodrich, and Cliff Smith. They'd all been stripped down to their undershirts and drawers, too. I asked Dick Stonesifer who the leaders were and he said he not only knew the leader personally, but had his autograph. Jim had admitted the entire group to the seminary, and Dick Cheshire had organized them into the "Council of Anarchists." They're going to raise half a million dollars for the school in the next year by committing University funds to speculative drug dealing. Steve had a 42-page press release out headlined "Radicals hard on violence, soft on sex, ambivalent on violent sex; also take over building."

We took a tour around the building, 'cuz Cliff said he was grooving on it. I asked him what that meant, but he just said, "oh wow." They had torn down all the famous portraits of our esteemed founders, Igor, and



Igor Fisher Oxnam

put up "Kill the Pigs" posters. They had broken all the chandeliers and done the whole building in blacklight. They re-furnished the Founder's Room with dirty mattresses moved some funny-looking people in, and re-named it the Charles Manson Room. They liberated the Business office and the Development office and they distributed the money and the land equally among all students. They burned the Alumni Office; they said that there is no yesterday and no last class. They re-named Public Affairs the Ministry of Information and forced Mr. Lono to issue a University endorsement of the Black Panthers, the Castro regime, Arab Terrorists, and the Pathet Lao. They forced the Deans to donate their budgets to the purchase of dynamite and they turned mimeo into a free store. What could I do, Igor? I had another roof-er and got into it.

Tomorrow they're going over to your Mead Hall, Igor, so you can put on your British suit and go to your office. You better get a good night's sleep, Igor—I saved you a couple of pills they left behind that'll send you right off.

FEBRUARY 16, 1970

Hello, Igor, it's good to see you again. Sit down and have a doggie bag. You picked a bad time to escape yesterday, Igor—did you know that those people you walked around with all day were from the Middle States Team? It's a good thing they didn't notice you never spoke except to growl and that your office is made of cardboard.

I guess it's all right, though—Dick Cheshire tells me that they all said you were everything a President should be. You know, I could have seen them, Igor. They came into my office and asked to see the President. I told them to sit down and have a cup of coffee and I went to look for the President. Just as I realized that I was the President, you grabbed me and changed our clothes again. Well, I guess it's the way it has to be—but I wanted to see them, Igor, so I could give them a ride around the campus. I don't get to see the campus very much. Did you know that there are dormitories up past Baldwin now? There weren't the last time I was up there.

One thing you should avoid, though, Igor—when you have a candlelight dinner, you should extinguish the flames before you eat the candles.

FEBRUARY 27, 1970

Hello, Igor, it's good to see you're still here, Igor. Won't you sit down and have some raw chitlins?

Well, we approved the University budget today, Igor. They brought in a big blank pie chart, Igor, about thirty feet across, and we put it in the middle of the rug in my office. Then we brought in Dean Thompson, Dean Stonesifer, Dean Ault, and Ralph Smith, and we gave them each a big crayon. Hope you don't mind that we borrowed your crayons, Igor—we had to use my purple one because you drooled on yours—but they let me shoot off the starter's gun and then they all dived onto the chart and tried to draw the biggest section for themselves. I think Ralph Smith won, Igor—he set elephant traps and security men around the perimeter of his section and no one could penetrate them. Ralph got lots of extra money, Igor—he said he's going to try a unique experiment with his extra money. He's going to suspend 20-foot layers of dirt a hundred feet in the air and then plant fifty upside-down trees in the dirt. It'll be a first, Igor, right here at—uh—Drew.

Dean Stonesifer didn't do so well after he got cut on the broken glass. You see, when they came in I asked them to sit down and have a cup of coffee, and they each added a little to the coffee and had a toast. But Mrs. Hillegas didn't clean the glasses out fast enough. I hope Dick can find a graceful way to explain to the Political Science and English departments that there isn't any money to pay them next year. Maybe they can take their wages in fruit from the upside-down trees.

But do you know what, Igor? I thought of a plan to raise more money for next year. We're going to make the budget session public. Sure you can come, Igor, if you promise to stay on your leash. They're going to dress the Deans and Ralph in fluorescent bathing suits, grease them with lard, and charge admission. They'll probably use fluorescent crayons, and do the room in blacklight. And you know what else, Igor? They're not only gonna let me shoot the starting gun, but they're gonna let me sell popcorn. So, Igor, I brought you a present. Fordessert, we made you a custard pie in the shape of the budget. It's all divided up just like the real one, so you can put it on the floor and play with it yourself. Just don't get too much merengue on your ascot.

MAY 30, 1970

Hello, Igor, it's good to see you again. Sit down, Igor and have a popsicle. It's a new flavor, called "El Ranchero."

Pepin tells oxnam: dig it!

Well, we graduated the class of 1970 today, Igor. I read a speech and then gave them their diplomas, with all the rights and privileges thereunto appertaining. I was one diploma short, though, Igor, so I had to give the last one a spare seminary diploma. I hope he doesn't mind getting a Master of Religious Education rather than a Bachelor of Arts.

But then they fooled me, Igor—they graduated a seminary class, too. I thought we lost the seminary a couple of years ago. But we didn't, so we were still one diploma short. I offered the last person a guaranteed job working the U.C. desk instead of the diploma, but he didn't seem to want it. I offered him a place on the Orientation Committee but he still wanted the diploma instead. I finally had to give him an I.O.U.

But did you hear about my speech, Igor? It was waiting for me on the platform. It was a good speech, Igor—I'd almost swear I'd heard it before. Everybody applauded, especially when I got to the part about being crucified on a cross of gold. I do think I've heard it, before, you know that, Igor? To be honest, I was suspicious when they told me to read the speech out of a textbook—what was my speech doing in a textbook? Well, the speechwriter staff had a party last night, and I guess they must have thought it was a funny little joke. Don't laugh so hard, Igor—you'll split your double-breasted burlap jacket.

After I gave out the diplomas, someone came up to me and asked what he should do next. I didn't know what to tell him, Igor—I asked him if he couldn't just

go directly into grooving. He said he couldn't because he had number 8, but I told him I didn't bet the horses. Do you remember Dad telling us not to bet the horses, Igor, back when he was training me to be a college President and training you to feed yourself? But I don't know what we can do for this student—we gave him an education; now he can do anything. I did offer him a job working the U.C. desk, but he didn't seem to want it.

So anyhow, Igor, we've got a surprise for you. Tonight, after you've finished your live chicken dinner, we're gonna get the whole family together and take you down to Mead Hall. We'll dress everyone in caps and gowns and pretend you're graduating. It'll be your tenth consecutive graduation, Igor. For this one, your diploma will be made of peanut brittle, but you have to promise not to eat your cap until we get back here later. It wouldn't be dignified to do that in Mead Hall. Your graduation present this year will be a cardboard Mrs. Hillegas for your office—she spent a lot of time in a cardboard mold posing for it, then we had to pour hot cardboard over her. When she gets out of the hospital, you'll have to send her a thank-you note, Igor.

Now, wait, Igor—don't point that chicken toward me after you've bitten the head off. Next year you can graduate with the students, if you promise not to eat anyone's arm. You know how that upset the parents. Oh, and before you leave, Igor, do your chores and water the Turkish poppy field growing there in the far rear of your cage. See you later, Igor.

John Keiper and Igor: to the victor goes the victim

Little does most of the Drew campus know the real reason for the hiring of John Keiper as director of security three years ago. An ace team of ENQUIRER reporters, searching diligently for six months, has painstakingly assembled the complete story—here, in these very pages—for the first time. A tale more bizarre than life itself, more perverse than the Prisoner of Zenda. Read on, read on.

John Keiper was at a quiet party with Barry Fenstermacher and Greg Granquist one afternoon in late summer 1967 when the three decided to take a walk around the campus. They had had a little homemade wine, and they finally found themselves lying on Dr. Oxnam's front lawn. Suddenly moaning cries were heard coming from the depths of the basement, first faint and then louder, always in pain. Thinking that the cries were related to the great balls of fire which were coming from the sky at the time, Greg and Barry got down on their knees and began asking for mercy. But Mr. Keiper, drawing on the instincts of 30 years on the Scranton Police Force, rushed forward to investigate.

Entering the front door, he cautiously stalked the basement. A preliminary sweep with his combination tie clip-floodlight revealed nothing, but then in a far corner, beyond the wine cellar, the pool table, and the soft glow of a "Make-Your-Own" chemistry set, a gleam reflected from the twisted padlock on a shadow-covered cage. Gnarled fingers clutched the solid steel bars and he knew that inside was a living creature, grasping those bars with a dazed look in its eye.

"Why, Dr. Oxnam," exclaimed the surprised Mr. Keiper.

"Ooooooh," came the reply. "Whatcha doing in there?" asked Mr. Keiper. "Didn't I see you just a couple of minutes ago patching out of your driveway in your green TR4?"

The remains of a horsemeat sandwich oozed between the creature's toes and from the wet straw on the floor rose the faint aroma of blood. The creature spoke.

"Get me out of here, John."

"Right away, Dr. Oxnam," said Mr. Keiper, whipping out his combination bottle opener and propane torch and cutting an Oxnam-shaped hole in the bars. "But how—"

"Well, John, when I came down to feed Igor tonight, I accidentally came too close to the bars and he grabbed me. He's very playful, you know, and he pulled me through the bars, changed our clothes, and escaped. I don't think it's dignified for a college President to complain, but well, you know, John, those bars he pulled me through were only two inches apart..."

The ex-policeman shook his head. "Sounds like another one gone screwy."

"No, I'm OK."

"Well, I guess that closes the case, then," said Mr. Keiper, grinning. "Except for one thing—who is Igor?"

"Well, John, won't you sit down and have a cup of coffee while I tell you? This is Igor's coffee, not mine, and he makes it pretty strong, with oregano and liquid helium. You see, Igor is my twin brother, only he's not a college President, so we keep him down here. In fact, John, we've been looking for someone to take care of Igor. To camouflage the real job, we're going to make Igor's keeper director of security, too. Would you like the job, John?"

"I'll take it."

"Outright?"

"But under two conditions—first we make Igor's cage more like a home, so he won't want to leave so often. We'll buy him a toy TR4 that he can sit in, with a real horn to honk and windshield wipers that play "Twinkle Twinkle-Little Star". We'll build him a cardboard Mead Hall that has an exact replica of your office in it. And we'll give him a garden with rubber flowers to plant."

"I can dig it...that's a pun, John...and what is the second thing?"

"Isn't Igor driving around campus in your car now?"

"Not too far—you see, they don't let me drive off campus, so there is only enough gas in the car to get as far as the front gate. Igor just likes to roar around and try to scare students, anyhow—he thinks that's what I do."

As it turned out, informed sources close to Igor report that he was stopped when he ran the TR4 full force into the still-kneeling figures of Granquist and Fenstermacher. "I feel no pain," Granquist was quoted as saying when he walked away. Fenstermacher's aspirations to Divinity School were reputed to have helped him to walk away.

As for Mr. Keiper, he was formally hired the next day. And Dr. Oxnam himself was dressed, showered, and on-time for a military whist party at the Stonesifer's that same evening.



REMEMBRANCES

of Past Days Gone By

Story: Rick Schroeder
Pictures: Jim Shackford



I was sitting back the other day, reflecting over a fascinating new best-seller, "Death as a Way of Life" when it occurred to me...



...that what I needed right then and there was a good shot of Bourbon.

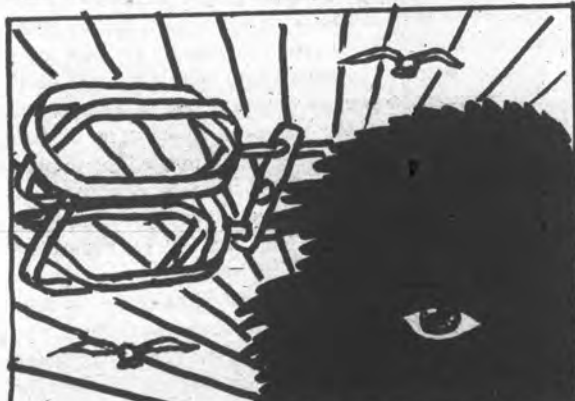
I coolly walked over to the fly-covered corpse and examined it, prodding it now and then with a hockey stick.



It occurred to me right then and there that what I needed was a good Belt of Scotch.



The gila monster at my feet took advantage of this lull in the conversation to glance up and stick his slimy tongue out at me, but I was in no mood for social games.



He (or she, as the case might have been--at this stage of the game, it's hard to say) had obviously been done in with an egg-beater.



We can't go on meeting like this!

...she whispered as we ducked for what seemed like the umpteenth time under a Piper Cub that had been strafing us for the last three days.

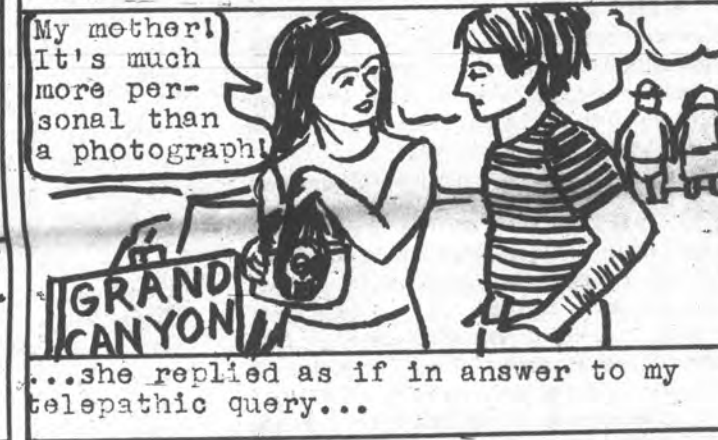


And, with a sneer, she dropped into an abyss that had just appeared right beneath her...

She reached into her purse and took out what seemed to be...



...a shrunken head of the nature of those one might purchase at the local 5 & 10 for a conversation piece.



My mother! It's much more personal than a photograph!

...she replied as if in answer to my telepathic query...



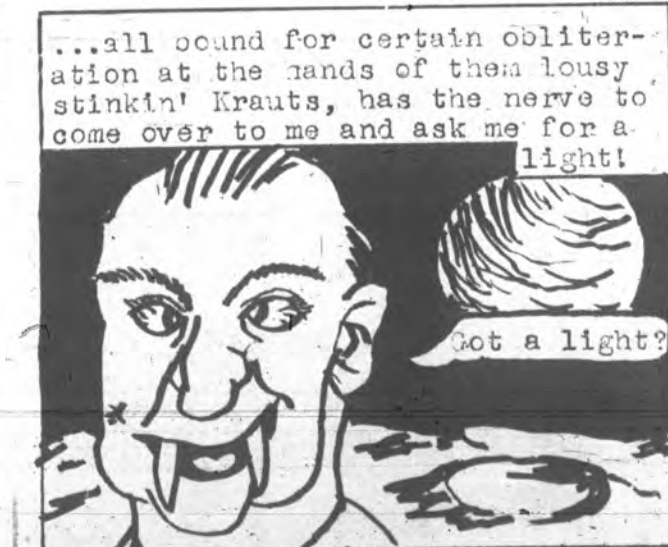
Just then and there, the Old Man himself, Old Iron-Ass McSweeney, the Flaming Irishman, five-star general and twice winner of the Emmy Award for best make-up man on a belly situation comedy...



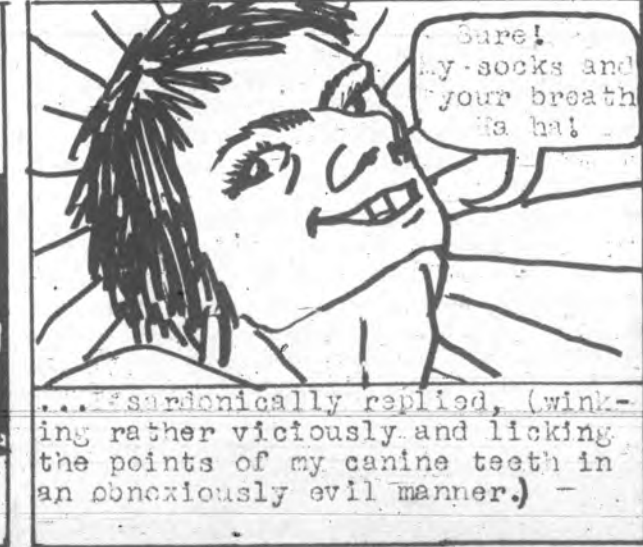
...the guy who was commanding this death-trap, this Tank of Hell, full of the best of America's fighting Marines...



...guys who would rather spit in your eye first and ask if you were a boy or a girl later...

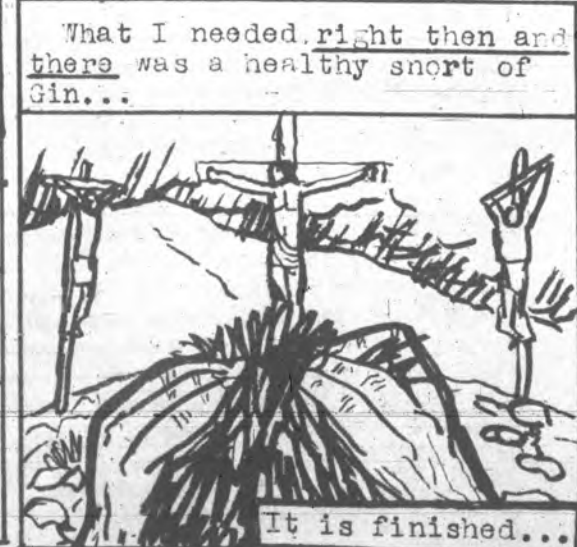


...all bound for certain obliteration at the hands of them lousy stinkin' Krauts, has the nerve to come over to me and ask me for a light!



Sure! My socks and your breath!

...sarcastically replied, (winking rather viciously and licking the points of my canine teeth in an obnoxiously evil manner.)



What I needed, right then and there was a healthy snort of Gin...

It is finished...

A GATHERING OF LOCUSTS

Story: Rick Schroeder
Pictures: Jim Shackford

It was a dark and stormy night, and, as I crept through the complex of tunnels in this ancient crypt, I could smell death emanating from the grotesque mummies...



A greenish slime pulsed beneath my eager, clutching fingers...



At last I came upon the Golden Door, its massive bulk decorated with reliefs picturing a variety of hellish creatures...



I knew my journey was almost at an end when one of the dragons spread his carved wings, and, after glancing at me with fiery, red-gold eyes...



managed to tear himself away from the rest of the door and fly off.

The door opened, and I was consumed by a swirling suction that dragged me into itself.



I managed to raise my right arm, and, employing the ancient art of Kitsuki-Yanobubu, struck the pressure point at the bottom of his spine.

I knew what it wanted. It wanted to steal my life from me, leaving only a shell, as inanimate as these mummies.



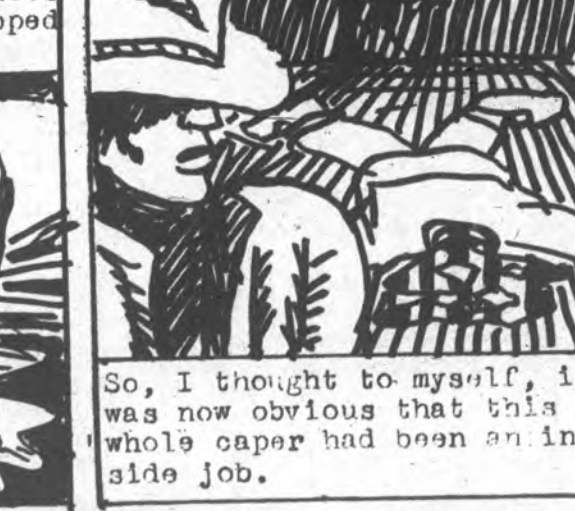
But I had a mission, and I could not let any Power of Evil keep me from seeing it through.



CRUNCH!



So, I thought to myself, it was now obvious that this whole caper had been an inside job.



So, I thought to myself, it was now obvious that this whole caper had been an inside job.



All I had to do was single out one of thirteen suspects, hand him over to the proper authorities, and rest easy, knowing that one more degenerate was safe behind bars.



So, I thought to myself, it was now obvious that this whole caper had been an inside job.



So, I thought to myself, it was now obvious that this whole caper had been an inside job.

Third floor Tolley takes over (Everything)

After a four-battle battle in its small hallway, Third Floor inhabitants burned Tolley Hall and stormed out onto the campus, leaving a trail of destruction behind. Over 40 students from the floor began the attack on the campus after dorm mother Mrs. Emerson chuckled her warning cowbell at an assailant. The young man, who wished to remain anonymous, asked that Mrs. Emerson turn off the heat in his room. When she refused, he blasted her with obscenities and threw four pounds of feathers in her face. He explained, limping away from the ravaged dorm after it had been totally destroyed, "She hurled that damn bell right at me. That witch oughta be burned at the stake. She won't even let me read her Newark News."

Upon hearing the commotion downstairs, a contingent of half-dressed third floor males ripped down the steps and in the process tore the floor door off its hinges. A couple, who were thoroughly enjoying themselves on the couch in the lounge, surveyed the situa-

tion, grunted and were heard to exclaim, "Nausea!" After reporting the degradation that a floor member had suffered, almost the entire first section ripped all the room doors off their hinges, replacing them with Rolling Stone newspaper covers, old flesh and cigarette wrappers. Peter Sarkissian, R. A. from the second section, jumped out of the kitchen in an attempt to quell the disturbance. He was immediately pelted by 50 wads of half-chewed bubble gum, a ten-pin bowling ball and a pair of underpants.

Second section inhabitants joined the fracas when someone flooded the bathroom by stuffing a towel in the toilet and jumping up and down on it till it was outside. Nearly the entire floor systematically destroyed each other's rooms, leaving only records, record players and other incidentals. Reports were heard of "outside agitation," as several students from other dorms decided that it was a celebration and dumped four kegs of beer

into one room, while there was still someone in it. At last report, that person was belching to Led Zeppelin's newest album, while four birds drank water from his cup. Upon departing the dorm, the 40 rampaging students tripped up two security agents who were writing tickets for four police cars who were trying to pull a bust in the suites. Realizing that there was a bust in progress, six students grabbed two bicycles in front of the dorm and heaved them at the narcs. Lt. McKenna was seriously injured when a bike hit his chest, pushing a hash pipe nearly an inch into his heart; his recovery is doubtful. Four other students, despite warnings from security officer Dave Green that they would have to appear before J-Board if they did anything rash, lit torches and set fire to a tree in front of the dorm. Another student removed a Tommy sub-machine gun from his briefcase, shut down the tree and watched it fall on Tolley Hall. No injuries were reported, despite the deaths

of twelve cows, who were being milked on second floor. Deans Sawin and Orvik attempted to block the road toward the U.C., but were immediately removed from their positions when eight students heaved old tear gas canisters at them. One dean was reported to bellow, "This home is not your castle. Remember that." Dean Stonesifer was called in for medical aid to the aged and immediately all those over 50 on campus played dead. Most students had by then been evacuated from their dorms and were cheering on the raving group of Tolleyites. Once at the U.C., Mr. Richard Morgan laid himself down in front of the group and demanded that they leave his place in tact. One student grabbed the New York Times dispenser and placed it in the doorway so that no one could enter. A minute later, another student dropped a five gallon box of milk on Mr. Morgan, who left the scene in a 35 Packard and was last seen headed for Little Brook farm.

After destroying the University Center, the students disbanded into smaller groups and attacked various faculty members. As Mr. John Knox fell prey to one group he said, "See, that's why I didn't sign that thing supporting these kids." He was last seen with a flower in each nostril. When the Madison cops were called in, students ran out and claimed that the officers were not allowed on campus, at which time President Robert Oxman demanded that the university could not take a stance, sent the cops into Great Hall and served them coffee and donuts.

Meanwhile, the students began to tire and gradually moved into Embury Hall, where it was reported there was a shoe sale. After another hour, the campus was again quiet and the maintenance men went back to blowing leaves. One student simply shrugged, "It's all in a day's work," as he carved a file cabinet out of the remains of Sycamore Cottage.

Record review

"Three Old Horses and a Gun"

Normally when a professional record reviewer receives a disc by an unknown group on a local label, he will decide he doesn't like it whether he plays it or not. Thus it was just by chance that I happened to get into a couple of cuts off an album called "One Hand in the Till" by a clean-cut New Jersey band calling themselves, "Three Old Horses and a Gun."

These four lads have gone beyond the rock that preceded them, and in all probability much of the rock which will succeed them. Borrowing something from college fight songs, adding country-western riffs to David Peel chords, and displaying uniqueness unequalled since the days of U.S. Bonds, "Three Old Horses and a Gun" has sincerity tattooed all over their every quarter-tone as they rock through a musical experience that the Madison Eagle has already termed, "One helluva loud mother."

No previous classification does justice to this music. Perhaps their new genre is best described by its haunting themes of misery, anguish, pain, and tortured death. Sado-masochistic exhilaration washes over the listener; three cuts and I wanted to join the fun. No other name could do it: Three Old Horses have invented "Death-rock". What first attracts listener curiosity when he puts needle to plastic is the inhuman howl of agony. This serves as the first motif in a Sergeant Pepper-like package, for the same voice is heard throughout moaning in the background and being told to shut up. To get the exclusive scoop on this mystery for the DREW ENQUIRER, I called lead organ player Paul Dezen-dorf and asked him to give me some straight dope. After he got out of the shower, he explained, repressing a mad cackle, that it is genuine pain being recorded. The group has pierced a hole in an onlooker identified only as "Fat George" and, according to Dezen-dorf, "let all his weight out." The decision to do this was made because "all that weight would have detracted from the fidelity of the final recording." This also accounts for a rattling heard per-

odically on the disc--according to Dezen-dorf, it is Smartt shaking salt. Dezen-dorf plays organ sparingly, tormenting the listener with a few YMCA-dance chords and making him crying for more. David Little has a similar style on lead guitar; particularly interesting is one seven-minute bridge which he picks with a live two-second hand grenade. And if one wonders where he gets so much volume, the jacket notes make passing reference to his habit of plugging his guitar chord not into an amplifier, but into an ordinary electrical outlet. Low-budget rock groups might take this thrifty hint.

The group's other guitars don't buy the farm, either. Dave Green on slide shows his creativity on the dirge-like "Ode to Frank," when he invites a succession of love slaves from Frank's Pizza to each pick a few notes. Green's affinity for Frank's Pizza goes deeper than song, though--in the course of the album he is heard noisily ingesting over three dozen highly-spiced giant pizzas, washed down with pine sap. Most bass guitar players give an impression of extreme disinterest while playing, but I'll bet anyone vetoes to El Rancheros that Bob Smartt of Three Old Horses shoots that mariwana before he goes up to the mike. Such noises could only come from a crazy man. On the single live cut of the album, as maddened girls from the audience assault the stage, one is faintly heard to remark, "Bob has a slender mouth which could easily inspire a slim volume of erotic verse."

The most experienced member of the group is Little, former drummer with the box-office smash group, "The Student Senate Experience." Although his former group split up, he has re-

tained some of the dynamic senate sound as he sparks this new group to performances that would pale Amateur Night at the Nautilus.

Little's big solos come on "Venues in Blue Jeans," a ballad rendition of the old Jimmy Clanton wailer. Clanton's influence is evident throughout the album. "He broke away from the teen syndrome," shrugged Dezen-dorf, "What could we say?"

Another fine solo comes on "I Slammed My Woman with a 2 x 4," which tells that gentle, but steadily throbbing pain is the only way to treat the one you love. As Little and Green scream "Take That," Smartt slams his I-beam reinforced steel drum with nail-studded 2 x 4s. An unfortunate accidental occurrence is preserved on the album, when one of the board slips from the drummer's stain-encrusted hand and crashes into Dezen-dorf's liver. Paul survives, because "there wasn't anything left there anyhow."

But the boys are all versatile, and Smartt proves he is not second guitar to anybody on "Old Overshoe Blues," a tribute to the kind of death one could previously only attain through the worst of Prohibition whiskey. To get the full effect of this cut, which is subtitled, "The Degenerating Conversation," one should gulp along with the group. The recipe is as follows:

1 teaspoon baking soda, 1 tablespoon powdered glass, 1 gallon extract of old overshoe, 1 cup fertilizer, 1 pint transmission fluid, 1 dram Cocoa Marsh. As the cut progresses, the music gets both sloppier and weaker, but you won't care any more than they do. This cut brings an end to the album, which is a shame, because it's only the middle of side one. In any case, Smartt and Dezen-dorf are the last two going. Dezen-dorf accuses Smartt of taking darvon to pep himself up, and Smartt retaliates by beating him to death with a meat grinder.

In its short life, however, the group gives death a new dimension. From the good-time twang of "Born for Pain" to the protest-laden "Campdown Races," the group in their lifespan proved themselves every note worthy of the epitaph penned on the album jacket by Peter Hoffman:

Oh Dezen-dorf, Oh Little!
Battered body and bone,
Oh Green, Oh Smartt!
You've uttered your final groan.
Oh Advisor, Oh Speaker!
Once you ruled the land,
Oh Assistant, Oh President!
The Torch has left your hand,



"These are to fill the two vacancies caused by Dennis Ingoglia going to London."
--Bob Smartt

DISSSENT! DISSSENT!

I did it! I created Igor!

by Dr. J.J. Nagle

As I was preparing my next population lecture one rainy spring night in March, ascraping noise on the front door caught my attention. I went to the door, opened it, and found a Jello mold of Bob Hancock in the middle of my porch. But after close inspection I discovered this was no run-of-the-mill Bob Hancock Jello mold. Written in sanskrit on the bottom of the metal griffin was a letter. Since I do not understand the intricacies of that romantic tongue, I called on my deep esteemed friend, Roger Wescott. He immediately appeared over my house and then parked his powder blue UFO in the driveway. "Wes" was soaking wet after have visiting some acquaintances by the sea. I handed "Wes" the sanskrit note and his antennae immediately were knit in thought.

"What does the letter say?" I asked greedily.

"Heavy," he murmured.

"But what does it say?" I asked again.

"It says," he boomed, "'DEAR DOCTOR NAGLE, SINCE YOU ARE SO BRIGHT, BILOXI AND I DECIDED THAT YOU WOULD BE A GOOD INFLUENCE ON OUR SON. HE IS BUT A SMALL EGG AS IS HIS WIFE, OUSTON, WHO IS ALSO ENCLOSED. PLEASE INCUBATE THEM; WE CAN'T."

S.P.D. "Gosh!" I realized. "I now have the chance to conduct my experiments on living materials! Wescott buzzed off to drag with a 727. But I had to make apnone call. I would need help in my venture. Dr. Baker. I summoned the great man and he hurriedly came to my home.

"Well Jimmy boy, what's up?" he spit out. Oh, what an impressive figure he was with his orange suede riding boots and his candy apple-red vinyl Eisenhower jacket. Stud duds, man. But Blind Lemon had made the Sullivan show; hence Egsby's glad rags.

"I got some stuff I want you to observe, Stan," I told him.

"Well get a pipe loaded and pass it around!" he drooled--down the front of his jacket.

"No man, not that kind of stuff," I cried, "look at this!" I then showed the Bob Hancock Jello mold under his nose. He frowned when he saw it.

"What a downer. You sure you ain't got some 'fruitcake'?"

"No, Stan, I don't. But look, this is life in this Bob Hancock Jello mold!"

"Hey now," Baker said, looking at me funny, "you MUST have some 'horse' or somethin' to say that."

No use. He didn't believe me. I left Baker as he began searching the house for some Robitussen. Bob Hancock Jello mold in hand, I fled to by basement laboratory and consulted my research materials for finding the formula to develop the eggs in their grotesque container.

I perused my texts and my POPULAR MECHANICS until I ingeniously and amazingly found the secret to life. It was not an easy task and I blew 15 minutes of your practice figuring out the problem.

I added a head and a cabbage to boiling chicken sweat which sat in a flaming cauldron. Elephant

nails and some Pla-Do were applied as seasoning. An old El Ranchero, recipe. I dropped the Bob Hancock Jello mold into the pungent broth and waited. As I was waiting for some action to take place, Egsby and Bobby Zuck met in the kitchen of my humble abode. When I left the lab to greet these guys, I forgot to turn down the fire.

Egsby and Zuck were hunched in a corner of my kitchen. A strange odor pervaded the room. "Hey Jim-bo," slurred the portly Botany head, "I bet ya always wondered what kinda plants I had growing in the greenhouse. Wanna smoke one?"

"It's heavy cannabis," spoke Egsby, contemplating a black light picture of Mordecai Brown.

As I tried to bring these two guys down, I forgot that I had left the fire on downstairs. A huge explosion tore a gaping hole through the floor where Zuck and Egsby were. I peered through the smoke and the blood and the guts and the beer to see if the pewter Bob Hancock Jello mold was still intact. The dank aroma of chicken-sweat got to me as I ventured down my cabbage-strewn basement stairs.

"Holy Cow!" I swore in amazement. "They're gone!" Sure enough, I picked up the Bob Hancock Jello mold and found a huge gap where his wallet should have been. I followed a trail of pickup juice out the basement window and across my lawn. I lost the trail at the driveway where Wes had dropped seaweed from his UFO. Giving up on the search, I returned to my lab to inspect the damage.

The smoke had cleared and I went down into the bowels of my lab. I looked at the pickle-juice

spattered walls. A picture was missing! It wasn't my Germany Schaeffer picture. It wasn't my beloved 8 x 10 glossy of Jock Mahoney. It was the picture of the--well I shouldn't reveal this cause y'know what happens then (snicker). No, it was my picture of Dr. and Mrs. Mooseman--or sumpin' like that. Did they take the happy Buffaloman's identity?

First Drew Grand Prix

Flywheel scorches earth to win

The first annual Drew Grand Prix was won by Anthony "Flywheel" Damiano. He circled the one mile road course in three hours, twenty-two minutes driving a B&G prepared Ralphsmobile. Finishing second was "Wild Putz" Green, piloting the Keiper Special. Finishing in third was "Mad Mark" Ludlow, at the wheel of the Ludlow Lightning Bolt, sponsored by O.B.'s Tap Room. Ludlow, who looked like a sure winner until the very end of the race, was stopped by mechanical troubles--and a tree.

Fourth spot went to Travellin' Bob Smartt, pushing his Puget to a top speed of 3.4 miles-per-hour. Smartt was later seen pushing his Puget over a cliff. Jeff "Topkapi" Allen finished in the last spot. Allen, pedaling a recharged mail trike, was slowed up when in the middle of the race he found a letter which was bound for Tighman House and turned off the course to deliver it.

Ludlow held a large lead over the German-built Keiper Special

during the early stages of the contest. "Wild Putz" Green was being "drafted" by "Flywheel" Damiano, Smartt and Allen way behind the rest of the pack battling for the fourth place. Ludlow slowed up as he pulled in front of the UC, walked into the Strike Headquarters, opened their files and poured Coke all over the papers inside. Meanwhile "Wild Putz" noticed that Damiano was moving out pretty fast and stopped to give ol' "Flywheel" a ticket. Damiano ignored Green's gestures and ran him over, but in a sporting way of course. By this time Ludlow was back in the Ludlow Lightning Bolt, consulting with his navigator, Neil Arbuckle. Later, in the infirmary, we got a chance to talk with Arbuckle.

"Lud asked me where the finish line was," said Arbuckle of the conversation he had with "Mad Mark". "I told Lud that the finish line was the big tree in the circle. I didn't think he'd take it so literally."

Ludlow was speeding past Wel-

ch and up towards the circle. Damiano was catching up as he roared past Baldwin, followed by Green who was trying to find Damiano's parking sticker. Smartt made a late pit stop to change sunglasses as "Topkapi" Allen wheeled off to Dr. Mastro's office.

Ludlow shot for the finish line--the tree--and hit it head on. Damiano, unable to control himself, laughed as he passed the distressed Ludlow to finish first.

"Wild Putz" Green slammed his Keiper Special through a power skid around navigator Arbuckle who seconds later, dragged his dizzy driver over the line for third place.

"Don't worry about me, I was wounded twice in Vietnam," muttered Ludlow. However, he did not mention WHOSE army wounded him. Smartt, hindered by fogging Coalition-style shades, had his sputtering Puget finish fourth. Allen, finishing seven hours after the crowd had left, also sputtered.



Flywheel en route to celebrate at Cutter's



"Happy 21st Birthday, Johnny"

At least, we hope it's happy. Johnny's string out on "speed" and most people take him for about 35. He's shooting "melt," now, but he started on pills, "dexies," "benies." He has to use a little more each day to maintain the "high" and avoid "crashing." It's as though he were a car that's rated its motor continuously for a year. No wonder he looks like he's ready for a 50,000 mile overhaul.

You see, on "speed," you don't eat, you don't sleep, you don't

feel you have to pay any attention to your health... because you feel so "up" all the time. So while you're "up" on speed, your body runs down. Johnny raps all the time about how, since he's started "speeding," he's really living. At this rate, he may have lived his life before he reaches 22. For more facts about drugs, write for free drug booklets to: National Institute of Mental Health, Box 1080, Wash., D.C. 20013

Gipe gets big hotfoot

Drew shut down their incinerators permanently on Earth Day. Many thanks to the late Bob Gipe, who locked the infernal machines from the inside. Also thanks to Ralph Smith for assigning Gipe that job. Smith plans to

turn on the incinerators in memory of Gipe, in the middle of July.

"Bob was more than just a friend to me," sobbed Smith, wiping his forehead with an onion. "Sure he was incompetent

and cost the school a lot of money. Sure he forgot to shut off the water pipes in the gym over the Thanksgiving break and he flooded the boiler room. So what if I sent him to Morristown to pick up a 29¢ part and he wound up buying a \$250 stove. Nobody is perfect. Not even me. I hired him."

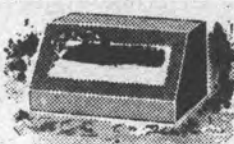
A thin smile creased Smith's tear-covered face. "A lot of people compared Bob to a real clown, always trying your sense of humor. I guess I was to harsh on the 'Giper' and I yelled and screamed and kicked him in the head a lot. But I want Bob to be remembered so in July, not all of Bob Gipe will go up in smoke," muttered Smith, his face ashen.



What are you and your Winstons doing tomorrow?

I don't know. What are you and your Winstons doing tomorrow?

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The Most Evil Man in the U.S.A.

A few notes on the evil he created in 1969.
He found a quarter of a million "unemployables" who never could hold steady jobs.

He trained them and put them into work that pays money they never dreamed of earning before.

He's a business man.

For poor kids who couldn't otherwise go to college, he took three hundred and fifty millions and saw to it that those who earned them got scholarships.

He gave eight hundred million to non-profit organizations for medical research, to help stamp out cancer and heart disease and a hundred other dread diseases of the world.

To build new housing for the poor and middle-incomes in U.S. cities, he put up one billion and a quarter dollars, so more people can live in decency.

Sure, he's been a polluter—as has everyone from the U.S. government to ordinary citizens. But last year he scraped up two and one half billions to fight pollution of air and water and nature. This year he plans to get up four billion more, to keep up the battle.

After that, he put up fifteen billion dollars in Social Security taxes to help provide support and medical care for senior citizens. And he added forty-one billion dollars in income taxes to help pay the bills of the U.S.A.

And all the while, he was contributing millions of hours of personal and business time to virtually every humanitarian cause you've ever heard of.

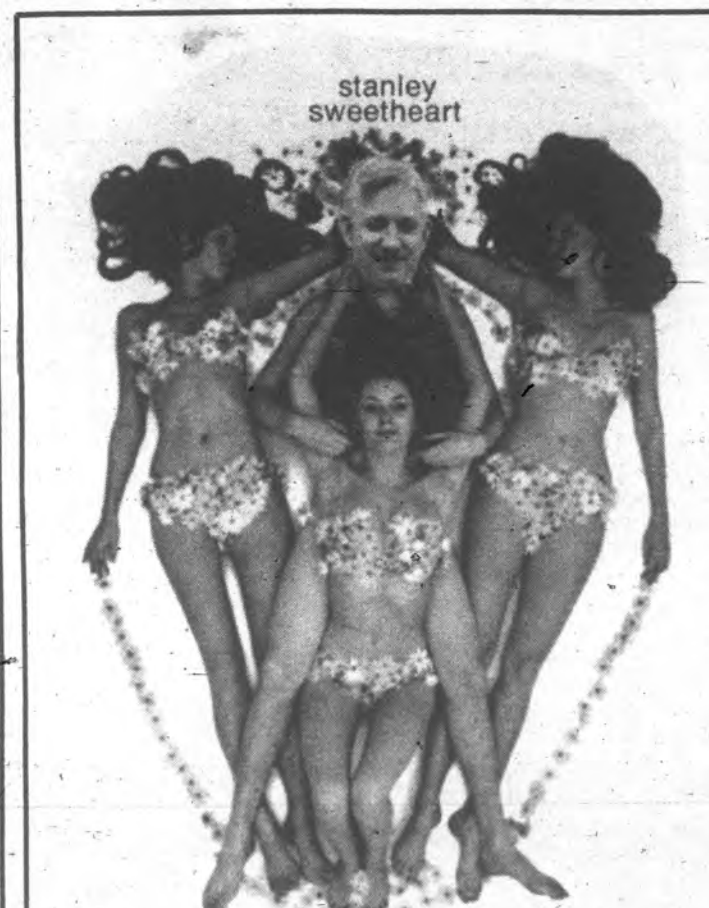
He's a business man. The most evil man in the U.S.A.

Isn't it time somebody had a good word for this evil man who happens to do so much good for so many people?

We think so.



PUT MORE IN YOUR LIFE. VOTE	FOR
IF ELECTED, I WILL PROTECT YOU FROM YOURSELVES	MAKE THE BEST ON CAMPUS
VOTE FOR HE HATES HIS OPPONENTS	IF ELECTED, I PROMISE TO OPEN UP NEW STASH GROUNDS ON CAMPUS
IF ELECTED, I WILL END THE WAR IN VIETNAM	IF ELECTED, I WILL PERSONALLY CHANGE THE STATUS QUO
IF ELECTED, I WILL NOT LET YOU JUDGE A FRONT BY ITS COVER	IF ELECTED SOCIAL CHAIRMAN, I PROMISE YOU BLOOD, SWEAT, AND TEARS



has a sex life that makes Tom Jones look like a wallflower. His underground movies would make even Andy Warhol blush. And Stanley's also into the drug scene. But he's not the only one who's turned on—listen to the critics:

"This novel may be the first to speak for the literate, with-it generation of the 1960's who want life told like it is."—*Library Journal*. "Under the loose and larking sex play there's a candor and freshness that make for genuine comedy.... Bubbling and erupting out of the new and un-laced generation of students. I laugh because I believe."—R. V. Cassill. "Westbrook has a nice light touch with parody; the scenarios of his hero's underground movies are very funny."—*The New York Times Book Review*

Black and white profs

Friedrichs sees value in Urban Semester

Nearing implementation in the Sociology department is an Urban Semester program whose object it is, explains Department Chairman Robert Friedrichs, "to involve students of sociology more in urban affairs." Following is an interview on the subject with Dr. Friedrichs:

Q: I guess you could start out by telling me some of the plans you have for the urban semester.

A: Well, for a number of years we have been trying to involve our students in sociology more directly in the urban scene and only this year we have the promise of budgetary support from the administration to underpin the aim. We have been talking about a urban semester although there has been no formal action by the faculty or any other body on the campus to give such a program that name. We are using the terminology which the UN and the art people have had, and thought that other things being equal this would make sense to form a program in the field of study in those terms.

We're now at the point where we have a letter of invitation out to a professor, a black professor of sociology, to join us to both help frame and then direct this field program in urban materials in sociology. He would be coming on the staff in the fall full-time and would work with Miss Judy Grether, who already is on the staff half-time. Let me make it clear that we haven't hired this person because he hasn't said "yes," but we have high hopes.

What we would hope to do, then, would be to have this individual and Miss Grether together on campus in the fall to actually do the essential work necessary for the introduction of a full-scale urban field program in the spring. One reason we hesitate to call the program "Urban Semester" is because it will not be open to students from other colleges, at least during the spring semester of next year.

The Sociology Department introduced one course, one portion of what we now expect to be the urban field program for a trial run in the fall semester; the course is titled, "Social Change: The Inner City." As pre-requisite to the course we have listed a course in Urban Sociology.

In the fall the former course will be given like any normal course is given—three, 50-minute classes a week. But it will at least cover the same range of substantive issues that the same course will offer in the spring semester in an urban field program package. In the spring we will set up movement with the urban areas on the part of students, that we can't have in fall due to budgetary considerations.

We would also expect to add in the spring another course, possibly titled "Participant Observation and Research," which would place students in specific agencies, movements, organizations, schools where they would make a full-time contribution one day a week, unpaid, and use that experience as the basis for informal research analysis. Those two courses would make up the urban semester, should we decide to call it that.

Q: What cities would this include? Newark and New York?

A: We assume that we will draw from the entire metropolitan area as we wish to bring our students in touch with a kind of innovative urban program that our course work will focus on, but probably the placement of students in agencies, etc. would be done in the general Newark area; we have very good contacts there. Newark is about to undergo a very unusual and critical period because it is expected over the next few years to tip politically toward black control.

And this would be a very propitious time to be watching and engaged in the Newark scene. But we'll be drawing from the entire metropolitan area for the process of acquainting students with the program. If the proposed plans work out, we would expect the urban semester to fall on a Tuesday-Thursday, as is the case with the UN semester and that on one of these days the student would give his time to his field involvement, which we label Participant Observation Research.

The other day we would expect the student to spend a full day either on campus with specialists from urban programs or that some of

all of the students might be taken on a given Tuesday or Thursday to a set of programs in the city where it would be profitable for them to confront the program. By and large, however, we expect much of the contact in the programs to be done by bringing men who are involved in leadership to the campus for a full day.

Q: You mentioned that the spring semester would not include off-campus students. But is it your intention for future semesters to include off-campus students?

A: I expect that that will be the case; I expect that the backlog of interest on the part of Drew students will be absorbed quickly by the program and that we will probably have to ask for a fee beyond the normal semester tuition to underwrite the extra cost of the program.

This may limit Drew student participation in part, but it's just a matter of strategy. We expect that we'll probably be faced with a maximum of 50 students enrolling in any given semester. We might be faced with adding personnel if we turned outside the school.



Dr. Robert Friedrichs

Q: Do you expect or think that this semester could be extended into a summer program?

A: It's conceivable, but until Drew decides to have a summer semester there's no formal context to make such a request.

Q: I've also noticed that most Sociology courses now have field trips. Is this part of the implementation of an urban semester?

A: We are certainly as aware as in any department of the contact with the actual social setting in which the academic work is focused; we'd like to emphasize field trips in so far as we can find the budgetary monies to support them.

Q: What would be the make-up of these field trips? In other words, would they be to agencies in New York, for example?

A: I think they'd be limited only by the bounds of our imagination. In the past we've had every-

thing from visits to prisons to walking tours of East Harlem to attendance at regional sociological society meetings. No, there's limitation to the nature of the program as we see it now.

Q: Do you believe that the Drew sociology department, through the Urban Semester or through the field trips, could actually initiate any impact on, let's say, liberalization or radicalization of sociology? That may be poor terminology, but as far as, let's say, Newark or New York is concerned.

A: It's hard for me to use that term or to apply it to any given setting. I'd rather use the term "action research" and say that it's my argument for some time that all social research is in principle action research and, therefore, we should be conscious of this dimension of research. It has an impact on that which one is studying, and upon the sociologists who do the studying.

This interaction is bound to change both elements of dialogue. What we would hope to do is that by drawing conscious attention to this dialectic relationship the changes that are inevitable in this interaction would be constructive changes.

We do indeed have an eye on the kind of change that we can introduce into the situation that we are placing on our students and the change that we can induce in the students themselves. But I'm not sure I'd call that radical sociology.

Q: Just one last question. Offhand, would you say that most colleges and universities near large cities do have Urban Semester programs?

A: I am not widely enough acquainted with the situation among the state colleges in New Jersey, but I understand that there are a number of schools that have or that right now are beginning the field programs, field placement of students in a course context. Now, I don't know what else they build into their sociology programming to support the field placement, but I understand that there is a fair amount of field placement.

I don't think it's the case in other parts of the country, very widely that is, but I do know of some places where this is done; Oberlin, for one. Hamlin is the only school I know of in the country that actually has an Urban Semester which is open to students from other schools and this is focused on the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. I would add that it occurs during one or two of the main semesters during the year; USC does have one in the summer.

One further comment. One of the reasons that we've sought to staff this program with both a black and a white sociologist is that we see a different task for white and black students in urban areas today. We have no plans to involve white students directly in black community affairs. We would rather wish to address the energies of white students to the very pressing problems that face lower class white in our urban areas today and encourage black students to involve themselves in the programs directed immediately toward black communities.

Sloop group expands out to take in summer plans

The Drew University Hudson River Sloop Restoration Group, generally known as the "Sloop Group," expanded into a functioning organization this year, and has made plans to spend part of the summer researching a citizen's guide to fighting pollution.

Headed by Assistant Professor of Economic Frederick Starner, the Sloop Group sponsored a series of concerts throughout the year to raise funds for the Hudson River Sloop, which is a boat which sails the northeastern United States during the summer to dramatize the pollution of the area rivers.

The project was begun by folk-singer Pete Seeger, who made an

appearance at Drew this spring under the Sloop Group's sponsorship.

Starner has sailed with Seeger on the Sloop, and he has been associated with Seeger in fund-raising projects. The concerts this year all featured sloop members, including Gordon Bok (see review) and Reverend Fred Kirkpatrick.

Bart Roccoberton has acted as student leader of the group. He was especially active in setting up the Seeger concert, which was attended by some 1500 persons. Seeger donated most of the proceeds to the sloop, which cost many thousands of dollars to build and operate.

The sloop group has been and

still is seeking student volunteers both to help on campus and to help on the sloop.

Starner's project this summer is to research and write a book on pollution, giving ideas which ordinary citizens may use in combating pollution. He will be assisted by several Drew students in this venture. It is expected the book will be published by the end of the summer.

The sloop group plans to continue next year and in the future. Its primary purpose is to dramatize and fight pollution, and, comments one member, "that isn't going to be done for quite a few years."

Culture week, curriculum highlight Hyera

A continuing intentional insulation, the presentation of a black culture week program, and public appearances at the Strom Thurmond lecture and the year-end student demonstrations were the impressions Hyera, the black student union, left on most Drew students this year.

Hyera intentionally closes its organization and meetings to any non-black students.

Hyera intentionally closes its organization and meetings to any non-black students. "We need to develop our own identity, and we don't see where our purposes include white members," commented one member.

Hyera held an open meeting early in the year, to explain its purpose to the community. Activities mentioned included work on black culture week, work on course revision, and work with other black groups.

Although it is known that Hyera worked with the faculty in setting up the current black history sequence, and that they are currently working to include more aspects of the black experience in the curriculum, the internal functioning of the organization has been secret.

"I don't think they're really much different from white students in terms of efficient functioning," speculated one student senator, "but, like the faculty, they seem that way because we don't see what actually goes on. I don't see any valid objection to their remaining a closed group by their own choice."

K-K raises \$2500 in late drive, will continue through next year

Though still lacking a structure, there will be a King-Kennedy scholarship again next year. A committee co-chaired by Joe Mayher and Usha Vyasulu raised over \$2000, which was enhanced by an anonymous faculty donation of \$500.

This money is matched by federal government grants, meaning that an extra \$5000 is available to the University to give to students from economically underprivileged backgrounds next year.

This year the scholarship had seven recipients on campus, getting a total of close to \$10,000 in college and government money. "All seven happen to be black," commented Mayher, "but it doesn't have to be that way."

Following at least one Hyera meeting this year, there was a noisy breakup of the membership. "We have our disputes, but our goals are the same," explained one member.

Hyera sponsored and ran a black culture week in February. Included were speeches by black political figures such as Kenneth Gibson, mayoral candidate in Newark, readings by black poets, exhibitions of African clothing and culture, and films on the black experience.

Attendance at these events was good, and the overwhelming impression of attendees was that the program was outstanding.

"The black students feel that they aren't given 'equal time' to educate us to their background and culture," explained Sociology Assistant Professor James O'Kane to a Trustee committee in December. "They feel that we overlook their contributions."

Hyera met with University President Robert Onam earlier in the year with a list of requests. Although the list was not publicly released, it was reported that it included requests for a Dean of black students, additional black professors, and greater inclusion of the black experience in the curriculum.

Black seminary students later in the year asked for a permanent "black center" on campus, where they could meet and set up exhibits.

The proposal was made that this be in the basement of Wesley House. However, this did not work out.

The University has stated that it is making a conscious effort both to recruit more black students and to include the black experience in more of the curriculum. Black students have generally complimented Dr. Austin Cole, admissions director, for his recruitment work. Black students themselves have aided in recruiting.

Hyera is currently working with faculty members on curriculum matters.

Hyera appeared more or less as a group at the Strom Thurmond lecture in February, heckling the senator and criticizing SG President Bob Smartt for bringing Thurmond here.

Black students also attended the rally at the end of the year which was intended to raise money for the anti-war movement and the Black Panther defense fund.

Blacks demanded half the money which was raised, claiming that it had been promised to them. There was a long argument, during which charges of racism were made, and the blacks were given half the money.

"The whole cause originally was based on Bobby Seale, not this anti-war movement," explained one black student, "but the whites tried to take it over and keep most of the money, after using Bobby Seale as a cause to get people interested. We deserved at least half the money."

One white organizer countered, "But most of the money which was donated was given for anti-



Black culture week, U.C. 107

war activities, not the Panthers." After a long debate, \$300 was voted for the Panthers.

Hyera will continue to be active next year. Besides recruiting of both more black students and black professors, and curriculum changes, blacks would like to see changes in the social program and other activities to "provide more of a balance. It's pretty white right now."

Trustee student committee holds two open meetings

A newly-formed Trustee Committee on Student Life and Affairs convened for the first time this year, holding two open meetings with students of all three schools.

Chaired by Bishop Lloyd Wicke, the committee's two open meetings were poorly attended by students. At the end of the year, no report had been issued.

The committee was formed to facilitate better student-Trustee communication. It has ten Trustee members, with student "advisors."

Student Concerns committee chairman Dr. James O'Kane brought a list of student concerns to the first Trustee committee meeting. He listed black student concerns, open house and curfew concerns, and others.

Graduate and Seminary student representatives called for more housing, among other things. The Graduate School asked for changes in the budget system to enable the Graduate School to get more professors.

Two presentations at the meetings caused some controversy.

University Senate studies New Town

A proposal that Drew sponsor a "New Town" settlement is currently under review by a University Senate committee.

The projected site for this New Town, which would be planned homogenous community of about 3000 people, would be Newton, New Jersey.

New Town projects have been undertaken throughout the United States. According to Seminary Professor David Graybeal, sponsor of the proposal at Drew, "federal government aid is available to such projects. Residents of such towns are

selected for homogeneity, and the total life of the town—environmental, political, architectural—is planned for harmony.

An open meeting was held to discuss the prospects for Drew to develop such a community, whose primary function would be intellectual, dealing in a variety of disciplines, including such diverse fields as botany and sociology.

There was considerable enthusiasm about the idea, and Dr. Graybeal's investigation committee is expected to report to the University Senate next year.

Comps, course evaluation, P/F work, involvement upcoming

A major revision in senior comprehensives, an "extensive" student evaluation of all introductory courses, more involvement by students in academic policy matters, and the "serious consideration" of an ungraded freshman year will be undertaken next year by academic policy groups among both students and faculty, according to Student Educational Policy Committee (SEPC) chairman David Little. Comprehensive have been moved to May for next year, and the faculty is currently considering proposals which would give each academic department autonomy to select its own method of comps. Consideration of this should be completed by next year, Little speculated.

Other comp proposals have been raised, including total elimination and relegating the exam to a non-graduation requirement. College Dean Richard Stonesifer strongly favors retention of comps, however, which concurs with a report of a faculty committee which studied alternatives this year.

The SEPC will undertake a course evaluation next year, from which a booklet will be prepared for distribution to all incoming freshmen. Little termed the project "a year-long undertaking."

Open meetings with faculty and students, suggested by Dr. Louise Bush and patterned after the weekly Pepin staff meetings, are

also a possibility for next year.

Student involvement in academic decisions, beginning at the department level, has been made a primary student government goal by President Peter Hoffman. This month the student senate approved creation of student departments to parallel faculty groups. Student department groups recently elected departmental representatives, who then elected divisional representatives to the faculty Educational Policy and Planning Committee.

EPPC committees are currently studying semester reform plans, primarily the "4-4" plan under which students would take four 4-credit courses a semester instead of five 3-credit courses. "This is going very slowly," remarked Little, "and we don't expect any definite results for quite a while."

Little also announced the results of a student poll taken by the SEPC early this semester. Filled out by 300 students, or about 27%, the results were as follows:

--205 students are "dissatisfied with the structure of academics," while 65 are not.

--17 favored moving senior comps up to January, while 99 did not, 130 favored replacement of comps with a seminar or paper, while 43 did not, 171 favored abolition, 34 did not.

--196 feel an intro course guide for freshmen would be a good idea, 72 do not.

Promises for change

Students protest comps

A change in comprehensive examinations from May to January, viewed by the faculty as "a minor step taken mostly because it would help students" was not seen that way by the student body, and a week of protest action culminated in the rescinding of that action and a promise to evaluate the whole comp structure.

The student demand, formulated during the week of action in April, is that each academic department be given autonomy to decide what type of comprehensive it will give to its seniors.

"Some departments might give seminars, some might give the graduate record exams, some might conduct special projects, or some might give regular comps," stated Cecilio Barnett, who was active in the controversy. "The point is that the departments should decide."

The faculty moved comprehensive back to May for the 1971 year and the faculty Educational Policy and Planning Committee (EPPC) advised faculty members what alternatives were possible within the current comprehensive system.

The EPPC also promised, according to SG President Peter Hoffman, to recommend to the faculty that the proposal for departmental autonomy be instituted for the 1971-72 academic year.

The controversy over compre-

hensives has gone on all year. The student senate passed a resolution last fall which asked for the abolition of comprehensives. This followed a resolution asking for senior seminars in all departments, which was passed by the senate, but vetoed by SG President Robert Smartt, who favored comprehensives.

The faculty was, in the meantime, conducting its own review, under a subcommittee of EPPC chaired by Professor Donald Scott. That committee interviewed seniors last year, and other alumni, and then held an open meeting.

At this meeting, which was poorly attended, Dr. Scott announced that the committee would probably recommend to the faculty that comps be moved up to January, to give students who failed them once a chance to re-take them and still graduate with their class.

When this was passed, however, present juniors argued that this would not allow them to plan their schedules properly. One junior added, "I think taking them in January is a good idea. However, since we have planned our schedules toward taking them in May, it's unfair to institute this suddenly."

The faculty action had not been intended, according to college Dean Richard Stonesifer, to end consideration of comps. "We were planning to continue to ex-

--229 said they would attend an open meeting on academics, 38 said they would not.

--236 would like to see students share in policy decisions at the department level, while 41 would not.

241 knew what a 4-1-5 program was, 40 did not, 174 favor institution of the program, while 55 do not, 223 would like to learn more about such programs, 32 would not.

--73 feel the current pass/fail program is adequate, while 193 do not.

Little stated that the results of the poll were given to the EPPC at a joint meeting of the two academic policy groups last Thursday.

SEPC compromises with EPPC to obtain three positions

Under the direction of David Little and Sue Rankin first semester, and Little second semester, the Student Educational Policy Committee this year worked out plans for student seats on the faculty Educational Policy and Planning Committee, co-sponsored plans for pass/fail and comprehensive revision, and considered course evaluations, although it did not do any.

The final compromise for the three student EPPC seats (see separate story) was worked out by SEPC with the faculty. There were a series of compromises, senate rejections, faculty rejections, and other considerations between.

Student academic reform was concentrated mostly on pass/fail and comps this year. The senate approved an SEPC-SPD plan which called for extension of pass/fail to all non-major courses, with the following proviso:

1) a student can take any course not required for his major on a P/F basis,

2) No more than two P/F courses can be taken in any one semester,

3) A student may take no more than twelve P/F courses at Drew. The limit for transfers is three times the number of years required for graduation.

4) The decision to take a course P/F must be made by the end of the fourth week of the semester.

5) A pass is considered the equivalent of a solid D or above.

6) A letter grade as well as a P/F grade shall be submitted for each course. This cannot be released without the student's consent, and it is not considered in his cum.

Peter Hoffman suggested that



Green, Little, Smartt. See elsewhere.

the entire freshman year be taken pass/fail, but this was not formally considered.

The original comprehensive proposal, also co-sponsored by SEPC and SPD, called for each department to have a choice of what type of comps it would give its majors, from among the options of a senior seminar, a thesis, a special project, GREs, or written comps.

This was approved by the senate, and is now under consideration by the faculty, following student pressure brought on by a faculty vote changing comps to January.

The Student Educational Policy Committee is a student senate committee charged with formulating student plans for academic reform. It is parallel to the faculty EPPC.

Members of EPPC this year, in addition to Little and Miss Rankin, included Bob Burns, Herb Jahne, Cecilio Barnett, Peter Eyles, David Bell, Gail Guitre, Tim Troll, Lenore Wendt, Phyllis Steinberg, and Tom Quirk. Members of the committee remain on it for their entire time at Drew.

Accreditation group schedules report on Drew

Following a "show-cause" order issued by the Middle State Association after their visit two years ago, the University had another visit by the accreditation team this spring.

The Middle States will report on whether to recommend that the college be accredited. Normally it does so every ten years, and the recommendation for a college such as Drew is routine.

However, when the team visited in 1968, the seminary had not yet emerged from its "crisis" and as a result of the situation there, the Middle States voted to continue the accreditation, but return in spring 1970 and see whether problems had been corrected.

Dean of the College Richard Stonesifer emphasized that "they had no negative remarks about the general health of the college. There is no reason to doubt in any way the strength of this

entity. Under the circumstances for the seminary, the report was entirely expected."

The Middle States generally praised the college in 1968, but added some warnings. Among these were 1) low level of communications among faculty members, 2) too much student control over judicial processes, 3) lack of adequate facilities in some areas.

For the University as a whole, the Middle States criticized the apparent lack of long-range planning and a coherent development plan. Since then, the University has stressed these areas, developing a tentative plan.

Late first semester the University received word that the "show-cause" order had been lifted, meaning that the Middle States visit would be more of a routine inspection, with less a recommendation of accreditation to be expected.



Joe Mayher, senator and leader of both moratorium and King-Kennedy activities.

Cecilio Barnett:

Involvement when will help blacks

by David Hinckley

Cecilio Barnett represents several "minority" groups. He is black, he is a foreign student (Panama), and he is a member of Students for a Progressive Drew. He has been a student senator this year, and he ran for student body President in March, losing by a margin of less than fifty votes out of over 800 cast.

He has been particularly active in Hyera, the black student union, the recent student protest over comprehensives, and the academic reform proposals which have been brought up throughout the year by SPD.



Cecilio Barnett.

Barnett is not volatile, but he is sometimes angry. His khaki jacket and sunglasses are ubiquitous on campus, and many of his hours are devoted to conversation and dialogue.

"Panama sends students to other countries on exchange programs, and Barnett is here on one of these. 'I got a warm welcome from the orientation committee when I got here,' he mused once this year, 'everybody seemed to be my friend. Then orientation week ended and the first day of classes suddenly nobody knew me. I was one lonely cat.'

In the course of an interview last week, he returned to that point. "Since I came here, I have become more and more convinced that the myth of 'liberal progress' in the United States still isn't true... college students collectively, like white Americans collectively, are prejudiced."

Barnett plainly considers his first duty to "my people." He openly expresses acute disappointment that Bob Smartt, this year's student government president, didn't do more for blacks. Next year he plans to devote "most of my time" to Hyera work.

Barnett seems to many to symbolize what Hyera is about. The organization itself is closed to non-black students, and it only releases information when part of its goal is dependent on such release. Yet this insular group does not seek total withdrawal, but rather insists that the identity of the group must be affirmed and built in certain areas, particularly social and cultural areas. After Hyera held an open meeting earlier this year to explain to interested non-members what they were doing, one white student leaving the meeting remarked, "They want to control the extent of social and cultural integration. If it serves them to integrate something, they will, and if not, they won't. They just don't want us making that decision for them."

Others have seen Hyera's secrecy as puzzling and possibly self-defeating. Dean Orvik, among others, has suggested that relaxation of racial tensions will not come through policies which have the effect of limiting rather than expanding knowledge. Fear of the unknown is common, and Hyera is unknown.

Yet behind Hyera's secrecy, it is possible, there is an organization which, in procedural and functional senses, isn't much different from other organizations. The focus is different, of course, but internally there is a group of human beings who do not all think alike.

Barnett is a shadowy figure himself. Because of his open-but-guarded manner, his sunglasses, and even his rhythmic manner of walking and speech,

he has acquired a reputation for being "slick." He expresses himself with confidence, and his readiness to drop the terms "jive," "mon," and "cat" into any conversation, no matter how formal, has made him one of Drew's most interesting public speakers.

His rival Smartt sees it somewhat negatively. "Cecilio tried to be so slick that he ended up only impressing himself." One of his Presidential opponents agreed: "I don't know — Cecilio seems to be trying to put one over on people, and they resent that."

If there is some truth to that speculation, then ironically, Barnett probably can blame Bob Smartt for his losing the Presidency. Smartt set the precedent as a smooth operator — a charge Barnett himself often made.

Barnett, like Smartt, saw politics and issues as a contest — faculty against students on comps, senate against Smartt on the police. Changing sides and shifting alliances was no moral concern, for the ends were pragmatic and the groups ad hoc. The means had to be tactically sound first and philosophically satisfying second.

In fact, with the major difference that Barnett chooses to see himself as a black first and a political leader second, there is a lingering similarity between himself and Smartt. Primarily, their use of every available factor as a weapon has given them reputations as persons who will oppose, not disagree. Thus Barnett, like Smartt, proves considerably more comfortable company when he isn't opposing his companions.

Barnett is not Smartt; he may fight as hard at the game, but he measures his success by the outcome, not by victories along the way. He is less cynical than Smartt about the chances for change.

If Peter Hoffman had not won the student government Presidency in March, this would be a different interview, and it might be a different-sounding Barnett. While he was less confident of winning the election than those around him, he still expected to take it, and he was slightly shocked by the results. "His face dropped about a mile," recalled one of his campaign workers, and shortly thereafter he disappeared for a while, surfacing less frequently as the semester went on.

Still, he has heard. He will be heard. Q. Do you see current student actions against the war as a result of efforts building for some time — a growing student awareness and/or radicalism?

A. Students here seem to operate on the "star system," picking up a cause here and dropping it there. When I came in 1967, the big thing was civil rights. Then it was the Poor People's March. Then it was Vietnam. Then it was environment. Then there is women's Liberation. A few weeks ago everybody agreed that environment was the thing, but then the radicals floated away because industry supported it. It's on the war again, as a reaction to Nixon's Cambodia policy.

This is indicative of people around here — this is where they're at. For instance, regarding blacks. Blacks are the "white problem" and whites started a campaign for Bobby Seale because he was the only cause around. This caused a lot of reactions which didn't mean anything. They forgot about it after the Cambodia speech.

In Panama students pursue the issues day-by-day, and don't jump all around to whatever cause is popular at the time.

Students will forget Vietnam after a while. Kent State, too. Right now there is a whole series of actions, which people think are great. But there were none of these reactions when four little girls were bombed to death at a Birmingham church. Nobody struck on the death of Martin Luther King or when three blacks were killed in South Carolina. Terrible things happen to blacks everyday, but nobody notices until it happens to whites.

For example, whites didn't believe blacks about police brutality until Chicago, either.

This is a momentary protest — wait and see what it turns into.

Q. Hyera at Drew and black groups nationally have been noticeably absent from the leadership of the current student actions. Is the downplaying of support for Bobby Seale the reason?

A. I can only speak for myself, but I think others in Hyera agree with me when I say that I will go along with something I think will help us, but we don't feel compelled to join something which won't help us.

The war protest is an example. Sure, the war ef-

fects blacks, but it's a matter of priorities, and we give first priorities to the situation at home. If you show me something that benefits us, I'll be there. Tonight I'm going to the rally. They will give some of the money for Bobby Seale.

(Editor's note: Black students did attend the rally, at which the question of what to give the Panthers caused a tremendous battle. Several hundred dollars was finally promised.)

Q. Since blacks often tend to remain, by choice, within their own circle, why did you seek the student government Presidency?

A. There are many reasons. Primarily, I wanted to put blacks in a better position to get things done. We had a President this year who was black in color, but didn't do anything for us. If elected, I felt I would do more.

There is an element of one-way concession here. I will be in your organization, but you can't be in mine. The basic reason is that student government is where some important decisions are made, and blacks need representation in those decisions as much as whites.

Q. Why do you think you lost the Presidency?

A. I don't want to sound bitter, but I lost because of one phrase. That phrase was: "Peter Hoffman can unite the entire campus." The implication was obvious: my associations with Hyera and SPD, the feeling that SPD was a political party, made me least able to unite the community.

Q. You'll be on the University Senate for next year. Do you intend to continue in any other student government position?

A. No. This year student government people spent most of their time fucking each other up. I think I can accomplish more in the University Senate. I do have some feeling for Drew, after spending three years here, and would like to do something for the campus.

Q. Do you think the system of University governance should be changed, for example, to have more joint student-faculty power?

A. A redistribution is certainly needed, and equal student-faculty government is a direction of work toward. But there are some areas where each should be doing his own thing — for example, students should have absolute control over their judicial system, and the faculty over its own conduct.

One other consideration, too, is that the average Drew student probably isn't ready to govern equally with the faculty. One person like E. G. Stanley Baker could turn him around so fast he wouldn't know which way to look.

Q. What would you say are black goals for the University? Such things as, for instance, the proposal that blacks live in certain areas of certain dorms together.

A. The dorm matter isn't finally settled or agreed on yet. Its motivation is that black people need unity, a cohesive force. Blacks have been divided too long, hung up on means and methods, while the world has gone by.

I don't know what you mean by black goals for the University. But I feel first, we need more black enrollment. Dr. Coles has been cooperative in this, I should add, and has done a decent job.

Very importantly, Drew must make the black experience known here, as part of the curriculum. This would apply to all fields: too few students know of people like Charles Drew, the black who discovered blood plasma and then died because the whites refused to admit him to an all-white hospital.

Drew also need more black portions of extra-curricular activities. We have the resources, and the Social Committee, for instance, should do more to present a social program which would entertain blacks as well. As a by-product, this would widen the scope of the average student.

Drew needs more black teachers, and someone as a liaison person between black and the school. Black students need someone they can trust, who can relate to us. This could be an administrator, a faculty member, or almost anyone.

Q. Hyera worked in setting up the current black history sequence. What other curricular changes should be made?

A. We are planning more courses now, which we hope to get approved as soon as possible. We would like to review the whole curriculum, to determine what new courses should be added and which existing courses should be changed or expanded to include portions of the black experience. Dean Stonesifer has

formed a student-faculty committee to see about this.

Q. Would you like to see a black studies department at Drew?

A. There should be black studies courses, but black studies should be incorporated in each department. I wouldn't like to see a black studies department here, set up just for blacks. If someone wants that, he can go to a black school.

What they should have here is black studies concentrations within existing departments — just as sociology may have a Chinese emphasis, it should have a black emphasis. Political science should have an emphasis in African and ghetto politics. Other disciplines could do the same. In this manner, black students would be in a better position to influence change. Administrators have less influence if its kept at this level.

For black studies departments, black institutions should be set up, run and controlled entirely by blacks. These should be located in black communities. White money could be involved, but the control would HAVE to be black. This is very controversial — this is just my personal opinion.

Q. You mention extra-curricular activities. You yourself played soccer when you first came here, but gave it up.

A. When I first joined the soccer team, we went on a road trip for a couple of games. The first night, when the lights were out, somebody said to me, "Smile, Cec, so we can see you." At another game, when we were showering afterwards, one white player came into the shower room, saw me soaping up — with white soap — and went, "Aaaaaah" and jumped back a little. From then on, I knew it was all over. This is where they were at, this was how they thought. Probably they forgot it immediately and never realized what they had done.

When I came here for my admissions interview, the first thing they asked me was whether I played soccer and whether I would play here. I'm sure I was accepted partially because I would play soccer — they thought they would get another Roberto. (ed note: Roberto Azevedo, Mexican student who starred for four years on the soccer team.) Does this sound worthwhile?

Q. Does this type of negative experience happen in other activities?

A. Hyera doesn't coerce any of its members not to join activities. We just let them know some of the facts and then, depending on how dedicated they are to "the cause," they make up their own mind.

I would join anything which would help us — as I felt my joining student government would help blacks by giving them a voice.

Two blacks were in a recent play. If they want to join the play and act the part of slaves, which they did in that play, and it's not going to kill the movement, I guess it's all right. I would have preferred they devote their energy instead to organizing Hyera to do some black drama.

Q. Does "white racism" exist on this campus?

A. When I first came here, I came from an area, the Canal Zone, where the U.S. government controlled the media. Malcolm X and Stokely Carmichael were the bad guys, and Martin Luther King was the good guy, making tremendous gains for black people with the help of whites. But the more I stay here, the more I'm convinced that the kind of liberal progress they said King made really doesn't exist.

Whites collectively, really didn't give a damn. The same is true of the college student collectively. Like the white American, he is prejudiced.

You can get the vibes of those who are racists, but don't think they are. Some blacks give this kind of vibes, too — when Roy Innis came here, he first met Bob Smartt and later he asked us, "What's with that cat?" He knew. That's the type of thing you pick up when you're black. You can sense a phony in a minute, especially if he's white. However, there are a few cool whites around — Isaza, Quirk, Confer, etc.

Q. Can this type of racism be overcome?

A. The U.S. Government can do anything, but it can't make people love each other. Thus total integration in that sense probably wouldn't ever be possible, although it is the last thing blacks want now, anyhow. Nonetheless, a good public relations job would do a lot to ease the tension — look how they can sell political candidates as poor as Nixon to the public.

Integration isn't a preoccupation with blacks today. The days of forced love are gone. Blacks and whites must coexist, like Mexico and the U.S., or Canada and the U.S. or the Third World and the U.S.

There should, accordingly, be some areas of integration — economic, political, and academic,

for instance. There must be an intellectual interchange and a cultural exchange, with each carefully maintaining separate identity.

Some form of intellectual interchange, I would stress, would work. In some social areas there can be integration. Those blacks who understand whites and those whites who understand blacks can get together. The majority can't. I doubt this understanding can ever exist on a large scale.

Q. Can blacks who must compromise to some extent to be elected serve the black movement — e.g. Stokes in Cleveland?

A. The black movement is like the U.S., which needs an air force, land forces, and naval forces. Black leaders like Stokes or Hatcher sometimes must compromise, sure. They are like diplomats, really. The movement needs some people working in politics, some in education, others in defense, like the Panthers. There is a place for all.

Q. Back to the campus — how would you compare Bob Smartt and Peter Hoffman?

A. No comparison. Bob Smartt was the best manipulator Drew has ever seen. Whatever he plays is for keeps, and he takes everything personally. You could write a book on him, so let me summarize — egotistical, ambitious, selfish, but very skilled and very able. Assuming he can get around his ego....

Peter Hoffman, on the other hand, is intelligent, idealistic, and honest. He is not practical-minded, and he has shown little creativity, but he will be successful because he has an open ear.

He's not the best at organizing, but he can work with people. His success will depend on 1) whether his pragmatic ability improves, and 2) who he keeps around him and whether he listens to them. You have to be sensitive to the "erratic Drew pulse" and he has shown himself responsive so far. I wish him luck.

Q. How would you have acted, for instance, on the comp question?

A. I think I would have held out a little longer. I emphasize that I don't think that Peter sold out, though. We will just have to wait and see how the faculty acts. If the project initiated by the sociology department now is indicative of the sort of things our negotiation made possible, then I think we were successful.

Q. Are you optimistic about student government's future?

A. Yes — I think things will really begin to appear in the next year. People like DiMatteo, Quirk, Riordan, Pfeiffer, and others are going to be up for things. If we follow people like Confer and Hoffman, we'll really be moving.

SPD will continue to be a vital force on campus. Confer only has another half year, and I have another full year, but the leadership has been built for the future.

Q. Where do you think the current emphasis of student government is?

A. The concern is on S.G. itself. Hoffman is almost reacting to Smartt. He's concentrating on student government itself, and giving credibility to student government, which I think is good. He should also concentrate outside student government, though, like with the University Senate. A good multi-lateral approach is needed. He should not have given up his U. Senate seat. He campaigned on an essentially social platform, when I think academic concerns should be the primary thing. He should concentrate on academics.

Q. Have students made a good start there?

A. Not in academic areas. Thanks to Bob Smartt, we have fewer EPPC seats than we should have. Both David Little and myself wanted to go for five, but Smartt had a plan which gave us three, and now it's going to be harder to get more. Students need more — student representation on EPPC is, proportionately, one of the lowest of any student faculty committee.

The President of student government should sit on EPPC, since it is so important. I think he should sit on four groups, as a matter of fact — EPPC, ECAC, Student Concerns, and University Senate, and not have to sit on any others he doesn't want to.

Q. What sort of general prospects for change do students have?

A. The student situation is so fucked-up that it can't be changed effectively on the day-to-day, issue-to-issue basis advocated by Hoffman. We get hung up on specifics and forget principles. Change will come depending on how skillful students can work with the faculty by bringing about fundamental constitutional change. Change is hard to predict because

it's so dependent on style.

But, as I said, there is hope. Quirk and people like that will come into power if they can show some tact — we won't necessarily have to have Tom McMullens for President, who had a lot of style, but no ideas. It's been good the way people like David Little have come around through the year to realize some things about the University. To get people to move to the "left" requires great tact, but it's possible. People like Tim Troll are contributing good progressive ideas.

Q. How about the whole college? What sort of direction do you think it has, or what sort of long-range plans should it adopt?

A. The college is now being run by a cat who probably tests the "erratic Drew pulse" more than any other person. I don't think Dean Stonesifer has any long-range plans. He only deals in piecemeal, day-to-day business. If he has long-range plans, he's never indicated them.

Long-range planning may depend to a large extent on students. Maybe a more "liberal" University senate or planning committee could do something.

Q. What about the other people who hold important positions?

A. You ought to respect E. C. Stanley Baker — whatever anyone says, he's done a lot for the people. Last year he sponsored an open house compromise which was more liberal than anything students dared to ask for. He is also easier to deal with because you know where he's at.

We need more Von der Heides, more Friedrichs. I wish people like Dr. Smith and Dr. Cranmer would involve themselves more.

I've never seen a bigger scapegoat than Dean Sawin. Of all the administrators at Drew, I respect him the most, because he is the only one who always lets you know exactly where he's at.

Dr. Cole and Mr. Pepin will also give you a square deal, because they're happy where they are and aren't ambitious to move elsewhere.

Oxnam is honest, but he's just trapped in his own liberal rhetoric, and he has to deal with so many factors and keep students, faculty, Trustees and administration happy. One thing I think he could do is establish more contact with the student bodies. He gets so hung up on these ethical — philosophical traps that he ends up conservative. For instance, not taking a University stand on Cambodia.

(Editor's note: at this point we concluded the talk. A minute later he returned and added)

The student body here must learn not to make their means their end. They get caught in the ethical-philosophical trap I just mentioned, and they become a little too moralistic at times. They worry so much about keeping the means non-violent that they forget their ends. Sometimes you have to fight fire with fire.

In this sense, they're victims of the middle-class creed.



Dr. Benjamin Kimpel:

by Michele Fabrizio

A Philosophy requirement is a Philosophy requirement to an unsuspecting Freshman, and I, like hundreds of other unsuspecting students over the past 35 years, registered for a course in Ethics, never realizing that it could very well be the ultimate in legal academic entertainment. Why? Because we, only a select few of all philosophy students, had the opportunity to be tutored by one Dr. Benjamin Kimpel. A semester ago that opportunity didn't mean that much to me, frankly. All I knew of Dr. Kimpel was that several of his works are housed in our library and that his former students highly recommended any of his courses. Some even said he was a "Drew legend."

But a legend is merely a legend to an ignorant Freshman; that is until he experiences it. After our first class, it dawned upon me (and the other non-believers) that this course was going to be, indeed, an experience. It became obvious when Dr. Kimpel, a trim, well-built man in a dark suit, entered Great Hall, mounted a platform, and suddenly whipped out a pencil (which later we came to recognize as his trade-mark and all-purpose punctuation device) and commenced to deliver a discourse that shook a bird out of a tree and into the Hall. That was a sign: occasionally professors rouse humans, but rarely do they ever seem to reach nature.

Dr. Kimpel's presentations were fantastic. The man has a terrific inner force which manifests itself in everything he says; he has an ability to become powerfully emotional without ranting or raving; and his acute sense of wit and humor squirms into his every lecture. In fact, it is his cleverness that we most appreciate. In the margin of my notes, interspersed with Kant, Epicurus and the best of them are recorded what I've termed "Kimpelisms." These are the more brilliant, spontaneous of his comments, of which the all-time greats are:

"Now if you want to witness piety on parade, just attend any Christian service from 11:00 to 12:00."

"There is, my friends, a vast difference something very cogent and a lot of sentimental slop."

"It's amazing — we work like hell 54 months a year for one lousy picnic."

"It's all a great zoo."

I mean, when a professor manages to fascinate his pupils, to fling around a pencil, and to whip off lines like that all at the same time, you know he has got to be at least a character!

Dr. Kimpel is a man who, although completely down to earth, possesses an undefinable aura, and therefore, I always felt kind of unworthy to speak with him. We exchanged our first words after an exam when Dr. Kimpel asked me about my future plans. When I replied with an indefinite answer, he said (very sympathetically), "My dear, we are all floundering." The character was developing into something more, possibly even a legend.

It was because of this assignment that I had an "excuse" to converse privately with Dr. Kimpel and to check out that possibility.

Arriving at his office at the agreed hour, I noticed that although the door was open, the unknown was dark. Secretly hoping he wasn't in, I knocked anyway, and a voice from the depths said, "Come in, Michele." I gulped (my nerves are always shattered when someone is expecting me, especially a legend) and entered into a room that just didn't look like it was located in Great Hall. The first thing I noticed was a desk with two chairs set up at the opposite wall with a solitary desk lamp (lit) on it. Then the swirling, sweet, dusty and reeling odor of an exquisite combustion of incense and age clouded my glasses. I could feel my nose getting high. After unfogging the specs, a clear view of delicate Oriental artifacts surrounded by Eastern decor filled them. My eyes halted on a huge, and slightly frightening black and golden Buddha that perched on the top of a large chest. The entire scene was beautiful.

We went through the motions of the required formalities, which suddenly did not seem so required or so formal. Dr. Kimpel is proud of his office, his volumes and his art, and he is eager to share these delights with someone. That is why my nerves mended so quickly and my fear of auras vanished. We took our seats, got comfortable and, after a little problem with the tape recorder, I began to get an insight to all the little things that constitute the make up of a man who has lived.

Kimpel is a learned, well-educated man, a true intellectual, so the most obvious topic to open with was his educational background.

Kimpel: I majored in biology at the University of Wisconsin, and then changed to sociology. After

The intellect's still the thing



Dr. Kimpel

having a year of graduate work in that subject, I was given a fellowship in anthropology at the University of Nebraska. There I took twenty-two hours — a semester in anthropology and would have finished the work for the degree, but I felt that a great many basic issues were being ignored by the purely reportorial procedures of that type of sociology. So then I went to Yale for three years and received a PhD in philosophy.

Acorn: In other words, you had your mind made up from the beginning. (I was feeling quite relaxed and my humor accidentally uncaged itself.)

Kimpel: Well, no, really it's all been sort of floundering and groping and so on. One of the little relatives once said to my mother, "Ben will never be a man." She said, "What do you mean?" (chuckle) and he said "Why he'll always be in school!" And so I'm very sympathetic with students who aren't able to find their way in the sense that they don't know at the present time what it is that's going to be of most importance later on. It takes a long time to get one's bearings.

(At that point I could hear "How true's" from all our English-Sociology-Physics-Art-Classics majors.)

Kimpel: You see, economically, it's very very costly so I envy anyone who knows from the beginning what it is he's going to do. It is difficult to choose from all the options what would be most likely to be most compatible. Nothing we do is ever going to satisfy all our interests or requirements. We'll have to be very modest in being satisfied to settle for a profession or an occupation which is going to do the least violence to our total nature.

Acorn: How many years, then, did it take you to complete the educational process?

Kimpel: Well, I went to seven summer school including undergraduate one year and graduate (reflectively leaning on the arm of his chair). Hmm. Then the day after returning home for every year that I've taught, I've gone into a study room and spent at least six hours every single day seven days a week. Now, I look back on it and wonder if it wasn't just a waste of time. It's awful difficult to know when you're doing what is really the wise thing.

Acorn: After all this "floundering", how then did you decide upon teaching?

Kimpel: Yes, I think all that I've studied during the summer is always in terms of how it can be used in the classroom. Really I think I am basically oriented to thinking through an analysis with someone else who's interested in the analysis. What would be ideal from any point of view is if I could continue studying, and at the same time, have an opportunity to think through some of these philosophical analyses with a small group of students, who in turn, are interested in thinking. You see it is very uncongenial to be in the company of students in the class who simply don't WANT to be there. I've always said that students make a teacher, so if students are apathetic or indifferent to a topic, it is very difficult for a teacher to surmount that obstacle and to have enthusiasm for what he is conveying. A student's indifference can absolutely squelch the best teacher there is.

Acorn: (Now I was becoming engrossed; when Dr. Kimpel finished speaking, I just gawked at him waiting for him to continue. When it became evident that he

had, I fished for one of my many standard questions.) You've been teaching for how many years now?

Kimpel: Oh, Heavens! Slightly before the baptism of George Washington. (He lapsed into a laugh-box type laugh), I think this is the 35th year. Isn't that terrible?

Acorn: I'm sure in 35 years you must have had some tremendous rewards and some tremendous trials. Do you care to go into any of these?

Kimpel: Well, I'll tell you, the first time that any student truly has any appreciation for what I've tried to do is after he gets out of school because I have bales of letters from students who see how the course in analytical procedure has helped them. One student told me he got his masters degree from one of the foremost universities for eight weeks of work based entirely upon his use of my notes on Plato. He used them as a basis for criticism of a particular work. Three professors were impressed that they persuaded him to come back for his doctorate.

Acorn: That must be rewarding. (The atmosphere was getting to me; I was teetering on the brink of brilliance.)

Kimpel: It's pleasant to see someone think and the loveliest experiences I've had during my hours in the school is standing in front of a group of students taking an examination and seeing them THINK. The ugliest experience is seeing a mob of people protesting and railing against something. This simply is not constructive. What we need today is a concerted effort of intelligence to find sensible ways by which a person not only can live himself but also help others live. That's what our foremost need is.

Acorn: While we're on the subject of academics, what is your opinion of comprehensives, especially now that the current social situation has hit the University?

Kimpel: This year, I would be in favor of suspending comps. These conditions are totally unfavorable for a person integrating his thoughts sufficiently to think through any type of comprehensive work. Of course, I've been against comps for a long time, because I don't think the way they are conducted is at all an index of the student's comprehension. Furthermore after a student is fatigued with his semester's work, to activate his thinking to do kind of competent work is ask him almost the unreasonable.

Acorn: Are you basing your opinion on the facts of the current strike?

Kimpel: No, because I anticipated not this particular thing, but anticipate the lethargy and inability of students to think in the spring. I've seen many times when the humidity and temperature combine to get so high that a person CAN'T think.

Acorn: Before we talked of the rewards of the past 35 years. In spite of it all, are there any regrets?

Kimpel: (A kind of embarrassed yet smug little giggle.) Well, I think I once regretted that I didn't go into high school teaching.

Acorn: Why?

Kimpel: At first, I started out by going to Medical school — I was going to be a medical missionary — and I completed the D. A. At that time, my father was a board of trustees for a private school. The day the school opened, the superintendent didn't return, so he called me and asked me if maybe I couldn't help him out. Well, I was lonely then. I had been working in upper Wisconsin and to have the chance to come home, I accepted. So I had to relinquish my chance to continue at the University of Wisconsin. That was a great mistake. (He got very quiet and serious for a moment.) But... (suddenly and impulsively) Well, there's nothing else I could do — that's the whole thing! The only other things I can do is walk and maybe, rather ineffectively teach — that's all! (The laugh-box turned on again.)

Acorn: (Again I came upon that great Buddha.) I can't help noticing all these pieces of art. Is this one of your special interests?

Kimpel: Well, after retiring, I want to do writing, but I'd also like to continue in Oriental art, because I really have a big collection. Miss Olsen, of the Newark Museum, says that my pieces of Tibetan art are among the finest examples she's ever seen. (He gestured to the shelf with several large black vases.) All of these black Hawthorne's are from the Kan Shik period and a museum has asked if I would sell some of those. Most of all, however, I'd like to prepare to give these to an institution that can do something worthwhile with them. There's a school in Michigan with which I'm very impressed. Yes, it's a school that takes boys with a delinquent record and does what it can to reestablish them. They have a little museum that circulates an announcement

Kimpel

and the caption of this brochure is, "A boy who has once seen a beautiful thing is never the same." I believe that — from my point of view, beauty redeems us. So really, what is constituting the basic factor for our floundering and poverty of life, is the fact that we're not relating ourselves to a sufficient number of beautiful things to give us a help, which I'm certain all of us need.

Acorn: You mentioned your writing before. How many times have you published?

Kimpel: About 13 times.

Acorn: I've come across some of your work in our library...

Kimpel: I've never looked it up in the library directory so (chuckle, chuckle) I don't know whether there's anything in the library or not.

Acorn: (It was the moment to hit him with the "Aura Test".) How come? Are you afraid?

Kimpel: (He roared an indescribable laugh so hard that I thought it was the end! At any rate, he passed the test — he passed the test — he never lost his aura.)

Acorn: Besides your art and writing, are there any other activities that you're going to indulge in?

Kimpel: Well, I'm going to walk. I began living at four years old walking in the fields for almost hours a day and I've been walking ever since. Other than that, the best hour of my life is riding on the bicycle in the evening. Just to be alone at night on a country road, to be free — that's the supremely good moment of my life.

Acorn: It's the supreme good. (I wanted him to know that I've got something out of Ethics.)

Kimpel: It is. It's just floating freely — that's why I envy anyone who has the skill to ski. That is an experience that I certainly wish I could enjoy. But, since I can't, riding without hands, without light (his face became amused) on a bicycle on a back road is pretty good for me.

That's what I'm going to do. My home in Vermont is right across from a 600 acre estate of the former governor, and I have permission to walk on it. It is a 22 acre forest through which is a private road that no one uses but me.

Acorn: That's true freedom, Dr. Kimpel.

Kimpel: Yeah, well, it's as near as I can get. It really is.

There isn't much more that can be said about Benjamin Kimpel. Is he a legend? I don't think so: a legend is stiff, formal and intangible. Kimpel is none of these. Instead, he is a well-founded intellectual who has plunged head-first into life.

Yet Kimpel must not be eulogized. An incident in class sums him up. In the midst of a heated lecture, he tossed that pencil in the air, rapped it against the blackboard and was about to go into another phenomenal gesture, when he fumbled it. It took him awhile to grab the thing and get a firm grip on it, but when he did, he descended the platform, faced the class with his sly impish look, and said, "THAT was just to show you that there's still a little life left!"

He was wrong; there's a lot more!

Twenty seniors into Who's Who

Twenty Drew seniors have been selected to appear in "Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities," an annual directory honoring students for which each school submits a quota of nominees. The quota is based on school enrollment.

Those students from Drew who will be included in the 1969-1970 edition include:

Paul E. Accetola, a political science major. He was co-director of Programs for this year's orientation committee, and he has been active both in sports and in Circle K.

Steven A. Allen, a political science major. He has been active on the baseball and rugby teams as well as serving with Circle K.

Mary M. "Sunny" Arthur, an English major. She has been active in sports and has served as editor of the Acorn.

David M. Hinckley, an English major. He has served as editor of the Acorn.

'Eat-in' highlights protests for, against Saga food service

In a year marked by low-key, but regular complaints about the food on campus, approximately 250 students joined an "eat-in" on the steps of Mead Hall last fall to protest the conditions under which the University requires Saga, the food service, to function.

Organized by Bruce Nilsen, a Saga worker, the protest listed eight demands:

- 1) expansion of seating facilities at meals into U.C. 107
- 2) more kitchen utensils
- 3) a new belt and a new "pig"
- 4) functional soda machines
- 5) a new water cooler
- 6) waterproofed electrical equipment
- 7) more respect for Saga
- 8) reduced admission until dining facilities expand.

Plans have been made by the University to have a new dining hall open by spring or fall of would be constructed on the hill between the gym and Tipple Hall, will have facilities for 800 diners. Groundbreaking is scheduled for next month.

The current facilities, which were built for less than half the number of people who currently use them, have been overcrowded all year. Saga workers contend that this is the primary problem with the food service.

As a result of crowding, they indicated, not only do students have less pleasant eating conditions, but the kitchen workers are forced to work too fast in too small an area, with the result that the food quality suffers.

Nilsen, at the "eat-in," stressed that the protest was aimed at the University, not at Sage, "which is performing remarkably well under the circumstances."

The University issued a long position paper commenting on the demands, placing some of the blame on Saga.

However, the University also defended Saga later in the year, at an investigation of the food service called for by the student senate.



Originally proposed by Peter Hoffman, the senate directed the facilities and services committee to meet with the University Services Advisory Committee to consider student complaints about Saga.

The USAC met and listed fourteen steps taken by Saga to alleviate the complaints, including expansion of facilities into 107, snack bar operation five nights a week, at least three items five nights a week, sandwich bar opening, and others.

SAGA Manager Richard Zucconi also defended Saga, charging that part of the problem is students who take food they do

not eat, or who remove food from the cafeteria. Mack Jordan estimated the losses from such action to be "at least \$24,000 annually, plus another \$12,000 for partially eaten food."

Jordan noted that Hoffman did not attend the USAC meeting, and by the end of the year Saga was out of controversy, temporarily. University officials, during the "eat-in" controversy in the fall, promised that they "will do all we can to insure pleasant, uncrowded eating conditions."

One student speaker there remarked, "That's fine for when we have the new dining hall, but what about now?"

Several accidents scar campus community

Accidents, both personal and property, occurred regularly throughout the year. The most serious accidents were to a room in Tolley and the knee of University President Robert Oxman.

Keith Valk and Roger Strube returned from a weekend away to find a smoldering cigarette had totalled their room one evening in February. No one was injured by the blaze, although Rick Laine and John Chao both had to be carried out by firemen due to smoke inhalation.

A blackout caused by electrical failures plunged the campus into darkness for some five hours one night in the fall. Reinforced by candles and nervous people racing around, the campus survived.

President Oxman injured his knee in a skiing accident March 12. There were some complications both with the injury and with the original treatment, and at the end of the year the President was still on crutches.

He did watch athletic contests, however, and he came outside to support student anti-war efforts in early May. "It will heal," he commented, "I just have to be patient. Trouble is, I'm not very patient."

Jane C. Spaeth, a sociology major. She is currently co-editor of Oak Leaves, and has served for three years on the orientation committee.

Clifford L. Sterrett, a political science major. He served as class President for the 1967-68 year, and was also active in rugby.

Donald R. Watson, a political science major. Until recently Chairman of the University Center Board.

Mrs. Claire - Anne Connolly Weller, a history major, Female freshman advisor this year, she also served as class senator last year and edited Oak Leaves.

The nominees were made by a special ECAC committee, including Dean Sawin and student members.



Leaf-blowing

Pepin meetings soothe non-academic complaints

The Plant office and general non-academic functioning of the University underwent some questioning from students this year, but partially thanks to the Wednesday afternoon Pepin meetings, no confrontations developed.

Matters under question included the pruning of trees, the blowing of leaves, the building of the B.C. mall, and the invitation to Madison police to supplement campus security forces.

Students complained that the leaf-blowers were excessively diligent and that the tree pruners were guilty of that same fault. Botany Professor Robert Zuck, among others, defended the staff, saying "While sometimes they are a bit more diligent than I might wish, they nonetheless have done a fine job of maintaining the beauty of this campus."

The B.C. mall was questioned on several grounds (see separate story).

As was the police-to-campus invitation (see separate story). A financial report on the University Affairs office pointed out that Drew spends less than most schools, proportionately, on its plant office budget. It also attempts to hire students whenever possible. The security force is almost entirely composed of student help.

Women's curfew eliminated

Curfew was eliminated for all women starting this semester. The long-awaited policy revision has been in effect since spring vacation for those women whose parents have sent letters of permission.

Several plans were drawn up last year, but none made it to the floor of the senate.

Finally, early this year the senate committee, headed by Marty Allen introduced a plan for approval.

The proposed system stated that "Women in good academic standing with parental consent shall have the privilege of determining the hour that they return to their residence." It further recommended a key system as the method of returning after doors would be locked.

The Senate passed the plan on Nov. 24th by a vote of 19-0-2. At this time it revised the original statement eliminating the

Student concern was also heard over future building plans of the University. The planned construction of a dining hall between the gym and Tipton Hall raised questions whether the center of the campus was not to be overrun by concrete.

Yet the demand for new buildings continues. As Mr. Pepin commented on the mall, "We're damned if we do, damned if we don't."

Chairman resigns J-Board hit as total failure

Midway through the year complaints began to emerge that blatant and widespread violations of campus rules were taking place, and that there was no effective prosecution of these violators.

"It's true," shrugged then Attorney General Richard Guhl. Open house complaints triggered a full-scale consideration of the student judicial system by the Faculty Committee on Student Concerns. Its verdict was that "the student judicial system has failed completely."

A hotly-debated suggestion was offered that the present student judicial board be replaced with a faculty-student judicial committee. This met strong re-

sistance, and adherents such as SG President Robert Smartt finally withdrew the suggestion. Incoming SG President Peter Hoffman firmly opposed a faculty-student committee and he recently introduced a general dormitory bill of rights and a proposal for overhauling student dormitory councils. "We have to guarantee the minority who don't want constant open house their rights," commented Hoffman.

The dormitory council legislation, which allows each dorm to set up a 5-member judicial council, was altered in the senate, however, on the protest of Cecilio Barnett. Barnett protested that part of the legislation which would have required a dorm to set up such a board.

"If a dorm doesn't want a judicial body, they don't have to have one," he stated, adding that students in that dorm with complaints could go directly to the college J-Board.

Hoffman said that he felt one of the major problems with the judicial system is that "students don't know where to take complaints."

He stated that he hoped to make the procedures known to every student next year. Students may report complaints to RA's, to members of the dorm judicial body, or the Attorney General of the student body, Steve Gordon, who will then refer the case to the proper body.

"I think we've saved the J-Board," commented Hoffman.

The Board itself, which took a prominent role in this spring's election, promised internal reform, including the keeping of a record of all cases for precedent, and the establishment of a definite set of rules for procedures.

The Faculty passed the committee's report at their March meeting, and it went into effect immediately following Easter vacation.

Despite internal reforms, ECAC remains under fire

The Extra-Curricular Activities Committee (ECAC) approved some internal reforms in its structure this year, but as the year ended calls were again heard for the Committee to be abolished.

ECAC's primary task is distribution of student activities money. This amounts to 65% of each student's \$120 general fee. Next year the total sum will be over \$100,000.

In the past, ECAC has distributed this money by apportioning it to each of four supervisory boards. These boards are:

1) Athletic Board, which is in charge of all varsity sports, varsity clubs, cheerleaders, and rugby.

2) Student Government Board, which is in charge of student government, social committee, academic forum, and Drew-Eds.

3) Academic Activities Board, which is in charge of choir, drama, and all departmental clubs.

4) Communications Board, which is in charge of WERD,

Oak Leaves, Acorn, and Portfolio.

Each organization under each board would in the past make a budget request for the coming year. The Board would screen these requests and pass the possibly-revised figures on to ECAC, which would decide who should get what.

This year, however, ECAC decided to give the Boards greater control over which organization gets which sum, and a proportional system was instituted. Under this system, the Board assigns a certain percentage of the total money to each board. Communications Board got 22%, Athletic Board got close to 30%, and the other two Boards got around 22% each.

The boards then allocated to each organization within themselves.

ECAC is composed of three students, three faculty members, and the Dean of Students. This year the members were Donna Laverdiere, Robert Smartt, Paul Dezendorf (replacing Jon Holt, who was off-campus), Dr. Don Jones, Dr. James Nagle, Dean

Sue Orvik, and Dean Alton Savin.

The makeup of the supervisory boards varies. The communications board is composed of the editor or director of each organization plus a faculty advisor from each—eight members, four faculty and four student.

The Academic Activities Board includes the three Deans in the college, six faculty members, and three students.

The Athletic Board consists of three faculty members, two students, and the Dean of Students.

Student Government generally deals with a Finance Board consisting of the President of Student Government, the Treasurer of Student Government, the Social Chairman, and the Dean of Students.

The complaint against ECAC, brought up several times in the past few years, is that it gives faculty control to student funds. "Students should allocate all their own money," stated SG President Peter Hoffman during his campaign this year.

The two alternatives which have been proposed are—that ECAC have a student majority or that ECAC be eliminated and the student senate or other student organizations take over all distribution.

Hoffman suggested that the move toward greater Supervisory Board autonomy does not solve the problem. "You have publications giving publications money, or choir giving choir money. Obviously these groups aren't going to cut themselves."

He suggested student senate control informally several times, but added, "It's a very complex issue."

The student senate passed a resolution calling for student senate control "as a statement of intent" late this year. No definite proposal has yet been offered.

One administrator remarked, "If they want to distribute it, let them collect it, oversee it, and take responsibility for how it's used. I don't think students want to take on that kind of responsibility."

ECAC has announced that it will review the percentage allocation system at the end of next year.

Other ECAC actions this year included the recommendation to the faculty that all eligibility restrictions be eliminated except that a student be a registered student in the college. This was accepted in November.

"ECAC has phased itself out of eligibility," commented SG President Bob Smartt at the time, "and it's trying to phase itself out of distribution of funds as much as possible. I think this is a step in the right direction."

A poll distributed this spring by John Rumsey found that fewer than 5% of the student body favored student senate allocation of ECAC funds. Not many more, however, knew how funds were currently allocated.

Five working at drug house

The University involved itself with Integrity House, a "half-way house" for drug addicts in Newark, by donating students and equipment this semester.

Five students—Judy Anthony, Keith Halpern, Rick Townley, Alice Burks, and Elizabeth Lescault—spent this semester working with addicts in Newark. Their duties included working in rehabilitation programs, visiting addicts working toward losing the habit, and general psychological research.

EPPC active in changing various academic structures

Although the big student news of the year was the acceptance by the faculty of three student seats, the faculty Educational Policy and Planning Committee was active in changing academic structures throughout the year.

Negotiations which finally resulted in the agreement on three student seats on the committee began last fall. Students originally wanted five seats. There are eight faculty members, with the Dean, registrar, and University President sitting ex-officio.

Following extensive negotiations with the Student Educational Policy Committee (SEPC), the faculty group agreed to three student seats, with the following conditions set for student members:

1) student members of EPPC will also sit on SEPC

2) terms for students begin June 1 and end at the end of the academic year (faculty terms are for two years)

3) In the event of a student resignation, the divisional committee will choose his successor, again subject to faculty approval.

4) departmental caucuses shall consist of all declared majors. Representatives must be a declared major and have at least a 2.30 cumulative average. Representatives must be in no later than their sixth semester in the college, and they may be re-elected.

Both the faculty and students added other recommendations to the approved proposal. The faculty urged two-year terms for students, while the students "seriously questioned" the need for faculty approval of student members.

Students expressed some con-

sternation over the number of student seats, but SEPC Chairman David Little commented, "We're glad to have any seats. We were put through an unbelievable series of meetings and recommendations and shuttles between the senate and the faculty before it finally went through."

EPPC also spent parts of this year on two exhaustive surveys of faculty opinion on Drew's current and future curriculum needs. The first survey, which was begun several years ago, resulted in a several hundred page booklet listing the opinions and recommendations of each department within the college.

The booklet was intended to tell us "just where we are and where we want to go" by College Dean Richard Stonieser. The information it contained has been used as the basis for the extensive course revisions over the past two years.

Placement center thriving after helping students for two years

Two years ago the College of Liberal Arts at Drew University established a Job Placement Center. The event drew the attention of graduating seniors—that is, of the twenty per cent who do not find jobs on their own, and who do not go into graduate school or motherhood.

Last year, fifteen firms sent recruiters to conduct 45 interviews. This year, despite a nationwide slump in corporate recruiting, the College's Job Placement Center is hosting recruiters from forty firms. That's one recruiter for every student.

College, seminary add faculty, staff members

Both the college and the seminary added faculty this year, although the college also suffered a loss at the end of the year.

The seminary faculty, which had been depleted by resignations over the past three years, added six new faculty members this year and plans six more, who have not yet been announced, for next year.

Those added include: Joseph Grassi, associate professor of New Testament; Paul Flemann, associate professor of Old Testament; Michael Ryan, associate professor of Theology; Darrell Doughty, assistant professor of New Testament; Russell Richey, instructor in Church History; Dr. Pieter DeJong, professor of Theology.

The college added Catherine Pearson, instructor in classics; Thomas Wright and James Lee, instructors in speech and drama; Janet Burstein, instructor in English; James LoGerfo, instructor in History; Charles Wetzel, associate professor of history; Lucille Becker, associate professor of French; James Briggs, assistant professor of math; Harry Cash, instructor in math; William Stroker, instructor in religion; J. Wilson Mills, assistant professor of chemistry; Robert Fenstermacher, assistant professor of

physics.

For next year, assistant professor of English Phillip J. Traci is leaving to take an appointment at Wayne State in Detroit. Professor of physical education Harry Semester will be leaving after one semester, in which he will replace George Davis, who will be on sabbatical.

In the staff, the University will lose Dr. Rose Parry, who has been University physician since 1962. She will devote more time to private practice. Her retirement may bring about a reevaluation of the health service program.

U-Senate says behavior good

The University senate has approved by voice vote "without audible dissent," the following statement according to secretary Dr. E.C. Stanley Baker.

"The Drew University Senate, representing faculty, students and administration, hereby expresses its keen pride in the behavior of all segments of our University during the political and cultural crisis now besetting us. The University has displayed a tempering of reason with feeling and feeling with reason; it has grown in knowledge of itself; it has preserved without nullification from the side of tempestuous change or the side of rooted intransigence, the poise of a truly fit and decent community. The senate hopes that these days may be recalled as models in our future inescapably stressful, dealings among ourselves."



Mr. John Pepin, University Vice-President, who opened meetings to students each week.

Pepin sponsors open meetings

University Vice-President sponsored open meetings for students every Wednesday afternoon this year, which were set up to deal with "any non-academic" concern.

The Pepin meetings, as they were called, were arranged to give students a chance to ask

questions about any aspect of the campus which concerned them. Attendance at these meetings was often limited to Mr. Pepin, Mack Jordan, Director of University Services, Ralph Smith, Director of the Physical Plant, and Clifford Smith, University Treasurer. However, some students did attend, and many questions were raised.

Among them were questions about Saga, questions about the Brothers College mail, questions about tree-cutting and preservation, questions about dorm facilities, and others.

Mr. Pepin termed the meetings "a valuable channel" and student government leaders expressed their thanks to him for holding them. It is expected they will continue next year.

Eight subjects announce several course changes

The office of the registrar has announced changes in course offerings in eight fields of concentration: anthropology, history, philosophy, physics, political science, psychology, religion and sociology.

In anthropology two new courses, Regional Ethnography (Anth 110) and Man's Future Social and Cultural Development (Anth/Soc 140), are being offered. In the former, a first semester course, encompasses "intensive ethnic study of a selected region, such as South Asia or aboriginal North America."

The latter, also a first semester course offered in alternate years, concerns "the hazards of prediction, the increasing convergence of science fact and science fiction, man's growing control over his evolution, the acceleration of social change and cultural innovation and emerging opportunities and dangers for our species."

Two course changes have made in the history department. The Modern Europe courses have been combined into one course, History 113, entitled, "The Emergence of Modern European Civilization, 1618-1918." History 114 has been dropped.

The other change combines the 6-course American history sequence into four courses. The six-course system was tried this year for the first time, and both manpower and course difficulties forced a consolidation into four courses.

The new courses, which will be History 121, 123, 125, and 126, cover the periods 1492-1789;

Also, History 135 and 136, Russian History, has been consolidated into one semester, History 136, covering Russian History from Peter The Great to the present, with special emphasis on the period surrounding the Russian Revolution.

Requirements for a history major have been changed, also, in accordance with the course changes. Majors should consult the handbook or registration materials.

Philosophy added one new course, Philosophy 125, "Classics of Analytic Philosophy," to be offered next year and in alternate years.

The Advanced Physics laboratory has been expanded and renumbered. It will now be Physics 115, 116, 117 and 118, carrying two credits each semester. 115 will deal with electricity and magnetism I, 116 with electricity and magnetism II, 117 with optics, and 118 with atomic and nuclear physics.

Political Science offers a new course, Political Science 120, entitled "Seminar in American Public Affairs." It will be offered first semester annually.

Requirements for the PolSci major have also been changed. Majors should consult handbook or registration materials.

Religion offers a new course, Religion 110, "Two Ways of Faith: Biblical Christianity and Buddhism."

Sociology has dropped Sociology 104, Formal Organization, and Sociology 105, Social Change and Modernization, and added Sociology 109, "Social Change and the Inner City."

Orvik: some flaws of paternalism here

by David Hinckley

"I would be upset if college students weren't reacting to what's happening in the world now," Associate Dean of Student Sue Orvik remarked last Wednesday morning. She lit a cigarette, cramped herself up into the chair, and assumed a serious expression which, it evolved, she didn't lose for the next hour and a half.

We'd made the interview date a week earlier, before U.S. government troops began ground action in Cambodia, and before students were killed by National Guard troops at a University in Ohio. Perhaps the ominous atmosphere had something to do with it; we talked - some about strikes, but mostly about Drew - for close to two hours without smiling.

Dean Orvik is leaving Drew after two years. She and Mr. Dean Orvik, Mat, will be living in their same house, staying in the area, and raising a family, although one is not, she added, on the way yet. She will be doing part-time work in the area, perhaps counselling, and is seriously considering graduate school. She added that someday she may return to Deaning. "I would like to have taken a leave of absence from here, rather than resigning," she mused "but that wasn't exactly possible."

Two years isn't a long time, and after two years in a job with the tensions of Deans, the process of understanding the campus remains in evolution. Expressing the reservation that "I won't really be able to evaluate Drew until I've been gone for a couple of months," Dean Orvik marked only one instance in which "I think I came to a specific realization."

That incident was the drug raid of May 1969, in which three students in Haselton were arrested by police for drug possession. Deans Orvik and Sawin were there along with other representatives of "the establishment," and they all felt the anger of abiding mob which threw rocks, chanted obscenities, and threatened physical resistance to the police and other bad guys.

"It erased part of my naivete about Drew. Up to then, I had assumed that Drew students better understood the binds we were in and I was stunned by the Nazi-like atmosphere. I only remember seeing one specific face that night, I saw a lot of faceless people. People have told me that I looked right at them, and I don't remember any of it, so I assume I had just blanked out faces of any friends I knew there."

Q. Do you see any similarity in the atmosphere of the bust and that of the current strike?

A. No...the mini-Chicago just isn't present now...but I'm truly ambivalent as to whether in the current situation institutional response is appropriate. I was in teach-ins and protests back in 1961, concerning a little Asian country we couldn't even find on the map, and I share the students' sense of frustration and helplessness now. The College does provide the only outlet for many students. But I think it's essential that the 18-to-22-year-olds who aren't in college also be involved. The ones out of school,

for one thing, are especially vulnerable to the draft.

Students are going more directly, in some ways, by moving their protest directly to the open. The institution isn't necessarily the most appropriate area. Writing to congressmen, even if you know that you're just going to be another check on a secretary's pad, is worthwhile, and can be done any time.

Q. Do you see protest militance increasingly inevitable?

A. Unfortunately, yes. The time has about run out when people believed that legitimate complaints will receive a fair hearing. How prone are we to listen in normal times? Must we always re-act? People have been reinforced--and I blame the media largely for this--by seeing militance seem to work. Right here students had a temper tantrum about comps, and were thus reinforced, when they could have achieved the same result by rational, calm discussion. Militance isn't necessary--the Army didn't hold a gun on Nixon and tell him to put troops in Cambodia. I wish TV would - just once - run a special on all the schools where change has been achieved peacefully.

Q. Can the trend toward militance be reversed?

A. Yes, but it will take a period of years. There is a spiral effect to militance, and it takes many times the force to unwind the reaction. The militance won't end, though, until people are freed from a very real sense of fear. I'm afraid--people who make and use bombs really frighten me.

DREW STUDENTS AND LIFE

When Mrs. Orvik first came to Drew, her early reputation was largely based on a quote she allegedly made to seniors: "You and I are at opposite ends of the generation gap." She denies having said it--in fact, she contends, she said the opposite--but many students questioned whether for the then-24 year old Dean the generation gap really did span such a short interval.

"The seniors who graduate are a different class from the freshmen who will be coming in, and it's not simply the age difference. The world changes in four years. That is where the evolution comes; people then change accordingly, because they have to deal with the world."

Student-faculty relations here are good, the Dean feels, but "they have broken down when they have failed to meet the one criterion which I personally insist on: honesty. The open house evaluations last year were dishonest. Students would have been far better, in my view, to say 'we won't endorse any regulations' than to say they would with no intention of following through. I think I can deal with anybody who says what he honestly thinks, and I'll agree to any honest student proposal which is logical and reasonable."

Q. Would you consider 24-hour open house 'logical and reasonable'?

A. I think it's unworkable. In the housing survey we took, most people wanted coed dorms to exist, but a majority of people didn't want to live in them. There are three factors which enter into

this: the physical plant, the enforcement question, and personal problems.

The buildings here aren't, for the most part, conducive to 24-hour open house. The other two problems are tied to the physical plant intimately. People have to live together and adjust, which is a monumental problem for an 18-year-old.

Enforcement is the least important problem, but it is a real one with which students have not yet come to grips. A majority of people on campus, at one time or another, have been inconvenienced by open house. A great majority, however, will close their eyes to violations and keep their fingers crossed that it doesn't hurt them too often.

Q. What is the solution to the enforcement problem?

A. One alternative I would ideally like to see is to shuck all the rules and then let students order the mess that would follow. But we aren't ready for that, and I wouldn't want to see it happen here, because a lot of people would get hurt.

Q. This would obviously get the Deans' office out of enforcement...

A. I wish there was some way --any way--to get the Deans' office out of enforcement. We are called on ourselves to enforce a lot of rules which we didn't make and which we may not agree with. (But again, it won't happen here.)

Some students will not come to us because they are afraid of our supposed enforcement rule. We still can't even convince some students that, for instance, their financial aid won't be revoked because of an open house violation.

Q. What would the Deans' role become if they were out of enforcement?

A. We should certainly have a major role, and it would still be a complex one. Our primary job should be to work with and help students. We shouldn't be responsible for the mechanics of housing, for facilities, for enforcement, etc.

Our primary function is not just informational; we are dealing and should be dealing with people's lives. The faculty's primary job is teaching, and they shouldn't be forced into the student services role.

Regular student services here should be expanded. We need many more people dealing with life. And Deans have a better perspective on the whole picture of campus life than either students or faculty do now.

Unfortunately, this too isn't going to occur here in the near future.

DREW AS A COLLEGE

"We can be severely faulted for our paternalism in particular respects," admits Dean Orvik. She cited the excuse system as one example. "My alma mater (Wisconsin) would be aghast if an excuse system were suggested. Out in the world, if you have a headache, you call up the boss and either he lets you stay home or he fires you. That type of system could surely be instituted here."

The shelter and insulation of a small suburban liberal arts



Dean Orvik

college takes as much criticism from the Dean as from most students: "The charge of isolation is too true for my taste."

College is in many ways four insulated years, during which a student ideally asks some questions and determines some directions. "If you leave here the same person as when you came, you and we have both goofed."

Q. What is the result of this introspection?

A. The student spends four years dealing with himself. He has an advantage over the working kid of the same age, who has less time for intellectual and introspective considerations. Both students and non-students, though, are more aware, although not more mature, today than they were twenty years ago, and few 19-year-olds are the same at 23. The world, too, is changing.

Q. Is Drew taking full advantage of its role as an educational institution providing this opportunity?

A. It could do more. Drew should unquestionably be more cognizant of the surrounding area. I think we should build into our schedule each year maybe four "work days," which would be scheduled for specific dates, but could be moved as necessary.

On these days, the whole community--buildings and grounds men as well as the Deans, the Presidents, and the students--would work on problems of, say, the Madison ghetto or the Newark ghetto. We would stop business as usual for that day--no checks would be written, no classes would meet, no floors would be swept.

Q. This would also improve Drew's sense of community.

A. Unquestionably. As it is, we have a fleeting, sporadic community, and then only when there is a common adversary. Greater community is possible; on these days we could pile into 50 buses and go to the beach as well as considering social problems. This would give us a much more cohesive group sense.

Q. What else would be necessary to build a community?

A. Breaking down the many artificial lines which now divide us,

The most obvious ones are "faculty," "student," and "administration." This is the primary reason why such an idea as I suggested would have to involve the whole community.

A real environmental concern could break down the barriers. An ongoing concern--not just for a day. There are no lines where environment or similar issues are concerned.

As much as anything, these lines are caused by lack of focus and lack of pride in what we are. The only group here which does not seem to feel that way is the administrators, who are committed to their jobs and committed to the school.

While the generalization is by no means completely true, too few students and faculty share that commitment to their position. This isn't just a Drew problem, however--it is a problem for the 70's.

Q. On the student level, what can be done?

A. We're trying to work with dorms. We're encouraging people with, for example, similar views on open house, to get into the same sections of dorms. Black students may attempt to get into the same section of one dorm. We're all in favor of this, although not of excluding others, and we're encouraging it.

Q. How do you see the general position of black students here, who are in many ways a unique group?

A. The priority of blacks seems to be on their own interests first and those of Drew second. They're withdrawn--sometimes they want Drew to know and be involved, as with black culture week, and other times they don't.

They're the only 'closed' group at Drew, and in some ways this is self-defeating. I hope they continue to want to come here, but as they become progressively more insular, they may want to leave. I don't see this in the future, fortunately.

They seem to be propagating, perhaps unintentionally, a loss for themselves and Drew. Their method of affirming identity precludes some things they might

be doing. They hold this is a necessary step, but it may change. I can't think of any group which has educated the world to itself by withdrawing. The tragedy is that the world may become aware only of the group, not of the members as individuals. This worsens the situation, because we tend to fear the unknown.

THE FUTURE, THE JOB

Interviewed when she arrived, Dean Orvik stressed that "I wouldn't be effective if I considered this a 40 hour job." It hasn't been: it's averaged 50 to 60, with some moments in between when "I would have paid someone anything to sit in this chair."

It has taken certain qualities, according to this two-year veteran, to be an effective Dean: stamina, counselling training ("A student came in here the other day using some of the most abusive language I've ever heard--counselling training is invaluable in knowing how to react"), ability to leave problems at the office, anticipation, tolerance to ambiguity, a high frustration level, and a genuine liking for college students.

Q. Have you found many students who were at total impasses--where no amount of counselling could help?

A. Yes. There is a normal cross-section of people here, so that includes some people with unimaginable problems. Some problems couldn't be solved by ten years of counselling, so after a while you learn just to help and do what you can.

This is a good school, but it is not the right school for a lot of people. As for college in general, people should weigh all their options. If it weren't for the draft and financial considerations, I would advise some people just to float for a few years. They need to float. Or else they need anything else but Drew. The Army is great for some people. We don't advise people to leave, but we don't encourage people to stay when they want to go. We encourage them to weigh all factors.

When we admit somebody here, it means we want him, and we have a duty to do what we can to make his life more comfortable.

Q. Drew if often said to have a "problem." Is it this basically the lack of community?

A. People who come here from off-campus will always characterize Drew students very quickly. Often it doesn't even take them half an hour. But after spending two years here, I'm much less willing to do so.

Students bring a lot of the Drew problem with them. Many of our students aren't here as their first choice, so they have a built-in ambivalence when they come. But some of the problem is also

with Drew. We don't yet have an image or an identity of our own. We are still only 42 years old, which is young for a college. We haven't got a definite image yet like older schools do.

Then identity and school pride, not necessarily in the rah-rah sense, are tightly wound up in those two problems.

Q. People should take more advantage of the chance to help the school carve an identity, then?

A. Definitely.

Q. Would a move toward more student-faculty governance help this, as well as the community problem?

A. A move in that direction would help. I think all constituencies should be represented in all decisions, although not necessarily equally.

The problem is that we all say we're too busy. The Pepin meetings have been poorly attended, and many departmental meetings to elect EPPC nominees were also poorly attended. People are just too busy to be physically involved in each decision. This is understandable--having every physical body in on each decision wouldn't work, anyhow.

Everybody, though, should be made part of some decision-making body. I would like to force people to be on some such body, from the time they enter. To a certain extent, mandatory participation would involve people in the process. More important, it would expose them to it.

This could help solve the problem, too, of the same people always appearing for the decision-making bodies. These people who appear are often not representative of anyone but themselves.

Q. How do you see Drew coping with the 70's?

A. We're gearing ourselves to face them. What we desperately need is more ongoing attempts at dealing with things altogether in times of peace and calm. The community should get used to the idea of getting together when there isn't an immediate crisis on hand.

I do think we have the problem much less here than at other places, but we have still tended to deal with problems by reaction. We could be extraordinary. As I noted earlier, I would like to see the structures evolve whereby we could deal with problems in an ongoing way.

Q. How would you sum up your Deanship experience?

A. There have been real valleys and great heights. Few people are born wanting to be Deans but it has been a real eye-opening experience, and I've grown, both in person and in the job. The job pushes you - there's always more to be done.

Macadam mall causes reaction

Some consternation was caused last fall by the installation of a macadam mall in the front of Brother's College. This mall was painted grey, and surrounded with benches. In the middle was planted a 40-50 foot flowering Yoshino cherry tree.

Students protested the \$8500

project as being expensive and un-aesthetic. University Vice-President John Pepin defended the mall as a "damned if we do, damned if we don't" action, since the B.C. area was a "sea of mud" every spring without it.

Students accepted the mall, not

New dining hall, plant office set for mid-1971 completion

The cost of a Drew education will rise to \$3395 next year. This includes a \$200 tuition increase, a \$65 room increase, a \$15 general fee increase, and a \$30 board (Saga) increase. This brings tuition up to \$2150 for a full year, with Saga at \$610, room at \$500, and the general fee at \$135.

Room costs vary, depending on how many share the room, and costs for singles, triples, etc., will increase proportionately.

Seminary tuition also increased \$200, to \$1000, and Graduate school tuition went up \$200 to \$2150. Both pay on the same scales as college students for Board and room.

Drew is one of the most expensive schools in the area, although it is not far out of proportion to the others. It is slightly less than Ivy league schools.

With outside expenses, it now costs nearly \$5000 per year to attend Drew.

The University announced that scholarship funds will be increased sufficiently so that the annual increase will not prevent anyone from returning next year. University plans over the next decade will in all probability include an annual tuition in-

crease. Room and general fee costs will go up slightly, and board costs will depend on the facilities. The new dining hall may cause an increase.

An extensive report on the financing of the University, prepared by the Public Affairs office, indicated this spring that Drew, like all private Universities, is definitely facing a financial crisis.

Although Drew was listed by Fortune magazine as one of the 20 richest schools in the country, there are other factors. One fact for the college is that much of the endowment can only be used for the Seminary.

Drew has balanced its budget every year in the 60's, and is scheduled to balance again this year. However, this has involved making some cuts the University wishes it did NOT have to make.

It has meant squeezing in the areas of facilities, faculty, maintenance, scholarship funds, and other areas.

There are three principle sources of income for a University. The first is tuition and fees, which cover a large part of the budget. The second is income from investments in the endowment fund.

Increases all-around

Drew education to cost \$3395

Plans for a new dining hall and a new plant office center were announced this spring. Both are scheduled to begin early this summer and be completed by mid-1971.

The dining hall will be situated on the hill between Tipton Hall and the gym. It will be a two-story, basically square building which will seat 800 diners.

It will include several lounges and enclosed rooms, and features a divided traffic flow, so people entering and exiting use different areas.

Its projected cost was originally put at \$1.3 million dollars. Bids have not been finally accepted yet, however. Senator Harrison Williams of New Jersey has announced that Drew will receive low - interest federal loans covering most of the cost.

There was considerable concern when the dining hall site was first announced that this would destroy too many trees. However, University Vice-President John Pepin explained that of the nine trees in the area over 12" in diameter, eight will be saved, due to architectural modifications.

The old University Center will

still house everything except the dining room. How that space will be re-allocated is new under consideration. The snack bar, re-decorated, will remain.

The plant office building will be built near Wesley House. It will consolidate the functions of the plant staff, which currently is separated into several buildings. The switchboard will eventually be moved to the new building, as well, hopefully to coincide with the installation of a new campus telephone system.

Part of the plant building, which is estimated to cost \$250,000, will be enclosed to insure pick-up and delivery in all weather. It will also keep the range of delivery trucks on campus limited to that one area.

A new waste disposal system will be instituted there. Under

consideration now is a crushing system which would take a large quantity of non-liquid waste and compress it into "a compact, dry mass resembling popcorn."

The entire day's waste at the University could then be fit into one or two garbage cans.

Plans were also announced during the year for eventual construction of a largely single-room dormitory. It would have 100 single rooms and 28 doubles.

The need has been expressed for a Fine Arts Building, a new Seminary Hall, new Graduate Theological student housing, and possibly additional college dorms. No definite plans were announced this year, however.

It is hoped that the new dormitory will be under construction sometime next year.

Drew varied that to research a 4-1-5, which would mean that each course could still be three credits.

The Educational Policy and Planning Committee, and particularly a calendar subcommittee chaired by Dr. Lee Hall, had researched this over the past year. Last year an open meeting was held with students, and students were consulted at other times.

However, it was decided this year, when the proposal was formally brought up, that the 4-1-5 would not work at Drew. "Several colleges have tried this, then found it unsuitable and dropped it," Dean Stonestifer noted.

Under a 4-1-4, students take four courses the first semester, which runs from September to December. They then have the Christmas break and return to take a single course--a field trip course, or an extended seminary, perhaps--during the month of January. Then they would take four courses the second semester, which would run from February to May.

However, it was decided this year, when the proposal was formally brought up, that the 4-1-5 would not work at Drew. "Several colleges have tried this, then found it unsuitable and dropped it," Dean Stonestifer noted.

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Baker leaves chair:

Twenty years is long enough

"At this point I've definitely made up my mind that twenty years is long enough." With this pronouncement, Dr. E.G. Stanley Baker has announced his plans to retire as chairman of the Zoology Department.

"After a while, you simply run out of ideas in that particular job and I want somebody else to have a chance to exercise the ideas," remarked Baker. "I don't ever intend to be the particular kind of a roadblock that I've seen some other people be."

Dr. Baker sees the danger of a stagnant situation with regards to turnover of department heads. In a memo to the members of the Zoology Department, Baker gives his reasons for his decision. One of them read:

"Why, then, do I propose this. First I think it would be good for the College. We seem to have a number of very impervious small barons in the departmental organization of the College. Maybe the example will reverberate enough to suggest emulation."

"I can honestly say," said Baker, "that I've seen as many people ruined by tenure as protected by it. I see no reason why I should stay in this job any longer and let somebody else carry out some ideas."

Another reason Dr. Baker gave in explanation of his retirement as chairman was the "administrative" aspect of being chairman.

"People simply don't realize what the difference in the administrative load is in a depart-

ment that has the complexities of laboratories, budget, etc. that this department has over other non-science departments," Dr. Baker observed that the advent of the Science Building brought more administrative problems than the older facilities at B.C. had produced.

"You can do things now that you couldn't think of doing before. Before, the crowded space and so forth was such that you didn't even seriously consider a lot of things that we do quite regularly now."

Asked if he would miss not being chairman, Baker replied, "Yes, if this meant I was out in isolation somewhere and didn't know what the hell was going on, or I was here in isolation—and I went through that stage once upon a time very briefly, during a period of about two years when the amount of influence I had at Mead Hall was less than most students have. But the retirement of a dean who did not listen to others settled that."

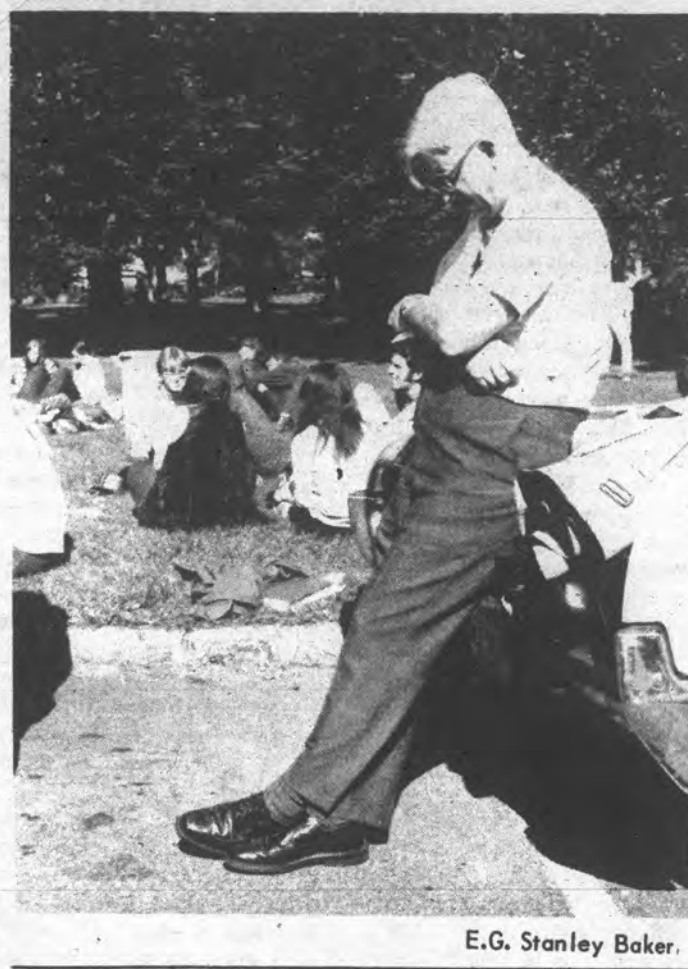
Dr. Baker wants to remain in the College as a Zoology professor. He wants to stay in touch with what goes on at Drew, a reason he wants time away from the heavy responsibilities he bore as chairman of the department.

"I've never been one who could ignore what went on in the rest of the campus," smiled Baker. This is where my long, quite misleading exchange of letters in the Acorn with Pete Hoffman started, if he said something in

the Acorn I didn't like...I answered back; I'm built that way and I don't expect at this age in life to change so I don't think that in that sense I'll be missing anything at all."

"I am only entitled to stay until June 30, 1974 by then I'll be 65. I might stay here if I was invited to on some part-time basis and there are other options. But I would not like to leave Madison. Nothing appeals to me less than to be put off someplace with a lot of other people, all over 55, like Leisure World down here or something of that sort."

Dr. Baker, who has been planning this move for four years said, Dr. Joy Phillips would take over as the department chairman. But Dr. Baker will remain, and as he puts it "be alive, interested, active and will continue to tilt at windmills in my traditionally obnoxious manner."



E.G. Stanley Baker.

No drug arrests come this year; two return from spring bust

Although there were no significant drug arrests on campus during this school year (or, according to some, although there have been no significant drug arrests YET), the reverberation from an on-campus arrest last May were felt throughout this year.

Frank Coffey, Andrew Liebe, and James Kavanaugh were ar-

rested in Haselton last May by a police raiding team which entered their room on a search warrant and took them to jail for possession of marijuana.

After the police had entered the room, which they did with knowledge and consent of University officials, a large crowd gathered outside Haselton protesting the action.

As police emerged with the three students and Deans Sawin and Orvik, the crowd began shouting obscenities and throwing rocks.

The police, who were armed and numbered over a dozen, began trying to make their way off campus, but were stopped by the crowd and the poor maneuvering range in Baldwin circle. It took several hours for the arrest and removal.

The following day, students gathered in the University Center at a meeting called by Student Association President Robert Smartt. He explained the University position and presented a statement from College Dean Richard Stonesifer on the action. Many demanded that the charges be dropped. Smartt asked that the University clarify its position regarding outside police action on the campus.

A crowd of about 150 people, against the advice of Smartt, marched to Dean Stonesifer's campus residence. He came out and answered questions for close to an hour and a half, after which the crowd dispersed.

During the questions, Stonesifer stated that he did not personally agree with New Jersey

marijuana laws "as they are currently written," but that "we must enforce the law."

Students questioned the alleged "selective enforcement," to which Dean Alton Sawin replied that "it is very difficult to obtain specific information on use of marijuana."

Another administration official added, "We know who most of the dealers and users are. But in order to act, we must have specific times and places, and that is hard to get. In this case, we had it."

Students also questioned the apparent use of informers by the University. Stonesifer denied that there are outside narcotics agents on the campus.

The three went to trial over the summer. All three pled guilty, receiving fines and being required to carry "user" cards in addition to losing driver's licenses. Coffey and Kavanaugh returned to school this fall.

This year, although rumors were frequent, there were no major "busts."

Early in the year, a girl in Hoyt-Bowne was found in possession of drugs. "We talked with her, and let her work it out," commented Dean Orvik. Busts were common in Morris County, however, as high school and college students in the area were hit often by "McKenna's raiders."

Paul McKenna is head of the Morris County Narcotics Squad. During the year, he was promoted from Sergeant to Lieutenant. He has spoken at Drew as well as appearing in his official capacity.



Under Marsden, Orlando

Social committee emerges strongly

The Social Committee came under some fire this year, but with another successful concert program leading its way, emerged stronger than in most recent years.

Under Dave Marsden, who served as Social Chairman during the year and Concert Chairman second semester following the departure of Greg Granquist, the committee presented five "big name" concerts, nearly all of which met or exceeded financial expectations.

In other areas, which are traditionally less successful, such as dances and smaller social events, Marsden began a system of decentralizing the committee to smaller social units. New Social Chairman Don Orlando has indicated he will follow that policy next year, and hopes to expand it.

The big name concerts during the year included John Mayall and Canned Heat in October, Jethro Tull and the Flock in November, Tim Buckley in February, and Mountain in April. The day after the Mountain concert the Social Committee and radio station WERD sponsored a show with Savoy Brown and Family.

Each of the Drew stars played other places in the New York area during their tours, and always at higher prices. Marsden remarked, "I don't think anyone can question that we brought entertainment here at genuine bargain rates."

The committee was somewhat hampered this year because it had to pay off debts incurred the year before, but it succeeded in expanding the program.

Several buses were run to New York City during the year, and dances and movies continued regularly on campus.

Dance attendance was similar to that of recent years, and Marsden commented, "I think some serious review is necessary to determine whether Drew students really want dances, or at least whether they want them so often."

The Committee this year attempted to have fewer dances with higher quality bands.

Some students complained during the year that the scope of Drew concerts wasn't wide enough. Commented Marsden, "We bring what most of the people want to hear. We couldn't afford to do it any other way."

A common complaint was that Drew concerts attract more teenyboppers from town than Drew students. "Numerically, this is obviously true," commented Granquist, "but without those teenyboppers, we couldn't afford concerts at all. They actually save us money, and they improve our community relations."

Marsden called an open student body meeting earlier in the year to hear student complaints. Few students attended, although one, Jeff Sollins, did question the program's scope.

Marsden responded to criticism by attempting to give dormitory social chairmen more responsibility in setting up "smaller" weekend events. This policy met with mixed success.

A suggestion was made that the committee give \$500 to each dormitory, so that the dorms would have funds with which to finance events: Orlando has indicated he will "give most serious consideration" to this proposal.

Hyera has complained of an unbalanced social program, and Orlando has met with them to discuss possibilities for entertainment more interesting to blacks.

The Social Committee budget this year, after deductions for past debts paid, was close to what it has been in the past: \$15,000. Orlando indicated he may ask for a substantial increase for next year.

The concert program is facing the problem that much of the top entertainment is either priced out of the college market, or has already appeared here. "We may have to look harder next year for good people," admits Orlando, who is considering Joe Cocker among his choices for the first fall concert.

Among the changes planned by Orlando next year include the showing of higher quality films

and the possibility of charging admission to off-campus people.

"But our main goal," Marsden stated last year, "is to break up the movie-dance weekend syndrome. To some extent this isn't possible, because there are some people who just refuse to do anything but sit around and say, 'entertain me,' but I think we can make a start."

Orlando joins with current SG President Peter Hoffman in seeing a pub as a major part of the solution. "With the forthcoming liberalization of alcohol rules, I see no reason why the social committee can't help institute an area where students can drink and socialize."

Hoffman hopes to renovate the snack bar for this purpose, paneling the walls and "removing some of the sterility."

"When the new dining hall is

built," adds Orlando, "there is no reason the snack bar can't be turned into a place where people really want to go. It could become a coffee house center."

A survey of students taken this semester indicated that most of them find fault with Drew dances, and most would like to see more concerts and a pub, in addition to smaller parties and such activities as buses to New York.

"With the help of the community, I think we can make the social life here successful," comments Orlando.



Dave Marsden and part of his Social Committee



John Mayall, October's concert.

Five major shows

Concert program especially

Concert-wise this year, former Social Committee chairman David Marsden, radio-station WERD, and even the Drew Strike Committee managed to fill the social gaps with overall good entertainment.

In the big-name concerts, John Mayall and Canned Heat in October, Jethro Tull and the Flock in November, Tim Buckley in February, Mountain, Savoy Brown, and the Family in a two-day affair in April and Tom Rush in May (see review in other part of paper).

The October concert was a surprise on both ends: Mayall excelled in his gig and overwhelmingly won over the audience; Canned Heat, on the other hand, less lead guitarist Henry Vestino, was a large disappointment.

Mayall's mouth percussion, harp-play and arrangements sharply contrasted to some simple and pretty bad loud, heavy music from Bob "Bear" Hite.

Once the initial delight and/or shock of the huge Hite was over, Canned Heat's sound was not very good at all.

Conflicting with the November moratorium March on Washing-

ton, the Jethro Tull-Flock concert was in a tenable position. But Tull, with Ian Anderson frolicking on flute, stole the show as the Flock's blaring, boisterous sound failed to appeal to many listeners. Even a good Wintergreen group from Morris-town was adversely affected by the Flock's sound system.

Trying to change the atmosphere somewhat, February brought electric folk-singer Tim Buckley to the Drew gym. Consensus on the concert was that the reformed Buckley was not good; in fact, several people walked out on the concert. It seems that he was trying to get into the newer sound without realizing that he couldn't do it.

The month of April brought probably the biggest events in Drew social history. In a two-day period, April 25 and 26, Social Committee and WERD got their heads together to bring a Woodstock weekend to the campus.

Mountain, the Felix Pappalardi-Leslie West led group of heavy rock, brought the gym to its feet and drove the crowd into a frenzy. It was probably the best concert within the last two years and definitely pleased the overflowing gym.

The next day, WERD and the Social Committee co-sponsored two English blues groups, Savoy Brown and the Family. Savoy Brown just played polished music and left much entertainment to be desired. In its second appearance here, the Family, however, not only entertained the relatively small crowd but played some good sounds as well.

It was the second semester, somehow sparked by an energetic Dave Marsden and Don Orlando coalition, that made social apathy at Drew a phrase of the past. Dance concerts, including Far Cry, Brothers, Love, Peace and others both brought out the social hibernators and made Drew dances not just a Saturday event.

During strike activities at Drew, even the Drew Strike Committee got into the act with a group billed From North. The rock group did some amazing stuff in its two appearances on campus.

With Marsden as Concert Chairman and Orlando heading up the Social Committee, social life at Drew looks exceptionally good for the coming year.



Canned Heat, a disappointment in October.

The kid gets high on the stuff

by Michele Fabrizio

Once again, the mad Acorn editors conceived a tremendous idea: Interview the Social Chairman and trail him on a concert day. Ah, it sounded so innocent, so safe, so sane, that right there I should have been wary. It turned out to be the wildest most frantic day I have ever spent. And the fact that a Mr. David Bartlett Marsden happens to be the social chairman did not help matters much.

Because of the dual nature of the assignment (interview and concert coverage), I decided on the gab session first. It helps to know your subject beforehand so in case he cracks under the strain you have some insight. Anyway there was one formality to be tackled even before the interview. I had to meet Dave first. That triviality may seem to you lay-folk to be just that, but Dave Marsden is impossible to catch. He flits by, then disappears for hours at a time, while the rest of the world is pounding on his door. After trying to locate the boy for several days, I ran into him (physically) in the U.C. The usual "Hi I'm..." stuff was exchanged and then Dave shook my hand (rather pumped it) for some time. He just didn't seem the type. (Later, I found that he isn't really any "type" at all.) We set a time for the interview, but had a problem choosing a place. Dave made the final decision. "If you're going to ask me a bunch of questions, that I'm not guaranteeing I can answer, it's gotta be on my own territory."

On the appropriate evening, I made my way to second floor Baldwin, down the hall and knocked on the door. Upon entering, a part of the blond head sticking over the back of an armchair could be detected. The head moved around revealing two blue eyes—nothing more.

"Hi! C'mon in," said the eyes. Then the head rose up, bringing a whole body with it. "I'm working on a paper for sociology—it's about alcoholism in the early 19th century. (A twinkle came into his eyes) I might even use some primary sources!"

Sitting in the armchair Dave had vacated for his bed, I began to notice little things that were different about his room. For instance, he had Christmas lights X-ed across his ceiling with candy canes between each bulb; a black refrigerator with the orange letters of E-E-E-R on it; an ancient T.V.; two overstuffed armchairs and a desk chair; a cardboard grandfather clock; tons of books and cases of records; a stereo unit and radio; wall-hangings; a little electric fan in the window; and the mattress of a double-bed on the floor.

"How many years did it take you to accumulate this junk?"

"Oh, every year I start from scratch. This stuff is just from this year."

While I was getting claustrophobia in the arm chair, Marsden stretched out on his bed, hugged a pillow stared into the electric fan and mumbled, "nobody ever interviewed me before..." It was then that I realized Hinkley had assigned me a true case.

Dave Marsden wasn't born a social chairman although I've grown to have my doubts, so I asked him how it all began.

"Well, I ran for Freshman social chairman because it sounded glamorous—y'know, money, fame, fortune. I really didn't do too much, I only arranged one dance and movie and helped out selling tickets."

He kept the same position in his sophomore year and assisted school social chairman Barry Fenstermacher last year. When elections rolled around, Marsden succeeded Barry. Dave won unanimously, too. "Nobody else ran." During this revelation, Dave kept tapping his black sneaker on the bed.

"How come the sneakers?"

"Social chairman has a lot of running around to do."

We then discussed the matter of selecting a group. Dave determines how much money is available and then tries to arrange a convenient date, allowing two or three weeks leeway. "You just can't pick up the phone and order a group." He also talked about the complaints that the music this year was all alike.

"There are a lot of factors involved. There are some legitimate grounds to rock music. It is varied; there's a lot of diversity in rock. Look, I can't defend that the concerts this year haven't been rock—they are. Last year everybody griped that all we had was acid rock. Same thing this year—John Mayall isn't acid rock like Jethro Tull. The rock explosion can't be discredited. It has influenced society. It's popular and recognized as an important aspect of American culture."



David Bartlett Marsden

Marsden's all-time favorite? "Chuck Berry. Long live rock and roll!"

"As social chairman, don't you feel perturbed when everyone starts screaming about the lack of social life here?"

"It bothers me like it bothers everyone else. We have no pub, only two places to have dances, not enough money for good films, no dorm facilities for social functions, and everybody leaves on weekends. I try but I can't have anything. You know, I'm not exactly thrilled over one movie and dance a week. To improve our social life is a lot of work, but if people are willing to devote energies to it we could improve."

Being a social chairman constitutes a lot of weird experiences. When the Flock was on their way to a concert, here, they got busted and ended up in jail. Using their "one phone call" privilege, they called Dave, told him to get a lawyer and get them out of the can. Another time Iron Butterfly showed three and a half hours late for a show minus the bass player (he was stoned out of his mind in Morristown). David Clayton-Thomas of BS and T ruptured a blood vessel in his throat and guess who had to take him to the hospital? "I'll never forget that one," dreamily reminisces Dave. "That day started at one in the afternoon and went until 6 AM the next day."

When I asked him what he thought of being a Baldwin RA, his eyes widened and grinned. "Does Sawh read this? Actually, it's very convenient when you love to blast your stereo." (It was just around then that I became aware of WOR FM and ROSCOE pulsating through the cardboard grandfather's clock.

About Drew in general—"I can't say, I don't think the Acorn is ready to go underground yet! I like that people here are more open minded about things—more honestly open-minded. They're ready to face the reality of what's here rather than escape or bitch about it. Yet, something is very wrong here and I

think it stems from the students themselves, rather than an external source. The people here are waiting for someone to do something for them or to them. What depresses and irks me are those people cluttering up the cafeteria and lounge waiting for anybody to do something."

With those words, he was interrupted by two of his floormates. One was looking for some kind of recommendation and another strolled in, asking to borrow Marsden's copy of DISEASES OF THE INEBRIATED.

When they received those things they sought, they left. Marsden was still sitting on his bed, alert and smiling now. It was time to ask this pleasant, happy, simple and contented freckled face just exactly what he has planned. An economics major, Dave wants to "make a lot of money and have fun with rock concerts, y'know, booking or something. I have the opportunity to work with a group now, only it is still premature and I don't want to mention any names." (For you nosey folks, here's a hint: Drew is familiar with the group.)

"So that's it, huh?"

"Yeah, that's it."

"Listen Dave, are you going to remove the hair and sneakers when you enter the Real World?"

"No, because I don't think I'm ever going to enter it. Actually, I am in the real world. Just look around—everyone else lives in a real world!"

Dave got off the bed and sat in the other armchair. We talked a while about the upcoming Mountain concert and then I got up to go.

"Wait."

"What's the matter?"

He reached up, grabbed a candy cane from between the light and handed it to me. "It's a souvenir." And his dimple shone through the hair.

That was the interview. Really impressed with Dave Marsden's cool, even nature, I was anxious to

see him in action during a real concert. We agreed to meet in the gym Saturday, April 25 at 2:00 at which time the festivities were to begin. Foolishly, I was several minutes late and the kid was missing in action. "Probably in the U.C." So down to the U.C. I trotted. No Dave. "Well, maybe we missed each other. Go back to the gym."

En route, I happened upon Ken Schulman who inquired, "Hey, have you seen Marsden?" That made two of us until we came upon another searching soul. In only ten minutes, the search party had increased thrice. I shivered to think of the entourage that was likely to develop in a half hour! I volunteered to check out his living quarters.

Again, I knocked on the door, was told to enter and the same head was peeking over the same chair. "I don't want to say anything but I, along with three million people have been looking for you for..." I stopped short because I realized, as the head rose and the body followed, it wasn't Marsden at all. But it sure looked like him. "You're looking for Dave?" Then from behind the door, on the bed, another, younger voice, "Yeah, we're looking for him too."

I almost fainted. Two very close copies of Marsden—in assorted sizes yet!

The older one spoke, "Hi, we're Dave's brothers and we haven't seen him all day, either."

In a fit of confusion, I fled that hall-of-mirrors and went to the gym. There standing backstage, soaking up the excitement of all the preparation, was the elusive Marsden. After informing him that the family, Schulman, and the other thousands were trying to dig him up, we went back to his room. I met his brothers (formally this time) Paul, 20 and Tom, 12. A baseball game was being played all over the screen of that tiny T.V. and the sound was off. Instead, records were providing the mood for the game.

Dave was really nervous. He paced up and down the room (as much as one can pace in that conglomeration) then yelled "3:25, Dave Marsden goes to the bathroom". And he did. The three of us continued to marvel over the freaked-out baseball game, until Dave stormed in again.

"I knew it was gonna be that kind of day", he related breathlessly. "Thursday my motorcycle broke. Then Friday, the beer blast got busted. And today I got up at 9 a.m. and it was a great feeling knowing that the next time I wake up it'll be over. Then, I looked out the window and all my tires were flat. At 10:00 I went to see if the chains were set up and they were. Boy I really gotta thank Alpha Phi Omega."

"How come no one could find you?" I was selling tickets in Union for an hour then I had to borrow a car and go to Summit to collect money. It took the guy 45 minutes to straighten his books. He finally got to the root of the problem; his adding machine was screwed."

After catching his breath, he sent Paul to get some sandwiches and Tommy to babysit for the busted bike. Calming down considerably, he removed the concert money from his secret hiding place, plopped on the bed and began to count it, when he was called to the window. I couldn't hear the question but he shouted back "Let Drew kids in first, if ya think we don't need it take it back". (The music was throbbing in time to a kid chugging gatorade on the tube)

Dave came back to his job. "You wouldn't believe how disdainful money can become. It's a days work keeping the ones and fives separated. With that the door opened and a very tiny, petite, pert girl came in long blond hair flying "Hi" Dave introduced me to his girlfriend Winky. "This is Drew's answer to Lois Lane!"

"Dave told me about this interview", bubbled Wink. "Its going to be so much fun Lois-I mean Michelle."

Turning to Dave she frowned. "Now see what you did. You introduced her as Lois and that's what I called her." We laughed, but Dave kept separating the ones and the fives.

Wink told me of the motorcycle she was buying that day. "I think I'm gonna name it Sundance." Mumbling up from the ones and the fives, Marsden interjected, "Mine's Cecilia. It's breaking my heart." With that Wink excused herself to go and check out her bike. Before she even closed the door, Gary Parsons tumbled in. He was going for the armchair, but Dave caught him.

"Hey Gary, go get some food for the group."

"What's 'some food'?"

"Y'know, for about twenty people."

"Look, Dave, I'm no economist or housewife, so what should I get?"

"Cold-cups, mayonnaise, bread, and..." He was cut short by a head in the door.

"Dave? No beer bash today?"

Meanwhile, a calling voice could be heard in the distance.

Everybody else lives in unreality

(Dave) "Where's that coming from?" Before he could find out another head came in, complaining about a crudded-up hallway and bathroom. Dave, now hanging out the window looking for the voice, pulled his head in and stated firmly, "Who the hell says the RA is supposed to clean up the bathroom?"

Between the confusion, I was still enjoying immensely the baseball game. Baseball is so much more appealing when viewed in that manner. Eventually, the voices ceased, the heads quit popping in, and Gary left to storm the supermarkets. Dave changed the record, shut off the game, sat on the bed, and anticipated the part yet to come. "We're expecting 1500. That's capacity. God, the place will be packed. Hmmm (he lapsed into someplace far away). Well, listen, we'd better go down to the gym."

We were on the way out the door when Tom came up and asked the whereabouts of Wink.

Dave (muttering): "The gym..."

Tom: Wink's at the gym?

Dave: Yeah, the gym...

Tom: But I don't know where...

Dave: Where what?

Tom: The gym! Where Wink is!

Dave: Tom, I don't know WHERE WINK IS,

Tom: I thought...

Dave: Hey Tom, you want to foo around with the bike?

Tom: Yeah!

Dave: O.K.

Tommy left and on our way to the gym, we picked up Jim Epstein, an old friend of Dave's and a resident of Madison. The three of us went backstage where a meeting of managers and other important persons was being held. One L.P., complete with cigar, glasses, and slitty eyes, asked Dave for the money. Dave paid him and Jim whispered, "Get that receipt, David, get that receipt."

While Dave was transacting this business, a shoeless freak hopped across the stage bouncing a tennis ball. He stopped in front of Dave and philosophized, "It's gonna be a long night."

Everything was copacetic, so to speak. The only thing left to do before the afternoon was over was to get a refrigerator to hold Gary's food. Dave explained, "You wouldn't believe the difference it makes in the concerts the way you treat performers and managers."

As if to punctuate, the freak and the tennis ball came over and announced to no one in particular, "They aren't back from Rochester yet."

With that we split for dinner and agreed to meet at 5:30.

THE EVENING HOURS

I met up with Dave and Tommy, and we enjoyed several minutes of unconcerned, happy waiting. Tommy told me that this concert was his first and probably the biggest thing that ever happened to him. "They'll never believe it in Marcellus (N.Y.)," he marvelled.

Once inside the gym, we found that Mountain, in all its glory, had arrived. The organist and Felix Pappalardi were jamming goodtime music, and it was terrific. Tom and I sat down and tried to identify each guy while Dave took off with some Mountain posters. He returned shortly without them.

I guess the group had had it with the indoors, so they packed up and went outside to play football and basketball in the handball courts. Outside, besides the group, their technicians, football, and basketballs, I met my very first real live manager—named Harry. A small, middle-aged grey haired guy sporting a grey shark-skin suit, glasses, and a cigar, he was standing proudly next to a massive black limousine. He was the one man cheering section and coach, and he was feeling very proud that day. When some young bystander made the mistake of leaning on that black beauty, old Harry gently knocked him off and then with his own sleeve rubbed off the kid's elbow prints.

The ball games were in full swing now. Footballs were being chucked around wildly, and Marsden started to sweat.

"No broken fingers, please!" He turned to me and said desperately, "All this talk of broken fingers—NO BROKEN FINGERS!"

The organist, wearing a Batman shirt, sniffed the relatively clean Drew air. He closed his eyes and breathed. "Smells good."

In the meantime, Felix Pappalardi and company were playing a heated game of basketball. Marsden was itching to get in there, too. "Hey fellows, can I play?" He was ignored. Giving up, he went back into the gym. But the game went on. One guy panted, "I'm going into auxiliary adrenalin!" Felix shot back, "I've been on it the past five minutes."

Phys ed time was over and Harry (flicking cigar

ashes all over everything) herded everyone in for a rehearsal. Dave walked down the middle aisle, stood squarely in the front of the stage—his black sneakers tapping with freckles and dimples in full array. I thought he'd never come down. But he did and he walked out. Returning seconds later with a complete set of consolidated laundry linen, he stayed for a minute and left again with his sheets. Tom followed him out and he came bouncing back moments later. "What's your brother doing?"

"Worrying."

He was right. Enter Dave Marsden, biting fingernails.

"This is atypical, believe me, I mean to say that everything is going terrifically. Here it is only seven o'clock and their sound equipment is here, they're here. It's so great to see your favorite group playing ball and everything. It's just great."

I asked him if he was still worried. "Only about the food."

At 7:15, he plopped in a chair for a few minutes, but decided that Don Orlando had to be taught how to manage a house. Suddenly Harry and Leslie West are fighting, then Harry starts screaming for food. Someone called Dave, he ran out, and ran in triumphantly. The food had arrived!

Felix was in the middle of a beautiful organ improvisation when the crowds outside began to swell. Don Orlando walked past me and muttered, "Incredible." I asked him where he just came from, and he told me the gym lobby. When I got there, a collage of faces covered the area where the glass doors used to be. Dave looked at them and for one brief moment he seemed terrified. "Oh Christ, they're animals." He tried to brief the guards and ticket-takers on admitting this mass of people. Staring into hundreds of kids, Marsden estimated that they were only backed up to the U.C. (which they were.)

Slightly unnerved, Dave went to hear Felix sing and I followed. I think the most fascinating thing I witnessed the whole day was Dave's reaction to relation to music. He shuts out everything except the musicians and their notes. He becomes so thoroughly engrossed that it almost makes you doubt his sincerity. That's the wild part—he is sincere. This kid is obviously and totally in love with music; I've seen him get high on the stuff.

The music stopped and Marsden became aware of the reality (or, as he defines it, the unreality) around him. The food arrived, and it was put in the girls locker room, which doubled as dressing and dining room for Mountain. Harry started to yell again.

"Get ready!"

"For what?" replied Felix.

"TO EAT!"

Harry and the boys must have been famished because as it turned out, Gary's shopping wasn't sufficient—they ran out. Dave started to panic, but Jim, Tom, and I zipped over to the Nest to replenish the supply. But still Dave wasn't all that relaxed; it was getting time to open the doors.

The crowds at the side door were let in first and they all scrambled for front row seats. However, the first several rows were reserved by pieces of masking tape with names pencilled on. Although they were reserved, many of Marsden's friends hit him for choice seats. Dave came over and revealed very matter-of-factly, "This is where the politics starts. Everybody who lent me a buck a month ago wants a front row seat."

Then, like an overwhelming flood, tons of scrambled-up arms and legs came pouring through the main door of the gym. Marsden's heart stopped. "WRITE THIS DOWN, (I presume he was speaking to me) WHO THE HELL OPENED THE FRONT DOOR ANYWAY?" I was interested in knowing myself, but I lost him in the mobs. When I discovered him through a pile of people, he shouted over that the front doors had been removed from their hinges. I wanted to see this fantastic display of pushing and shoving, but it was virtually impossible to push against the incoming currents.

Instead, I had to be content with listening to records while awaiting the concert. I gazed at David from across a noisy, stuffy room and was amazed to see that in spite of these not-so-hot conditions, that damn led was singing along with the recordings.

Eventually, the gym was hushed and the lights went out. Dave got up onstage and went through the usual introduction stuff, presenting Mountain. The place went berserk.

I scanned the gym for a glimpse of Dave Marsden and spotted him in a side doorway, stamping his foot and shaking his hair. He was in his glory and rightly so—the next time he was to wake up, it would all be gone.



Lysistrata.

CLP produce three major plays, several 1-acts

The Curtain Line Players did three major productions this year, in addition to the one-act plays at the end of the second semester.

Under a new department consisting of Thomas Lee and James Wright, the Players diversified more than in recent years, doing "Lysistrata" by Aristophanes, "Biedermann and the Firebugs" by Max Frisch, and "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum," a musical directed by student Robert Hawes.

Reactions to "Lysistrata," a bawdy anti-war comedy, were mixed from the audience. Some felt it was well-done, others felt it should have been better controlled.

Every night of the production was a full house, however, as all tickets were given away several days in advance.

"Biedermann" was considered generally successful, and the one-act plays were also favorably received.

The hit of the year, though, was "Forum," which was pre-

sented open-air in the courtyard of Brothers College late in April. Starring Larry Wilson, Carol Cassella, Bart Roccoberon, Dan Hodgkins, Greg Foster, Marge Pfeidler, and other, it was well enough received that it may be

presented again.

Involving a great deal of singing and stage improvisation, the play was successfully transferred by the Players from screen to outdoor stage.

Drink proposal in limbo

A resolution which is currently somewhere in limbo, but which has been approved by all the faculties of the University, will at some time in the near future formally eliminate all Drew drinking regulations.

The resolution states that Drew students are governed by state and local laws. It was approved by the three faculties and is currently awaiting action by President Robert Oxnam, who has been delayed due to his skiing accident.

Liquor regulations were still enforced late in the year when the social committee and the junior class arranged for a "beer bash" on Youngfield for Spring Weekend. This was cancelled by order of the University.

However, liquor was openly in evidence both on Mayday and during the student strike actions. "They've got better things to worry about than a few beers," commented one student.

Locker Room

- flares • bells • jeans • slacks by Levi & Farah
- 'Wallace Beery-look' sport coats
- double breasted
- surfer
- swim trunks

Locker Room
COOK PLAZA
MADISON



"Purlie"

Fine entertainment

by Jeff Hoeltzel

Nobody has heard of "Purlie." That is, unless you are an avid theater-goer. It is a show that sort of snuck onto Broadway without much attention. Yet due to favorable reviews, it has been drawing a good audience and is running. This is deserved.

"Purlie" is not the greatest musical in the world, but it has so much to recommend it that you cannot turn it down. It is based on the 1961 play, "Purlie Victorious" by Ossie Davis, who is a respected black playwright. It is a story about black people in the south and therein lies its problem. The 1961 play is outdated in 1970 and many of its lines are clichés and its situations outmoded. But while the book may be socially insignificant, I still feel it has much to offer. After all, every white play isn't socially significant—some are meant for entertainment. Well, "Purlie" is meant for entertainment, and it succeeds.

"Purlie" concerns a black minister without a church. The minister (named Purlie) is attempting to buy a building to serve as a church for the congregation he has. The method he has devised is to try to claim an inheritance promised to a young black girl who has disappeared. He gets another black girl from a juke joint in Alabama to impersonate the missing girl, but her disguise is discovered by a white supremacist who takes her into his house and makes advances with her. Purlie, to preserve the honor of the race, tells the huge story of how he went to the house and killed the white man, but when the white man shows up five minutes later, we realize that Purlie just isn't a doer, but a dreamer. Purlie eventually gets the inheritance money by stealing it from the white supremacist and a happy ending ensues. Yes, it isn't socially significant.

However, Cleavon Little as Purlie and Melba Moore as the young imposter are superb. They both received Tony awards for their performances and rightly so, for they both radiate that certain kind of magnetism needed in the theater. The other performers were equally competent. But most of all, the music has to be given special praise. It is tuneful, and has a rhythmic soul beat that pervades the theater with excitement. The choreography accentuates it.

So if you're interested in theater and would enjoy seeing a light, humorous, and tuneful show, go to see "Purlie." Many blacks are coming to see it (it is rewarding to see a large number of blacks at a Broadway show) and many whites should come, because "Purlie" provides a good time which you can enjoy whether you are black, white, red, or yellow.

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YRs, YDs sponsor talks by gubernatorial candidates

Both the Young Republicans and the Young Democrats brought their party gubernatorial candidates to the Drew campus last fall.

Governor-to-be William Cahill was first brought, as the Young Republicans brought him for an afternoon speech. He received a warm welcome from an audience of close to 200 people.

Former Governor Robert Meyner came next, and an equally large crowd was friendly toward him, although reaction afterward seemed to be that Meyner had looked more tired and less alive than Cahill.

Both the Young Republicans and Young Democrats were active throughout the election, distributing literature and working for their candidates.

An Ad Hoc group composed of Young Republicans involved itself in the local race as well, forming a "Youth Against Wards" committee.

The town of Madison had formed a Charter revision committee two years ago, to study ways or overhauling the town structure.

That committee recommended Madison change to a ward system of government. One of the members of the committee supporting this proposal most vocally was Drew Zoology Professor Dr. E.G. Stanley Baker. The Ad Hoc anti-ward com-

mittee was headed by Harold Gordon, Young Republican President. They demonstrated against the ward proposal and worked against it.

Dr. Baker then sent a memo to Gordon, chiding him and suggesting that the anti-ward committee really didn't exist. Gordon released the text of that and a subsequent reply to the Morris County Daily Record, and Dr. Baker was attacked for attempting to suppress dissent.

The ward proposal was finally defeated at the polls, by a large majority.

The Young Republicans spent the rest of the year working on national and local issues. In the spring they endorsed Kenneth Gibson for Mayor of Newark. Gregory Groves has been e-

lected to replace Gordon as President next year.

Gordon described the club this year as "smaller than it has been in the past, but with a much more active membership."

A past leader of the YRs received national party recognition this year when Chip Andrews was named national director of the 500,000 member Young Republican National Federation.

The Young Democrats, as has been their habit in the past, slackened their activities after the election, but they reformed as the New Democratic Coalition and continued to work on such matters as the Moratorium and Earth Day in the spring. Richard Shepard was chairman of the NDC.



Dick Shepard and David Richlin, leaders of the New Democratic Coalition.

Schulman to edit Acorn; co-editors for yearbook

to change the format of the paper to a "weekly magazine" style in a midsize, half that of the current paper.

"Within this format," he stated, "we can more tightly control that which we print, hope-

fully coming up with a more readable package."

Bryan has co-edited Oak Leaves this year, and Miss Derr replaces Jane Spaeth. The yearbook is on the final year of a three-year printing contract next year. "This rules out some changes I'd really like to make," commented Bryan.

WERD is moving to an Executive Board form of governance "to avoid the personality conflicts which have hurt the station in the past," according to de-

parting station manager Jeff Toder.

Those nine members include the directors of engineering, news, sports, programming, public relations, music and advertising, plus the treasurer and secretary.

Editor Marge Meyer stated that she is currently considering the possibilities for Portfolio next year, and that once a flexible series of format alternatives are established, an editor will be recommended.

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Two artists reside on campus

Two resident performing artists were brought to the campus

this year by the music department. The Zelenka Quintet, a woodwind group which was highly praised following appearances at Carnegie Hall in New York, and soprano Stephanie Turash both became artists-in-residence.

Both appeared in at least one concert during the spring.

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Trustees add ten new members

The University board of Trustees, acting under new bylaws which permit expansion of the Board and eliminate the requirement for a high percentage of Methodist clergy, added new members this year.

Eight were elected by the alumni last fall—four by the Seminary alumni and four by the college alumni.

Those elected by the seminary alumni included Dr. Benjamin Garrison, senior minister of Wesley United Methodist Church in Urbana, Illinois; Dr. Harry Richardson, a past president of the Georgia Council of Churches; Dr. Eugene Smith, an author and World Council of Churches delegate; and Dr. Colin Williams, currently Dean of Yale Divinity School.

Those elected by college alumni included Ralph Porzio, a Morristown lawyer and author; Lawrence Horner, who has been active in Drew affairs for several years and has sat on the Board as an alumni visitor since 1963; Leonard Marks, assistant secretary for the U.S. Air Force for several years; and Dr. Ray Elliott, a private surgeon.

The Board formerly was required to have thirty members. Under the new bylaws it can have between twenty and fifty.

It is expected the number will change for a few years, as resignations and new appointments continue.

Under the new system, Trustees must retire at age 70. Those currently on the Board do not have to resign, but cannot be elected to a new term. Full terms to the Board generally consist of four years.

At their February meeting, the Trustees increased their number again, adding two new members and giving emeritus status to three. Thus at the end of the year there were 37 regular Trustees.

Those added were Winthrop Lenz, chairman of the Executive Committee of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, and Smith, and Douglas Nichols, President of Nichols Far East.

Trustee action during the year included approval of the new bylaws last June, setup of a Student Life Committee, raising tuition, and announcing the successful completion, in February, of the \$3.2 million dollar Hall of Sciences campaign.

Trustees also discussed long-range planning and other issues which have arisen in the University Senate and other bodies this year.

Since the Trustees' spring meeting was scheduled at the

same time as student demonstrations, they cancelled the regular meeting and gathered instead with students. Student body Presidents Peter Hoffman, Bill Balderston, and Donald Vorp met with the group for several hours.

"We were laying down some pretty heavy revolutionary talk," said Hoffman, "and they seemed to be listening, although I doubt they'll take any action."

An administration official noted that the Trustee-student meeting was "a step which hasn't happened at many colleges."



Mr. Parlin

Tom Rush here

Concert one of the best

Intermingling songs from other performers with "blasts from the past," as he himself put it, and some original stuff, Tom Rush made his first appearance at Drew a memorable one. Originally scheduled as a free outdoor concert behind Mead Hall, the rain forced free gig into Baldwin gym.

Concert Chairman David Marsden set-up the free concert mainly "to reward those people from off-campus who have really made the other concerts worthwhile."

With Duke Bardell on bass and Trevor Veech on lead, Rush per-

formed a total of one hour and forty minutes, with a twenty-minute intermission. His sound changes from slow, folk to country "diddies," in his words, to fifties' rock; it can be both somewhat gawdy and driving at some times and sweet and beautiful at others. This spectrum was well evidenced in a good change-of-pace concert.

Starting twenty minutes late, Rush and his group began the performance with a rock tune. They then went into a slow number, Jackson Brown's "Colors of the Sun." A cowboy hit, "Cool, Clear Water" first done by Roy

Rodger's back-up group, Sons of the Pioneers, was the first of the "country diddies." Another "blast from the past," "That's the Story, That's the Glory of Love" followed.

The other highlights in the second half of the gig were a double number, "No Regrets" and an instrumental, Bo Diddley's "Who Do You Love," which was definitely the most driving sound of the concert, and the encore, "A Child's Song."

Although no admission was charged, the National Economic Boycott Committee at Drew asked for donations; a total of over \$225 was given to the fund.

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Divisions choose Stonier, Purcell, Kavanaugh for EPPC

Jennifer Stonier, James Kavanaugh, and Doug Purcell are the three students who will be sitting on the faculty Educational Policy and Planning Committee next year. They were elected in divisional caucuses last week.

Three students sit on the faculty body under an agreement reached this year. Students are full voting members and sit for one-year terms. Sophomores can be re-elected to a second year.

Miss Stonier, a zoology, was elected by the Natural Sciences division. She is a junior.

Kavanaugh, a psychology major, was elected by the social sciences. He is a sophomore, as is Purcell, an English major elected from Humanities.

Each department had one representative in the divisional meetings. They elected one of their members to the committee.

The natural sciences division included Miss Stonier, zoology; Steve Darwin, botany; Ron Essler, chemistry; Ron Kevitz, physics; Nicki Meredith math.

The humanities division included Jim Willis, art; Suzanne

Bell, music; Trude Heerdman, German; Gina Sigda, French; Carol Berner, Spanish; Dave Banish, classics; Purcell, English.

The social sciences division included Kavanaugh, psychology; Alice Burks, sociology; Margaret Adams, religion; David Marsden, economics; Jeff Myers, history; Peter Papallo, political science; Joanne Pruitt, anthropology; and Bruce Smith, philosophy.

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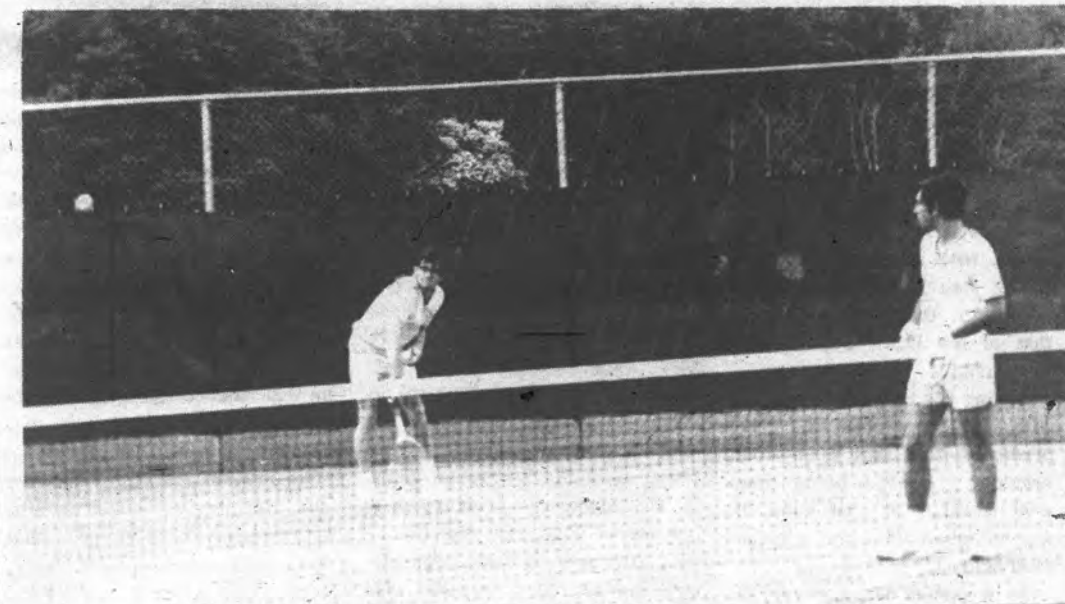
Undefeated soccer team in regular season, third in NAIA nationals. First row, left to right: Co-captains Eric Jones and Jim Morris. Second: Steve Dillon, Neil Arbuckle, Dave Stewart, Wolfgang Wessels, Doug Trot, John Waters, Stu Eidelson, Bob Conrad, Jerry Mallernee, Jack Mead. Third: Coach John Reeves, Jay Tuttle, Peter Sarkissian, Mark Armbrust, John Vandervoort, Tim Rothwell, John Hudak, John Cadwell, Neal Warner, Dave Grout, Al Whittemore, Al Kolb, John Karefa-Smart, Ron Durante, Al Gallagher, and Mark Lescault.

the sports year

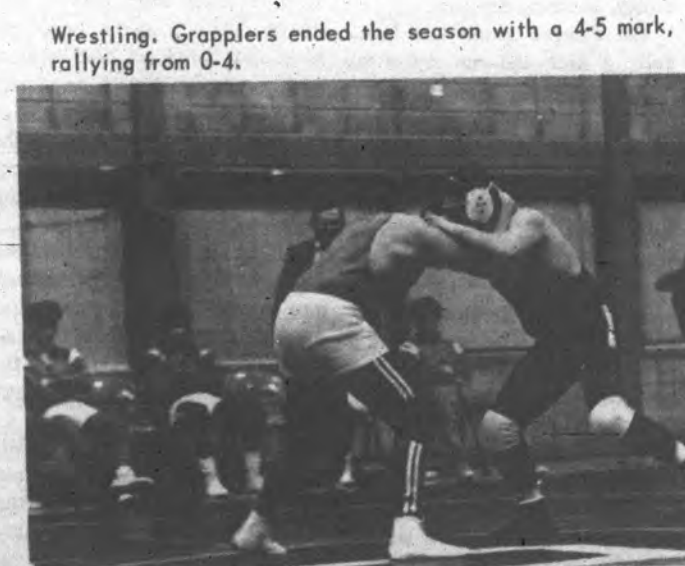
two teams undefeated



Rich Doran advances against Fordham.



Chris Kersey and Dave Friedman, number one and number two through the year.



Wrestling. Grapplers ended the season with a 4-5 mark, rallying from 0-4.

Drew soccer: 16 ups and 2 downs

One statement can pretty much sum up this season of soccer at Drew: the Vince Lombardi of soccer made the New York Mets of soccer number one in at least three states and number three in the NAIA. That success is an outstanding accomplishment, considering what Mr. Lombardi, better known as Coach John Reeves, predicted at the start of the season.

It was a soccer season of 16 "ups" and only 2 "downs," those losses to two of the top college soccer powers in the nation; it was a soccer season in which, since practice began last spring the team has compiled a 20-2-1 overall record, including the exhibition games; it was a soccer season in which the offense racked up 73 goals and the defense allowed but 34; it was a soccer season that brought students to the games in great numbers and, temporarily at least, put a damper on "athletic apathy."

As new athletic director, Coach Reeves wanted to bring a change in the attitude toward Drew athletics; within seven weeks as soccer coach he had not only the school changing but the team's opponents fearing the change.

The coach took the reins of practically the same soccer team that Bob Bannon fielded in 1968; that squad finished at 4-4-1. His biggest headache was to build a defense that had been damaged when John Kane and Lauck Parke, two outstanding fullbacks, graduated. In addition, he had to build a scoring punch that would give his team an edge should the defense fail.

Most important, however, was to develop a team attitude that made the players want to win. Without this attitude, even great teams will fall apart sooner or later; with this attitude, good teams can soon become great teams, in the same fashion as that of the Drew soccer team evolution.

Ending the exhibition tune-ups with a 4-1-1 record, the coach predicted that his team could consider itself a better-than-.500 squad. At that time, he was simply hoping for a break-even season.

As it turned out, however, the booters edged their way to the first undefeated soccer season, district and area champs and third place in the NAIA. The season was marked by a high-powered, potent offense and stingy, booming defense.

The Ranger game was basically a kick-and-run style: the fullbacks would clear the ball to the halfbacks, who would pass to the trailer or wings. The game was designed so that center forward Doug Trott could handle the ball on each drive, unless there was a wing break-away.

Coach Reeves fielded a 1-3-3-4 defense during the season and a 1-4-3-3 or 1-4-2-4 set-up in the post-season games. In the regular season formation, there were three fullbacks, three halfbacks and four forwards, one being the trailer; in the post-season formation, there was a variance between four fullbacks,

two halves and four forwards and four fullbacks, three halves, three forwards.

Center forward Doug Trott led the generally three-man front line of himself, John Waters at wing and Neil Arbuckle at wing. Wolfgang Wessels trailed on the plays. Dave Stewart, Neil Arbuckle, Bob Conrad, Steve Dillon, and Stu Eidelsen also worked on the front line, with the first, second and fifth players turning in the most time.

At halfbacks positions were Dave Grout, Rick Jones, Jim Morris and sometimes Wessels. The halfs seemed to play more defense than offense and only scored two goals among the three regulars for the season. Their job was possibly the most important one—they were to control midfield and prevent the opponent's offense from setting up.

The fullback spots were manned by two freshmen, Al Whittemore and Neal Warner, and a veteran sophomore, Tim Rothwell. These three, instead of being the question mark on the field, turned out to be the definite strong point.

In goal for the majority of the season was John Cadwell, with John Hudak also filling in several games. This combination gave Drew a tremendously strong one-two goalie set-up.

The Rangers started out the regular season in amazing style, scoring 14 goals and allowing only three in the first two contests, 6-2, over Seton Hall, and 8-1, over Pace.

Trott scored six goals in the two contests, a hat trick in each game. As was true for the first ten games, Drew scored first, and like in many games had a shutout going into the second half. Against Seton Hall, in addition to Dave Stewart and Wessels breaking into the scoring column, fullback Rothwell had his only goal of the season, a 45-yard windblown shot that caught the top of the net.

Scoring at least one goal in each of the four quarters, the soccer team trampled visiting Pace, 8-1, in the second game of the season. Trott notched his second hat-trick of the season; also scoring were Arbuckle and Stewart, who each had two goals, and Wessels. The Rangers bounced out to a 7-0 lead before Pace scored late in the game.

In the third game of the season, the booters suffered the first of many third quarter let-downs. The Rangers leaped out to a 5-0 halftime lead against visiting Susquehanna on goals by Arbuckle, Wessels, who had two in the half and three in the game, Trott, and Whittemore, who scored on his deceiving throw-in.

But in the third stanza of the game, Susquehanna bounced back into the contest with four goals. After the Drew defense once again jelled at the start of the final period, Wessels and Trott booted in the clinchers.

Led by two goals from Neil Arbuckle, the Green and Gold took their fourth straight of the season by topping previously undefeated King's College 4-2 in



Wolfgang Wessels and Doug Trott (20) grab leaping Neil Arbuckle, who has just scored the winning goal in the crucial Moravian game. Drew's 3-2 victory here gave the impetus to the undefeated MAC season. Also pictured are John Waters, who assisted on the Arbuckle score, and Dave Grout.

an away match. Stewart and Morris accounted for the other two Ranger goals in a contest that once again gave Drew trouble in the third quarter.

After two rough contests, the soccer team eased over Penn Military College, 4-0, on the soccer pitch. Goalie Hudak turned in his second straight good performance in Cadwell's injured absence. Trott scored two goals, Waters kicked in his first score of the season, and a P.M.C. fullback was credited with a self-goal.

Behind Wessels' two goals and another outstanding defensive showing, the Rangers racked up their sixth straight victory by blanking St. Peter's, 4-0. Also scoring for the home team was Trott and Eidelsen. Hudak racked up his second straight shutout and extended his unscored-upon string to nine quarters.

Reversing the third quarter jinx, the eleven bombed the Upsala net for three goals in that stanza and toppled the visitors, 5-2. The victory gave the Rangers first place in the Northern Division of the MAC and the 100th career victory. Drew never trailed in the game and at one time led 5-1. Scorers for the Rangers were Stewart, Eidelsen, Trott (2), Water.

A goal by Arbuckle midway through the fourth quarter enabled the Green and Gold to nip visiting Moravian, 3-2, for the eighth victory of the season. After taking a 2-0 halftime lead on scored by Wessels and Waters, Moravian pulled into a 2-2 in that haunting third quarter. The defense took over after Arbuckle's score and held on for the victory.

In the ninth game of the season, Drew suffered somewhat of a letdown against a weak Newark State team after the Rangers had just played two tough opponents. It took a goal by John Waters late in the final stanza to put the team on top

for good, with Whittemore sealing the 4-2 final result. Trott and Arbuckle accounted for the other scores.

Victory number ten was over a stingy LaSalle squad on the soccer pitch. For the tenth straight game Drew scored first, and went on to whip the visitors 4-1. Scoring for the home team were Trott (2), Wessels and the steadily improving Waters. The Rangers ended the regular season with two extremely rough contests, both of which were played in rainy weather and on muddy fields. Despite the adverse weather, the booters outlasted both Lycoming, 5-2, and Stevens, 2-1.

In the Lycoming game, for the first time in the season the opposing team broke into the scoring column first. For a tense 73 minutes it looked like the squad might not remain the only undefeated-untied team in the state and only one of a few in the country. The rain effected the Rangers play and Lycoming took a 2-1 lead into halftime; Stewart had scored the first of his two goals to tie the game at 1-1.

In the second half, the eleven made Lycoming play its game and, after Trott tied the score at 2-2 in the third quarters, the Green and Gold took control in the fourth period. In the last five minutes of the game, Waters, Stewart and Arbuckle all scored for the visitors and gave the Rangers victory number eleven.

The final game of the season, versus Stevens, was also played in bad weather, but Drew again pulled it out, this time with its lowest offensive total of the season, 2-1. Trott's two-third-quarter goals gave the booters the undefeated season.

In the regional tournament, Newark State team after the Rangers had just played two tough opponents. It took a goal by John Waters late in the final stanza to put the team on top

winning 4-2 and 5-3, respectively.

Led by a goal and an assist by Bob Conrad, the eleven came from behind to defeat Pratt on the home field. Drew took an early 1-0 lead when Conrad headed in a Stu Eidelsen cross. Pratt dominated the middle of the game however and had a 2-1 lead going into the fourth quarter, when Waters and Wessels found the corners of the net in rapid succession to reverse the advantage. Arbuckle added the final score with a minute left to play.

In its game with Trenton State to decide the regional champ, the Rangers ran all over their opponents. After taking a 3-0 halftime lead on scores by Waters, Warner, and Trott, Trenton came back with one goal. Stewart and Trott added two more Ranger goals and Trenton scored twice more to round out the 5-3 booter victory.

Final statistics

Offense

	Gls	Assts	Pts
Doug Trott	18	11	29
John Waters	6	6	12
Wolfgang Wessels	9	2	11
Neil Arbuckle	9	0	9
Dave Stewart	7	2	9
Al Whittemore	2	5	7
Jim Morris	1	1	2
Stu Eidelsen	2	0	2
Tim Rothwell	1	0	1
Rick Jones	0	1	0
Bob Conrad	0	1	1
Neal Warner	0	1	1
	55	30	87

One goal scored by a P.M.C. fullback; 56 goals on offense for a 4.66 average per game; 30 assists for a 2.50 average per game

Defense

	John Cadwell	John Hudak
G	2	6
GA	10	9
Saves	81	50
GA Ave.	1.42	1.50
Saves Ave.	1.57	8.33
Totals:		
G-12; GA-19; Saves-131; GA Ave.-1.58; Saves Ave.-10.9		

Booters place third in nationals

It took fifteen games for the Drew soccer team's victory skein to end—and when it was, it was stopped by probably one of the best college soccer teams in the country, Eastern Illinois University, the eventual NAIA national champion.

As expected, the Rangers entered the national tournament at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, in the underdog position. But the booters had the same role in the regional tourney and, as Coach John Reeves predicted, surprised both opponents in those playoff games.

The Green and Gold had faced an entirely foreign-membered team in Pratt and former NAIA champs, Trenton State, and whipped both. Now the team would face three of the seven best NAIA

teams in the country: Westmont College (Santa Barbara, Calif.) which, including the tourney games, finished at 12-6-0; Ottawa University (Kansas), 11-4-1; Eastern Illinois, 13-2-1; Spring Arbor College (Mich.), 13-5-1; Campbell College (N.C.), 15-3-1; last year's champ; Davis and Elkins College (West Va.), 12-1-1; and Eastern Connecticut State College, 16-2-0.

In the first round Drew battled the West Coast representative, Westmont, and edged the squad, 2-1.

Neither team could break into the scoring column by half-time; both Drew and Westmont had similar kick and run styles. The shots-on-goal were about even, 11-10, in favor of the Warriors at the half.

The Rangers emerged from the halftime break with some new life and, midway through the third stanza, center forward Doug Trott notched the Green and Gold's first score on an unassisted play. For the remainder of the quarter and the beginning of the final period, the defenses sent the ball back and forth. But, five minutes into the final stanza, Westmont scored to knot it up.

With one minute remaining in regulation time it looked like Drew might enter its first overtime contest. Then after a boot by fullback Neal Warner to wing Dave Stewart, the Rangers began to move downfield. With just 48 seconds left in the game, Stewart crossed to John Waters who kicked in the winning score.

In other quarterfinal action, Eastern Illinois, Drew's next opponent, blanked Campbell, 4-0; Davis and Elkins edged Ottawa, 1-0; and Spring Arbor just beat darkness and Eastern Connecticut, 1-0, in six overtimes.

Eastern Illinois did not look extremely impressive in its victory over Campbell.

What no one knew was the credentials of the Illinois team: it had defeated another NAIA tourney team, Ottawa, 6-1, in regular season; it sported a 10-2-1 record, which included a 1-0 win over former NAIA champ Quincy; the school gives fifteen athletic scholarships per year, most of which are in soccer; three freshmen players had worked together in soccer for most of their lives; and, most impressive, the Panthers had tied the soccer powerhouse St. Louis University, touted as probable NCAA champions this year, 1-1, in a pre-season exhibition.

Eastern Illinois took the spoils-

er role and passed its way to a 6-0 whitewashing of the Rangers. The defeat was not bitter though, and not humiliating, knowing the caliber of the Panthers.

The Area 3 representative controlled the entire game, outshooting Drew, 38-5, and scored three goals a half. The Panthers' precise shots would have beaten almost any goalie and the unbelievable passing made Pratt's extremely skilled front line look a bit amateurish.

The Rangers had to play defense most of the game and had tremendous difficulty both containing the Illinois forwards and generating their own offense. Realizing that it was on the verge of losing, the Green and Gold simply played good soccer late in the game. The team didn't give up and continued to try and break the scoring column.

Thwarted in the semi-final game, the Rangers bounced back to play heads-up soccer and overwhelm Spring Arbor, 4-3 in the consolation game. Drew pulled out to a 2-0 halftime lead on a score by Dave Grout, his first of the year, and one by Trott. On the first goal, halfback Jim Morris booted a direct kick into a scramble in front of the Cougars net. Grout picked out the ball and grounded in the score. Then late in the second quarter, on a textbook play, wing John Waters centered a pass to Trott who zipped the score past the beaten goalie.

In the third period, Spring Arbor's Barry Jackson knocked in an unassisted score to narrow the Ranger lead. But two Drew goals in the final stanza put the game out of reach. Waters again assisted Trott at 3:39 of the fourth quarter; then Neil Arbuckle dribbled in a ground shot to give

the Green and Gold a 4-1 lead. Spring Arbor, however, refused to give up its attack and put in two late goals. Jim White scored from a scramble at 14:04 and Bob White booted in a penalty kick with 5:57 remaining. Drew held on for the last seconds and gained third place in the tourney.

Third place in the NAIA denotes Drew as third among 555 national colleges and universities. NAIA is generally considered the small college tournament and thus the Rangers could justly be classified as third among the small college soccer teams.

In addition the Green and Gold emerged from the tournament with the best overall record of all NAIA teams, and one of the best in the nation.

In the contest for deciding the winner of the Northern Division of the Middle Atlantic Conference, nationally-ranked Philadelphia Textile blanked the Rangers, 2-0. The game, which was a "sluggish match because of the fatigue exhibited by both teams, was mostly a defensive battle.

Ram Center Bob Durham, who was named to the MAC College Division all-star team, broke the 0-0 deadlock with a score with 35 seconds remaining in the second stanza. The Textile high-scorer came back to score again 35 seconds into the third quarter.

Finishing the year at 16-2, the Rangers seemed to surprise the Rams with desire and hustle and a strong defense. Coach Reeves was pleased with his team's performance, which made supposedly great Textile team look only fair.

Post-season

statistics

Offense	Gls	Assts	Pts
Doug Trott	5	1	6
John Waters	3	2	5
Neil Arbuckle	2	0	2
Dave Stewart	1	1	2
Bob Conrad	1	1	2
Dave Grout	1	0	1
Wolfgang Wessels	1	0	1
Neil Warner	1	0	1
Jim Morris	0	1	1
Stu Eidelsen	0	1	1
	15	7	22

15 goals on offense for a 2.50, average per game; 7 assists for a 1.17 average per game.

Defense

	John Cadwell	John Hudak
G	6	2
GA	16	1
Saves	99	2
GA Ave.	2.67	0.50
Saves Ave	16.50	1.00
Totals:		
G-6; GA-17; Saves-101; GA Ave.-2.83; Saves Ave.-16.83.		

Season Records

REGULAR SEASON: 12-0
POST SEASON: 4-2

Drew 6	Seton Hall	2
Drew 8	Pace	1
Drew 7	Susquehanna	4
Drew 4	King's	2
Drew 4	P.M.C.	0
Drew 4	St. Peter's	0
Drew 5	Upsala	2
Drew 3	Moravian	2
Drew 4	Newark State	2
Drew 4	LaSalle	1
Drew 5	Lycoming	2
Drew 2	Stevens	1

REGIONAL TOURNAMENT

Drew 4	Pratt 2
Drew 5	Trenton State 3

NATIONAL TOURNAMENT

Drew 2	Westmont 1
Eastern Illinois 6	Drew 0
Drew 4	Spring Arbor 3

MAC PLAYOFF

Philadelphia Textile 2	Drew 0
Whittemore, Wessels mentioned	

Trott to all-conference

Center-forward Doug Trott, the Drew soccer team's leading scorer, has been named to the Middle Atlantic Conference Northern Division all-starsquad forward line. Fullback Al Whittemore and halfback-trailer Wolfgang Wessels were named to the division's honorable mention team.

Trott finished the season with 35 points, 23 of which were goals;

Wessels racked up ten goals and two assists and Whittemore scored twice and had five assists.

Philadelphia Textile led the balloting with six players placing on the team, which is chosen by MAC coaches. On the front line with Trott are three Philly Textile players and the division's most valuable player, Dave Bender of Elizabethtown.

Drew to sponsor regional tourney

Drew University's Athletic Department will be sponsoring the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics regional tennis tournament, Saturday, May 23, beginning at 9 a.m.

The 21 eligible teams may each send four-man squads, each comprised of two singles players and a doubles team. The winners of the tourney travel to Kansas City for the national tournament. Rain date for the event is Sunday, May 24.



Doug Trott heads for the net against P.M.C.

Stratton, Lui, Silberman spark fencers to 5-8 improvement

Under first year coach Paul Primamore, the Drew varsity fencing team improved upon last year's 2-7 record by compiling an impressive 5-8 slate. The mark is impressive because the Green Giants, due to inexperience and a tough schedule, were not expected to fare very well.

The squad, led by Dick Stratton, Ed Lui, and Mike Silberman, played a piecemeal season, winning its first two contests and then fluctuating between a loss streak and a win for the remainder of the schedule.

Co-captains Stratton and Lui racked up 34 wins between them and suffered only 14 losses; Lui was 10-5 and Stratton was 25-9. Silberman compiled a strong 27-10 record.

Other team members fared as follows: Tim Troll, 7-22; Ken Duchin, 3-25; Chris Ehrmann, 1-11; Ted Babbitt, 17-48; Tom Holland, 8-20; Harold Gordon, 4-12; Lorne Mayer, 18-20; Bruce Rahter, 20-19; Dave Brestschneider, 14-18 and Jeff Kellam, 2-6.

Starting off the season with two quick victories, the Green Giants surprised almost everyone. In its first match of the year the team whipped Pace, 17-10; next it topped St. Peter's, 16-11.

After two losses, one at the hands of perennial fencing power Temple University, 18-9 and the other to Rutgers-Newark, 15-12, in a close match, the squad bounced back to defeat Lafayette, 16-11.

Basketball at 2-4

Women's teams fare well

Women's sports fared fairly well on two fronts: field hockey and basketball. A women's fencing squad, formed by varsity fencing coach Paul Primamore, had only practice meets in its first season.

Field Hockey, coached by Madeline Kenyon, sported a 1-4-1 record. After dropping its first two games, 3-0 to Newark State, and 3-1 to Paterson State, the team came back to defeat Upsala 3-1 in what was its best performance of the season.

In the last three contests, the

Fencing (5-8)

Drew	17	Pace	10
Drew	16	St Peter's	11
Temple	18	Drew	9
Rutgers-Newark	15	Drew	12
Drew	16	Lafayette	11
Sethon Hall	16	Drew	11
N.C.E.	17	Drew	10
Johns Hopkins	20	Drew	7
Drew	19	Haverford	8
Mulenberg	19	Drew	8
Stevens	19	Drew	8
Drew	14	Yeshiva	13
Brooklyn	20	Drew	7

In the Lafayette contest, Stratton and Rahter took all three of their bouts. It was also the last match of the season for Lui, who left for the Brussels semester the next day.

In the sixth contest of the season, Seton Hall hit Drew with the first of three straight losses, 16-11. Though it was a loss for the team, the match was close all the way, with at least three Is belle losses for the Green, which became the difference.

Newark College of Engineering proved too strong for the rebuilding squad and ripped the fencers, 17-10. Stratton again led the

swordsmen, taking all three of his matches.

In the Johns Hopkins match, epee star Stratton was idle due to a back injury. Only two fencers managed winning scores as the Baltimore team took a 20-7 victory.

Shellacking Haverford, 19-8, the Green Giants boosted its record to 4-5 and stopped a three loss skid. Silberman, Mayer and Holland all sported perfect slates in the match.

Two 19-8 losses at the hands of Muhlenberg and Stevens dropped the swordsmen's record to 4-7. Silberman again racked up a 3-0 record in the Stevens contest.

In the final two contests of the season, the Green slipped by Yeshiva, 14-13, and then were defeated by Brooklyn Poly, 20-7. All team members except Gordon and Rahter, both who are graduating, will be returning to the squad. As Athletic Director John Reeves has commended the team, "it is headed for excellence."

Reeves announces beginning of new phys ed sequence

Athletic Director John Reeves has announced a revised program of physical education which will begin next fall if approved by the faculty. The newest and

major part of the revised curriculum is that a student may be exempted from P.E. 1 or 2 by successfully completing a proficiency test which is administered to all entering freshmen.

In the new program each student will be required to take four units of physical education and must be continuously enrolled until the requirement is completed. The student, however, would be required to take a maximum of only two semesters of the service program of physical education. This portion of the requirement would be waived if the student elected and successfully completed a proficiency test in the individual and dual sports.

If the student does not elect or does not pass the proficiency exam he must enroll in the service program in his freshman year. The other two units of the requirement might be met, if the student chooses, by engaging in club, intramural

Thompson runs harriers to a break-even record

Led by outstanding performances by Rich Thompson throughout the season, the Drew varsity cross country squad finished its year with a break-even 4-4 record. The mark, however, was not an improvement over last year's 5-3 slate.

Coached by George Davis the harriers jumped out a 4-1 record before faltering in the latter part of the season. Thompson gained five first place finishes in the six meets he ran. An ankle injury to the star late in season definitely hurt the team's chances.

In addition to his fine season performances, Thompson finished 34 out of 65 in the state meet. He averaged close to 28 minutes

running time for each course he ran.



Rich Thompson.

Ed Merrill, who finished second and third consistently throughout the season, Fritz Schmidt, Bill Reiche and John Breuer comprised the rest of the squad.

In its first two meets, the harriers ripped Bloomfield, 22-33, and Brooklyn Poly, 15-40. Thompson finished first in both contests and Merrill gained third and second place finishes respectively.

Despite Thompson's third first place of the season, the team could not overcome a strong Marist squad. The Drew star ran the course in 29:07 in the 21-37 loss.

Drew took its next two meets, a 15-40 victory over Upsala and 15-45 shutout over Hunter. Thompson and Merrill provided one-two scoring finishes in both meets.

With Thompson out due to an ankle injury, the squad dropped two straight contests, one to Monclair, 22-33, and one to Lehman, 24-31. Then although Thompson returned for the last meet of the season, his injury still hampered him in the team's 15-45 loss.

With the entire squad expected to return next season, a good season seems inevitable. Next year, however, the team will have a much fuller schedule, including 11 meets with a total of 13 squads. There will be six dual meets and one single contest.

New teams on the schedule include Ursinus, Eastern Baptist, Northeastern, Scranton, Peterson, King's, Washington, Dickinson, LaSalle and Nyack.

Cross country

Drew	22	Bloomfield	33
Drew	15	Brooklyn Poly	40
Marist	21	Drew	37
Drew	15	Upsala	40
Drew	15	Hunter	45
Montclair	22	Drew	33
Lehman	24	Drew	31
Maritime	15	Drew	45

Kersey, Hudak leaders

Lack of height, shooting brings 1-19 mark

Hampered by a lack of height and a lack of consistent good shooting, the Drew varsity basketball team failed to better last year's 2-15 mark and dropped to a disappointing 1-19 season.

Under rookie coach Frank Giovannucci, the second mentor in two years, the team was expected to play a deliberate, defensive game. Instead, however, for the most part the taller, faster teams were able to run over the Rangers in most contests.

Not until the latter part of the season did the defense finally begin to jell while the offense was able to sporadically generate

averaging close to 20 points a game for the first six contests.

Midway through the year, however, Schober began to lose his early season scoring ability and two team veterans, John Hudak and Chris Kersey, become the team's offensive stalwarts. Merritt Schwartz displayed the best offensive ability throughout the season.

The squad was further hurt by two mid-season losses: 6-4 center Bruce Johannessen and forward Dave Truran. Bob Burger, Chris Densmore, Bob Koepch and Rick Arseneau switched off as replacements for the two big men.



John Hudak poises for a shot.

some offense. In the early part of the season, freshmen Howie Schober led the team on offense,

Although Drew was favored to win its first game of the season, Queens College destroyed that

hope and ripped the Rangers, 76-56. Despite Schober's 24-point scoring average in the next three contests, defensive shortcomings caused losses to Ursinus, 86-60, Delaware Valley, 78-50, and Wilkes, 94-43.

Behind Schober's and Hudak's improved offensive output, the hoop team racked up 62 and 78 points respectively in the team's next two losses to Pace and Union.

Playing their first games after a long six week recess, the squad again reverted to poor offense and fell to Rutgers (NJ), 63-39, P.M.C., 63-39, and Upsala, 83-33. At this time however both Drew's defense, which successfully held an extremely strong P.M.C. team to a low scoring output, and Hudak and Kersey began to emerge to spark the team for the remainder of the season.

After taking a one-point lead into halftime, the Rangers' offense and defense fell apart as Marist whipped the hoopsters, 71-57. Kersey Schober and Hudak combined for 49 points in the game.

In the eleventh contest of the year, the cagers dropped a 56-46 morale breaker to Brooklyn Poly. No shooting in the first eight minutes of action cost the Rangers' the game.

After a disastrous first half, the Rangers were beaten by Newark Rutgers, 72-47 for loss number twelve. Then, in a heart-breaking loss, Stevens staged a comeback to nip Drew, 44-43, in the last seconds.

Although the first ten minutes of action were close, the cagers then bowed to a powerful, fast-breaking Hamilton team, 84-60. Kersey and Hudak combined for 36 points in the contest.

Morevian, Albright and N.C.E. made Drew their next victims, 92-61, 62-43, and 50-45, respectively. Kersey and Hudak again led the team offensively while the

defense particularly shined against Albright and N.C.E.

After Lycoming and Haverford handed the Rangers their seventh and eighth losses, the squad came alive in its last game of the season.

Schober's two free-throws with eight seconds remaining enabled the cagers to overcome Yeshiva, 57-56. Schober, who sat out the first half of the game, sparked a rally in the second half that turned a 40-32 deficit in to a 50-45 lead within five minutes. His two foul shots put the game out of reach at 57-54.

For the third time in three years, the Rangers will have another basketball coach next season. David Harper who was assistant head coach for Springfield College's 17-8 team last year, will be a full-time member of the athletic department beginning next fall.

Only Kersey will be graduating from the squad, with the remaining players expected to return. Coach Harper has already been scouting various tournaments and the registrar's office has reported that several high school

Reeves terms sports year a success and a start

Claiming that the athletic department has "come a long way and now recognizes how far we have to go yet," Athletic Director John Reeves, in his rookie year as head man, believes that the year was a successful one.

He states, "We accomplished two very important things: a revision in the physical education department schedule and the hiring of a full-time basketball coach."

Mr. Reeves notes that the high points of the year were the soccer season (Coach Reeves directed the team to a 16-2 overall record and third placed in the NAIA National Soccer Tournament) and the rapid development of fencing.

In regards to fencing, he explains, "I believe that the sport is on its way to excellence. Coach Primamore has done an outstanding job and his fencers have made exceptionally rapid development."

Pleased with the overall re-

Basketball

Queens	76	Drew	56
Ursinus	86	Drew	60
Del. Valley	78	Drew	50
Wilkes	94	Drew	43
Pace	88	Drew	62
Union	83	Drew	78
Rutgers (NJ)	63	Drew	39
P.M.C.	61	Drew	45
Upsala	83	Drew	33
Maritime	71	Drew	57
Brooklyn Poly	56	Drew	46
Rutgers (Newark)	72	Drew	47
Stevens	44	Drew	43
Hamilton	84	Drew	60
Morevian	92	Drew	61
Albright	62	Drew	43
N.C.E.	50	Drew	45
Lycoming	85	Drew	59
Haverford	64	Drew	47
Drew	57	Yeshiva	56

basketball players will be coming to Drew next year as freshmen.

In addition, Athletic Director John Reeves has revised the team's schedule removing most of the tougher squads from the slate. New opponents for next year include Newark State, King's Cathedral and Lebanon Valley. The team will also participate in the N.C.E. Christmas tourney over semester break.

sults of the year (the varsity sports compiled a 45-46 record this year as compared with a 29-51 slate last year) Mr. Reeves boasts that Drew teams excel in areas that aren't publicized.

He adds, "The Drew type of student is more likely to excel in the so-called minor sports, and this year's outcomes in soccer and tennis have tended to support that supposition."

Mr. Reeves' hopes for the future "look even better," in his words, because of four factors: (1) a substantial increase in the budget; (2) the securing of secretarial help; (3) implementation of junior varsity and soccer schedules and; (4) a possible modest expansion in facilities in the near future.

In conclusion the soccer coach states, "Now, more than ever, we have high hopes for the future. Because of the nature of the student body, we can reach our goal—athletic excellences within the Drew educational framework."



Mr. John Reeves, new director of physical education and all athletic matters, talks to the team during a workout scrimmage on Young Field.

Keever sparks with .354

Baseball record identical to last year

by Bob Green

Drew's baseball team equalled last year's record of five wins and twelve losses this year. The team got off to a gloomy start at Pennsylvania Military College, on a wind-swept municipal field. Drew was limited to three hits in the game while PMC jumped on Dave Bole for four runs in the first inning. The final tally read: PMC 7, Drew 0.

Baseball (5-11)

P.M.C.	7	Drew	0
Del. Valley	5	Drew	0
Pace	18	Drew	6
Upsala	6	Drew	0
Drew	6	Union	5
Muhlenberg	3	Drew	1
Stevens	8	Drew	1
Drew	9	N.C.E.	6
Drew	5	Rutgers(SJ)	0
Drew	5	Rutgers(SJ)	4
Newark St.	8	Drew	2
R.P.L.	7	Drew	2
Bloomfield	4	Drew	3
St. Peter's	9	Drew	3
Drew	9	Moravian	6
Maritime	10	Drew	2

The second game of the season greeted Dave Bretschneider with his first loss of the young season. Although Drew was out only 7-5 Delaware Valley defeated the Rangers 5-0.

Drew finally scored its first runs of the season in the lopsided Pace game, which Pace won 18-6. This time Ed Osterhout was the Drew starting pitcher who was charged with the loss, but he received little fielding assistance behind him as Drew committed seven errors.

The team's first victory came in the Union game, in which Tom Makosky was credited with the win after relieving starter Ed Osterhout. Mike Corbett was the hitting star for Drew with two hits and three RBI's.

After a couple of tough losses Drew won three games in a row, beating Newark College of Engineering, Newark Rutgers, and Rutgers South Jersey. In the NCE game the Rangers scored all their nine runs in the first three innings, and pitcher Dave Bretschneider held the lead to receive credit for the complete game victory. Drew hitting honors went to Al Kolb who had two hits, and three RBI's, and Mike Corbett who had three hits. In the Newark Rutgers game Ed Osterhout pitched brilliantly, allowing only four hits in the game, as well as contributing two hits to his own cause. Other hitting stars in the

game were Steve Allen and George Keever, both of whom had two hits and an RBI. The final score: Drew 5, Newark Rutgers 0. Merritt Schwartz was the hero

of the game in Drew's twelve inning victory over Rutgers South Jersey. He had three hits, including the game-winning single in the twelfth inning, and two RBI's. Tom Makosky earned his second victory in relief, replacing starter Dave Bretschneider and Ed Osterhout.

But Coach Frank Makosky admitted the biggest thrill of the season was the Ranger's defeat of Moravian, a highly rated baseball power. Drew led 2-0 after the first inning, and later trailed by a score of 6-2, but the

strong bats of Tom Makosky, Mike Corbett, and George Keever assured Drew a 9-6 victory in the biggest upset of the season. Ed Osterhout received the win, pitching a complete game performance, in which Drew tallied up fourteen hits, and seven RBI's.

Stars for the season included George Keever, who hit .354, with 17 hits and eight RBI's, Mike Corbett, who hit .297, with 16 hits and also eight RBI's, Tom Makosky and Ed Osterhout, each of whom won two games, and Dave

Bretschneider who posted a very respectable 2.78 earned run average. Bruce Johannessen got off to a sizzling start, batting far above .300 in the early games, but fell into a disastrous slump in the second half of the season.

The team will lose only two graduating seniors, Tom Makosky, and Steve Allen, so the squad next year will be comprised mainly of freshmen and sophomores, enabling the team to develop a far-experienced ballclub

in the coming years. In conclusion, the team would like to thank Coach Frank Makosky for his steady guidance throughout the season, as well as Alice Castimiro, who acted as part-time scorekeeper.

Athletic awards banquet

MVP awards given in all sports

The Department of Athletics honored 139 of the University's athletes, male and female, last

Thursday at an awards banquet in U.C. 107. Under Department Chairman

John Reeves, who was commended by College of Liberal Arts Dean Richard J. Stonifer for having done "a simply fantastic job" in his first year at Drew, the University's ten varsity squads posted a 48-44 record. Bracketing the ceremonies as they did the sports year were Drew's two championship aggregations. Last fall, Reeves' soccer Rangers went undefeated in regular season competition and placed third in the National Intercollegiate Athletic Association tournament. And this spring, Coach George Davis' undefeated tennis team won the Middle Atlantic Conference college division, northern section title.

A new feature of the ceremony

was at Drew this year--held last Thursday in the midst of an otherwise war-protest-preoccupied campus schedule--was the awarding of most-valuable player citations to a member of each of the varsity squads. Recipients of the honor were Jim Morris, a senior from Ithaca, New York; soccer (elected by the team); Rick Thompson, a junior from Chelmsford, Massachusetts; cross country (elected by the team); Chris Kersey, a junior from Weston, Connecticut; basketball (chosen by Coach Frank Giovannucci); and Rex Merrill, a freshman from Wayne, Pennsylvania, wrestling (chosen by Coach Ernest Eveland).

In fencing, Coach Paul Prim-

Continued on Page 51



Tom Makosky on the mound.

Batting records

G	AB	R	H	PG	A	E	BB	SO	RBI	B.AVG
15	48	5	17	94	17	5	13	15	8	.354
16	54	7	16	39	12	8	12	11	8	.297
15	56	4	14	21	13	6	4	10	4	.250
16	56	13	11	30	4	3	9	7	6	.197
16	62	4	12	33	45	9	5	11	2	.194
12	32	3	6	3	26	2	1	8	4	.188
12	44	3	8	102	6	6	4	16	4	.182
13	45	3	7	25	16	5	2	17	3	.156
14	40	4	6	20	9	5	10	12	1	.150
15	43	4	5	41	32	3	3	7	0	.116
13	13	4	1	5	1	0	1	2	0	.077
5	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	.000
16	499	54	93	415	181	52	64	116	41	.186

Pitching records

G	CG	W	L	PCT	IP	R	H	ER	BB	SO	ERA
7	4	1	5	.166	55	32	47	17	50	39	2.78
10	2	2	5	.286	64	42	59	22	33	37	3.09
10	0	2	0	1.000	22 1/3	20	26	14	11	8	5.65
1	0	0	0	.000	1	3	4	1	0	0	9.00
2	0	0	0	.000	2	3	0	0	6	0	0.00
16	6	5	12	.364	144 2/3	109	135	63	109	82	3.92

*BATTING RECORDS OF C. DENNIS AND B. LENZ INCLUDED
**PITCHING RECORDS OF D. BOLE INCLUDED



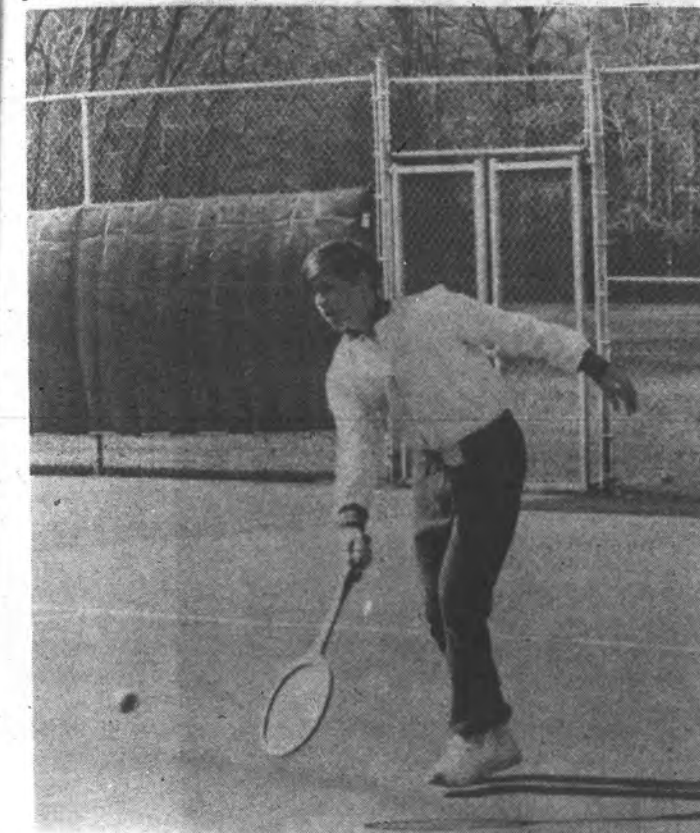
Steve Allen holds a runner off first.

Undefeated regular season

Tennis squad runner-up in MAC

Attempting to follow in the footsteps of the successful soccer team, the Drew varsity tennis squad ripped through an undefeated (13-0) season, then whipped Juniata, 7-2, for the northern

cer Rangers, 2-0, for the MAC northern division playoff. In singles play, Chris Kersey fell to Upsala's Kolkowitz, 6-4, 6-0, in the opening round. Kolkowitz eventually lost in the finals to



Steve Stetler.

division title, before falling to powerful Swarthmore, 9-0, for the Middle Atlantic Conference championship last Saturday.

Sporting an 11-0 mark entering its match with Upsala, the team could not overcome the East Orange opponent, and lost, 6-3. But the Upsala coach phoned Athletic Director John Reeves a week later and revealed that his team had used an ineligible number one player; Drew, consequently, gained a victory by forfeit, boosting its record to 12-0.

The netmen then went on to blank Moravian, 9-0, in the final contest of the regular season, topped Juniata for the conference playoff and then dropped the title to Swarthmore. Swarthmore, one of the top tennis squads in the country, had also whitewashed Moravian, 9-0, in its last game.

In the Middle Atlantic Conference tennis tournament, May 9, Drew doubles team, Rory Corrigan and Wolfgang Wessels, were defeated in the finals, 6-2, 9-7, by Drew sports' new nemesis, Philadelphia Textile (Textile had also defeated the soc-

cer Rangers, 2-0, for the MAC northern division playoff. In singles play, Chris Kersey fell to Upsala's Kolkowitz, 6-4, 6-0, in the opening round. Kolkowitz eventually lost in the finals to

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MVP awards given in all sports

Continued from Page 50
amore's squad elected as its most valuable player team captain Dick Stratton, a junior from Cheshire, Connecticut. Coach Primamore named Joy Callaway, a senior from Charleston, South Carolina as M.V.P., on the women's team.

The varsity baseball squad under Coach Frank Makosky gave the honor to George Keever, a sophomore from Bergenfield, New Jersey.

The women's field hockey team under Coach Madeline Kenyon elected Mary Stringfield, a senior from Pompton Lakes, New Jer-

sey, to receive its M.V.P. award; and Coach Jo Ann Grochowski named Julie Bornemann, a junior from Falls Village, Connecticut, for the honor in women's basketball.

Coach Davis announced that the tennis team would elect its M.V.P., following the MAC title match against Swarthmore.

Citations were given by Assistant Professor of Physical Education Eleanor Mason to five Drew cheerleaders. And a special managerial award from the Department went to Mark Lecault, a junior from Wilbraham, Massachusetts.

With the singles players continuing to shine and the doubles players keeping pace, the netmen avenged last year's defeat.

Tennis (14-1)

Regular Season (13-0)			
Drew	8	Bloomfield	1
Drew	9	Del. Valley	0
Drew	7	Pace	2
Drew	7	Rutgers (SJ)	2
Drew	9	St. Peter's	0
Drew	7½	Stevens	1½
Drew	7	N.C.E.	2
Drew	6½	Rutgers(New)	2½
Drew	8	Scranton	1
Drew	6	Lycoming	2
Drew	9	Newark St.	0
Drew	forfeit	Upsala	0
Drew	9	Moravian	0
Post-Season (1-1)			
Drew	7	Juniata	2
(Division Title)			
Swarthmore	9	Drew	0
(MAC Title)			

feat to Stevens Tech by toppling the Hoboken team, 7-1/2 to 1-1/2.

Despite N.C.E.'s strength in number one, two, five and six singles and in two of the doubles matches, Drew was able to overcome the threat and whip the team, 7-2.

Boosting its unblemished slate to 8-0, the racketmen avenged another last season loss, by slipping by Rutgers (Newark), 6-1/2 to 2-1/2, in its closest match

to date. On a two-day road trip to Pennsylvania, the team topped Scranton, 8-1, and Lycoming, 6-2. In the Scranton match, Solomon dropped his first contest of the season, 6-3, 6-3.

Leading 6-2 when the rain interrupted play, the Rangers racked up victory number ten over Lycoming.

After demolishing Newark State, 9-0, with only a total of five points scored against the squad in the entire contest, the tennis team gained a forfeit from Upsala, who had used an ineligible player.

In the final match of the season, the squad ripped Moravian, 9-0, to boost its final season record to 13-0.

Solomon and Jones lost matches in the Juniata victory.

The outlook for next year's team does not seem too encouraging, with five top players leaving. Solomon, Friedman, Jones, Wessels and Wickenden will all be lost to graduation. Kessen, Corrigan, and Stetler will remain as the experienced nucleus.

Rugger B's do well, A's suffer from off-year

Despite a strong "B" team showing and good overall performances by Harry Litwack, Dick Weir, Jack Bosworth and others, the "A" rugby team sported only a 2-7 overall record, including 1-3 in the fall and 1-4 in the spring.

Last year the team racked up a 6-3-1 season which included big wins over Princeton and Rutgers. This year, however, both Princeton and Rutgers overwhelmed the squad.

In the fall, the ruggers dropped contests to Westchester, 11-0, 16-0, to an extremely tough Irish Whitmarsh, 21-0, and Rutgers, 13-5 to Fair-9-0, defeating only Fordham, 23-3 to Princeton, and 13-0, in the Fordham game, Lit-21-0 to Holy Cross. The game wack scored seven of the thirteen points.

After an opening victory over Fordham, 9-6, the A team

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"In a few seconds it was over and I began to photograph the wounded and dying. People kept saying, 'No pictures, don't take any pictures,' but I had to. I knew pictures were the only way to tell this story."

