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Photo by Richard Bisk

Burrito Chris Hillman (left) and Byrd Roger McGuinn jam during the two group's combined version of "Eight Miles High."
See review page 17.

The Urban Sociology Semester fiasco . . . see pages 2-5, 12-13

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Williams resigns as director of Urban Semester, faculty member

Sociology Professor Chester Williams, who was also scheduled to be Resident Director of the Urban Sociology Semester, resigned from both positions, Wednesday. The resignation followed a long controversy among Mr. Williams, Dr. James O'Kane, Chairman of the Sociology Department, and Dean of the College Richard Stonesifer.

Mr. Williams' resignation is printed elsewhere on these pages. He will remain until the end of the Fall semester.

The controversy began to foment in mid-semester when Mr. Williams claimed that his title of "Director" was being tampered with by both Dr. O'Kane and Dean Stonesifer. That point of disagreement seemed to be resolved when Mr. Williams was given the title of "Resident Director" of the Urban Sociology Semester.

There were, however, other points of disagreement and it seemed to be evident that each person represented a conflicting point of view. These disagreements revolved around whether or not Mr. Williams was also hired to gain funding for the program, the number of people that the program would accept, where the program would take place (Newark and/or New York), whose program would be accepted by the Educational Policy and Planning Committee (both Dr. O'Kane and Mr. Williams had each submitted a program) and how much autonomy Mr. Williams would be given as director of the program.

Dean Stonesifer claimed that Mr. Williams was hired with the stipulation that he would also help in gaining funds for the program. Mr. Williams denies that he was ever informed of such a stipulation and that there was no such mention made in Dr. Robert Friedrich's original letter to him. Dr. Friedrich's was one of the innovators of the conception of the Urban Sociology Semester. Mr. Williams indicated that he would have "never accepted the position if I had known of that stipulation." Nor did any of the Dean's correspondence make mention of fund-raising.

Dr. Friedrichs and Dr. O'Kane originally intended that the program would handle 50 students. When Mr. Williams was hired, however, he recommended that the number be lowered to 40. But after a meeting in which 45 students signed up for the semester, Mr. Williams asked that the number be raised. Dr. O'Kane refused to do so because "it was academically unfeasible." Dr. O'Kane expressed wariness that Mr. Williams would not be able to control the larger number of students because of research projects; yet Mr. Williams stated that he would be willing to do so.



Chester Williams

The original intention of the semester was to place it only in Newark, mainly because Dr. Friedrichs had extensive ties with various agencies there. Mr. Williams, however, is a resident of Brooklyn and wished the program extended into the New York area. Dean Stonesifer was against extending the program into New York but it was agreed that it would be done.

Both Dr. O'Kane and Mr. Williams submitted programs to EPPC, neither of which had been acted upon at press time. According to Dr. O'Kane his program is in "80 to 90 percent agreement" with that of Mr. Williams. Mr. Williams agrees, but adds that he objected to Dr. O'Kane changing such words as "ghetto" to "inner city" and objected to the principle of submitting another proposal. Both EPPC and the faculty had accepted the two courses which create the core of the program.

The major obstacle, according to Mr. Williams, lie in the fact that he felt he would not be given the autonomy he wanted. He noted that he wasn't asking for complete autonomy but felt that, particularly, Dean Stonesifer was trying to mold him into a direction already set up (see the Dean's memo to Mr. Williams).

Another controversy evolved from the accusation that Mr. Williams did not attend the meetings at which the semester was under discussion. Mr. Williams responded that he had made a prior commitment for one meeting and has asked Miss Grether to attend it and that he did not feel that the second meeting was extremely important.

Mr. Williams further explained that he did not necessarily believe that he had to attend the meetings of other semester directors to which he claims he was never invited. He resented the implication that these directors could inform him of ghetto information when he had been both participant in and director of several ghetto projects and was a black man himself.

Students who had signed up for the semester presented a petition to Dean Stonesifer and copies to various other people asking for the program to be explained and for Mr. Williams to be given the control he desires. Mr. Williams believed, however, that his petition would still not better "the state of mind" that exists on campus, which he attributed in this case to both Dr. O'Kane and Dean

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To Williams The Stonesifer memo

The following memo from Dean Richard Stonesifer to Mr. Chester Williams is printed with the latter's permission. The ACORN expects to have more documents for publication when it resumes publication after the Thanksgiving recess.

"I have before me your memos of November 10 and 11, and I also have now had the chance to go over Dr. O'Kane's memo of November 9 addressed to EPPC, all of which, I think, pulls things together satisfactorily for consideration.

There are, as you must be aware, numerous problems facing us in getting the Urban Sociology Semester approved by

the Faculty and into operation for Spring 1971. I would plead that we get at that task as our primary one, eliminating needless controversies over other matters. I would want to discuss with you and with Dr. O'Kane, as will EPPC, a whole host of matters raised by the several memos.

I think, however, that it is absolutely essential to try to straighten out what seems to loom large in all of this, i.e., THE MATTER OF TITLE AND THE ACTUAL operational procedures that pertain to off-campus programming. I urge you, in OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES THAT PERTAIN TO OFF-CAMPUS PROGRAMMING. I urge you, in turn, TO DO



Dean Richard Stonesifer

WHAT YOU HAVE NOT YET DONE, WHICH IS TO JOIN YOUR FELLOWS WHO ARE ENGAGED IN OPERATING SUCH OFF-CAMPUS PROGRAM AND TO LEARN FROM THEM, AT FIRST-HAND HOW IN ACTUALITY SUCH THINGS OPERATE AND MUST OPERATE. I refer here to the meetings now being held under the "chairmanship" of Dr. David Cowell, said meetings set up precisely to facilitate such interchange and, if the article in THE ACORN of November 13 is accurate, also set up because of "a desire to help the Department of Sociology launch its new program." I find it strange, to be candid, that you have not chosen to be a part of this group, or that you have chosen not to come to any of the Faculty meetings except the first one-and this after you indicated to me in your acceptance letter of April 28, 1970, that you felt pleasure in joining "what I perceive to be a dynamic corpse of intellectuals and students."

To the title matter: Too many cooks may have spoiled this broth, assuredly, and one can thread his way back through the several exchanges of correspondence and discover that everyone has used language loosely--Dr. Friedrichs in informal communication about what we hoped to set up; our common practice on the campus itself where we do not, with requisite precision, always make the requisite distinctions; and finally to my invitation letter to you of April 24 (in which I was quite precise) but where I "goofed" in not calling you immediately to account when, on April 28, you accepted and did so by accepting appointment as "Instructor and Director of the Urban Semester at Drew."

I did not call you to account because the matter is a petty one. OF COURSE you were appointed here with every expectation that you would be put in operational charge of the proposed off-campus programming dealing with urban matters. (Note that in the time since April 28 the "Urban Semester at Drew" has also become the "Urban Sociology Semester.") You accuse me, and others, of administrative hanky-panky. Far from it. WE KNOW WHERE WE WANT TO GO, AND ARE NOW ASKING OURSELVES CANDIDLY, WHETHER OR NOT YOU ARE HEAD-ED IN THE SAME DIRECTION.

You are NOT going to continue to be a "Proposed Director." You ARE going to be the Resident Director of the Urban Sociology Semester for Spring 1971 if (a) you want to be, and (b) when the EPPC and the Faculty approves the academic program for this off-campus program which it is your responsibility to fashion.

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Is it dead?

The USS story

Continued from Page 2
Stonesifer. It was mainly because of this consciousness that he resigned.

He explained that he regretted that he had to break commitments made to the

black community and to those who planned to take the semester with him and Associate Director Judy Grether. But, as he commented in his resignation, he "cannot function under these unpalatable circumstances."

To Williams

The Stonesifer memo

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ONLY YOU ARE RAISING ANY OBSTACLES TO THIS FOLLOWING QUITE NORMALLY UNDER REGULAR PROCEDURES.

I recognize that in the meantime you may face situations, in Newark and in New York, where you may need to designate yourself with some precision in making the necessary arrangements for Spring 1971. I see no difficulty in your assuming the title Resident Director for this purpose NOW, and perhaps having personal business cards made up carrying that title, for the conferral of that title is scheduled to follow quite regularly as we move through the several steps in the process.

A main obstacle, as you know, is funding. That is my task, not yours. But I have indicated to me from our Development personnel that you have indicated to them no interest whatsoever in pursuing funding for this program for the future which would involve you in scholarly research on urban affairs--an element in the total equation which I, as the Dean of the College, simply must take into account as we calculate how we negotiate the possibly troubled waters beyond Spring 1971.

You are on the Drew scene and have our good will precisely because you have said two things (in my presence and in the presence of Dr. Robert Friedrichs) which impressed us, and a third thing which you said to me (in the presence of Dr. James O'Kane) which impressed me so much that I immediately went to President O'nam, and he and I together decided that we ought to move as we can to see if a foundation might be interested in exploring the idea for some special funding. The three items are these:

(1) That YOU were not interested in being the operational head of an off-campus program which might be mere field-tripping. I think I paraphrase you correctly when you observed that you wanted no part of a program which put predominantly white suburban middle class students on a bus and took them twice a week to see the blacks of Newark. In short, you indicated to us that this program was to have academic validity, scholarly guts, and was--as sound Drew tradition has established it--to be a valid part of the undergraduate academic programming IN SOCIOLOGY, AND FOR BLACKS AND WHITES ALIKE.

(2) That this program was to provide students and involved faculty in an opportunity for field research under appropriate guidance in Newark and in New York. (I am at a total loss in coming to grips with the charge that now comes up that someone wants this restricted only to Newark. The only restriction that has ever been



Dr. James O'Kane

mentioned, to my knowledge, has been that the College should not operate a program in Paterson, N.J. because the Theological School has already entered into work in that area.) You were regarded as precisely the person we wanted BECAUSE you had New York familiarities, as Miss Grether had Newark familiarities. To be sure confining the program to Newark would lower the budget, but I would hope that we could manage to surmount that difficulty.

(3) In my office, with Dr. O'Kane (on the single occasion when you have conferred with me about any of this) you remarked--and I found the remark singularly penetrating--that you saw a chief value in a program such as the Urban Sociology Semester in this; that it would offer a black student at Drew the opportunity to stand back, with academic objectivity and some scholarly overtones, AND EXAMINE THE LIFE THAT HE OR SHE HAS INDEED LED AND THE LIVES BEING LED BY THE BLACK COMMUNITY. I see this as a special point, and a meritorious one.

May I turn to this last, which seems to me to be the essence of the matter.

I do not, and I think that the Faculty may join me here, want to see the Urban Sociology Semester become a sort of on-campus--off-campus enclave for black students alone, or with a division within the program itself of black from white. I WANT THIS TO BE A PROGRAM, AT LEAST IN THE MAIN, IN WHICH CONCERNED AMERICANS EXAMINE TOGETHER, REGARDLESS OF SKIN COLOR, PROBABLY THE MOST MOMENTOUS PROBLEM NOW FACING THE NATION. I WANT THIS TO BE A PROGRAM IN WHICH PEOPLE AS PEOPLE BECOME INVOLVED WITH THEIR FELLOWS,

BLACK AND WHITE TOGETHER, IN BRINGING TO BEAR ON OUR URBAN PROBLEMS THE "KNOWLEDGE" WHICH THE FIELD OF SOCIOLOGY CAN PROVIDE--AND, THUS, THE PROGRAM BE A SOUND SCHOOLING GROUND FOR MOTIVATING THOSE WHO MIGHT CHOOSE TO DEVOTE THEIR LIVES, OR A PART OF THEIR LIVES IN SERVICE IN THIS AREA OF SOCIAL CONCERN.

I do not, assuredly, see it as a program pitting white against black, and leading to rhetorical condemnations of anyone's motives--which is what I think I read principally on page 13 of THE ACORN'S November 13 coverage. I do not want this program to be dominated by any one group, or to be ideologically so structured that it will cut off anyone of any group sincerely interested in exploring this common American problem.

On this last, may I draw a parallel. I have had my moments of minor difficulty with our United Nations Semester, as has Dr. Robert Smith, when on a few occasions it was urged upon us that we should be essentially propagandistic for the United Nations, i.e., put in a lower priority our objectivity, or academic detachedness, in favor of presenting the case for the UN PER SE. We have resisted this, for we know that program is known, and respected from coast to coast, precisely because we have rigorously insisted that it is to be an objective and academically based examination of the organization of the UN PER SE. (The same can be, incidentally, said of our Brussels Semester.)

We ought to insist on something similar for the Urban Sociology Semester, and precisely for the same reason: we want to open this program, and successfully, to attract students from colleges and universities across the nation. We will not be able to do that if we do not have formulated, and very clearly, precisely what the academic objectives are to be.

Now it is this which bothers me most at the moment. And it is this which must cause all of us to consult at some length as we ponder the future.

Be assured: you are assumed to be the Resident Director for Spring 1971. You are to be given the same freedom (which, as they will tell you, is very considerable) to operate the program on its day-by-day basis, to set forth its objectives and goals, and to be free of "harassment" (whatever that might mean among gentlemen who are scholars pursuing a common end?) from administrators, department chairmen, etc. BUT

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Williams' resignation statement

Following is the resignation statement of Mr. Chester Williams. The original was sent to Dean Richard Stonesifer and copies were forwarded to, among others, Dr. James O'Kane, Hyera, and members of EPPC.

"It is apparent that, at least on one issue in your memo, we are in harmony. That is, we (candidly) are not headed in the same direction. You again, made certain gross "grapevine" assertions which I find disdainful.

Those statements relative to the program being "enclaves" for Blacks only are vilifying, absurd and reflect a tone of Backlashism. I have no idea where you derived this kind of information. It seems, again, that before you proceeded to articulate what you presumed was my perspective you would have talked with me. This is a good example of "administrative hanky-pankism" wherein discourses have gone on and conclusions published without due regard for all parties concerned. (You erroneously attributed this to me in the "Acorn" and not the Drew Black Community, the real authors of the article. I, however, assumed the mistake and showed the Black Community the error).

There are three other points. You didn't hear from someone else that I refused to commit myself to a research project contingent upon funds for the U.S.S. I told you that in your office. It is definitely true that my research plans which

were in the making before I even knew of Drew, cannot be curtailed. Is that so difficult to understand? It is inconceivable that my plans do not include doing research for some foundation simply because it agrees to fund the U.S.S.?

"To do what I haven't yet done", vis a vis attend Wednesday meetings with my "fellows" is a new piece of information for me. I haven't heard of such meetings before your memo.

I have not attended faculty meetings (since the first one) because I didn't really like the way in which, I felt, you mocked students in your opening address at the initial meeting for Fall, '70-'71. For instance, when you referred to your

conversation with the Acorn editor. I, in principle, couldn't deal with that though I'm sure other meetings (hopefully) were different.

Finally, to me the U.S.S. cannot and must not, as you asserted, be like other "off-campus" programs. The nature of the inner city and the kind of experiences to be gained are different in nature and degree. But I'm not going to argue the merits of my perspective and what I consider the demerits of yours. Since I cannot function under these unpalatable circumstances I am, forthwith, TENDERING MY RESIGNATION, from the Drew faculty, effective the end of this Fall semester (academic year, '70-'71)."

Freeman hired to teach Black course

Dr. Rhoda G. Freeman, Assistant Professor of History at Upsala College, has been appointed to teach the Spring 1971 offering Afro-American History at Drew University, Dean Richard J. Stonesifer announced today.

Dr. Freeman holds the B.A. from Hunter College, the M.A. from George Washington University, and the Ph.D. from Columbia, this last granted in 1977. She formerly taught at Drew University in 1964 to cover a sabbatical taken by Dr. Robert Brunhouse, then chairman of the Department of History.

ment of History.

Dr. Freeman has offered courses in "The History of the Black Community in the United States" at Upsala for the past five years with marked success. Her field of scholarly specialty is 19th century American history, she is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, she also holds membership in the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, and has served as chairman of the education committee of the Livingston Fair Housing Committee.

Drew's new sequence in "black studies" started last year, consists of two courses, one offered under the aegis of the Department of Anthropology, the other under the sponsorship of the Department of History. In 1969-70 the Afro-American history course was offered by Dr. Charles Wetzel.

Last Acorn - 'til after holiday

Following the tradition of a respite before (and sometimes) after holiday periods, the ACORN will not publish next week. The next issue will be distributed Friday, Dec. 4. The ACORN staff wishes everyone a happy Thanksgiving.

HOT LINE 377-3000, ext. 257. CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT IT'S A REAL GOOD THING.

The Stonesifer memo

Continued from Page 4

this program has to be a structured one, and since it is within the Department of Sociology it will have to be one which that department can endorse; and since it is within the College of Liberal Arts of Drew University, it will have to win the approval of that College's Faculty prior to its inception.

Let me turn, then to the very last part of your memo to me of November 11 where I find a contradiction facing me in your assertion that "...I could not expect to have an autonomous program (which I wasn't asking for) I expect to have unimpeded autonomy in running this program...."

As the Dean of the College I can guarantee you that you will have the same operational freedom in running the Ur-

ban Sociology Semester as any of your fellow Resident Directors have in operating our other off-campus programs. No more, no less. This program when approved will become an integral part of the curriculum of the College of Liberal Arts, and, as such, its operation and what takes place within it will be of continuing concern to the Faculty of the College, and constantly subject to its evaluations. In short, the Urban Sociology Semester will and must operate as any other "course" now operates, with the instructor given requisite autonomy within his classroom for the presentation of the material assigned to him, but all of this, of course, always subject to departmental, divisional, and ultimate College supervision. How else can one operate an academic program?"

News analysis The language requirement

by David Confer

Introductory courses have been acknowledged by faculty and students alike as Drew's greatest academic weakness. This is true of most other liberal arts colleges as well. This is a sizeable weakness, since more than one-third of a student's courses at Drew are of an introductory nature. Criticism is largely aimed at the content of these courses, with one notable exception--the movement to abolish the language requirement.

The language requirement involves a great deal of money for the student. Twelve credits represent \$840 in tuition money. This is more than the equivalent for most students to the savings from a full summer of work.

Student opinion is clearly against the language requirement. The administration is quick to acknowledge this. Most feel that they could better invest their time and money into other introductory courses.

Perhaps the best way to approach this problem is to consider the theoretical as opposed to actual value of the language requirements.

THEORY—Five arguments are usually advanced to support the language requirement...1) the liberal arts education entails the introduction of the student to the different areas of knowledge; foreign languages comprise one such area...2) a foreign language allows a student to more deeply appreciate a culture other than his own...3) a foreign language is a tool that can be used by the student in his future life...4) through the study of a foreign language

a student can develop a better understanding of English grammar...5) many graduate programs require the knowledge of certain languages.

ACTUALITY—Keep in mind that we are dealing with the value of the language requirement, not the value of the courses per se. Therefore we can rule out arguments three and five, since they apply to certain rather than all students. The crux of the problem lies in argument one. Few students deny that the value of a liberal arts education is the breadth of knowledge that it offers. Yet there are more fields offered than one student can sample. Thus each student must establish his own priorities. He must decide whether a better appreciation of a foreign culture and a better understanding of English grammar (arguments two and four) are more relevant than say an introduction to the fine arts (music, drama and art). The majority of students would obviously derive more benefit from the latter. Yet four of the twelve required courses that a student must take are in a foreign language, zero in the fine arts. The relative value of a foreign language to the majority of students is clearly low. Yet Drew continues to make a foreign language the top priority among introductory courses (four of the twelve required courses).

Why is this so? The answer is clear. The survival of the language departments on this campus rests on the language requirement. Without it, class enrollment in these departments would be drastically reduced.

One should also keep in mind that all but the French department have a mere handful of majors. Therefore these departments would become extremely uneconomical. Professors would have to be dismissed. Thus it becomes something of a union issue for the faculty. Furthermore this means four of the twenty academic departments at Drew view the language requirement as a life or death issue.

Thus we are posed with a dilemma. The Drew administration feels that the existence of foreign language departments is vital to the College, but too few students regard a foreign language as vital to their education. In effect, most students are paying a \$840 subsidy to keep these departments alive. Also involved are many student hours of study that could be better utilized.

One possible answer would be to give admissions priority to people interested in languages. A second answer would be to simply allow the departments to run on a large subsidy. The original subsidy would be much less than the \$840 per student that was noted above, because there would be so many less students taking language courses. It would further decrease as faculty members leave without further rehiring. This situation would completely do away with the current student "work subsidy" that was also mentioned above. A third answer could come from a complete reevaluation of the value of the foreign language departments to the Drew University academic community.

More dope on the new draft ruling

Selective Service Director Curtis W. Tarr reported Oct. 26 he has ordered local draft boards to permit men to drop deferments and take I-A classifications at any time regardless of whether they continue to meet the conditions for which their deferments were granted.

The order will especially benefit college students who have II-S deferments and lottery numbers above 195—almost certain to be the highest number that any local board will reach this year.

Men who elect to discard their deferments before the end of the year and accept the I-A status will drop into the 1970 first priority group with unreached numbers, but on Jan. 1, 1971 they will be put into the second priority group and be subject to call only in a national emergency.

A Selective Service official recom-

mended that college students with II-S deferments call their local boards to find out the highest lottery numbers to be called in 1970 and make decisions based on that information. He pointed out that at least one board will not go past No. 3 this year, while many boards will not go beyond numbers 140 to 150. If the student determines that he will not be called this year, he should then submit his request in writing to cancel his deferment.

"Our purpose," Tarr said, "is to achieve fairness to all registrants in determining their priority status on Jan. 1 of the new year, and to limit whenever possible the uncertainty and anxieties that young men with high random sequence selection numbers may have."

In addition to II-S deferments, the new ruling also applies to those holding occupational deferments, agricultural defer-

ments, and paternity or hardship deferments.

Tarr said the new ruling also will be helpful in gaining an accurate picture of the nation's manpower situation.

He also pointed out that all deferments are issued for limited periods of time, generally for one year, and that it is the responsibility of the registrant to submit documentation for an extension of his deferment. In the absence of documentation, the new ruling instructs local boards to promptly reclassify registrants into I-A. This means that registrants wishing to continue their deferments should submit the supporting documentation to their local boards. Tarr said this has been common Selective Service policy at most boards and the new instruction now standardizes the practice.

Pray and Cartter: left audience with some hope about Drew

Two authorities on private higher education ticked off every portent of the financial crisis confronting the private institution when they spoke early this month at a Drew University Founder's Day symposium on the "Financing of Private Higher Education, 1980."

Yet when all was said, Allan Cartter, chancellor of New York University, and Francis Pray, chairman of Frantzreb and Pray Associates, educational management consultants, left their audience with reasons to be hopeful about the future of Drew.

Mr. Pray summarized those reasons in two statements. First, "With educational planning and innovative changes we could cut costs substantially and still increase educational effectiveness." Second, "I continue to be convinced to the very center of my being that private money is available to the exciting, dynamic, well-managed private institution."

In opening the symposium, President Robert F. Oxnham sounded the major chord by noting some of Drew's resources: independence, matured tradition, selectivity ("in purpose, in enrollment, and in program, as we consciously limit our academic work to what we can do well, with those with whom we can work best"), a focus on humane learning, a sound academic record, a strategic location, a strong faculty, "able students from nearly all of the states and many foreign countries, and a beautiful spacious campus."

"What we must do now," he added, "is sharpen our sense of purpose and marshal our human and material resources toward the Drew University of 1975, 1980, and beyond for whatever has the greatest promise to serve our fellow men. That's a formidable assignment but an imperative one."

Chancellor Cartter and Mr. Pray are planning consultants for the University. At the symposium, the former discussed "survival techniques" generally applicable to higher education, the latter focused attention on the options open to Drew.

The basic strategy of both was to urge the formation of "mechanisms" (Cartter) or "vehicles" (Pray) for broadening the foundations on which plans and decisions are built. "I think that Drew is working toward this kind of vehicle to involve the best judgement of all parts of the community in the strategies of survival," said Mr. Pray, "and I suggest it may go even further." He and the chancellor endorsed the practices at Drew and elsewhere of student representation on special committees of boards and of board membership for



Francis Pray (left) and Allan Cartter

eminent faculty from other schools. Illustrating total community involvement with examples of patterns at Beloit and Antioch colleges and NYU, both experts said the strategy had proven effective but warned against handling it indiscriminately.

Both, for instance, rejected the idea of making trustees out of students and indigenous faculty members.

Said Mr. Pray: "I don't mean to imply that trustees, department heads, or management will have any less to do with making decisions or taking responsibility. I am saying, curiously enough, that this new 'community approach' will not dilute responsibility but guarantee a sounder basis for judgement and for examination of options, on the part of those who are responsible."

In the current crisis, he said, some private institutions are not only surviving but growing stronger. They each appear to him to be equipped with five tools plus the will and skill to use them: a degree of social relevance, distinctive programs, competent management, distinguished and powerful trustees, and sufficient money. "I don't really know of a poor, good institution," he said, "Berea College, which serves people who have no money at all and whose alumni cannot send their daughters and sons back if they can pay their way, is not a poor institution. Its goals are so relevant, its management so sharp, and

its program so distinctive that it has been able to call upon society for the money to make it work."

In the future, he added, private colleges and universities will also have a full-time, well-staffed planning office supported by a program of institutional research. And they will adopt an integrated systems approach to planning which will save money by allowing for "imaginative" changes within and between the educational mode, the student campus life style, fund raising strategies, plant and equipment management, and money and endowment management.

But Mr. Pray was not content with suggesting ways to save money. He also outlined ways to get more of it, even in the midst of what he called an "enterprise market" certain to be characterized by increasingly "bitter competition for the government and gift dollar, as well as for students."

"A key to success in fund raising," he said, "is trustee leadership (most places don't have enough)—the kind that fans out to a corps of volunteers. Institutions which have worked at fund raising have succeeded in spite of the market, in spite of discouragement, in spite of being tired, and in spite of the public revulsion against violence. They've been reading about 6,000 new millionaires created in America last year. They've been reading about the failure to tap

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Two speak on finances

Open meeting on Drew's future

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even a small percentage of wills which express any commitment to the support of higher education. And they've increased markedly the degree of private support available by using new techniques.

"Secondly, I think the day has ended when the faculty member can say to the administrator or trustee: 'You get us the money; we'll teach.' By the same token, the institution of the future will not be able to afford the luxury of having its entire management committed to fund raising." That function, he said, "will increasingly involve a commitment from every member of the institutional family—total institutional commitment, if you will, to the process of resource development. As men and women who take this responsibility for our own families, we ought to do the same for the institutions we serve."

As for Drew in particular, Chancellor Cartter detailed four themes that he has consistently advanced since becoming a University consultant last January.

First, partly because of New Jersey's relative inattention to public higher education, Drew's location gives it, he said, a "vast market" that is nearly all its own as far as top quality private higher education is concerned. And he emphasized that even after New Jersey catches up, "no public system is going to find it feasible to duplicate the small liberal arts college."

Also, Drew's location, close to the New York metropolitan area but not engulfed by it, will continue to be attractive, he thought, to many prospective students and faculty members.

Second, he maintained that Drew's configuration—the combination of a liberal arts faculty and a theological faculty on the same campus—is becoming increasingly meaningful.

Pointing to a growing community of interest between theology and liberal arts, he said: "The church is certainly much more deeply concerned today about the role of man in society. I find most churchmen I know—certainly those in academic institutions—deeply involved in the problems of civil liberties, the disadvantaged, drugs, modern psychiatry, social and political morality, and so forth. They are not, as they perhaps might once have been, very narrowly theological. Similarly, faculty and students in most liberal arts colleges now are seeking ways to make education more relevant to the world immediately around them, trying to find ways to become more directly and personally involved."

He illustrated the current coalescence of theology and liberal arts with refer-

ence to two public figures who, for him, typify leadership in the third quarter of the twentieth century. Though they may have had nothing else in common, Martin Luther King, Jr. and Ralph Nader shared, he said, "an overriding belief that the common man can do something about problems in this world. On the one hand there was King, the minister devoting his life to the pursuit of legal equality and its enforcement—almost playing the role of legal conscience for the country. On the other hand, there is Nader, the young lawyer 'trying to play the role of secular missionary', with a 'religious conviction' unlike that of a traditional lawyer."

At Drew, the critical role of "marriage broker" between theology and the liberal arts should be played, he suggested, by the Graduate School.

He has recommended to President Oxnam the creation of as many joint appointments as possible between the College, the Theological School and the Graduate School. "And I have also recommended that the highest development priority be put on Graduate School themes and programs that have a unifying effect."

Pointing to an accelerating oversupply of Ph.D.'s in traditional disciplines, he emphasized that he would discourage Drew from "trying to go the route of a small imitation of Princeton, with 'straight, vertical' Ph.D. programs in 'physics, English literature, economics, and so forth.'"

"But I would encourage you," he said, "to try and develop in new ways, particularly by giving thought to socially relevant disciplines where you have a bridge of interests, where you can put the emphasis on training people who want to go out either into social service or into teaching."

He thought the Clairmont Graduate Center in California the best model of the sort of innovative, cross-disciplinary institution he had in mind. "There aren't many good models," he added, "but I'm convinced that if you merely try to duplicate traditional academic disciplines it will be terribly costly and you will have to be a whale of a lot larger than you are now. To grant a Ph.D. in English, for instance, you'd need a department of twenty to 25 people and probably another million dollars worth of library."

"I think there's much you can do, particularly when bringing across disciplines. You can bring a group of faculty together, each of whom is partly supported in his own academic area, so that you don't need as large a critical mass to make an effective program. I personally think that if you were to be-

come the kind of institution I've suggested, you would be meeting more of a need and there would be more of a continuing market for the people you trained."

Third, as to the proper size for Drew, he thought there was no "magic number." However, if there were, the college enrollment would be closer to 2000 than 1000. "With the knowledge explosion and both the greater specialization within fields and the developing of new fields," he pointed out, "the optimum size obviously has expanded."

Finally, he urged Drew to concentrate on the few things it can do best. One of the great dangers to any academic institution, he argued, is an insistence on being every bit as good in, say, geology as it is in political science.

"There are certainly natural advantages that any institution has—partly historical, partly in library resources, partly in the nature of its students. You have to be willing to differentiate and say, 'There are some things we want to be distinguished in. And there are others we'll do as well as we can, but they're not our major commitment.'"

According to Mr. Pray, the question facing American private higher education in the seventies and eighties is one of survival. "More particularly," he asked, "can Drew University, a private independent institution in northern New Jersey with a liberal arts mode survive? Obviously I wouldn't be here if I didn't believe it can."



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Kunstler: law irrelevant to great number of people

by Martha Millard

"The Chicago 7 trial taught me in essence that a lot of what I had learned was a living lie." This statement by famed lawyer William Kunstler, speaker at the November 15 Academic Forum, sums up the man's opinion that law in this country is irrelevant from sixty to eighty million people. He spoke before an audience of over 1200 students, faculty and other interested people.

Kunstler, who has defended H. Rap Brown and Adam Clayton Powell among others, stated that those people who could not get a fair trial today are those who deviate in any way from the white, middle class "standard of society."

He included youth in the category of peoples oppressed by the judicial system since long hair or ideas different from those of "standard society" could cause them to be labelled drug addicts and sex maniacs.

Commenting further on the trial of the Chicago 7, for which he was the chief attorney for the defense, the fifty-year-old lawyer said that the trial taught him in a "grandiose way" that the law does not work to mete out justice. He stated that the law as used by the U.S. government today is used "to end political movements." He added also that the use of the law "creates a killing atmosphere" in the United States.

Kunstler said that the law is being "twisted and perverted" by those in power to "oppress the powerless." Drug charges were cited as one example of laws used to oppress those with views that might threaten the people in power. Marijuana laws were equated by Kunstler with the M-1 rifles that were used by the national guard in the Kent State Killings last May 4.



William Kunstler



Photo by Richard Bisk

Defense lawyer William Kunstler

The lawyer stated that people today subscribe to the government because they are afraid. He noted that people do not want to believe that the government is capable of evil. He said it was understandable for people to want faith in their government, but that it was time for people to realize that the government will "stoop to any low" to prevent a loss of power or a change which might weaken the influence of those in power.

Kunstler stated that "there is something fundamentally wrong with the system," and he decried what he called the "credibility gap" of government, which would be called lying when applied to people not in power.

Using the examples of The Kent State incident and the Black Panthers in making the point that the government makes people subscribe to the "politics of fear," he decried governmental tactics which excuse murder (including Kent State) because those in power want "law and order." According to him this is "the most terrible illusion of all." Kunstler added that "if the myth is perpetuated many more people will join those people who use methods other than 'justice,' referring to governmental fairness and justice of a myth. He stated that "the mythical house of cards will be brought down by force if necessary," and warned that "those who want to save their world had better wake up," to reality.

Kunstler said it was an illusion; that people face the facts that it is the government of this country which utilizes violence, not students and other angry people. He cited defense methods such as those used at Kent State as an example, as well as defoliation, B-52 bombings of villages in Vietnam, and the fact that "our economic system condemns millions to a life of nothingness," as instances of the use of violence and cruelty. He said this could not be compared to the use of foul language and "rocks" by people fed up with the "incredibility gap," and anxious for change.

In response to a question from the audience, Kunstler commented that he will stay in law until he feels that he can do no more good. He said that his position is still useful in some ways, such as being a way to get attention and make people realize the inconsistencies of the law and justice. He summed up his feelings by saying that he is useful because he is "almost a double agent."

Answering another question, the lawyer said that he does not totally discredit the capitalist system "as yet," but that he knows that it is not working as it is presently organized.

In conclusion, Kunstler commented that this society must incorporate a "freedom of revision," and openness to changing ideas, with its respect for "symbols."

Orlando releases more group concert costs

In last week's paper there was a listing of 24 groups and their prices for a one performance concert. At that time Social Committee Chairman Don Orlando had not yet decided on what group(s) he would consider for a two-show concert in February.

At press time Orlando had stated that Director of Security John Keiper mentioned the possibility of limiting the two-show concert to one show. There was a meeting yesterday of several administrators to discuss this possibility.

Orlando however, has received a more detailed listing of groups and their costs from College Entertainment Associates, Inc. Following is a more substantial listing of these groups and their changing costs (some repeats from last week are included).

ACTS AVAILABLE ONLY ON A LIMITED BASIS (cost above \$16000)

Blood, Sweat & Tears--Beach Boys
James Brown--Creedence Clearwater Revival

Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young

Chicago--Joe Cocker
Donovan--The Doors
Deep Purple--Fleetwood Mac
Arlo Guthrie--Jackson Five
Led Zeppelin--Oody Blues
Paul McCartney--Nilsson
Rolling Stones--Diana Ross
Simon & Garfunkel
Santana--Ringo Starr

LIST OF ATTRACTIONS FROM \$13000 to \$16000

The Band--Sly & the Family Stone
Derek & the Dominoes--Fifth Dimension
Jefferson Airplane--Three Dog Night

LIST OF ATTRACTIONS FROM \$9000 to \$13000

Neil Diamond--Four Tops
Guess Who--Grand Funk Railroad
Mountain--Steppenwolf
Supremes--Traffic
Jethro Tull--James Taylor

LIST OF ATTRACTIONS FROM \$6000 to \$9000

The Association--The Byrds

Eric Burden & War
Chambers Bros.--Canned Heat
Delaney & Bonnie
Four Seasons--Hot Tuna
Grateful Dead--Issac Hayes
Richie Havens--Iron Butterfly
John Mayall--Joni Mitchell
Quicksilver Messenger Service
The Rascals--Pete Seeger
John Sebastian--Johnny Winter

LIST OF ATTRACTIONS FROM \$3000 to \$6000

Allman Brothers--Bread
Country Joe Mac Donald
Free--It's A Beautiful Day
James Gang--B.B. King
Love--Buddy Miles Express
Lee Michaels--Melanie
Pink Floyd--Poco
Rhinoceros--Tom Rush
Ten Wheel Drive--Sha Na Na
Frank Zappa & The Mothers of Invention
Cacatus--MC 5
Elton John--Blodwyn Pig

Black Theater heads events calendar

The Black Theater at Drew University, in cooperation with Drew's Curtain Line Players, are presenting two performances

of Douglas Turner Ward's one-act comedy "Day of Absence" this week as the University heads into its last series of pro-

grams before the Thanksgiving recess. Also highlighted this week are a performance of "Concept," a drama in the Marathon House series on drug addiction and an art exhibit.

The programs are open to the public without charge; tickets are not required. "Day of Absence," first production of The Black Theater, was performed Thursday and last night and will be performed tonight beginning at 8 p.m. in the University Center, Room 107.

The play, a satire on American life from the black viewpoint, is set in a southern town from which all blacks take an unannounced one-day leave of absence and in so doing turn white society into a shambles. Using arena staging, the play will have a cast of 13 black actors performing in whiteface. It will be under the direction of College of Liberal Arts sophomore Larry Wilson.

The student-sponsored College Academic Forum will present a theater-in-the-round performance of "Concept" beginning at 8 p.m. in the Baldwin Auditorium.

Written, staged, and performed by members of Marathon House, drug rehabilitation center, the drama deals with causes of drug abuse and shows how addicts reach the point of entering such centers as Marathon House. According to its sponsors, "Concept" does not condemn, it just explains.



Members of the Marathon group in their play, "Concept," which will be presented in Baldwin gym tonight at 8 p.m.

Announcements...

Placement Office:

For those students who, after graduation will be seeking to locate jobs in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, there will be an annual Career Opportunity Program especially for that area. Interested students are invited to attend the fourth annual Career Opportunity Program in Rockville, Maryland on December 28, 29 and 30. Thirteen (13) major area employers will be present to interview seniors and graduates. Detailed information about this meeting is given on the Placement Office bulletin board opposite BC 109.

Program in Washington:

The Political Science Department has announced that those interested in participating in the Program in Washington during the second semester must send their names to Mr. Frank Wolf, 305 Tilghman House, as soon as possible. No requests to participate received after December 1 can be considered. Students are therefore encouraged to send Mr. Wolf a note before the Thanksgiving break which begins on Wednesday, November 25.

It should be made clear that all majors are welcome in the Program. Students may take courses in any field at Georgetown University, Drew's affiliate institution in Washington. Therefore students in sociology, history, economics, the arts, or any other major can pursue their interests in Washington as well. Research projects can be tailored to match participants' interests so that the political science emphasis of the Program can, if

the student so chooses, be quite limited.

Students who will be, by the end of the current semester, at least first semester juniors (at least 60 credits of work completed) are eligible, though second semester seniors (students with 15 or less credits to complete for the B.A.) may not go off campus. No student on academic probation as of the end of the current semester may participate.

Brochures and other descriptive materials about the Program can be obtained from Mr. Wolf in 305 Tilghman on Mondays between 3:00 and 6:00 P.M., on Wednesdays between 11:00 A.M. and 12 noon, or on Fridays between 11:00 A.M. and 12 noon. Those students who are unable to reach him during those hours are welcome to telephone him at his apartment in New York at 212-865-6989 on Tuesdays or Thursdays or during the evening.

Approximately fifteen students in Madison and in London have already indicated their interest in participating. The group cannot exceed twenty in number. If more than twenty apply, political science majors and students with higher cumulative averages will be given preference. Students applying will be informed whether they may expect to participate during the first week of December, and a meeting of the participating students will be held shortly thereafter.

Civil Service exam:

The Placement Office has announced that the Federal Service Entrance Examination

Rock/blues

Allman Brothers

IDLEWILD SOUTH: The Allman Brothers Band (Capricorn-ATCO)

This is a superb follow-up to their first album (which was named, appropriately enough, The Allman Brothers Band). Their anique blues clearly come forth in full force throughout Idlewild, yet with far more polish and integration than previously found in their first album.

Duane Allman and Dick Betts again come through with their opposing styles of leads, however, both being smoothly blended and coordinated into a terrific sound. Allman's slide leads in such selections as "In Memory of Elizabeth Reed" and "Revival" clearly demonstrate why Eric Clapton praised him so much in a past issue of Rolling Stone. (Allman, in addition to having played a

few engagements with Clapton in the now-collapsing Derek & the Dominoes, was featured in the Dominoes' double album, "Layla", recently released on the market.)

However, it's Greg Allman's lead vocals that shape the group's genuine sound and give it such a raw blues delivery. His compositions, "Leave My Blues At Home" and "Please Come Home" illustrate, perfectly, his integral role in their performance.

So, altogether, in a straight line opinion of this album, I'd say there's just nothing lacking on it.....it's got everything. Well, better find that out for yourself.

(One more thing. Make sure you play it LOUD. There's no way it'll move you, totally, unless you do.) D.S.

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An administrative blunder

Ugliness is probably the best word to describe the administrative handling of Chester Williams and the Urban Sociology Semester. It is both an administrative fiasco and a bureaucratic blunder that has led to the resignation of Mr. Williams and to what looks like the demise of the U.S.S. for next semester.

To use Dennis Ingoglia's phrasing the entire incident has "poisoned the air." Dean of the College Richard Stonesifer stepped into a departmental affair, which was poorly handled by Chairman of the Sociology Department Dr. James O'Kane. Dr. O'Kane essentially sided with the Dean by feeding him information that the Dean never followed up and discussed with Mr. Williams.

Dean Stonesifer has impeded the progress

of the program with accusations and references such as those made in his memo to Mr. Williams which is printed elsewhere in this paper. He implied that Mr. Williams has divided the black and white students and attempted to polarize the two groups. There has been no such division or polarization and most of those who had signed up for the Semester attested to that fact at a meeting Wednesday night.

The Dean indicated that Mr. Williams was trying to make the program a black program. The simple fact is that only three black students had signed up on the original applicancy list—that out of 44 signatures. It seems quite obvious that the Dean is both snide and sarcastic in his memo. The

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Poisoning the air

Continued from Page 12

clinging statement made by the Dean reads as follows: "We know where we want to go, and are now asking ourselves candidly, whether or not you are headed in the same direction." That is simply incredible and a gross contradiction of the Dean's contention that Mr. Williams is both a Resident Director and developer of the program. It seems that the direction has already been determined and that Mr. Williams was required to fit into the mold.

This statement solidifies the conception that the administration, in particular the Dean, and certain department chairmen are attempting to maintain Drew as a university which is (1) white, upper middle-class, in both students and faculty members; (2) basically politically inactive and sociologically unaware; (3) lacking in any of the Dean's "existential romps" (which he deplores) which can be fruitful in a structured program such as exists on the campus; (4) evidently afraid of both faculty and student power; and (5) wary of more innovative programs and procedures, those which do not necessarily rigidly uphold the norm.

We totally support any action taken by the

black community. We totally support any and all Student Senate resolutions that arise condemning administrative and departmental interference. We totally support the Urban Sociology Semester students who want power in the determination of the director of the program and in the planning of it. We totally support Chester Williams in his decision to resign and do not believe it to be a "cop-out" in any way.

A simple denunciation of the Dean and Dr. O'Kane (who is much less at fault) is not satisfactory. Both have overstepped their bounds in what hopefully will not be the death of the program, but it must be understood that the direction set by the Dean is NOT the direction that can apply to either this program or to this student body or to this university. There are members of this academic community who are attempting to follow a trend that will change this university and there are certain opposing forces who are attempting to maintain the status quo.

Those opposing forces must face the reality that this university must and will change. And if those forces cannot accept that reality and do not begin to move along with it then those forces will have to resign or be removed. K.S.

A partial victory

After what was a lengthy time for deliberation of the matter, the Educational Policy and Planning Committee has accepted a Student Government faculty meeting liaison proposal. This particular proposal, which Peter Hoffman had submitted as an alternate to the original Senate resolution, allows for the presence at faculty meetings of the President of the student body and the three student members of EPPC. These students will have voice but no vote.

At press time the part of the proposal that would have permitted press representation was still tabled. It is our understanding, though, that EPPC originally had refused to even consider that stipulation but then decided to have it tabled (a fairly convenient bureaucratic manipulation). Hopefully, the Committee will consider and accept this proposal.

At any rate, we are extremely pleased that EPPC has accepted the alternate proposal. That is at least a step forward. It should be pointed out, however, that it was the ACORN that, in an October 2 editorial, first proposed the idea of press representation in a faculty meeting. The Senate capitalized on this idea and extended that representation further to include Student Government people. Twice there were plans to attend the faculty meeting to support our point but both times we did not go because EPPC had yet to vote on the proposal.

A press representative will not be present at next Tuesday's meeting because we believe that the proposal passed is satisfactory for the present (eventually students should have voting rights in the meeting.) The ACORN also feels that it will still be able to present a

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Press for acceptance

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pretty fair account of what transpires in the meeting. After the last meeting Dean Richard Stonesifer sent the editor of the paper an explanatory letter and the minutes were made available to us before the publication deadline.

Combining these improvements (although both lacked sufficient detail) with that of a verbal report from the student representatives

we should have a satisfactory account. But the fact remains that both administrators and faculty members are uptight about press representation; we continue, however, to push for admittance of the press to the meeting. We also urge students to speak with their instructors so that the faculty will affirm the EPPC decision at next Tuesday's faculty meeting and accept the press representation proposal. K.S.

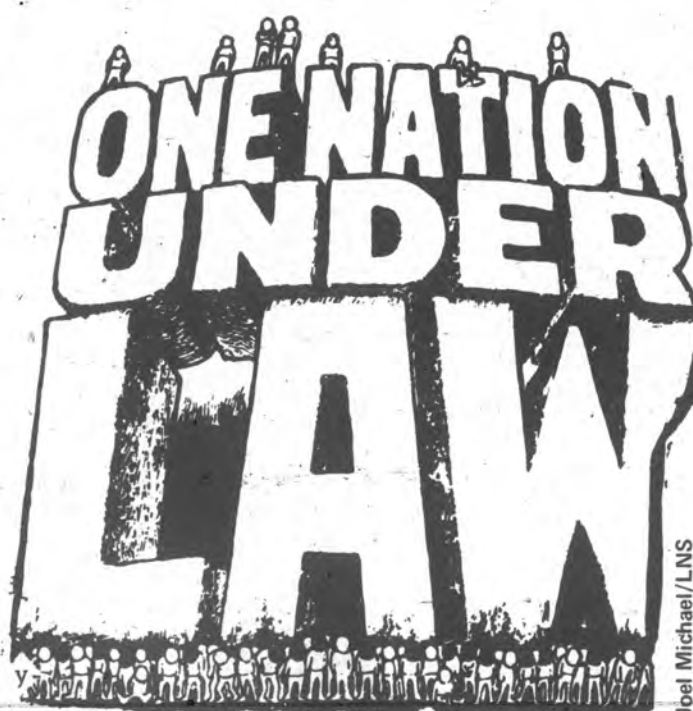
drew acorn

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The ACORN welcomes letters-to-the-editor on any topic and in any form (art, poem or prose). We reserve the right, however, to edit any copy over two pages.

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Joel Michael/LNS

Letters-to-the-editor

Angry response

To the Editor:

I was very sad and angered at the outset of this semester to find the ACORN had made a turn for the worse. I will not labor my objections to the Schulman magazine's illogical political rhetoric (rhetoric that has seen its day in underground newspapers two or three years ago) and general journalistic masturbation. Rather I would like to take objection to your recent alleged "theater review" of Pirandello's "Henry IV" by Dean Vallas.

Mr. Vallas does very well what any competent high school reporter could do, i.e. name every member of the cast and politely write-off the performance's lackluster because of "opening night uneasiness." To say the least, Mr. Vallas seems to have never read good theater criticism. He raised no questions, attempted no form of critical analysis. Theater criticism, to him, it seems, is something that anyone can write because it effects or is supposed to effect the emotions. I am not advocating artistic snobism or elitism but rather I am deeply concerned that people be subjected to theater art and criticism thereof, as something other than frivolous and off-the-cuff.

What was Pirandello doing with the text? How did the live action, the fundamental basis of the theater, confuse, clarify or supplement the text? Were the actors consistent within their characters? If not why? Was it because of the author or the ineptness of the actors? Were there parallels between characters that were evident to the audience/reviewer? Questions about what the reviewer SEES should be paramount in his mind when he wants a review. Mr. Vallas perpetuates the tradition of Drew theater reviews by being as slap-dash and superficial as possible. I realize that any art on the Drew campus is relegated to a back page therefore haphazard treatment. However, the Drew community should know that in the realm of art, and Mr. Vallas' review in particular they are not reading anything remotely related to an attempt at good critical analysis. Any on-campus art endeavor does not need the ACORN's publicity via high school-like reviews such as Vallas' reviews of "Henry IV." I cannot review this play because I worked very closely with every aspect of the production. I think that my proximity would unconsciously manufacture biases that should not be present in a theater review. To summarize, the Curtain Line Players production of "Henry IV" warrants a better treatment than Mr. Vallas' crit-

ical expertise.

James C. Willis

Pity due

To the editor:

I feel it my duty and obligation as one who is both sensitive to the fine arts and a member of the silent but thinking majority of Drew students who seek good theatre, to dispute both the quality of a "review" submitted by a Mr. Dean Vallas, of Pirandello's Henry IV and the aptitude of its author.

With all due respect to this potential Walter Kerr, I would like to present what I consider my thoughtful opinion of The Curtain Line Players' production. I will attempt to write in what is known as Standard English, and it is sincerely hoped that Mr. Vallas will not have as much trouble in deciphering my objective as I did, his.

For an amateur production, Henry IV impressed me as being more of a sincere attempt at professionalism than anything else. If a group has an intriguing play to begin with, highlighted by a sense of communal spirit and goodwill, the elements such as acting and set design are usually (and should be) strong contributors to the central thematic power of the entire work. For the most part, I found this applicable to Mr. Lee's stimulating and colorful production.

The most outstanding feature of the play (besides the hard work obviously put into the luxurious sets and the two portraits) was the acting. For instance, I found the characters delightfully type-casted. The four privy council members were appropriately buffoon-like, and the Marchioness was appropriately irritating. The doctor was colorless yet effective, and the Baron obviously stupid but not properly relaying the playwright's conception of lechery.

Stephan Dunne was overwhelming. His portrayal of the melancholy Dane of the Funny Farm, the half-crazed pseudo-sovereign, was poignant in that it reminded me of Peter O'Toole's King Henry II in "Becket;" the power-mad boy-king easily reduced to tears, and Baron Laurence Olivier's staggering ideas of Hamlet: "a man would not make up his mind."

Mr. Dunne used his long, expressive hands effectively, but his voice and physique were what totally surprised me, especially in the 2nd Act, where he gave a hint of the impatient strength in Henry as he stamped and roared his way through self-imposed deception. He was again reminiscent of O'Toole in "The Lion in Winter" in that he could abruptly descend from a high vocal peak of turbulence and frustration easily into a valley misty with soft and painful realization.

Instead of contempt for Mr. Vallas, perhaps we should have pity.

Laura Lee Willms

A complaint

To the editor:

To those of us who have worked closely with Curtainline Players, last week's review of "Henry IV" was a deep disappointment. Curtainline has always had its problems in obtaining decent publicity and review notices from the Acorn. However, last week's review demonstrated a new low in your reporting techniques. There are two major areas of irritation here: Firstly, why did the Acorn omit any mention of the Fall Weekend performances of "Henry IV" in its front cover roster of events? Curtainline has attempted to produce and present good theatre to the entire Drew community, but the Acorn has persisted in ignoring what has been a major effort for many of its students since the beginning of the semester. Why?

The second major area of irritation stems from the brand of so-called reviews to which readers of the Acorn have been subjected. Doesn't the Acorn have at its disposal a staff writer who is competent and capable of composing a literate, literary, and comprehensive review? Curtainline is not asking for a rubber stamp of approval, of course, but merely for an analysis which addresses itself clearly to the issues involved in the production, i.e. the effectiveness of the play as a legitimate piece of theatre. If the Acorn cannot muster intelligent reviews for any future productions, Curtainline Players would appreciate total silence from the Drew Acorn as preferable to banality and semi-illiterate trips.

The Executive Committee of Curtainline Players

'Trite propaganda'

To the editor:

Literary excellence in the Drew Acorn has become less a goal this year than at any time in the past. As a newspaper, the Acorn has been reduced to little more than a trite propaganda sheet. Little or no consideration has been directed toward presenting an accurate or, at the very least, an objective viewpoint on "current" issues. There are many aspects of the paper which could be criticized, not only because the opinions presented therein are so totally prejudicial toward one view only, but also because the editor has chosen to violate so many valid functions of journalism (such as attention to correct factual details). The Drew Acorn must accept its responsibility to the entire Drew community. Ken Schulman notwithstanding,

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Letters-to-the-editor

Continued from Page 15

there is no one student mind at Drew. To assume otherwise offends both the intelligence and integrity of an allegedly educated community.

Dona Becan

Case of racism

To The Editor:

After attending a meeting of students who had signed up for the Urban Sociology Semester, I must report with regret that the Drew University academic community is at a transitional stage between stagnation and regression. I am referring to the academic community in which faculty members are under an autonomous control by a man who asserts political administrative power in a fashion which is unethical and highly unprofessional.

In a memorandum to the former resident director of the Urban Sociology Semester, Chester Williams, Dean Stonesifer utilized slanderous accusations and power politics in order to make Chester Williams develop a program which would benefit first the Dean and secondly the students. However, the issue is more than just the development of the USS. The issue lies in the tactics and principles utilized to silence the innovative efforts of a new creative black professor of urban sociology. Stonesifer accused Chester Williams of polarization, not in a personal confrontation, but in a memorandum of November 17. In a lengthy letter, Stonesifer proceeded to degrade the intellectual dignity of Chester Williams, through the use of colloquialisms and inferred insults. As a man first and as a professor of sociology second, Chester Williams felt that he could no longer continue as a member of the faculty of Drew University.

My point is that the principle which caused Chester Williams to resign and the principles of autonomous power in an academic community are asserted by one and the same man: Dean Stonesifer. As a student, I ask the members of the College of Liberal Arts to act now in a confrontation with Dean Stonesifer concerning his position as head of academic affairs at Drew University. I can only hope that the remaining faculty members take a careful look at the principles of academic integrity for which they represent, and to act in a manner which should reflect their interest in students and not administrative politics!

If Drew University is to progress intellectually and academically, we of the Drew community must ask ourselves this question: Is Dean Stonesifer interested

in the students, and is he interested in making Drew a progressive and prestigious institution, or is Stonesifer interested in his own self-esteem in the college community? The answer lies in the principles one can extract from his memorandum to Chester Williams. Both racism and academic incompetency reflect the author of this memorandum.

Christopher L. Leitich

In retrospect

To The Editor:

After weeks of buttons, bumper stickers, fiery speeches, ridiculous promises, parades, bands, and Spiro Agnew the national election campaign is finally over. One of the most controversial aspects of the campaign was the involvement of college students on the campaign staffs of various candidates. After the fiasco of Kent State and Cambodia last spring many student leaders decided that it was time to do something constructive to change the direction in which the country was going. Marches and demonstrations had lost their effectiveness; there isn't really that much more you can do than plant 100,000 people under the nose of the President in Washington. Thus a system of attack known as the Princeton Plan was set up, whereby universities would actually be in recess for two to three weeks before election day, so that students could campaign day, so that students could campaign for the candidate of their choice. This plan was praised by many, yet despite its seeming advantages the program was adopted by less than thirty universities across the country. Surprisingly enough, it was also met with disfavor by the college students themselves. During the week of September 26 a poll was taken on 41 campuses across the nation with surprising results. Of those polled only 14.1% planned to participate in any campaign activity, while on those campuses where the Princeton Plan had not been adopted only 37.6% said they would favor its adoption. Apparently, the enthusiasm of the spring had fallen into indifference and apathy in the fall.

Unfortunately, the students of Drew never even go to consider the Princeton Plan one way or the other. In a letter to all members of the university dated September 1 President Oxnam stated his position quite concisely: "Course work will proceed normally."

Thus the idea of a campaign hiatus for only those students interested in political activity was formulated, whereby those individuals could campaign for any candidate of their choice from October 24 to November 3, provided they received permission from all of their instructors.

Few teachers were openly opposed to the idea, although in several classes, such as physical education and some languages, absence from class for campaign purposes would be regarded as a "cut." In a letter to Zoology I students Dr. Baker expressed his view and in so doing expressed the view of many of the faculty when he stated that he was unopposed to student campaigning "subject to the policy guideline that there must be no suspension of academic activity that handicaps those that want to be here and work." By coincidence more than anything else the test schedule in most classes came out with little or no inconvenience for anyone; many hourlies had been scheduled the week before. Thus, the guidelines were clear—those who wanted to campaign could, while at the same time neither instructors nor students were forced to change their plans. This, obviously, was the best for all concerned. And yet despite the ease of getting excused for political work the number of students participating in the hiatus was disappointing. Candidates were literally begging for workers; Senator Harrison Williams and congressional candidate Art Lessemán even went so far as offer rides to interested students. And still the response was small. Ironically, a group small in number, the Drew College Republicans, did more campaign work than the vast quantity of "liberals" on the Drew campus. Perhaps those "liberal political activists" are not quite as active as we, or they, tend to believe. This is the only conclusion that can be drawn from the degree of student activity in the past campaign.

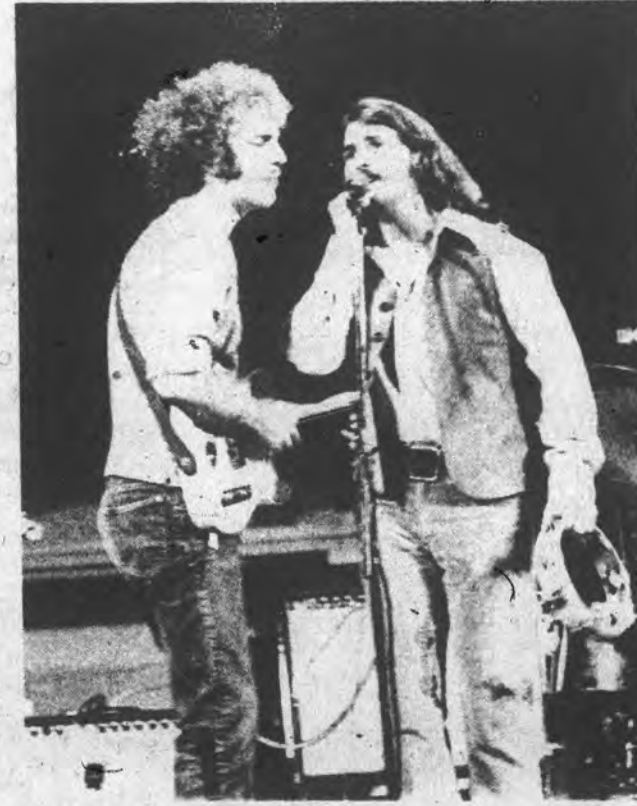
Stephen Armstrong

Blood drive

There will be a campus blood drive, sponsored by Circle K and Alpha Phi Omega, Tuesday, Dec. 2. It is scheduled for Baldwin Basement between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Members of the Drew community may sign up either today or Monday, Dec. 1, in the U.C. lobby from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m.



Chris Hillman of The Flying Burrito Brothers



Two of The Flying Burrito Brothers

Photos by Richard Bisk

Byrds--Burrito Brothers: 'made for each other'

The Byrds and The Flying Burrito Brothers were made for each other. That is because it was a jam which included both groups that branded an already successful show a sensational concert last Saturday in the gym.

Two shows and two essentially different performances. The seven o'clock show was neither as dramatic nor as exciting as the second; the crowd did not exhibit the same ecstatic reaction to the groups. But there was one major difference between the two shows--the two groups did NOT play together in the first one. And it was that difference that made THE difference in the second show.

There was some apprehension that the Burrito Brothers would outclass the more established Byrds. That may very well have happened. In the second performance the Burritos, who played first, put together a foot-tapping hour set that included a little help from some Byrd friends--Clarence White and Terry, the producer. The set was a barrage of country diddies and a few fantastic mountain music tunes.

Bass player Chris Hillman, a former member of the Byrds, leads the group with his heavy drone. Sneaky Petesqueals out a beautiful steel pedal guitar. Gram Parsons and Bernie Leadon both do rhythm guitars and the vocals with Hillman. Michael Clarke is no great drummer but helps keep the group together. The Burrito Brothers were a smiling, friendly group that played smiling, friendly sounds. They did seem to outdo the Byrds, who played only a half hour set.

Roger McQuinn, lead guitar and vocals, gets the Byrds together. Moving them through each song he is director and actor rolled into a fine musician. The Byrds ripped out but a few songs, "Mr. Spaceman," "So You Want to Be a Rock and Roll Star," "Jesus is All Right With Me," among others.

McQuinn may be the man who puts the Byrds into focus when they play but the other members of the group were integral parts in the fine sounds. Clarence White plays guitar, sings and is one tough-looking dude in his velvet suit. Skip Battin, completely spaced out and "digging" his image on the closed circuit television,

does a fine bass. Drummer Gene Parsons beats out good stuff and like his counterpart Clarke (who, incidentally, also was a Byrd), helps to keep the group together.

After the Byrd set by themselves, McQuinn went into "Mr. Tambourine Man," which at its end was completed with the combined Burritos and Byrds groups. Two drummers, steel pedal guitar, two rhythm guitars, two leads, an organist, two bass guitars and assorted maracas, cans and the like. It was the beginning of what was one of the best performances Drew has seen.

When finished the two groups had done a twenty minute version of "Eight Miles High," which included an incredible meeting of the two drummers and the two bass players in a funky driving sound. The audience raved for nearly fifteen minutes in an attempt to bring the groups back onstage, but the effort failed. It was unfortunate, but still a fine show--a very fine show. B.S.

You can't always
get what you want

What's happening?

ON CAMPUS

Friday, Nov. 20

Faculty Swim: Pool, 7:30 to 9:30 p.m.

Academic Forum: "Marathon" —play presented by Marathon House (drug use rehabilitation)

Baldwin gym, 8 p.m.

Black Theater: "Day of Absence" (second of three performances), UC 107, 8 p.m.

Saturday, Nov. 22

Social Committee Films/Concert: place and time t.b.a. (Tentative)

Monday, Nov. 23

English Department Films: "Robert Greeley" and "Richard Wilbur and Robert Lowell" Hall of Sciences Aud. 104, 4 p.m.

A Hitchcock retrospective: "Spellbound," Hall of Sciences Aud. 104, 7:30 p.m.

Tuesday, Nov. 24

College Faculty Meeting: Mead Hall and

Grear Hall, 4 p.m.

Wednesday, Nov. 25

THANKSGIVING RECESS BEGINS AT 1:00 (through Sunday, Nov. 29)

OFF CAMPUS

NEW YORK

Fillmore East: Leon Russel, Elton John, McKendree Spring, tonite and tomorrow nite, 8 and 11 p.m., tickets — \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50.

Apollo Theater: Lou Rawls (thru Nov. 24)

Brooklyn Rock: Buddy Miles, Savoy

Brown, tonite and tomorrow night.

Madison Square Garden: Sly & the Family

Stone, Gladys Knight & the Pips, Rare

Earth, Gix Nov. 26 & 27.

Carnegie Hall: Richie Havens, Nov. 26

Capital Theater: Johnny Winter, Mott the

Hoopie, Tin House, Nov. 26 & 27.

LOOKING AHEAD

Fillmore East: Incredible String Band, Nov. 29.

Capital Theater: Derek and the Dominoes, Dec. 4 & 5.

Madison Square Garden: Johnny Cash, Dec. 4.

Carnegie Hall: Neil Young, Dec. 4, Pete

Seeger, Dec. 11.

MORRISTOWN

Community Theater: Catch-22.

Jersey Theater: The McKenzie Break.

MADISON

Madison Theater: Lovers and Other

Strangers.

Sex and reality

A recommendation

Please don't forget that we will try to answer questions that you may have concerning sexuality...clinical or theoretical. Send them to: Sex and Reality...Campus Mail. They will be answered by professionals and printed to our column.

As well, if you would like a certain topic discussed here, please send in your ideas. Thank you.

THIS WEEK: A Recommendation.

MASTERS AND JOHNSON EXPLAINED by PLAYBOY editor Nat Lehrman, is a small paperback that presents "all the major ideas from both HUMAN SEXUAL

INADEQUACY and HUMAN SEXUAL RESPONSE...in clear, nontechnical language for the general reader. Authorized by Masters and Johnson themselves, this book will be of immeasurable aid to millions who have yet to realize their full sexual potential. It will also provide remarkable self-insight and understanding of the opposite sex for everyone."

From the introduction by Nat Lehrman: "Apart from this proclamation of hope for sexually distressed individuals, there's also a message for the effectively functioning person as well. If ignorance is one

of the greatest CAUSES of sexual failure, then it follows that the broadcast of factually accurate information should serve as a preventive function."

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Give this album a listen.

'Compton & Batteau in California'

by Eliza Kruck

COMPTON & BATTEAU IN CALIFORNIA Columbia C 30039

COMPTON & BATTEAU IN CALIFORNIA is an excellent example of the good music coming out these days -- imaginative melodies with lyrics worth listening to. Integrating violin, guitar, piano, drums, and other instruments, they achieve a soft harmony without heavy orchestration. The album has an overall low-keyed tone. (Some songs can be likened to having Dylan's words put to Simon & Garfunkel's tunes.) Most of their songs are balanced with lyrics and melody complementing each other (e.g., "Honeysuckle," a totally engrossing song), but when the emphasis shifts

(e.g. in "Silk on Steel" the violin expresses as much as the words) it's done with good cause. "Proposition" is a song that HAS to be listened to; the lyrics go from the mundane to sublime leaving an indelible effect. "Essa Vanessa" is the only cut that doesn't quite make it. Somehow, it's the wrong arrangement and gives the feeling of containing too much undeveloped potential.

The album isn't just songs, however. There are four (two to a side) super-short cuts called "narration" -- whimsical innovations that draw you deeper into what Compton & Batteau are trying to do.

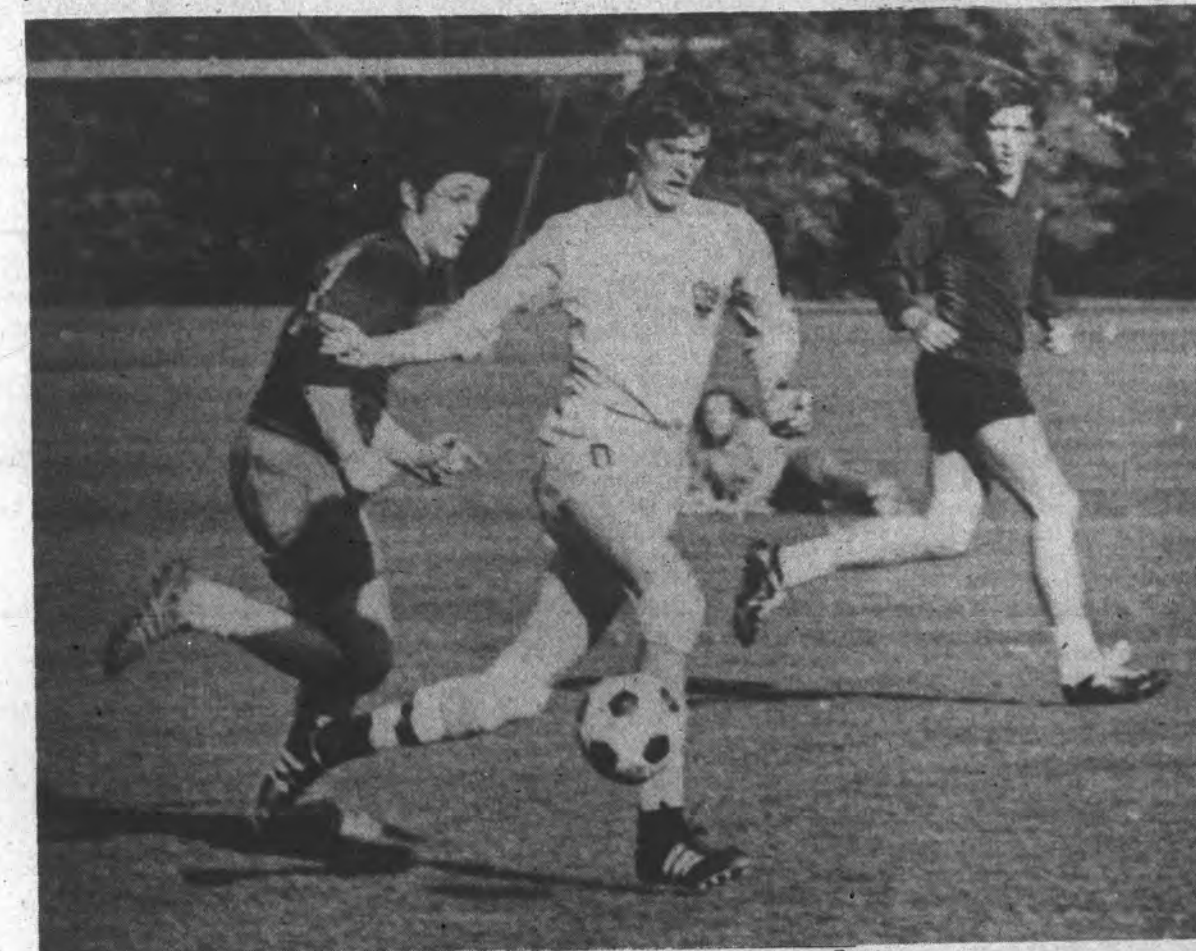


Photo by Richard Bisk

Trott sets career record

Center forward Doug Trott (center of picture) moves downfield. The lanky senior set the career scoring record in only three years of varsity play. His second goal versus Penn Military College brought his total to 54 goals. This figure surpasses the previous record held by Roberto Azavedo, who played from 1963 to 1966 and scored 52 goals. Trott booted in 9 goals in 1968, 23 last year (including postseason contests) and 22 this season.

Booters close with 5-0 win; finish season with 8-3-2 slate

by Steve Apotheker

Blanking Penn Military College, 5-0, in an away game last Saturday, the Drew varsity booters finished the season with a 8-3-2 slate. One game, Stevens, was rained out and will not be rescheduled.

Center forward Doug Trott completed the season with 22 goals, tying a single season scoring record set by Farha Madavi in 1965. Trott also holds the record for total goals scored in career play.

The lanky senior booted in two goals in Drew's win over P.M.C. The field was wet and muddy and the Rangers have always been unpredictable on that type of surface. However, after the first few minutes of play it was evident that this game would be a standout one for the team.

At fifteen minutes of the first quarter, Trott, playing right wing for the first

half, crossed the ball over to left wing John Waters who headed in a score. This goal by the senior combination provided the winning margin for goalie John Cadwell who racked up his fourth shutout.

After the halftime break the Rangers continued their pressure on PMC. Neal Warner, a fullback, capitalized on a direct kick as he scored from 25 yards out at 10:30. Then, Ken Sauter, collaborating with Jay Tuttle, headed in the Rangers third score at 15:00. With two minutes left in the quarter, Trott, after a little back and forth passing with Sauter, dribbled the ball inside the penalty area and scored his first goal of the game.

The fourth quarter found The Rangers attacking with renewed vigor against a soggy PMC team. The opposition did not even penetrate Drew's part of the field

for the last 22 minutes of the game. At 1:00 of the period the halfbacks sprung Trott for a breakaway. He outraced two PMC defenders and capped the Ranger scoring with his 22nd goal into the corner of the net.

Continued on Page 20

Harriers finish 11-7; frosh fare best

by Bill Weir

The Drew Varsity cross-country team concluded its 1970 season last week with the NIAA championships and the New Jersey freshmen championships.

Running at Van Cortland Park in New York Nov. 7, a hopeful harriers squad met with a few difficulties. Despite a strong team showing, Joe Uguhart, recently voted the Drew Most Valuable Runner, finished with a ninth place medal, Keith Davis, Phil George, Bill Reiche, and Bill Weir rounded out the Drew scoring. Also figured in the meet was a tri-meet with Nyack and Maritime Colleges. Drew dropped both decisions to finish out the season with a 11-7 record.

The freshmen team travelled to Garret Mountain in Paterson, New Jersey, the following Tuesday for the New Jersey State Freshmen Championships. Running

in adverse weather conditions the Drew frosh sprinted to a sixth place team finish on the shortened 2.7 mile course. Again the harriers were placed by Uguhart, who was closely followed by Bob Elkan and Dave Hunsberger. Showing Drew's strong depth, George Davis, Larry Welch and Weir placed with 30 seconds of each other.

Coach Charles Courtney spoke for his team when he stated, "It was a satisfying season." I am looking forward to the 1971 season when 11 of this year's harriers will be returning."



Booters end 8-3-2

Continued from Page 19
and Bob Conrad met the challenge successfully. Also, the offense moved the ball better than would be expected on the soggy turf.

The offensive line of Waters, Sauter, Trott and Neil Atbuckle combined for 26 shots on the PMC goal.

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Harper: cagers have sense of confidence

by Bob Caligan

What does a new basketball coach try to do in his first season at a school? The answer according to Drew's new coach, Mr. David Harper, is to have the first winning season in 26 years, and to revive interest in basketball on the Drew campus.

Along with his enthusiasm and knowledge, Coach Harper has brought a new offense and a pressure man to man defense which is well-suited for the quick aggressive team.



Coach David Harper

The major problems the team faces are their lack of height and experience. (The tallest man on the team is only 6'3" and there are six freshmen on the squad).

Coach Harper feels that there is also a sense of confidence present on the team and that the players are very positive in their own outlook on the season.

John Hudak, Rory Corrigan and Bob Masueto will all be counted on heavily

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for rebounding and although neither one is exceptionally tall, they are all quite mobile and aggressive. The main scoring threats will be Chris Kersey and Ed Osterhout. The guard positions will be manned by either Howie Schober, Merritt Schwartz, Bill McGuire, John Scanlon or Charlie Womack, who are all fast and handle the ball well. A great

aid to the team this year is the numbers of good players providing bench strength. Added to those already mentioned are Rich Zaro and Bob Burger who can both come off the bench at any time.

Despite the tough schedule, the team is looking ahead to a winning season and should provide Drew basketball fans with some exciting moments this year.

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Rutgers gains first President's cup

The Drew Rugby Club hosted its first President's Cup Tournament. Unable to use the fields at Drew because of the extremely wet conditions, the teams journeyed to Chatham where an undersized, but adequate field was put to good use.

There were eight teams entered in the tournament, with two teams representing Rutgers, one from Hofstra, one combined team, made up of Rutgers and Drew players, one consisting of Drew alumni, and three teams from Drew.

In the first round, the Rutgers' A team defeated Drew's B squad. The Alumni put down the Drew-Rutgers combination; Hofstra defeated Drew's C's, and Drew's A team downed Rutgers' B's.

In the second round Rutgers' A's beat the Alumni and Hofstra fought hard to win over Drew's A's.

The final which pitted Rutgers' A's against Hofstra saw the strong Rutgers

squad gain another victory to win the President's Cup.



Poet Richard Howard read his Pulitzer Prize-winning poetry last night in Great Hall.



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