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January 27, 1971

# The People's Peace Treaty



Photo by Kary Schulman

ACORN Editor Ken Schulman interviews Indiana University Student Government President Keith Parker. Parker was the member of a delegation that traveled to North Vietnam and returned with a joint peace communique among American, North and South Vietnamese students.

*An exclusive interview  
with Indiana SG President  
Keith Parker . . . . see pages 8-12*

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# First semester student government: activist?

by Ken Schulman

(with assistance from David Little)

Over less than two semesters the Student Senate under the Peter Hoffman administration has passed 65 pieces of legislation. That incomplete number (the administration has a little less than one semester remaining) compares with 10 by the Senate during the entire Ken Gates administration ('68-'69) and 32 by the senate during the entire Bob Smartt administration ('69-'70).

The high figure, however, tends to indicate more quantity than quality. Hoffman does not feel that the passage of just a great number of resolutions means much progress. As most people will note the effect and result of the resolution is the most important factor in determining its value.

During the first semester the Student Senate passed 56 resolutions; 16 in each of the first two months, September and October, and 12 in each of the last two, November and September. Better than satisfactory action, though, has only taken place with 16 of those 56 resolutions.

Six resolutions in limbo are still in Senate committees and another five are in external committees (e.g. Student Concerns, University Senate). Hoffman explained that once the resolution is referred to a Senate committee it then must be investigated by that committee and recommended action then reported back to the Senate.

The Senate then must pass another resolution, administrative/faculty recognition of which is the responsibility of Vice President Bob Johnson. Oftentimes, then, that resolution is referred to an external committee; it is usually revised (a euphemism for "watering down," in most cases), and then presented to a decision-making body (e.g. the faculty). The entire bureaucracy requires a great deal of time.

What is the effect of the Student Government, particularly the Student Senate? Of those students asked that question several weren't even aware of how the Senate worked, two couldn't care less whether or not there is a Student Government and two others, who were somewhat informed about SG functioning, felt that the Senate was not powerful enough.

Where does the fault of this "powerlessness" lie? Two of the questioned students blamed the Senate and the others charged the administration and the faculty with the fault. In at least two cases the administrators have refused to either comply with or consider a resolution and although in another one administrative/departmental interference prompted the Senate to "deplore" such actions, the

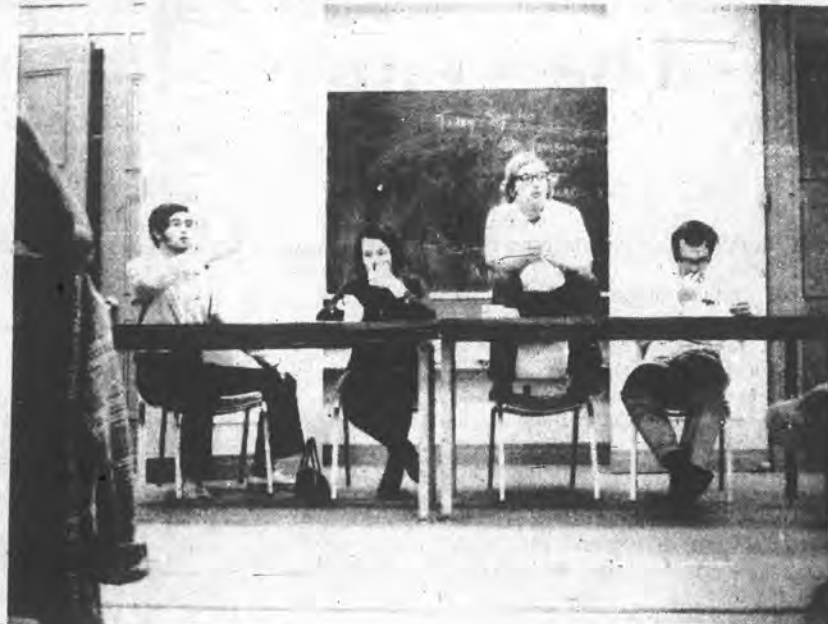


Photo by John Chao

The Hoffman Administration: Peter Hoffman, far left. Others (l. to r.) are Nancy Johnson, Bob Johnson and Jeff Myers.

Stonesifer, wields a great deal of power in both chairing and being a member of many of those committees. Students and faculty alike attest to the danger of that much power for one person.

To determine how much power students wielded last semester it is necessary to list both the major accomplishments and the major defeats of the Student Government.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. New SG constitution
2. New Judicial and Executive and Election statutes
3. Course guide
4. Student representation on Admissions Policy Committee
5. New drug policy
6. Creation of a Black Concerns Committee
7. Creation of Student Department organization
8. Resignation of "Jack" Fornaro

(Note: The Hoffman administration also gained dorm autonomy, autonomous SG funding, and a code of conduct during the second semester of last year. In addition, comprehensive reform, which was begun during the Smartt administration, was finally won this past semester).

MAJOR DEFEATS

1. No full extension of coed housing
2. No total acceptance of campaigning hiatus
3. No liaison proposal acceptance
4. No consultation on Alcoholic Beverage Policy prior to its drafting

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## News analysis

# The student government

Continued from Page 2

5. No Urban Semester for the Spring term

In evaluating and comparing the accomplishments and the defeats it is not simply enough to match the total number of each. Of the accomplishments, four had nothing to do with administrative/faculty acceptance or rejection. These four (1, 2, 3, and 6) were essentially internal, although some faculty assisted in consultation.

Student representation on the Admissions Policy Committee was an improvement in that there previously had been no students on the committee. Student pressure forced a change in the drug policy, but that change most likely would not have been necessary had students been consulted in the first place. Creation of student department organization was an important step in the direction of more student power in the departments. And, although no Senate resolution was passed, student reaction forced "Jack" Fornaro to resign from the Drew security force.

Considering the major accomplishments as a whole, there have been no giant steps forward, no earth-shattering advances. Half of the major accomplishments were internal, one would not have happened had another approach been taken and one would not have happened if student attitudes had been fully considered. The other two major accomplishments constituted the only real and viable progress.

## 16 of 56

# First semester resolutions

Resolution No.	Issue/Topic	Meeting Date	Past Action/Status	70-7-6	Room deposits	Sept. 23, 1970	Pushed aside as "a silly request" by Director of University Services Mack Jordan
70-9-1	Housing crisis	Sept. 16, 1970	"A" Suites made coed		guaranteeing selected room		
70-9-2	Special elections	Sept. 23, 1970	Conducted and in effect	70-9-7	Drug policy: revision desired	Sept. 23, 1970	Student Conduct Committee revised the policy and it was approved by the faculty
70-9-3	Support for campaigning hiatus	Sept. 23, 1970	Students had to arrange hiatus with their own profs; University would not agree to change calendar	70-9-8	Investigation of ECAC structure	Sept. 23, 1970	In a Senate committee; ECAC, however, is presently discussing a change in its own structure
70-9-4	Long-range planning	Sept. 23, 1970	Dean Stonesifer & Long-Range Planning Committee met with Senate; College student member of Committee has NOT made bi-weekly reports to the Senate as this resolution had instructed	70-9-9	Stronger role for student organizations in the divisions	Sept. 23, 1970	Was accepted by EP PC/faculty in principle; watered-down version being implemented
70-9-5	Student on Bd. of Trustees	Sept. 23, 1970	Under discussion in University Senate	70-9-10	Students on Admissions Committee	Sept. 23, 1970	Accepted by faculty with only change being divisional representatives instead of sim-

Continued on Page 4

offering for more than one term.

These possible accomplishments include graduation requirement reform (now in EPPC), physical education requirement reform, restructuring of the Extra-Curricular Activities Committee, restructuring of the Student Conduct Committee, the pet proposal and all students seated on the University Senate who should be seated.

Furthermore, there are seven more distant issues which are basically a part of long-range planning. Most of these are neither concrete nor finalized, but again will bolster student power and student rights. It is possible that the majority, if not all, of the seven can be put into effect before the fall of 1972. Included in these distant possibilities are grading system reform, students on the Board of Trustees, students at faculty meetings, an Urban Semester, extension of pass/fail, calendar reform and a University-wide student governance structure.

Following is a listing of the 56 resolutions passed by the Student Senate last semester. By reading them one can determine exactly where the Student Government is at and where it could/should/must go. The date of the passage of each resolution is included so that students may refer to past ACORN to secure the full text of each one.



## Action on 16

## First semester resolutions

Continued from Page 3

70-9-11	Investigation of tuition, board and room cost rises	Sept. 23, 1970	No action; Dean Stoner, in an interview with Martha Millard, said that students should expect a \$200 yearly rise in tuition
70-9-12	Investigation of snack bar improvements	Sept. 23, 1970	No investigation; a report was made to the Senate. Some improvements have been made
70-9-13	Housing crisis: meeting w/Bd.	Sept. 24, 1970	Meeting was held;
70-9-14	Housing crisis: extension of coed housing	Sept. 24, 1970	"A" (McClintock) suites made coed; only extension granted
70-9-15	Housing crisis: meeting w/McClintock women	Sept. 24, 1970	Meeting was held
70-9-16	Housing crisis: make every attempt to get displaced women back into suites	Sept. 24, 1970	Some women returned to McClintock suite; Pepin House still being used
70-10-1	Liaison proposal re: faculty meeting	Oct. 7, 1970	EPPC approved an alternate proposal; faculty rejected it at Nov 24 meeting
70-10-2	Creation of Black Concerns Committee; Budget granted to it	Oct. 7, 1970	Committee created; budget granted
70-10-3	Value of SEPC course guide questionnaire	Oct. 7, 1970	SEPC started and finished course evaluations in Nov. & Dec. They will be sold (revenue to K-K fund) before registration for next fall
70-10-4	Rip-offs in dormitories	Oct. 7, 1970	In a Senate committee; no action
70-10-5	Praise to Dr. Baker for help with course guide	Oct. 7, 1970	-----
70-10-6	Changes in University by-laws	Oct. 7, 1970	In University Senate; no action
70-10-7	Change in New Dorm lot parking regulations	Oct. 7, 1970	University Safety Committee made changes
70-10-8	Extension of cafeteria hours; special plates for athletes	Oct. 7, 1970	No action
70-10-9	No money for Drew-Eds	Oct. 14, 1970	Resolution later reversed
70-10-10	Formulate plan for building grounds needs in future	Oct. 14, 1970	In a Senate committee; no action
70-10-11	Formulate plan for University governance	Oct. 14, 1970	Solicitor General Bob Kopech made a progress report in a December meeting; no



Former SG President Bob Smartt

70-10-12	SEPC formulate a plan for academic reform	Oct. 14, 1970	action yet Discussed in SEPC
70-10-13	Guidelines for King-Kennedy scholarship fund	Oct. 26, 1970	Action complete, except for junior class member of committee
70-10-14	Clarification of role of dorm/class officers	Oct. 26, 1970	Should be implemented in Spring
70-10-15	Pets allowed in dorms	Oct. 26, 1970	In subcommittee of Student Concerns (at press time)
70-10-16	Opposition to dismissal of mail clerk Irene Smiley	Oct. 26, 1970	Negative response from administrators
70-11-1	Encouragement of clubs to donate money to Kent-Jackson States	Nov. 9, 1970	No action; only SGA gave \$50 to Kent State Fund
70-11-2	Restructuring of ECAC	Nov. 9, 1970	ECAC presently working on its new structure
70-11-3	Investigation of College Handbook	Nov. 9, 1970	In a Senate committee; no action
70-11-4	Request administration to conduct Senate before formulating party permit policy	Nov. 9, 1970	The Deans developed the policy without consulting the Senate
70-11-5	Facilitate interaction between students and faculty	Nov. 23, 1970	Arrangement being made for faculty to eat in the cafeteria with students
70-11-6	Urban Semester interference deplored	Nov. 23, 1970	No further action taken
70-11-6	Approve of idea of Urban Semester	Nov. 23, 1970	(Note: there still will be no Urban Semester this semester)
70-11-8	Possibility of SAGA five-day lunch plan	Nov. 23, 1970	In a Senate committee; no action

Continued on Page 5

## Quantitative?

## First semester resolutions

Continued from Page 4

70-11-9	Lettuce boycott	Nov. 23, 1970	Students are not heeding this plea; no further action taken
70-11-10	Invite Long-Range Planning Committee to a Senate meeting	Nov. 23, 1970	Two members of the Committee came to Dec. 11 meeting
70-11-11	Encourages recruitment of faculty from minority groups	Nov. 23, 1970	No action yet
70-11-12	Extend snack bar hours	Nov. 23, 1970	Hours extended
70-12-1	Graduation requirements	Dec. 7, 1970	Skaggs and Bush proposals before EPPC
70-12-2	Support of Drama Major	Dec. 7, 1970	Faculty accepted EP PC proposal creating such a major
70-12-3	Replacing soda cans in machines with bottles	Dec. 7, 1970	Discussion in external committee; decided to take no action
70-12-4	PE curriculum change; Credit for supervised activity	Dec. 7, 1970	No action yet; Athletic Director John Reeves has expressed favorable interest in the
70-12-5	Urge students to talk with profs re: liaison proposal	Dec. 7, 1970	proposal Very few, if any, students took any action
70-12-6	Replace lock on SG supplies cabinet	Dec. 7, 1970	Action taken; lock replaced
70-12-7	PoliSci Dept. grant three credits to SG President & Veep	Dec. 7, 1970	In PoliSci department; no action yet
70-12-8	Sole & final jurisdiction in Student Conduct Committee	Dec. 7, 1970	No action yet
70-12-9	Propose reorganization of Student Conduct Committee	Dec. 7, 1970	Under discussion; no action yet (may be given to Student Concerns)
70-12-10	Appreciation of Fornaro resignation	Dec. 7, 1970	-----
70-12-11	Gratitude to Harry Simester	Dec. 11, 1970	Plaque presented to Mr. Simester
70-12-12	Challenge of faculty to basketball game	Dec. 11, 1970	Faculty accepted challenge

## Adele Loree: in memorium

Miss Adele Loree, manager of the Drew bookstore, died Monday, Jan. 4, after suffering from cancer for some time. She had served with the bookstore since 1950, watching and, to a large measure, having responsibility for its growth as the University expanded.

When Miss Loree first came to Drew, the facility, over which she was later to preside, was situated in the basement of Seminary Hall. It was moved to the basement of the Library during the mid-1950's and opened in its present location in 1959, upon completion of the University Center.

As manager of what Director of Services Mack Jordan reports has become known as one of the finest small college bookstores in the country, Miss Loree was responsible for several innovations in the store's operations. She set up the special sales weeks for textbooks held at the beginning of each semester in the University Center's Room 107 and supervised the expansion of the book section into the room adjacent to the main store.

In March of this year, the Drew bookstore was selected by the National Booksellers Association to be represented by



Adele Loree  
a series of slide presentations at the NBA schools in Berkeley, California, and Washington, D.C.

Miss Loree was a member of the board of trustees of the middle Atlantic section

of the National Association of College Stores and in 1969 served as chairman of the Association's regional conference held at the Governor Morris Inn in Morristown, with Drew President Robert F. Oxnham as keynoter.

A former piano teacher in Summit and Chatham, where she lived since 1949, she served as organist and choir director of the Oaks Memorial Church in Summit, a post she held for thirty years, some of it overlapping with her work at Drew.

## ACORN: submit for Black Culture Week

The ACORN will be publishing a special Black Culture Week supplement, Friday, Feb. 26, the last day of Hyera's Black Culture Week. Anyone interested in submitting poetry, prose or artwork is urged to do so by Friday, Feb. 19. We especially hope that members of the Black community will submit any material or suggestions that they feel would be appropriate.



January 5 conclave

# The faculty meeting

In what was a short, but well-attended meeting, January 7, the faculty accepted the proposal to establish a Theater Arts major, made several course changes, and discussed sundry matters. No new resolution was introduced concerning the Student Senate-Educational Policy and Planning Committee endorsed liaison proposal.

## STUDENT-FACULTY BASKETBALL

Dr. James O'Kane introduced the matter of the student-faculty basketball game which students had proposed. He announced that the game is set for January 29 and that an admission would be charged for the benefit of the King-Kennedy Fund. Faculty members were asked to volunteer for the main match and to consider a possible intermission performance.

## THEATER ARTS MAJOR

The faculty voted to establish a Theater Arts major with the following course requirements:

Either: Spch 1/Speech Fundamentals, 3 credits

Or: Spch 17/Oral Interpretation of Lit, 3 credits

Thea 5/Intro to Theater Arts, 3 credits  
Thea 25/Fundamentals of Acting, 3 credits

Thea 35/Design in the Theater, 3 credits  
Thea 105/Play Direction, 3 credits

Either: Thea 125/Problems in Acting, 3 credits

Or: Thea 130/Problems in Play Direction, 3 credits

Or: Thea 115/Development of the American Theater 3 credits

Thea 109, 110/The Development of the Western Theater, 6 credits

Twelve additional credits, distributed (as the department may determine) in courses in Speech and Theater Arts and the following courses in related areas: Art 1, 2; Art 3; Intermediate or upper level courses in Art history; Cl 11; Lat 103; Engl 133; Engl 156; Fren 125, 126; Germ 108; Germ 111; Span 117; Mus 105, 106. Total credits required for the major is 36.

The department designation was also changed from Speech and Drama to the Department of Theater Arts. Speech courses carried by the department, however, will continue to be designated as "Speech."

## OTHER CURRICULUM CHANGES

Dr. Donald Scott, Chairman, of EPPC, presented the following other curriculum changes, all of which were approved by the faculty.

## MUSIC

Drop the following courses: Mus 3,4/Group Piano Instruction; Mus 112/History of Keyboard Literature; Mus 121, 128/Advanced Piano Instruction.

Add the following sequence for music majors incorporating elements of the above courses in a new format: Mus AAA, BBB, CCC, DDD/Advanced Keyboard Studies.

3 credits each semester. Offered annually. A survey of keyboard literature from the Renaissance period to the contemporary scene, presented through the performance and analysis of the music. Pre-requisites: a major in music, permission of the department chairman, and ability to perform any of the following: a sonata by Mozart or Beethoven; a Prelude and Fugue by Bach; a Chopin work; or a contemporary work by Schoenberg or Bartok.

## GERMAN AND RUSSIAN

Change: Russ 103, 104/Intro to Russian Literature from annual to alternate year offering.

Change Russ 130/Independent Reading in Russian Literature from alternate year to annual offering and ADD to course description: may be repeated once for credit with the approval of the department.

Change: Comp Lit 104/Russian Literature in Translation from a one semester course to a two semester sequence (offered in alternate years) with the following description:

Comp Lit XXX,YYY/Russian Literature in Translation.

3 credits each semester. Offered in 1971-72 and in alternate years. Emphasis upon the development of Russian literature in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries through reading and analysis of works by major writers. First semester: Pushkin through Tolstoy. Second semester: Chekhov through Solzhenitsyn. All lectures and readings in English.

## Add new courses:

Russ XXX/Russian Expository Prose, 3 credits, first semester. Offered in 1971-72 and in alternate years. Advanced training in reading and translating Russian expository prose selected from a variety of sources. Some independent reading by each student in his major field of interest. Prerequisite: Russ 13, 14 or permission of the instructor.

## RELIGION

Drop: Rel 42/Modern Christian Thought, Change: Rel 121, 122/Christian Ethics from annual to alternate year basis.

Add new course (alternate years): Rel XXX,YYY/Theology in the Modern Era.

3 credits, each semester. Offered in 1971-72 and in alternate years. A consideration of the work of selected theologians in Europe and North America since Lessing. In the first semester attention will be given to Schleiermacher,

Newman, Darby, Finney, Kierkegaard, Pusey, Maurice, Grundtvig, and Forsyth. The second semester will deal with Barth, Brunner, Machen, Buber, Rosenzweig, Temple, Aulen, Tillich, the Nieburs and Rahner.

## SOCIOLOGY

Institute for Spring 1971 the following course to replace the previously proposed and approved courses (Soc 109 and 110) for the Urban Sociology Semester:

Soc XXX/Independent Study in Urban Sociology.

3 credits, second semester 1970-71. Prerequisites: Soc 106 or 109 or permission of the instructor. A tutorial course emphasizing independent study of a topic relevant to urban sociology. The topic is to be selected in conference with the instructor and will deal with phenomena such as the inner city, the surrounding suburban communities, relevant urban institutions, etc. The focus of the topic selected is to be such as to involve off-campus field research. Signature of the instructor is required for registration. (Note: this course may be substituted for Soc 122 in meeting the requirements for a major in Sociology).

## EPPC PLANS

Dr. Scott made several announcements about current EPPC activities. (1) Interviews undertaken by the Committee members in the spring and fall of 1970 would be promptly completed. Twelve full-time faculty members in 1969-1970 had not yet been interviewed.

(2) It was hoped that the faculty would act on revision in Drew requirements at the February meeting.

(3) Revision of the grading system is to be discussed immediately.

## NEW BUSINESS (some of it)

Dean Richard Stonessifer announced that there would be a meeting of department chairman during the following week.

Dr. John Copeland introduced the matter of scheduling of final exams. Regulations indicate that finals may be administered only at the time scheduled by the Registrar, during the period set aside for that purpose. He noted that there have been a number of exceptions taken by individuals. After some discussion, the Dean recommended that any persons who had suggestions for resolution of this problem should forward them to EPPC and let the Committee formulate a new regulation.

You can't always  
get what you want

# Drew political scientist to co-edit new journal

Dr. Frank P. Scioli, Jr., an assistant professor of political science at Drew University, is a founder and co-editor of a new scholarly journal, "Experimental Study of Politics." The publication will appear three times a year starting in January.

"The journal's aim," he says, is to provide a speedy outlet for the publication of new ideas and developments in political research and theory. Materials accepted for publication will be reproduced by photo offset, thereby significantly reducing the period between submission of a manuscript and its appearance in print."

In editorial tandem with Dr. Scioli will be Dr. James W. Dyson, a professor of political science at Florida State University, Tallahassee. He is co-editor of the book "The Making of Decisions" and the author of a forthcoming volume on social psychology as well as of numerous articles in major journals.

"Experimental Study of Politics" will also have an associate editorial board of scholars, who are, says Dr. Scioli, "the first political scientists to seriously recognize the potential for extensive applications of experimental research techniques to the study of political phenomena." Perhaps most prominent among them is Professor Heinz H. Eulau of Stanford University, author of many books and articles, and co-author of the texts "Political Behavior," "Legislative Behavior," and "The Legislative System." In September he was nominated for the presidency of the American Political



Frank Scioli

Science Association at the annual convention in Los Angeles.

Other members of the associate editorial board are Dr. Thomas Cook of Pennsylvania State University, who is preparing a book on political socialization; Dr. Norman Luttbeg of Florida State University, author of numerous articles and of the volume "Public Opinion and Public Policy"; Dr. Thomas Madron of Western Kentucky University, author of the widely used text "Small Group Methods"; Dr. Lawrence Nitz, author of several recent articles in the "Journal of Conflict Resolution" on game theory approaches to the study of bargaining and conflict; Dr. Charles Powell of the University of Southern California, who is writing a book on simulation as a research technique; and Dr. Charles Walcott of the University of Minnesota, co-chairman with Dr. Eulau last July of a small group approaches seminar at the University of Michigan, where the idea for the new journal first gained wide support.

Just 26 years old, Dr. Scioli joined the political science faculty at Drew this fall after completing his doctoral work at Florida State.

## Derr takes reins

# Bryan resigns as yearbook co-editor

David Bryan, co-editor of the Drew University yearbook, OAK LEAVES, resigned from that position, January 19. He also resigned as Chairman of the Communications Board.

In letters to the yearbook staff and to the ACORN, Bryan wrote, "I regret to inform you that I must resign my position as co-editor of the 1971 OAK LEAVES effective immediately. Academic pressures force me to make this decision. I must, therefore, also resign as Chairman of the Communications Board and give up my seat to a qualified person from the OAK LEAVES."

I feel that my co-editor, Marie Derr, and my staff are adequately able to complete this year's edition of the yearbook. I will remain on the staff in an advisory position."

Derr will assume both the editorship of the yearbook as well as the sole vote in Communications Board for the student part of the publication; yearbook advisor, Dean Elynor Erickson, has the other vote. Previously Derr and Bryan shared one student vote on the board.

Rumors had persisted that Bryan would resign and when he was appraised of his

academic standing for this past semester those rumors were confirmed. Derr foresees a "great task ahead," but still feels that she and the staff will be able to complete the yearbook.

# ECAC may revise its present structure

The duties of the Extra-curricular Activities Committee is in the process of being altered, according to Dean of Students Alton Sawin, chairman of ECAC.

The committee, whose responsibility it is to disburse money to campus activities, gets its funds from the general fee of every student. The problem with the present system of operation, as Dean Sawin comments, is that ECAC must contend with individual budgets.

A subcommittee of ECAC is in the process of reporting to the committee about the possibility of the money being distributed according to fixed percentages every year. In other words, Student Government, Athletic Board, Communications Board, and Academic Activities, would

each get a fixed percentage of the more than 100,000 dollars which is under the jurisdiction of ECAC.

Dean Sawin stated that this plan will be presented to the faculty after it is fully drafted, with the hope that the new plan will go into effect by the next academic year. He also commented that there will be a reserve fund available and that it is hoped that students will have some authority as to how that money is used.

The membership of ECAC includes the Dean of Students, the Associate Dean of Students, two faculty members, one junior student and one senior student. The president of Students Government is a member ex officio.



# The People's Peace Treaty: an alternative for the movement

The ACORN feels that the People's Peace Treaty is an important issue that should be pursued in detail. Therefore we will be publishing at least one in-depth article each week to publicize what is happening with the treaty movement.

Next week we will have a lengthy LNS interview with Bob Gleenblatt, a member

of NUC, who discusses the meaning and the elements of the treaty. Further information concerning the treaty may be secured in the Publications Office (Room 109). Within the next month we will have the full text of the treaty and hope that an organization will form around a movement supporting it.

by Ken Schulman

Ten years. And now the eleventh. For ten years the United States has been in Vietnam, and with the new year American presence in Indochina began its eleventh year. The anti-war movement in the United States has fluctuated among militant activism, moderate working within the system and near silence. Both the members and the tactics have been extremely transient.

This transience was not evident, however, last Spring when Nixon blundered his way into a domestic crisis by having American troops invade Cambodia. Although many students disagreed on tactics, the nation's campuses were alive with anti-war actions, and the sentiment spread to neighboring communities. There was even another March on Washington, not a very satisfactory action, that was termed in a May ACORN article, "a politicized Woodstock, but with more tear gas than dope."

Summer hurt the anti-war forces. Propaganda campaigns in the form of pleas for helping Prisoners of War in North Vietnam and citations of how the war is being slowed down has almost silenced many liberal critics and sent radical organizers underground. The result has been a very quiet first semester on campuses, both in regards to anti-war activity and other issues of interest to students.

But 16 members of a delegation to Vietnam returned December 21, with an alternative for the anti-war movement. Once ratified in this country, that alternative will become known as the People's Peace Treaty, a treaty between Vietnamese and American students that will eventually be extended into the nations as a whole.

At this juncture the treaty is a joint communique among the delegation, North Vietnamese students, and South Vietnamese students. There will be, however, a conference in early February, probably at the University of Michigan, where the communique will be ratified and turned into a treaty to be circulated throughout the entire country.

One of the members of that delegation was Indiana University Student Government President Keith Parker. Parker and 14 others traveled to Hanoi; one member was permitted to go to Saigon and several members went to Paris.

Upon his return from the trip Parker made nearly a two-hour tape about his experiences in a discussion with his Vice President Mike King and several members of the Indiana University chapter of the New University Conference (NUC). Included in this article are excerpts from that tape.

While Parker was away a member of the Indiana State legislature suggested that the SG President be shot because he was going to Hanoi. Both the city papers and Indiana's student newspaper, The DAILY STUDENT, deplored Parker's trip and questioned his motives.

For the reasons of bad publicity (none of these papers had interviewed Parker while on his trip nor when he returned); Parker was reluctant to grant an interview. But because of a friend of his, Allene Rosenthal, who is also an active organizer for the treaty, the ACORN was able to get an exclusive



Photo by Kary Schulman

Indiana SG President Keith Parker, a member of a People's Peace Treaty delegation to North Vietnam, speaks on his trip and the joint communique with which the delegation returned.

interview with Parker.

The interview follows the excerpts from Parker's first tape. Both discussions evidence some amazing insights into the Vietnamese people and their attitudes. The interview both attempts to gain elaborations on what was said in the tape and probe a little further into what Parker learned on his trip.

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# North Vietnamese not at war with the American people

Continued from Page 8

THE FIRST TAPE

ON THE MEETINGS WITH STUDENTS

"Before we discussed the treaty, we learned about Vietnamese history. The Vietnamese have replicas of everything made and keep these in museums. These replicas reflect their life style and they are not letting that life style be changed by the bombs."

"The first week we learned about each other and saw a lot of stuff, such as factories. The first big meeting we had was with the Ho Chi Minh Workers Youth Union. They define youth as those aged 16 to 35."

ON VIETNAMESE STUDENTS

"Both students and faculty also have jobs in factories. There are no full-time students -- everybody works. Everyone separates his time. Those who work more than they are into the university are members of the Worker's Union. Those who are into the university more than they work are into the Students' Union."

"The Students from the Liberated Zone in South Vietnam came to meet with us in North Vietnam. The Saigon Student Union is just as anti-Thieu-Ky as anyone else."

These students have an extensive university system, including medical and military schooling, etc. They study but are also fighters. Their biggest part is to organize health cadres because the health problem is so bad."

"The Students in North Vietnam see their role as really being critical in maintaining Vietnam and are ready to do anything to maintain Vietnam. The Postponement Program is a good example." (see more on this program in the interview).

ON BOMBINGS AND RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS

"Nixon says that the reconnaissance flights are unarmed, but you can see the fighters above the flights. Villages have been strafed because planes have been fired upon."

"The reason the raid on the 21st (November) wasn't followed up by more raids was because the visibility was so bad that the bombers couldn't really tell what they were doing. The bombings really freaked out the Vietnamese because they didn't really think that Nixon would bomb the North and come so close to Hanoi. But the suburbs of Hanoi were bombed."

"The US is using chemicals four and five times a day in Vietnam. Some chemicals cause genetic defects in pregnant women. People in the areas being defoliated by these chemicals are moved into camps, where the starvation rate is high. Helicopters fly over the defoliated areas and shot anything that moves."

The pilots use CS gas to bring people out and then use mace and light napalm on them. Bombing is heaviest in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. There is not much in the Liberated Zone. Areas set up for Vietnamization and pacification programs are hit the most."

"Over ten million tons of bombs have been dropped on North Vietnam alone. The people feel that a nuclear bomb couldn't do much more damage than has already been done. When I asked them about such a possibility they responded they were not afraid. One responded that he was also afraid that the sun could also collapse tomorrow."

ON THE VIETNAMIZATION PROGRAM

"The people define Vietnamization as escalation of the war. The American troops are butchers but the Koreans and South Vietnamese troops (ARVN) are either greater butchers. ARVN's main strength is in the United States. If the US leaves Vietnam ARVN will be destroyed by the people of Vietnam even if there still is bombing. ARVN troops brutalize the South Vietnamese people; women are raped. They act that

way mainly because they emulate American troops."

DOUG HOSTETTER ON SOUTH VIETNAM

(Editor's note: Hostetter was the only member of the delegation able to get a visa to travel to South Vietnam. The other members of the delegation were only allowed entrance to North Vietnam, Laos and France.)

"Doug had worked in a central area of Vietnam from 1966 to 1969. He was the only one who spoke Vietnamese. He met with the Saigon students and brought their communique to Hanoi a week later."

He made many comparisons about the two Vietnamese capitals: Saigon and Hanoi. Saigon has many beggars; Hanoi has none. There is heavy heroin use in Saigon now; there is no such drug in Hanoi. Starvation is prevalent in Saigon; there is none in Hanoi. Many Saigon residents are unclothed; everyone in Hanoi is clothed. The South Vietnamese government is corrupt from the top to the bottom; you can't find any corruption in the North Vietnamese government. South Vietnamese people are very antagonistic toward Americans; North Vietnamese people only have hatred for the American government, not for the people themselves."

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Keith Parker

Photo by Kary Schulman



## IU's SG head

## An interview with Keith Parker

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## ON CAMBODIA

"We went to the Cambodian embassy in Hanoi. There are no American troops in Cambodia, just ARVN and Cambodian troops. Anti-war sentiment in Cambodia is strong, contrary to what is said. The Cambodian people just want neutrality and would accept Shihanouk as their leader."

## ON PRISONERS OF WAR IN NORTH VIETNAM

"The POW thing is a real heavy emotional issue. We decided ahead of time that we wouldn't get involved in the issue because it would subvert the whole meaning of the trip. Our topic wasn't the POW thing."

No one, however, has died in the camps from poor treatment. They are all treated well. The Vietnamese people don't really care what is said about what they are supposedly doing to the POWs because they know that what they are doing is fair and right and that's more important to them."

## ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN

"Women are liberated and equal. Both men and women are armed. There is a 50-50 mix in worker and youth unions. Women are so busy working that children are brought up to care for other children. In schooling everything is geared toward the Vietnamese revolution. 85% of the youth become Young Pioneers."

There is no homosexuality in Vietnam. It is not a part of Vietnamese culture. Men and women can hold hands with members of the opposite sex as well as their own. They can't really understand Gay Liberation and some of the separatist things in the Women's and Third World Liberation movements."

## ON THE PEOPLE'S PEACE COMMUNIQUE

The students wanted to see firmer action in the United States. They believe that we are reluctant to engage in heavy action and are very well informed about the anti-war movement."

(Editor's note: The second phase of the treaty--implementation--calls for the possibility of mass action throughout the country, probably on May 1, which is one year and one day after the Cambodian invasion. Parker was confused about plans for May 1 and refrained from answering any questions about them because of his confusion.)

"The students were critical of mass action on May 1. They asked how we could talk about civil disobedience when our police kill people?"

"They said that you Americans know that mass action in Washington (D.C.) won't stop anything. Their idea is one of localized action, a protracted war. They are more interested in local organizing."

"We all agreed on the major points of the treaty. There was never any hassle about it."

"They see the treaty as an organizing tool on a sustained level, not as the ultimate thing."

## ON NORTH VIETNAMESE FEELINGS TOWARD AMERICANS

"The North Vietnamese are not at war with the American people. Shows of American people who are against the war helps to elevate people's consciousness in Vietnam. They are just looking for a glimmer of hope."

## THE INTERVIEW

Q: First of all, you mentioned that the North Vietnamese students wanted to see some firmer action in the United States. Did they make any mention of what types of action?

A: They said that marches and mass rallies are a good thing but that it's naive to think that such actions are going to end the war. But they also said that they understand that we are on a different level than they are and that they can't tell us what we should be doing. They could only suggest that things intensify.

The North Vietnamese are into a lot of theoretical Marxism but they understand that the practical applications are sometimes difficult. So they said that the movement in the United States has to escalate but that they don't expect us to start shooting down American airplanes or anything like that because we're not at that level yet.

There seemed to be a pessimistic attitude about the movement being stagnant right now but at the same time they were too polite to say that in so many explicit words. But I did get that impression.

Q: Are they into more of a localizing type thing?

A: Yes, everything is decentralized. The militia thing works like this. Each department within the university has a militia; there's a sociology militia, a French militia, an English militia. It's one university but all the classes are not in one building. Thus each building needs to be protected. Each building houses a department and that department's militia. The whole structure, then, is decentralized. Each militia has a certain amount of autonomy and power but they are all coordinated together.

Q: What type of bureaucratic measures prevented you from obtaining a visa to South Vietnam?

A: The South Vietnamese government said that no visas would be given.

Q: Everyone else applied in Washington except for Doug?

A: Yes, he applied in New York. When the names were released his name hadn't been included. The South Vietnamese embassy in Washington had the list before them and simply rejected the applications for visas. But Doug was living in New York, had worked in South Vietnam for three years, had received a commendation from the church on whose project he had worked, spoke Vietnamese and thus had no real problem in getting a visa.

In late September or early October (David) Ifshin (Head of the National Student Association) and I had talked with the embassy and there seemed to be no problem. All we were told we had to do was send in our forms and that after they were processed we would have our visas in three days. Then in October Ifshin called back the embassy and we were told that there still would be no problem. But then in November we were told that there would be no visas.

So I don't know how much bureaucracy there was except that Ky and Thieu were told not to let people into their country.

Q: On this POW thing, what do you think the effect of this big propaganda campaign is on both American and Vietnamese people?

A: To intensify chauvinism in America to hate Vietnamese; to endorse Nixon when he re-bombs the North. That film that was on television Sunday night (December 27) was ludicrous. We assume that this is the model camp, that this camp is there for only these purposes, and that the men are suffering from malnutrition and vitamin deficiencies. But everybody in Vietnam has a vitamin deficiency because they eat rice all day. The effect is just to build up the hatred of Vietnamese. It's the whole yellow peril thing again.

I think that Nixon will be successful with the campaign to an extent. For example, one Bell Telephone Company in Wisconsin, Illinois is sending out letters with their bills asking people to write to Vietnam.

But he (Nixon) is just lying. He's just really lying. Those pilots have bombed and strafed and destroyed the country and mutilated the people. The pilots have something called

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Nixon 'is just lying';  
'...just really lying'

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pellet bombs. These are bombs that are purely anti-personnel weapons. The pellets are about the size of b-b's and they travel at a tremendous velocity so that they become embedded very deep in your body. You can't surgically remove the pellets because no where in the world can you go into muscles and remove little things from muscle fibers without having to amputate or destroy that whole muscle. So if people are not hit with enough pellets to kill them then they are in pain for the rest of their lives.

The United States has another bomb that is built for one thing---to penetrate air raid shelters. And these pilots know what they're dropping; they know that they're now dropping flowers on Vietnam.

These bombs are separate from the napalm that is regularly dropped and from the fact that the United States has dropped ten million tons of bombs on North Vietnam alone. Most of the pilots were shot down between 1964 and 1968 and they had volunteered to come back into the service to fly those missions. They weren't snatched out of their homes; they weren't kidnapped. They knew what they were doing. And if people just say, 'well, they're just following orders,' well, then, let's try Nixon.

But the Vietnamese don't really hate them; that's the thing that really freaked us out. The Vietnamese don't really hate those pilots. There have been men who were shot down over rivers and lakes and the Vietnamese have swam out there to save those men's lives. There have been men who have had all sorts of bone damage and the Vietnamese have taken them to hospitals and saved their lives.

The pilots are allowed to go around the countryside; the Vietnamese are not worried about anybody shooting them. The civilians believe that the men are air pirates when they are flying, but when the pilots are on the ground they just think that they are buffoons. They realize that we have many ignorant people in America and that many of those ignorant people become pilots and bomb Vietnam.

But they don't hate the pilots. They hate our rulers. The United States government says that North Vietnam doesn't let the prisoners receive letters, but the prisoners do receive letters. But America will continue to justify things, and they're going to justify genocide.

The pilots in the South are even worse, because they're into a chemical thing. We were shown a chemical defoliant called 245T. At the International War Crimes Commission we were shown pictures of the effects of the use of this chemical. Three women had been sprayed with the defoliant between six and eight weeks of pregnancy. Two of the mothers had come in direct contact with the chemical and the other one had lived in an area where the chemical was used. When the babies were born, they were all born deformed. One of the children's head was as large as my fist; he was a year old and had no functional brain, just muscle contractions. He had a cerebrum but no cerebellum, which is the main part of your brain. All he could do was lay there and contract, having muscle spasms; he had no intelligence, he had no mind, he just wasn't alive. The children can't walk and have no real intelligence. The ossification of the bones hasn't taken place and they're a year old. Those chemicals are being dropped at a fantastic rate every day.

Q: I guess that the Vietnamese are not at war with the American people.

A: Every place we went that was clear. That distinction was very clear. The American government, manifested in Richard Nixon and Melvin Laird--they don't consider Spiro Agnew because he's irrelevant to them--are the enemy and



Keith Parker

the American people are getting deluded and fooled into thinking that we have to fight them. So they make a distinction between the American people and the American government. They don't have any hatred toward the masses of Americans, only toward Nixon and Laird and Johnson and McNamara. Those are the four arch criminals to them.

Q: You said there's a really heavy response to the Postponement Program. Is everybody into that?

A: Yes, and that shows the level of their struggle. The North Vietnamese government feels that they'll be bombed again. The welfare of the children is a really important thing and the people feel that the children must be safe.

They have a program of postponement. If you're not married then you are requested not to get married and if you are married then you are requested not to have any more children. They don't want to have any more babies and young children killed by the bombings. They don't worry that they're going to be missing something; it's just a part of the struggle. It wasn't a mandate from the government or from the Worker's Party; it was a request and the people related to it. There isn't a real heavy thing in Vietnam about premarital sexual rela-

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Photo by Kary Schulman



An alternative

# The People's Peace Treaty

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tips; they're not into that. First, they say that no child is an illegitimate child; a child is a human. You couldn't say that in America and get away with it.

Q: Is the educational idea of "gearing toward the revolution" similar to that of Panther Liberation Schooling?

A: No, I wish we were into that as strong as they are. There's a great sense of unity in Vietnam. The unity is against US aggression. Everyone is acutely aware of the fact that the US is trying to destroy them. There are very few people in Vietnam who haven't lost someone in their family to either the French or to the Americans.

Each person, as he grows up in Vietnam, has had to grow up as a warrior because the people have been fighting since the early forties against the Japanese and then the French and now the Americans. Because they feel that America will continue the war they feel that they will always need more warriors.

There is an intense nationalism in Vietnam; the people believe in Vietnam. Vietnam is the fatherland; it's the homeland. They feel that children should be taught about the history of their country and when you're taught that history you can't help but become nationalistic.

Their schooling is different from that in America. In America a child learns to read when he's about six. But schools begin earlier in Vietnam and children begin to read at age three. They have regular little books, books like the Dick and Jane that I had, but everywhere you also see pictures of people struggling against imperialism. You see pictures of Ho Chi Minh with sayings underneath; everything is political. And so the children begin to pick it up at a young age and they become oriented toward the struggle to build Vietnam. This is a beautiful thing.

Q: Now just a few background questions. How was the composition of the delegation determined?

A: It was mostly done through NSA and Rennie Davis, who has a lot of contacts in Vietnam.



Photo by Kary Schullman

Q: Are any other delegations planned?

A: Yes. They'll be more delegations going to Vietnam from now on. There's a clergy delegation going and a medical workers' delegation and a doctor's delegation. They'll be many more delegations going.

Q: Why do you think that the conception of this treaty occurred at a time when the government was propagandizing the slowdown of the war?

A: Probably because of the proposal put forth in Paris by Madame Binh. She was laying out things people could relate to. And Nixon was just rejecting everything she was proposing. She wasn't being unreasonable. The date of June 30 for troop withdrawal was in the McGovern-Hatfield amendment. There was nothing really unreasonable about what Madame Binh was proposing. It was fair and just. But Nixon is not a fair and just man and so he rejected it.

We brought back a joint communique. The purpose of the conference in Michigan in early February is to ratify it nationally so that it will become a treaty in America. Right now we just have a joint communique from the students of North Vietnam, South Vietnam and the Liberated Zone. We thus came in contact with all three segments.

Q: Do you expect an escalation in US aggression before long?

A: I expect that the North will be bombed again. The reason given for no bombings since Nov. 21 was that the sky has been overcast and the reconnaissance planes couldn't get any good fixes. When the weather clears up all you need is four or five good days of good reconnaissance flights and then it doesn't matter whether it's cloudy or not. When it relatively clear the pilots can take pictures of what they want to bomb.

It is supposed to clear up around Jan. 9, and Nixon will do it. He'll say that we have to bomb the North again because they shoot down our reconnaissance planes. And if you flew a reconnaissance plane over America it would be shot down. Did we bomb Russia when the U-2 plane was shot down? He'll say that there's a high North Vietnamese infiltration rate into South Vietnam and that's jeopardizing our American boys' lives. He'll say all these things to justify resumption of the bombing of the North.

And the people of North Vietnam are prepared for that. On December 10 the government issued a call to prepare for more bombings. So the people have mobilized very strongly to resist it. They also think that the North may be invaded. And that again wouldn't surprise me. The people say very clearly that the 500,000 troops that were in Vietnam during Johnson's time wouldn't be enough to defeat the North. You could bring five million troops in before a dent could be made. And I believe that that is true because you'd have to fight an entire people, not just an army.

Q: How do you think US students will react to the treaty?

A: I don't know. I hope positively. The criticism of the entire movement is that we criticize but have no alternative. Well, this is a very real concrete alternative that people can organize around.

Q: Do you think that the government will start some mass arrest type thing, like applying the Logan and Sedition Acts?

A: Yes, on people all over the country, no matter what you've been doing. They haven't been taking all those pictures at rallies for nothing. And then John Mitchell has a lot of ideas. And J. Edgar Hoover is 76 years old and is becoming even more reactionary.

Fascism dons new clothes; and in America it dons the clothes of patriotism. They'll be a real heavy reaction by right-wing people. And anybody that's left or liberal will be in trouble.

The Light Side--The Dark Side

## Looking ahead

by Dick Gregory

My last column looked back at 1970 and this one looks ahead to '71. Let me offer a few observations in the form of predictions as to what we can expect during the New Year.

I personally feel that 1971 will be a year during which poor people and down-trodden people fair better than ever before. At least they will be really noticed for the first time. The reason is simple. There will be more people on their side. The way things are going with the economy, there will be people missing meals in 1971 who never missed a meal before.

President Nixon's real downfall began with the handling of the Supreme Court vacancy -- the Carswell and Hynesworth appointments -- and the decline reached its completion in a devastated economy. Things are bad and more and more people are realizing that sad fact from first hand experience. The "good old days" are back and now nobody wants them. And that can only mean the alienation of white folks. We never came out of the last one! During 1971 it will become more and more apparent that when things get bad, people swing left.

All of which means, of course, that the possibility of civil turmoil at home looms ever and ever larger. If the government does not seriously and immediately address itself to the increasing economic crisis, we can expect to see a reenactment of Poland's December worker rebellions in the streets of America.

Racial war is a real possibility for 1971. Not in the streets of America so much as within the ranks of the military itself. There are deep racial antagonisms within America's military ranks and they are becoming increasingly worse. If the military does not take



Dick Gregory

dramatic action to heal racial wounds, there is a real possibility of battle front shootouts not directed toward the so-called "enemy."

I also believe that we can expect a year of natural disasters; a year during which man feels the full force of nature's judgment and reaction. It should be a big year for tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and the like. Man's abuse of nature has reached the outer limits of toleration. Nature must strike back. And if nature unleashes the full brunt of her unique weaponry, ecology commercials on television become quite irrelevant.

On the more positive side, I predict a decrease in the use of drugs and hard narcotics among the nation's youth. The decrease will be the result of a change in the national attitude toward the narcotics problem. Heretofore, talk about the narcotics problem has been based on ignorance and scare tactics. Young people have no respect for ignorance and they are hard to scare.

For the first time we are beginning to see solid scientific research concerning narcotics. Government documents are beginning to appear which lay the facts

on the line scientifically rather than dramatically with the intent to scare the potential user. And that is the only sane way to approach the youth of America today. They have a deep respect for the truth and they will respond to carefully documented scientific research as quickly as they reject fear and ignorance.

Let me close with a reminder and a possible prediction. About a year ago, I devoted a column to the Army's surveillance of civilians. Since that time the issue has been raised in Congress and the national press. Recently some of the former Army intelligence agents now in civilian life came forward to speak of their former activities. Senator Sam Ervin's Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights amassed evidence which moves beyond Army snooping and divulges the extensive "security" files of the Civil Service Commission--files that include some 15 million names.

Not so long ago, democracy fell in Greece and a military takeover was effected in a matter of a few hours. It seemed incredible that such a takeover could occur in so short a time and with such minimal resistance. But it is not at all incredible. For years military leaders of Greece had been keeping extensive files on the activities and political leanings of private citizens. With such information on hand, it does not take long to round up and arrest everyone who would possibly resist a military takeover.

One hopes that reminder is not a prediction of things to come in America. But it is very, very clear that such files exist in this country. And they have been compiled for some purpose. Just what purpose is a question all Americans must ponder.

## Parking regulations change

At the request of the president of the College Student Association, the parking regulations have been changed for the small parking lot near the new dormitories at the rear of the campus. Also, the director of safety is notifying Mead Hall workers that there will now be half hour parking only in the Mead Hall circle.

Student Association President Peter Hoffman requested that the University Safety Committee reverse its ruling of last spring that the small lot off the suites/Brown Hall/Tolley Hall circle be used for fifteen-minute parking only. That decision was made then because the previously unlimited parking privileges in that lot caused it to be full constantly

with cars parked for long periods of time, and caused the circle itself to be clogged with the cars of people visiting the area briefly. The circle must be kept clear for emergency vehicles, which on a couple of occasions last spring could not enter the area because of cars parked there.

Mr. Hoffman's request was that the lot again have no parking restrictions. This request was rejected by the committee, but Director of Safety John Keiper then proposed an alternate plan which was accepted. As of Jan. 1, 1971, the rear south half was made for two-hour parking from 9 a.m. to midnight and the front north half is available for half hour park-

ing during that period, with overnight parking allowed in the whole lot from midnight to 9 a.m. As before, a few spaces are reserved for dormitory head residents and handicapped students. Also as before, cars parked in the circle will be towed away at the owners' expense.

The other parking regulation change announced by Mr. Keiper removes the special "reserved parking" privileges, held by some Mead Hall workers, which allowed unlimited parking in front of Mead Hall. All of the spaces around the Mead Hall circle will be available as of January 1 only for half hour parking.



# Announcements...

## Pizza vending change:

Director of University Services Mack Jordan has announced a change in the pizza vending policy. In the policy change, both Sorrento's and Frank's Pizza Delivery services will be permitted to vend on campus. Previously only Frank's had had a contract for vending.

Effective Jan. 4, 1971, Frank's Pizza will be vending between 10:30 and 11:15 p.m. at any or all of the following locations: the parking area behind Hoyt-Browne Hall, Hasleton-Baldwin circle, and the new dorms' circle. Sorrento's may vend at any or all of the same locations from 11:15 to midnight. Neither of the vendors are permitted to enter any dormitory.

Baskin-Robbins Ice Cream delivery service will continue its operation.

Also at the Dec. 14 University Services Advisory Committee meeting, a hike in Pepsi-Cola prices, vandalism of vending machines, and a rise in snack bar prices was discussed.

Pepsi-Cola had requested an increase to 20¢ per can with a 50¢ per case commission to Drew or leave the price at 15¢ with no commission to Drew. It was decided to keep the 15¢ price as long as possible. Returnable bottles in place of cans was discussed (the Student Senate had passed a resolution asking for a change). The consensus was that both products can be recycled and it was the hope that the problem would be solved by the container manufacturers.

Because vandalism of vending machines has been so extensive, the vending machine companies have decided not to replace any damaged machines. Once a machine has been vandalized, it will be permanently removed. If vandalism becomes too prevalent, all machines will probably be removed from the dorms.

The request for a Saga increase in the snack bar was approved except for the price of coffee which will remain at 10¢ a cup. It is the first general increase since 1967.

## Pay phone fiasco:

At 9:45 Tuesday evening, Jan. 12 in the Drew UC the pay phone by the commuter lounge rang incessantly for ten minutes. When the phone was finally answered the caller turned out to be the operator.

Apparently some member of the Drew community had placed a call to someone in New York state and had accumulated some 38 minutes of over-time for which he or she had failed to pay. The operator had tried to reach the party at the other end of the call but he or she also declined to answer the operator's plea.

After all efforts to track down the mysterious caller failed, the operator gave up but vowed that justice would be served and that the case would go before the phone company investigating committee.

## Battery charging service:

Director of Security John Keiper has announced a clarification of the battery charging service offered by his force. The service is available from the security vehicles from 6 p.m. to 7 a.m.

Mr. Keiper, however, has also indicated that Drew community members requiring the service at other times may go to the Plant Office in Embury Hall and borrow the cables if they leave their identification card as guarantee of return of the cables. Security may be reached at the University switchboard (377-3000) or at the Plant Office (ext. 237).

## Air shuttle fares:

Eastern Airlines announced today filing with the Civil Aeronautics Board a 50 percent experimental youth and military fare on its Air-Shuttle to become effective February 1, 1971.

If approved by the CAB, the new fare for persons under 22 and military personnel will be \$13 between Boston and New York/Newark and \$14 between Washington and New York/Newark.

Youth fare will be applicable at all times except from 2:55 p.m. to 7:55 p.m. on Fridays and Sundays and all day on the following dates: February 11 and 15, May 31, and July 5. There are no blackout periods for military fares.

"The purpose of the new fares," said Thomas B. McFadden, senior vice president marketing, "is to provide new travel opportunities for those who are better able than most businessmen to accommodate their plans to our off-peak time periods."

For the young person under 22 and the military man the new fares will offer savings of 50 percent. They will be accommodated with other regular fare passengers.

Eastern will measure the effects of the fares on traffic growth for six months and determine whether to extend the fares beyond the expiration date of July 31, 1971.

## Dr. Courtney, an appointment:

The University of Hawaii Board of Regents has approved the appointment of Dr. Charles Courtney, Associate Professor of Philosophy at Drew University, as a Senior Specialist at the East-West Center.

Dr. Courtney will spend eight months of his sabbatical year at the Center beginning January 1, 1971, doing research on the philosophy and cultural traditions of

## Asian religious figures.

The East-West Center was established by the U.S. Congress in 1960, in cooperation with the University of Hawaii, to foster understanding between the peoples of East and West through cooperative study, research and training.

Each year the Center brings more than 1,000 students, senior level scholars and non-degree training program participants to Hawaii from the U.S., Asia and the Pacific area to study and train in subjects of concern to both East and West. The Center's programs are carried out by five problem-oriented Institutes, those for communication, culture learning, food, population and developmental technology and by an Open Grants program.

Dr. Courtney will join some 40 other senior level professors and administrators who are serving as East-West Center Senior Specialists this year.

He has been a member of the philosophy faculty at Drew University, Madison, New Jersey, since 1964. He did his undergraduate work at Monmouth College, received a graduate theology/philosophy degree from Harvard University Divinity School and received master's (1962) and doctor's (1965) degrees in philosophy from Northwestern University.

From 1962-64 he was a Fulbright scholar in France where he prepared his doctoral dissertation.

## Sisterhood calendar:

MINOT, N.D. (LNS)--"Day by Day," a feminist calendar-appointment-book for 1971 is now available. The book, designed, edited and distributed by women, is illustrated with photos and graphics accompanied by poetry and prose.

Send \$2.25 for one, \$2.00 for 10 or more copies, to SISTERHOOD IS POWERFUL, Minot Women's Collective, Inc., PO Box 235, Minot, N.D. 58701.

## '71 Campus recruiting sked:

Here is a listing, as of January 1, 1971, of organizations sending representatives to our campus this year. These are companies that are actively seeking Drew students for permanent full-time career positions after graduation.

It is possible for you to be interviewed and be given consideration by these organizations by making an appointment. To make an interview appointment, go to your very earliest convenience, to the Placement Office, BC 109, on Monday, Wednesday or Friday, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. DON'T WAIT! The number of interviews for each recruiter is limited so we urge that you sign up immediately for future interviews.

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# Announcements...

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DATE	NAME OF RECRUITER	
February 1, 1971	IBM (International Business Machines)	March 1, 1971
February 3, 1971	Marsh & McLennan (Insurance)	March 3, 1971
February 5, 1971	State Farm Automobile Insurance Company	March 5, 1971
February 8, 1971	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	March 8, 1971
February 10, 1971	Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company	March 8, 1971
February 12, 1971	Internal Revenue Service	March 22, 1971
February 12, 1971	YWCA	March 24, 1971
February 15, 1971	Proident Mutual Leaders Association	March 26, 1971
February 17, 1971	Union County Trust Company	March 29, 1971
February 17, 1971	F. W. Woolworth Company	March 31, 1971
February 19, 1971	N.J. Civil Service -	March 31, 1971
February 22, 1971	Prudential Life Insurance Company	
February 24, 1971	Howard Savings Institution	
February 24, 1971	Travelers Insurance-	
February 26, 1971	Fireman's Fund American Insurance Com-	

## Counseling Center addition:

Dean A. Nairn, presently a full-time psychiatric social work supervisor at the Morris County Guidance Center, will begin a two-night-a-week stint in the Counseling Center, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Mr. Nairn will be available for counseling in the Counseling Center each Tuesday and Thursday from 6-9 p.m. Students who wish to see him may make appointments with Mrs. Griebel from 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

## Teverow elected Hasleton President

Joshua Teverow was elected President of Hasleton in a vote of that dorm prior to Christmas vacation. Chuck Lisberger, 1970-71 Elections Chairman, announced the results which saw Teverow defeating Christ Ehmann in a run-off.

There had originally been four candidates for the seat being vacated by Steve Fishman. John Howell and John Steinberg were eliminated after the first ballot when they polled 13 and 11 votes respectively. The run-off was necessitated because no candidate was able to attain a majority on the initial ballot. In the run-off Teverow tallied 29 votes to Ehmann's 27.

Joshua Teverow is a freshman who had run unsuccessfully for Class Vice President in November. At that time he had been soundly defeated by Wheeler Smith, yet he rebounded in the Special Presidential Election primarily because he was capable of uniting enough Freshman behind him and due to the fact he was being supported by Fishman. Teverow will begin serving on the Student Senate as of their first meeting this semester and is expected to take Fishman's place on the Judiciary Committee.



Lisberger also announced that an election will have to be held in Hurst to replace graduating president Dave Confer. Petitions for that office are available now and must be returned by campus mail to Chuck Lisberger not later than noon of February 3.

The social worker received his M.S. at the Columbia School of Social Work. He was a resident case worker at the Community Service Society Boys House in New York City, where he counseled Black adolescents, aged 13-21. He also now has a private practice in Morristown as a psychiatric social worker.

## Occupational therapy open house:

The faculty and students of the Courses in Occupational Therapy of Columbia University will be sponsoring an Open House, Tuesday, Feb. 9. During the day, students and faculty will have an opportunity to meet with and hear from therapists about the work they are doing in their respective clinical areas.

Small groups will make visits to the clinics of Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center and New York State Psychiatric Institute to observe therapists working with patients. Following, these groups will be involved in interaction with some of our current occupational therapy students.

Interested students should contact Dr. E.G. Stanley Baker before February 1.

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## The first semester

(Editor's note: The following editorial reviewing the first semester was written before we had knowledge of Dean Stonesifer's resignation.)

Putting both political and social concerns together, what transpired during the first semester did not constitute great progress. Students could claim several minor victories, but only one major one; in essence, the ultimate, overriding power lay both in the hands of the administration and of the Trustees (not necessarily in that order).

The first semester evidenced more superficial communication among students, faculty and administration and more superficial student representation on governing committees than in previous years, but both were misleading. In the past the administration has attempted to clamp down on rapid academic change, instead allowing what amounted to fairly liberal social progress. During the first semester, academic

change began to pick up a bit, but administrative social attitudes were set back several years in the light of an ill-advised skirmish instigated by Dean of Students Alton Sawin.

The report of the Middle States Evaluation Committee was released with many smiles, particularly on the part of the administration (Dean of the College Richard Stonesifer called the report "peachy-pie"). In giving its high blessing to the three components of the University, however, the report also hit students, claiming that their social awareness was lacking. It is true in this aspect that there was a certain lull in student activism (which was certainly not confined to the Drew campus) both in on-campus issues (housing;

Continued on Page 17

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faculty meeting liaison proposal) and in off-campus concerns (the November elections); but, there is more profound meaning to this tranquility than can be discerned on the surface.

It is unlikely that students have all burrowed underground or that total apathy has set in. But it does seem as though students are waiting for another Cambodian excursion or more Kent State-Jackson State fiascos. This attitude seems to exist despite the presence of repression of Blacks, ridiculous "new-fangled" riot laws, Nixon, Agnew and the war. Possibly because students felt that the elections would not change much anyway, they stayed away from campaigning in them. Some candidates even hushed up their younger workers to avoid the so-called "student backlash." And, as society continues on its sickening path, Drew still muddles along.

Beginning with a hot issue, the housing crisis, the first semester had its initiation. Inundated by, among other things, a combination of administrative miscalculations, some students failing to register for courses or for a room, and a seeming desire to push the University's enrollment figure upward, campus housing was simply in need of help. That help came when Dean Sawin ripped off the intended women's residence McClintock Hall and gave it to men, causing an injustice to those women who had intended to live there (they were subsequently scattered about the campus). This paper, the student government and the displaced women protested; a student body meeting was called when Student Senate demands were not met in their entirety, and—nothing happened. Students adopted a moderate approach, presenting their grievances to a Trustees committee; the Dean of Students office has conducted a survey of the coeducational dorm to determine whether or not an extension of the policy is feasible but, at press time, there still had been little remedy to the injustices. Perhaps the only hero in the crisis was Vice President John Pepin, who both seemed to be fair in his analysis of what had happened and also moved off campus so that his home could accommodate some of the displaced women. At any rate, the issue captured attention during all of September.

Even before this crisis was brought to the attention of the Drew community, two new bodies were under some observation. The larger body, the freshmen class, was viewed with close scrutiny by student leaders, who at first felt the newcomers (as usual labelled "the best ever" by the Admissions Office) were "very together." As the semester progressed, however, only a handful of active freshmen emerged and there seemed to be a good deal of disappointment. The much smaller body, a new Associate Dean of Students and Dean of Women remains a puzzle to most of the student leaders. Dean Elynor Erickson, who replaced Sue Orvik, comes on in a fairly liberal, congenial, willing-to-help manner. Yet either because other members of the administration have veiled much of what she does or because they don't let her do much of anything, Dean Erickson is essentially another unfortunate mystery.

Concern for a revised drug policy absorbed the efforts of some students throughout the first part of the semester. As originally published in the Student Handbook, the policy revealed an administrative hard-line stance on drug usage and included what seemed to be an unconstitutional "presumed guilty until guilty clause." After the Senate passed legislation asking for a reconsideration, the Student Concerns Committee and, then the faculty, accepted a drug policy more favorable to student wishes. At nearly the same time, New Jersey adopted a more lenient grass possession/sale law, which allows for a somewhat softer and more realistic approach to first-time offenders (with a specified amount of dope).

Long-range planning and a faculty liaison proposal were two concerns that constituted much of the first semester. The former emerged from Dr. Lee Hall's Long-Range Planning Committee for student opinion. It contains some very viable suggestions, including an excellent proposal for more independent study.

The latter issue began with an editorial in this paper in early October. With Student Senate backing, a proposal for allowing the SG President or his representative and the ACORN editor or his representative to attend faculty meetings as well as a similar reciprocal

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# Progression or regression?

Continued from Page 17

arrangement for the administration/faculty, went to the Educational Policy and Planning Committee. The Committee bickered mostly over the press representation part of the proposal, but finally accepted an alternate suggestion by Peter Hoffman that called for the SG President and the three student EPPC members to have voice, but no vote at faculty meetings; the press part of the proposal remained tabled. Despite EPPC approval, however, the faculty voted down the proposal, 38-30, at its November 24 meeting and, although at first it was expected that it would be re-introduced this year, there seems little likelihood of that possibility. As it stands, the issue is resting quietly and may not be renewed before the officially assembled faculty until next fall.

Environmental concerns seemed to be of greatest interest in the semester with at least four ecology action conferences on tap. The biggest and the best received was one at the end of September, which was attended by Pete Seeger and Congressman Paul McClosky. There was a great deal of environmental talk but so far not an exceptional amount of action. One other widely publicized conference at Drew was the November 7 conclave of radical and peace groups. Despite its light attendance, several participants commented that it had been worthwhile.

Two great losses to the Drew community were known by many but actually lamented by but a few. Chester Williams, a Black instructor in the Sociology Department, resigned at the end of the semester after unwarranted administrative and departmental interference in his planned Urban Sociology Semester had embittered him. And, in the Athletic Department, a warm and friendly

Professor Harry Simester retired after 35½ years at Drew. Those who were close to both men knew that the University was losing two fine people.

One other student "political" issue arose at the very end of the semester. After discovering that a member of the Detective's Bureau of the Morris County Prosecutor's Office was also a part-time Drew security officer, student leaders demanded that the man, "Jack" Fornaro, be removed from his latter position. But before the Senate could adopt such a resolution, Fornaro resigned from the security force. The incident left unhappy feelings between Director of Security John Keiper and some students, but all seemed to be resolved by Christmas vacation.

Campus social life remained enmeshed in what is typical campus social life—dances, movies, concerts, sex, drugs and drinking. In October, Van Morrison and Livingston Taylor performed in Baldwin gym and in November it was The Byrds and The Flying Burrito Brothers. Academic Forum was highlighted by William Kunstler's November visit. The Curtainline Players, the drama classes and Hyera staged successful and highly-acclaimed plays and WERD radio finally got itself together and has been doing a good job on the air for nearly the entire semester. Blackouts tended to be the most unusual social stimulus, with the last one before press deadline occurring just before vacation.

Despite the stable campus social activities an incident on Families Week-end evidenced ineptitude and backwardness in the administration. As usual, the weekend poo-pooed the parents and sweetened the

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SMILE



# Hopes for more activism

Continued from Page 18

Drew air for them. But, one "dangerous" senior, David Little, was in the mood for a confrontation according to the administration and bought the beer for what Dean Sawin seemed to feel was a potentially explosive beer bash in the basement of Hastleton Hall. The Dean continued to press for disciplinary action on Little until the student Judicial Board acquitted the accused.

Thus, the first semester. Not an extremely together half-year except for an encouraging unification among campus Blacks (about which some members of the community seem to be wrongly uptight). The administration, particularly Deans Stonesifer and Sawin, continued to uphold Drew's conservatism. As usual, what (or who) was considered deviant (Chester Williams, extension of coed housing, etc.) could not fit into the mold already set up. And, despite some progressive faculty members and an EPPC that has at least one eye for academic change, the faculty as a whole remains in their traditional bag (refusal to accept the liaison proposal) in relation to student power. It was pleasing to see among other things, David Little's SEPC course evaluation guide, faculty acceptance of the EPPC comprehensive exam revision, Calvin Skaggs' graduation requirements proposal, good soccer and cross country seasons. But progress has still been too slow and, most important, much too little.

Second semester last year was an incredible improvement over first semester. With the melting of the winter months and the ending of some substantial hibernation, we look forward to another active second semester—especially at Drew, but across the nation as well. K.S.



GEEZ, WILLIE, I KNOW THEM'S YEA DYIN' WORDS BUT I COULDN'T TELL THAT TO PRESIDENT NIXON!

## drew acorn

The Drew ACORN is published weekly throughout the school year except on or near holiday periods. Subscription rate for the year is \$7. The paper is distributed free to the Drew community. The ACORN is a member of Liberation News Service. Address all correspondence to the Drew ACORN, Drew University, Madison, New Jersey, 07940.

Editorial comment does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the entire editorial board, the student body, the faculty, the administration or the Board of Trustees. 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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# Letters-to-the-editor

## Abortion facility

To The Editor:

A new facility to perform legal abortion in New York State is now available.

Broadcast House is a large, modern, fire-proof structure located at 180 E. Rte. 59 in Nanuet, (Rockland County) New York; a suburb of New York City, (15 miles north). The staff consists of New York State Licensed Obstetricians and a certified Anesthesiologist, all of whom are on the staff of local hospitals. The pre-operative and post-operative rooms are staffed by Registered Nurses.

Abortions are performed by suction curettage on an out-patient basis, (the patient is able to leave after resting about 2 hours in the recovery room). A physical examination, complete blood testing and urinalysis is included. We work in close conjunction with a licensed laboratory where a blood bank and Rho Gam are available.

The fee for the complete procedure is \$200.00 under local anesthesia, (up to 12 weeks gestation). General anesthesia is also available. There is an added charge of \$15.00 for complete blood work.

Abortions are performed Monday through Saturday. Calls for cases to be scheduled should be made between 9 and 3.

Upon request, reservations for overnight accommodations can be made at the Sheraton Inn, Holiday Inn, or Howard Johnson's. Transportation from any of the airports is available (\$25.00 round-trip private limousine) from LaGuardia, Kennedy, Westchester and Newark Airports. By highway, the facility is located 1 mile east of Exit 14 of the New York Thruway; 1 mile west of Exit 8 of the Palisades Parkway on Rte. 59, Nanuet, N.Y.

Joyce Katzman, R.N.  
Nursing Consultant

## NJ Turnpike, ah yes

To the editor:

To the New Jersey Turnpike,

"Mr. Thomas has spent the last four years in and out of America, with New York as his work base. 'I was in love with America all my life--until I got here,' he said. 'You get your dreams and then they let you down and you've got nothing. At least the people in the back streets of Naples have something to dream about. America is an overdose. When I first came here I was amused by it. Then I went on a tour of Miami, Dallas and Las Vegas and I realized it was deadening and brutal. This is the fruit of three thousand years of civilization. Venus de Milo has become Nancy Sinatra. I think America is the

most sinister, dangerous country in the history of mankind.' Despite this powerful disillusionment, he feels that America has the potential of being paradise. 'But it would require a tidal wave of imagination,' he continued, 'and the whole economic structure must go.'"

Steven Ames  
article on Welsh-Australian author Michael Thomas in HOLIDAY, June 1970.

## Policy change

To the editor:

"Teen boppers" evicted from Hayes House. This phrase, I'm sure, must sound a bit harsh to some of the local high school students who have been participating in the weekend coffee house program, but much like the Sunday Drew Chapel program, this is basically what happened.

## Smith steps down as PoliSci head

After a quarter century of service in the post, Professor Robert G. Smith will step down this semester as chairman of the department of political science. He does so in order to return full time to teaching and to the writing which for 25 years he has had to crowd into weekends and evenings.

His place will be taken by another member of the department, also a Drew alumnus, Dr. Julius Mastro.

The change in post will involve changes in office and telephone numbers. From now on Professor Smith will be in Tilghman 209 at extension 331. Dr. Mastro will be in Tilghman 206 at extension 255.

Dr. Smith graduated summa cum laude from the College in 1936 and has been associated with it as a teacher since 1937. Holding a Ph.D. in history and government from Columbia University, he has been a full professor since 1954. He was the founder and first director of the Drew semesters at the United Nations and London, and its Program in Washington.

As an author of numerous scholarly articles and research reports, he recently broke new ground with two books on public authorities and special district governments. And as one of the nation's foremost students of these emergent forms of local government, he has been much in demand as a consultant to the Lindsay administration in New York City, and to agencies of the Federal government and the United Nations, among others.

Dr. Mastro, who holds the M.A. from Duke University and the Ph.D. from New York University, has been a teacher at

Before I became director of Hayes House, I frequented the coffee house and found a few high school students as well as a large group present at the Sunday Chapel at Drew. College student resentment grew to sharing equal time with "teen boppers" and so a re-evaluation took place.

Beginning with the opening of the coffee house this semester, Hayes House will exclusively serve the Tri-College student body and adult guests. The local teen-agers have taken the eviction notice quite well and are conducting a very fine and meaningful Sunday morning program and ideas are in the works for a weekend program.

I wish them good luck and call upon Drew students to now become more involved in the Hayes House.

Jim Albertson

Drew since 1960, and an associate professor since 1967.

A member of the Bernardsville town council and the owner of Mastro Shoes in his home community, Dr. Mastro is the editor of two volumes which have made his name a by-word to New Jersey municipal legislators: Advice and Assistance Programs for New Jersey Local Governments and Municipal Governing Bodies of New Jersey.

In announcing the change in chairman to the faculty, Dean Richard J. Stonesifer observed "that we are now entering a bit of a different day at Drew, and in it department chairmen will be appointed for a period of time, renewable, of course. But we will no longer assume that a departmental chairmanship needs to be a lifelong assignment, which cannot put aside for scholarly labors and from which one can be relieved only by resignation, retirement, or death itself."

## Snack bar extends hours

Dick Zucconi, Drew's Saga Food Manager, has announced that, effective February 1, the snack bar will remain open a half hour later, Sunday through Thursday. The snack bar will close at 11:30 p.m. instead of the usual 11 p.m. closing time; the grill will remain open a half hour longer as well. Zucconi emphasized that if the longer opening is on a trial basis and if students do not show interest the times will be changed back to the original hours.

## On and off campus

# What's happening?

## ON CAMPUS

Wednesday, Jan. 27

COLLEGE CLASSES BEGIN (It's a brand new day?)

Bookstore Annex Sale: UC 107, 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Hyera: UC 103, 6:30 p.m.

Thursday, Jan. 28

Varsity Fencing: Drew vs. Lafayette, Baldwin gym, 7:30 p.m.

Coed Swim: Pool, 7:30-9:30 p.m.

Bookstore Annex Sale: (see Wed.)

Friday, Jan. 29

Bookstore Annex Sale: (see Wed.)

Faculty-Student Basketball Game: Baldwin gym, 7:30 p.m.

Social Committee Dance: "From North," UC 107, 9 p.m. (either tonight or tomorrow night).

Speech/Drama Department Presentation: Film Projects, Bowne Lecture Hall, 8 p.m. (first of two presentations).

Saturday, Jan. 30

Bookstore Annex Sale: (see Wed.) Time t.b.a.

Speech/Drama Department Presentation: Bowne Lecture Hall, Film Projects, 8 p.m. (final presentation)

Tuesday, Feb. 2

Varsity Fencing: Drew vs. Seton Hall, Baldwin gym, 4 p.m.

Varsity Basketball: Drew vs. Upsala, Baldwin gym, 8:30 p.m.

Graduate School Colloquium: "Budgeting in Poor Countries," Prof. Aaron Wildaust, Great Hall, 7:30 p.m.

Coed Swim: Pool, 7:30-9:30 p.m.

Thursday, Feb. 4

Women's Basketball: Drew vs. St. Elizabeth's, Baldwin gym, 7:30 p.m.

Coed Swim: Pool, 7:30-9:30 p.m.

## OFF CAMPUS

## NEW YORK

Fillmore East: Spirit, Bloodrock, Jan. 29 & 30.

Apollo Theater: Edwin Starr, The Originals, King Floyd.

Village Gate: Lee Konitz Quartet, thru Jan. 31

## LOOKING AHEAD

Carnegie Hall: Joan Baez, Feb. 11; Poco, Feb. 12, Chicago, April 5-10.

Fillmore East: Steppenwolf, Ten Wheel Drive, Luther Allison, Feb. 5 & 6; Rod Stewart and the Small Faces, The Grease Band, Savoy Brown, Feb. 16 & 17.

Philharmonic Hall: Blood, Sweat & Tears, March 1-3.

# Erickson announces RA application availability

Twelve positions for women Resident Assistants will be open for the academic year 1971-72. In order to qualify a student must be full-time and have a minimum cumulative average of 2.2 at the time of appointment; this minimum average must be maintained while the student serves as a Resident Assistant.

Applicants should evidence qualities of maturity, leadership and responsibility and be willing to accept the role of a representative of the Office of the Dean of Students. Present freshmen will be considered and hopefully at least two will be accepted. Appointments are for one academic year. Three alternates will also be selected; they will be expected to meet the same criteria and to attend the spring workshop.

All applicants, including juniors who are currently Resident Assistants, must comply with the procedures described below. Deadline dates must be met as specified. From January 11 to February 3

APPLICATIONS AVAILABLE at office of Dean of Students. Please leave your name with the secretary when you take an application.

ALL APPLICATIONS DUE BY FEBRUARY 3. When you return your completed application please make your appointment for your first interview which is with Dean Erickson. All candidates are urged to return applications as soon as possible in order to speed

up the interviewing process. No applications will be accepted after the above deadline.

From January 27 to February 26

INTERVIEWS: All three interviews must be completed during this time. The first one must be with Dean Erickson, who will assign the other interviewers; therefore it is best to get in your first interview as early as possible. In respect to the needs of other students and to allow time for the usual meetings, Mrs. Erickson will probably not be able to take more than two or three R.A. interviews in any one day.

Note: Interview 1 - Dean Erickson  
Interview 2 - Resident Director (assigned)  
Interview 3 - Resident Assistant (assigned)

By March 12

RESIDENT ASSISTANTS AND ALTERNATES ANNOUNCED.

April 15-18

SPRING WORKSHOP for all Resident Assistants and alternates for 1971-1972. Hours and locations to be announced.

General Notes:

Resident Assistants regularly attend weekly in-service training meetings. They are expected to return in the fall a day or two before the arrival of the freshmen.

The stipend is \$600.



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## Cagers lose four more, but still improving

Frustration is probably the most accurate word to describe seven of the first eight varsity basketball games. After those first eight contests the cagers sport a 1-7 record, but that mark is not a true indication of the type of ball the team has been playing.

In six of the seven losses the squad was not down by more than eight points at the half, but in all of those contests failed to gather enough momentum to overcome the opposition in the second period. Only twice in the semester did the team put together two outstanding halves; once was in a win over Ursinus and the other in a loss to Newark (Rutgers).

Coach David Harper's biggest headache is, as has always been the case, a lack of height. The tallest man on the team is only 6'3" and the average height of the starting team is around 6'. Furthermore the squad is young and inexperienced, with the exception of the only senior on the team, Chris Kersey. Coach Harper has noted that he expects better performances for the second half of the season, especially since most of the tougher opponents have already been played.

Ed Osterhout, who has averaged 13.8 points per game, and Kersey, with 12.4 points, have led the team offense, which averaged 57.4 points in the first eight games. Rory Corrigan, John Hudak, Rick Zarro, and Bob Mansueto have also contributed in the scoring column and the six men have combined to do the rebounding for the team. In addition to shooting a below average 39% from the field, the cagers have managed a fairly respectable 66% from the foul line.

Guard Merritt Schwartz has been the team defensive stalwart and freshmen Charlie Womack has also looked impressive when he has played. The squad has allowed 73.6 points per game on defense, not particularly bad except in this case of a fairly low scoring offense.

The team travels to Cathedral tonight and then has another away game, Friday, at Pace. The next home game is against Upsala, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Over vacation the cagers played in a Christmas Invitational Basketball Tournament at Newark College of Engineering with three other teams, N.C.E., Bloomfield and Stevens. Despite the usual ability to put together two fine first halves against Bloomfield and Stevens, the squad still could not avert a loss by managing good second halves.

### Bloomfield

Drew faced a very strong Bloomfield team the first night and although the

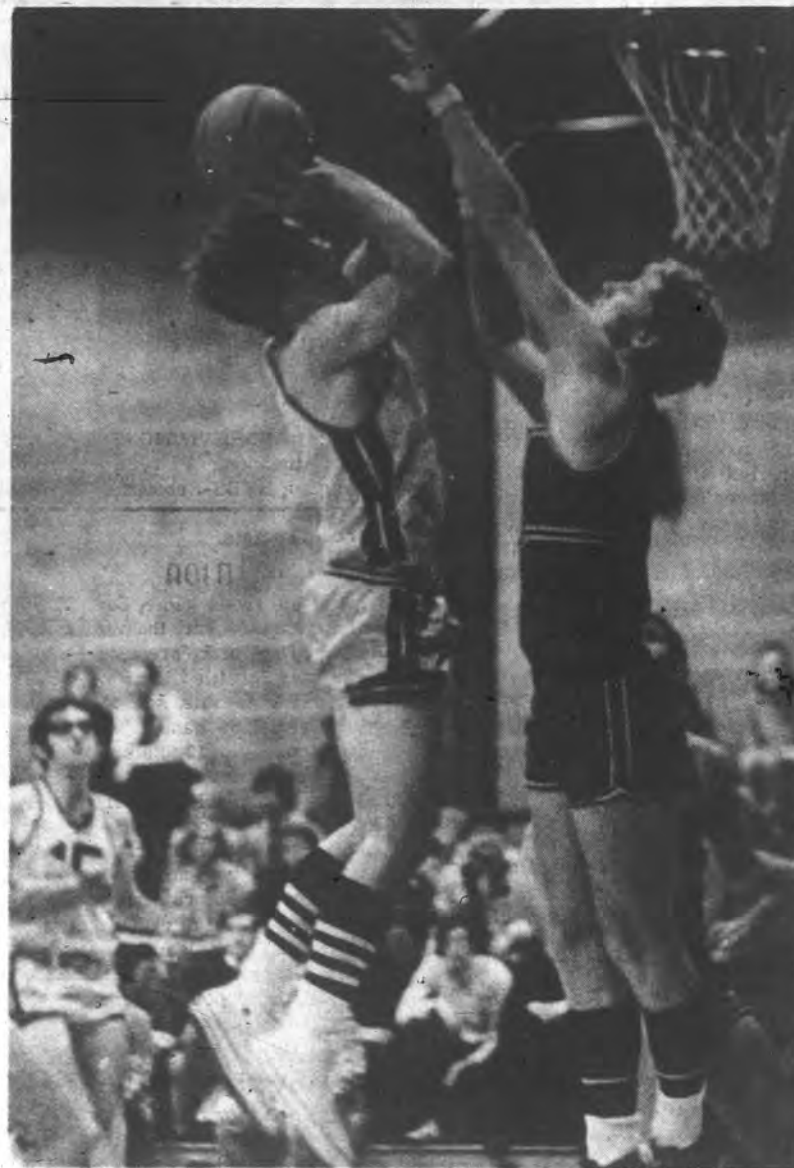


Photo by Richard Bisk

Ed Osterhout, who paced the cagers in their victory over Ursinus, takes a shot. Christ Kersey (15) looks on.

Green and Gold slowed down the game it suffered a 45-31 loss. Coach Harper explained that the offense controlled the tempo of the game. "We did very well," he said, but we couldn't do our best when we wanted to." He also noted that the Rangers displayed a tough defense, another reason for the low score.

Osterhout, who played with a virus both games, led the Rangers with 12 points, and Kersey racked up 11. Drew took the lead 2-0 and then went into a ball control offense. Between 9:54 and 1:27 of the first half the team played near standstill ball, but was still behind at the half, 19-13.

In the first ten minutes of the second half, Drew outscored Bloomfield, 11-9, and was behind by only four points, 28-24. But with the score 32-27 and just over seven minutes remaining, Bloomfield ran off five straight points and pulled ahead to stay.

### Stevens

Osterhout's illness shut him out in the second night's consolation game against Stevens. With the Soph forward unable to score and the first team unable to put together any good stretches, Coach Harper was forced to play the second team for most of the game. Stevens

*Continued on Page 23*

## Cagers sport 1-7 mark; travel to Cathedral tonight

*Continued from Page 22*

still outlasted the Rangers and won, 67-53.

Mansueto turned in his best performance of the season with 21 points and 9 rebounds. The squad hit on 70% of its foul shots, but fell far short of a good field goal-shooting percentage.

Mansueto scored ten of his points in what was a close first half late in the period. With the first team in at the start of the game, though, the Rangers were outscored 19-6 in the initial ten minutes. Coach Harper pulled the first team and the second team ran to within seven at the half.

In the first five minutes of the second half, Drew gained a 10-7 scoring advantage and edged its way to a 36-32 deficit. But after keeping a close distance, Steven's Ketterer tallied four points, and high-scorer Kress scored two to give their team a 45-37 lead at 10:18. After that the squad could not whittle down the score.

Drew plays Stevens again, February 12, at home. The team has 13 games remaining and must win one more to better last year's 1-19 mark and four more to top the four wins to three years ago.

### Moravian

Although the varsity basketball squad managed to play a very good first half against a strong Moravian team, the visiting Greyhounds pulled away in the second half and whipped the Rangers, 100-70, Dec. 10, in Baldwin gym.

Shooting 40% from the floor and a sizzling 76% from the foul line, the cagers played one of those games that look a lot worse by the final score than it actually was in person. Kersey and Osterhout again led the squad with 16 and 12 points, respectively. Schwartz also turned in a 12-point performance. Moravian's 6'5" center Stark racked up 24 points to lead his team.

The first half of the game was extremely close. Drew held on to two- and four-point leads for nearly ten minutes of the period. But a late Greyhound surge gave the visitors a six-point halftime lead at 43-37.

A Moravian press did a great deal to thwart the still green basketball team. Unable to cope with the press, the Rangers could not score with any consistency. With Moravian on top 47-39 at 19:19 of the second stanza, the Greyhounds ran off 11 straight points and from then on coasted to the victory.

Led by Womack the junior varsity played its first close contest of the season, dropping its fourth third game, 74-63. Womack

## Basketball statistics

PLAYER	G	FGM	FGA	PCT	FTM	FTA	PCT	REB	PTS	AVG
Corrigan	8	14	34	41.2	12	18	66.7	49	40	5.0
Hinzman	2	0	3	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
Hudak	5	9	25	36.0	4	12	33.3	20	22	4.4
Kersey	8	36	100	36.0	27	34	79.4	50	99	12.4
Mansueto	8	20	30	66.7	9	14	64.3	28	49	6.1
McGuire	7	8	22	36.4	0	2	0.0	4	16	2.3
Osterhout	8	45	113	39.8	20	22	90.9	49	110	13.8
Scanlon	6	5	26	19.2	6	13	46.2	4	16	2.7
Schwartz	8	10	32	31.3	24	37	64.9	11	44	5.5
Urguhart	5	3	7	42.9	5	7	71.4	6	11	2.2
Womack	6	3	21	14.3	6	8	75.0	9	12	2.0
Zaro	7	14	30	46.7	12	24	50.0	27	40	5.7
DREW	8	167	443	37.7	125	191	65.4	260	459	57.4

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS: G-Games played; FGM-Field Goals Made; FGA-Field Goals Attempted; PCT-Percentage; FTM-Free Throws Made; FTA-Free Throws Attempted; REB-Rebounds; PTS-Points scored (total); AVG-Average (scoring)

scored 23 points.

### Union

In an afternoon game, Dec. 15, visiting Union romped over the varsity cagers, 91-59. The quick, pressing Union team completely throttled the Rangers and for the first time this season the cagers were never in the game.

Osterhout, with 12 points and 8 rebounds, and Kersey, with 12 points led the team. Able to shoot only 32% from the floor Drew could not cope with a hot-shooting Union team. The Rangers failed to score for the first two minutes of the game and, after the visitors grabbed a 6-2 lead, the game was out of reach. Union ran to a 50-30 halftime lead and, behind dual 25-point performances by Jim Tedisco (who tallied 44 points against Drew last year) and Bob Doyle, eased its way to its third victory of the season.

### Newark (Rutgers)

Despite an outstanding 24-point, 7-rebound showing by Osterhout and fine, hacking defensive play, the varsity cage squad dropped a close game to visiting Newark (Rutgers), 68-62, Dec. 16.

In a game marked by some rough defensive battles, a yelling, wild crowd and a fight between Corrigan and a Newark player, the cage squad surprised an always tough Newark team.

The Rangers shot just under 50% from the floor, a good 62% from the foul line, and outrebounded the visitors, 41-32. But Newark managed to outlast the fine performance and pull out the victory.

The man-to-man defenses caused generally rough play. In addition to Osterhout's sterling play, Kersey tallied 12 points and Hudak gained 10; both of the latter two men grabbed 12 rebounds each. Kersey and Osterhout, who had 8 and

12 points, respectively, in the first half, led the Rangers in that period. Drew jumped out to a 6-4 lead in the first five minutes, but in the next ten minutes Newark outscored the home team, 22-12.

The cagers could not notch a point during a five minute span late in the period while Newark scored seven points and the visitors took a 31-24 lead into the locker room.

In the second half, Drew managed to stay within six or seven points. Newark outscored the Rangers 16-12 in the first ten minutes, but in the next five Drew turned that advantage around and scored 12 points to Newark's 9. The visitors, however, hung on for the last five minutes and won, 68-62.

It had seemed, too, that the junior varsity provided a good pre-game omen by gaining its first victory of the season. Sparked by McGuire's 24 points, the JV nipped a stunned Newark (Rutgers) JV, 68-65. The Newark JV had been undefeated.

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Early Harry Simester



Later Harry Simester

## Harry Simester: retirement after 35 1/2 years of valuable service

by Ken Schulman

After 35 1/2 years as Director of Physical Education, Harry W. Simester has resigned. In the December 11 ACORN we editorialized on what a fine man Mr. Simester has been in his relations with students. But many students are not even aware of that fact; in actuality, only a majority of the male students have come in contact with Mr. Simester and a much smaller number can claim their closeness to him.

Being close to Mr. Simester reveals his bright disposition, his interest in students, his love for athletics, his desire to communicate. In the following interview the coach displays some of his loves for athletics and gives a fairly detailed picture of his personality. He rambles on about sports, politics, students and change, among other things and offers a look at some of the history of Drew over the last three and a half decades.

Mr. Simester's attitude toward his work is best captured in his belief that he has practically always been happy at Drew and that he has remained here for such a lengthy time because he felt that he could work on what he wished within the confines of what Drew offered. His attitude toward students is simply to create in them enthusiasm in physical education. He believes that students should forget their troubles when they come to gym class; it is a belief that advocates commitment to having a good time without the pressure

of other thoughts.

Before vacation, the Student Government presented a plaque to Mr. Simester, recognizing his valuable service to the Drew community. His resignation is no doubt a great loss, but through this interview his reminiscences, attitudes and personality may be better understood and remembered.

Q: Why, after 35 1/2 years, did you decide to retire?

A: Well, I decided to retire because there are a few things in this life that I haven't been able to do. And I figured that I wanted to do them while I'm still able to get around on my two feet rather than in a wheel chair. My wife and I want to do a little traveling, not particularly foreign traveling, but there are some places in the United States that, because we haven't seen, we'd like to see. So I finally decided that when you're going to quit, you better quit. If you keep putting it off and putting it off, you never do quit. I would have retired last June but due to the fact that George (David) was on sabbatical I stayed over one more semester.

I'm in good health and just want to do a few things I couldn't do when I had the job. We want to travel. We want to see the United States before we see Europe, though. So that was the reason for my retirement. After all, I've been teaching for 42 years.

Q: You and Dr. McClintock are the oldest

faculty members?

A: Dr. McClintock came to the campus first. He's been here close to 40 years.

Q: What was the University like in 1935?

A: Well, the big thing on campus when I first came here was the Theological School. The college was a step-child. There was friction between the seminary and the college because of the fact that the seminary was old and long-established and here this upstart, the college, comes along, and some of the seminary people resented it. I would imagine that at that time there were 300 students in the Theological School and 120 in the college.

Q: All male?

A: Oh, yes, all male. Asbury Hall was a college dormitory. Bowne Lecture Hall was then Bowne Gymnasium. Great Hall was the Graduate School, and the dining hall. Hoyt-Bowne was used for Theological student housing. Mead Hall, of course, was there. The President's home was in between Tilghman House and Mead Hall. The Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds lived in Sycamore Cottage. Faulkner House was used for college men. Rogers House, which is now torn down and was over where the Science Building is located, was also a college dormitory.

The seminary faculty all lived on campus. There was no relationship between the college men and the seminary men; the seminary men kind of looked

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Harry W. Simester

## ...the customers are important

Continued from Page 24

down on us as castoffs or half-brothers or something. Of course this was during the depression days and many of our students were from local areas because of the fact that they really didn't have enough money to go away too far from home. They were looking for a good education that didn't cost too much money.

Room, board, books and tuition cost between \$650 and \$700. That would take care of all your expenses. And, of course, nobody had any money. You could go through Asbury Hall, which I imagine housed maybe 50-75 men and if you had taken all the money they had you couldn't get five dollars.

When World War II started and fellows were drafted and were enlisting in the services, it looked as though we weren't going to have any students. In the meantime the University had made application to the Navy Department to get a V-12 unit, which was a Navy training unit, of college men who would either come in and complete their college work or come in and be here for from one to three terms.

So we made application to the Navy Department but we didn't hear from them. Because it looked as though we were going to come up with only about 40 or 50 men, we took in coeds for the duration of the war. After taking applications we started accepting coeds on campus. Then, about June 1, we heard from the Navy Department that they would be sending in approximately 300 men. We kept the girls as long as the Navy was here. And I think that it was about two years after the war before the Board of Trustees finally accepted women on a permanent basis.

I have an idea that the Baldwin Brothers, who endowed the college, stipulated that it was to be a college for men. I think that the two brothers were dead but Donald Baldwin was still on the Board of Trustees and he agreed to have women. Then, of course, after World War II we had an influx of fellows coming back who hadn't finished their college work. We then started to pick up in enrollment.

This building (Baldwin gym) was put up with the idea that the enrollment would be a maximum of 600. And before we got it up we had over 600. We just kept growing and growing. Two things were the likely cause of this rise: a need for a place to go to school, a good liberal arts school, and the need for more money.

Q: When you came in '35, did you come as Athletic Director?

A: No, I've never been Athletic Director. My contract says that I am Director of Physical Education. I came into take



Basketball coach Simester

charge of the P. E. program and the intramural program.

In the early days of the athletic program the advisors or coaches were all volunteers. No one was paid for it. I coached basketball for 22 years and never received an extra nickel. "Doc" Young coached baseball for approximately the same length of time and didn't get a nickel. Dr. (Robert) Smith coached tennis for many years--no money. Dr. (Arthur) Jones coached tennis after Dr. Smith had left; never paid him for it.

We didn't have paid coaches with one exception--fencing. No one could handle fencing. The students handled their own fencing for years; the senior would be captain and he carried it on. Finally, we got to the point where we felt that the team ought to have another coach, because you get a lot of inbreeding if you keep using your own men. So we hired a part-time coach; he got a few extra dollars for doing it. The fencing team was the first team to have a paid coach.

Q: Approximately when was that?

A: I really don't recall exactly when that was. I think it was in the early forties, because during the war period we dropped all intercollegiate sports except basketball. We kept baseball until right after the war, but when the Navy pulled out there weren't enough civilians around; the Army men hadn't come back yet. So we played informal baseball for one year. Basketball had been on the campus the longest; it has been played continuously since two years after the college was formed.

To get back to your question, I came into take charge of the P. E. program. The athletic program was controlled by

the Extra-Classroom Activities Committee. The advisors or coaches were appointed every year by the Dean of the College. But due to the fact that I was the only full-time man in the P. E. department, the only one over in the old gym all day, I not only ran gym classes but took telephone messages for other coaches and helped to schedule events with the other coaches. So I assumed a lot of the duties of an Athletic Director because we had none.

If I had to do the whole thing over again, I'd do the same thing likely, because I was interested in the whole program. I came here to work for the students and that's what I've tried to do, since I've been here. So I came in as a Director of Physical Education, a title which I still maintain. It's never been rescinded and I've never questioned it.

I've done exactly what I've wanted. I've had no ambitions to be Athletic Director; I wouldn't have taken the job if it had been offered to me. I did have the opportunity to go out on many other jobs. But I stayed here because I came in the first place to a new college where I saw an opportunity to do a few of the things that I thought should be done in a college. And I've stayed because I hadn't completed my work. I've been very happy here, practically all the time. I've had no complaints about anybody. I've enjoyed my work and I've worked to the best of my ability. I think I have accomplished something. When I went out the other night to pick up the resolution from the Student Council I was very gratified... very gratified. Because its the customers who are really the ones who are important.

Q: How do you think that the P. E. program has progressed? What was it like 35 years ago and how is it today?

A: We had a program here at one time which none of the students know about, in fact most of the faculty doesn't either. We had a program in which you received academic credit and academic grades. Now this was an idea which I had started at Ohio Wesleyan. (Mr. Simester was in charge of the P. E. program at Ohio for six years). In about 1928 or '29, I instituted a program out there where the student took a written examination in P. E. and I introduced that program here after I'd been here a year or so.

We gave academic credit and letter grades and the kids took the written examination. The written examination related to what I called a playing knowledge of the rules of the activity. In other words if you were taking a basketball examination it wouldn't be on the complete rulebook, but it would be to show that you have a knowledge of the playing rules, that you knew how to go out and play the game. I

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# Harry W. Simester: love for sports, interest in students

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did that in all sports. Every student was given a copy of what I called the playing rules and at the end of the term they were given a written examination on them. It worked out very well.

Well, some of the people of the faculty were a little upset, I think, because they couldn't quite see in an academic institution how a student could get academic credit and have it working on your cumulative average in such a simple little thing as P.E. These people didn't believe in a P.E. program; they knew nothing about it and they didn't want to learn anything about it. So they voted it out.

But we had a good program; it was going all right. The kids were enthusiastic. Contrary to the thought of many people that the good athlete was getting the A's and the poorer guy was getting the C's it didn't work out that way. The conscientious student, the kid who was getting his A's and B's in the other courses was getting his A's and B's in gym because he was conscientious. So, anyway the faculty voted out the requirement. Then we went on a pass/fail basis.

Well, we were over in that little gym. As I said, the college was getting larger and larger. We didn't have the room because not only did we run a full intramural program over there but we had a P.E. program as well. We had larger classes and we couldn't do the things we wanted to do. So that went along for five or six years and then when we got the new gym I wrote to the Dean and told him that I could no longer handle basketball. Then they brought in another full-time man.

But we had a good program. Everything we did, we did right. If we couldn't do it right, we didn't do it. Which is my philosophy. That goes for P.E., for intramurals and for varsity athletics.

Q: When did you start intramural programs?

A: Nineteen hundred and thirty-five.

Q: The very first year. Just in basketball or all sports?

A: No, we started basketball first. We've always had a very interesting intramural program. My theory is that we will run a program, if we have facilities, in any activity where there's student interest. We've had intramural swimming over the years, but we don't have it any more because there's not enough interest in it.

Intramural football was one of our big things. The thing I think that killed that was fall rugby. The fellows that would be the nucleus of an intramural football program were rugby players. So when we lost that enthusiastic group we couldn't get enough interest in it. So we haven't had any intramural football for a few

years.

We ran intramural volleyball right from the beginning. Intramural softball was a big sport. It was a good program. But the thing that really hurt intramural softball was the fact that we got to the place where school was over so soon. So before the weather got really nice, the kids were out of school. We used to play intramural softball four nights a week, right after dinner as soon as we started Daylight Savings Time. We had maybe three games going on at the same time. We'd start at 6:30 and get a lot of spectators out there. They were good ball games.

And even now we're hampered by a time element. There are a lot of things I'd like to put in. I'd like to put in badminton but when can we get the floor to have a badminton tournament. Something will have to be worked out because it's my own feeling that it'll be a long time before there's ever an addition to this building. There are too many other things that have priorities.

Once you get a program started it'll run by itself. I've found here that the kids really get going on these things. I don't have to really go to most of my gym classes once they get going. Because even in my gym classes I run competition when I can. And these kids now at the end of the semester are enthusiastic about the program and they get out there and battle just like a varsity team. Not as good, but that's not the point; they're not trying to be varsity players.

Q: Why do you think Drew never built a football team?

A: I think the reason is that we were a small institution and we didn't attract enough men who could play varsity football. I don't believe there's a school in the country that plays varsity football on the college level and doesn't believe there's a school in the country that plays varsity football on the college level and doesn't bring in players. A school like Drew, which has a high academic standard, must compete with schools like Princeton, Haverford, Yale, Hamilton, which have more scholarship money to give these fellows.

And, you might as well admit it, they have more prestige than Drew. If a player had a chance to come to Drew or go to Haverford and Haverford gave him a bigger scholarship or if they gave him an equal scholarship, he'd likely go there. When I first started here you certainly would have gone to Haverford and I'm not so sure that a good many kids wouldn't do that. It's an older name school. Not that I think that you could get a better education than you could here, but that

Haverford is an older school and has a better reputation.

So that we would have had to do one of two things. We would have had to be a mediocre team, and there's no use in being mediocre and get your brains kicked out every week. Or we would have had to lower our academic standard and give money, which they do at practically every school in the country. Which, as such, I happen to be against. If a kid is to do academic work, and he has a very good high school academic record, I see no reason for not giving him a little extra money, cause he's really going to do something for the school.

I think the same thing holds for a man in your position, editor of the ACORN. I see nothing wrong in giving the ACORN editor a little extra money; he's doing something to help the institution out. The same holds true for a fellow in dramatics. But I wouldn't give it to him just because he was in dramatics; he must also have a scholastic ability.

That is likely the first necessity; the second would be financial. Now we can't compete with Princeton, and they're having trouble getting the men, or Rutgers, and they're in trouble, too, because they can't fill the stands. And football is a tremendously expensive game. Tremendously expensive. Why a year ago Ohio State spent \$20,000 for one season--just for shoes. \$20,000 for shoes. That's practically our whole athletic budget.

Once you start a sport and expect the public to support it financially, that is you charge admission, the public has a right to demand a good show. So in order to have a good show you've got to bring in some good players. It becomes a vicious circle as far as I'm concerned.

My own feeling is that soccer is a much better game than football. It doesn't take the practice time. If you're going to play college football you've got to practice at least three hours a day. Our kids can't give that kind of time. That's seven days a week, or at least six. And our kids here can't do it.

How do they do it in some of these other schools? Well, to start with, their athletes are top scholars or pretty close to it. And if they're not top scholars then they give them tutors. And they pick their courses for them. I'm not saying that a football player is dumb, because there are many football players who are bright. I remember many years ago when Dartmouth had eight or nine Phi Beta Kappas on their first eleven. But those kids were good students as well as being good football players.

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## Coach Simester

# 'There'll be a period of change'

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Q: If you could imagine a dream athletic field-gymnasium combination for this university, what would it be?

A: If I were dreaming it up I would give this building to the women. I don't know of any place in the country where they have a satisfactory combination gym for men and women. Women feel as though they do not get enough time on the floor, which is likely true if they want to run a good program. They get what's left over. In other words, in the wintertime the varsity basketball team gets the choice time for practicing.

In the original planning of this building we had hoped to add another floor, approximately the size of the present one, out on the other side (where the basketball/handcourts now are located) so that we could have a place where you could run an intramural program and a class program on one floor, and have varsity teams on the other floor. Unfortunately, we didn't have enough money to put up that type of a building. Why, after spending 22 years over in Browne, this was the dream building.

So the first thing I would do is have a separate building for women's P.E. Then, I really think that today, a campus like this needs a field house, where you could have a dirt floor in early fall and in the spring for the baseball and soccer teams, and a removeable or a permanent floor at one end where you could play basketball and run your P.E. classes. That would be the ideal thing.

So I would say that one of these field house complexes would be the ideal thing. The only thing you need is about five

million dollars. I bet that this building would cost two million today and we put it up for a little less than a million. Q: Essentially, then, a field house could be used for concerts and other things too?

A: It's almost impossible to put up a combination gymnasium/auditorium. The only thing this building is really good for is for speakers. It's not good for music; the acoustics are not good. So we were in a position where we had to have a combination gym and auditorium. In fact the building was pushed as an auditorium/gymnasium rather than a gymnasium/auditorium.

We didn't need that stage. A man in dramatics thought that this would be a place where they could have dramatic productions, but after they tried they found out it just didn't work. No acoustics. And there was no place in this area that would accommodate a large group of people so that they put the stage in.

But, again, things were cut off so that we could afford the building. The one thing we did get which was talked about being cut out was the swimming pool. The President called me up one day and said, 'How about putting that building up without a swimming pool?' I said that if you can't put a swimming pool in, then don't put it up. I said you'll never get a swimming pool. He said that he was glad to hear me say that. You see once you get a gymnasium up and then go out to raise money for a swimming pool and say we need it for our P.E. program people reply that a swimming pool is a luxury.

Q: One last, I guess, very comprehensive question. How would you say campus life and politics has changed over the last 35 years?



Professor Harry Simester

A: Well, of course, there's been a great change in the whole structure of America since I first started here. I came here in the Depression era where no one had any money; everyone was struggling.

We've always had a student council. The student council has always been very active in the planning of their program and I'm sure that from the beginning there's been student representation on many of the faculty committees.

It's very difficult to put your finger on how the student body has changed or on how the Student Government has changed. I would say this about the Student Government. The last few years Student Government has really set out to accomplish something and they've carried through with the thing that they've tried to accomplish. They haven't always gotten it but at least they've worked for it, whereas until just recently students were after so darn many things that they never accomplished anything.

I happen to be a firm believer in setting out to accomplish one or two things. This would be for all administrations; this would be my advice to the student council. Let's get three or four goals and work towards those goals rather than get 50 goals and not accomplish anything.

I think that student councils for too many years tried to get too many things done and as a result they got nothing done. I think that in the last few years student councils have tried to accomplish maybe three or four things and that they have accomplished something. That's what I would say about the Student Government.

Students today are more aware of things than they were for a good many years. We went through a period where everybody just took and accepted things; they took things for granted and didn't question what happened and everything was going along fine. That goes for American politics as well as our whole way of life.

Today people want to know why. Why do we do this? The students, I think, have a right to know. I think that what we need on this campus is student convocations where people in responsible positions--it might not be the President or the Dean, it might be the Chairman of the Educational Policy Committee--would get up and explain to the students exactly what we're doing and why we're doing it.

You can talk to students. I don't agree with everything the students want. But I find that if you can sit down and talk with the students they can see your point of view. It's not that students are bull-headed.

Now, very frankly, I think that students

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## Dec. 9 lecture

## Hook: not such a 'bastard'

by Dean Chisholm

Dr. Sidney Hook, author of numerous books, founder of and professor in the Institute of Philosophy at New York University, and a member of the President's Council on Campus Unrest, spoke Dec. 9, 1970 in Great Hall to a capacity audience composed chiefly of students but with many Drew professors and residents of the surrounding community also present. Hook's appearance was under the auspices of Academic Forum and the Philosophy Department.

After opening remarks by Chuck Lisberger, Chairman of Academic Forum and Philosophy Professor John Knox, Dr. Hook stepped up to the podium and proceeded immediately into his lecture entitled "Law, Freedom and Anarchy." He spoke in the sure and steady monotone of the intellectual, a man well versed in his topic. To paraphrase the Doctor:

"...We are living in a time in which basic institutions are being criticized and attacked. Today's situation is such that tomorrow it might boil over anywhere into mass violence over a very minor incident. ...In today's society of mass media, events are not influenced by what people think but by what people believe.

"...There are those who fight against the state in the name of a stateless society, who react in violence in the name of peace.

True enough, then Dr. Hook came down to "what I'm talking about." In the criticism of the law there are two main points,

## An interview with Coach Harry Simester

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today want certain things on campus and in general which, I don't think, colleges are going to be able to give them. But I think that students have a right to know why they can't have them.

You'll find that as you mature, as you get a little older, you'll change. But, you can't treat the kids today the same way you treated kids 30 or 40 years ago. Hell, I most likely couldn't get into college today. The kids today have had so much more, they know so much more than we did 30 or 40 years ago. Their education is better.

The thing that disturbs me today is our news media. I listen to the news in the morning and after listening to it for 15 minutes nothing good has happened. Somebody was shot, a woman was raped, a building was burned. You don't hear anything good. People today want to read and

1. Law is hostile to human freedom, and

2. Law is a command whose authority rests on the use of force, and for which no one can take the moral responsibility. Thus each individual has the right to obey the laws he agrees with and disobey the laws he doesn't agree with---such is the rule of anarchy.

Dr. Hook pointed out that law and total freedom are complete opposites; "every law is contrary to someone's freedom." There must be laws to keep some people from interfering with the freedom of others (for example, laws against murder; but he didn't say why most states have laws against homosexuality, or the way in which consenting adults perform sex.

There must be laws in the name of freedom (but there can't be violence in the name of peace or anything else). No freedom can exist unless some are not free; to take away the liberty of some adds to the liberty of others (the rich get richer, the poor get poorer). To keep the laws meaningful they must be reinforced, hence the use of police, people whose job it is to keep people from interfering with the freedom of others.

In covering the second point - enforcement of law rests on physical force - Dr. Hook believes that:

If society would be based on justice and reason there would be no need for force.

Laws are not always obeyed because

of force, or fear of force but rather laws are obeyed because of unwritten tradition or training.

"In democracy," Dr. Hook adds, "obeyment of law is based on the respect and the strength of the law" and that loss of respect results in "civil (mob?) law."

Dr. Hook tells us that the problem of to whom law and its enforcement are responsible can be resolved in three ways:

1. Responsibility can rest with elite groups as in despotism.

2. Responsibility can rest with individual conscience.

3. Responsibility can rest with elected representatives.

The disadvantages of despotism have been shown by history.

The second approach Dr. Hook labeled as the anarchistic view. He added that such an approach to society is unrealistic because conscience is responsible to reason, as in traffic; if there were no speed laws people would go as fast as they through their reflexes would let them, not what was reasonable safe.

Further, Dr. Hook believed it would not be in the best interests of the society for an individual to act against the verdicts of a majority of the society (didn't most of the people in Salem believe it was right to burn witches, and at the time of W.W. II didn't a majority of the German people believe Hitler was right?).

The third choice, responsibility, can rest with elected representatives, (in other words democracy). This is the view Dr. Hook held as the most effective way presently available to deal with mass society.

The rest of Dr. Hook's lecture was for the most part dedicated to extolling the virtues of Democracy. He praised rational dissent as healthy to a democratic society but condemned those who would use violent dissent. The individual may partake in civil-disobedience and disobey a law he feels is morally unjustified so long as he is willing to take his chances with the system (that's a comforting thought to any one serving time for refusing draft induction) but that uncivil-disobedience (violence) was intolerable.

One cannot in the name of Democracy attempt to overthrow a democratic system. In democracy all legal changes are to be made within the structure of the democratic system and to substantiate this, Hook points to the advancements in labor and race.

In arguing against violence, Dr. Hook pointed out that a problem of modern violence is to overcome evil without

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## Sidney Hook extolls virtues of democracy

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creating a new evil. "All men tend to become what they oppose" and "oppose it by the same evil methods." To closely paraphrase Dr. Hook's summing up on this point, the ends don't determine the means, the means determine the ends, (let's hear it for the American Revolution).

To finish up his lecture Dr. Hook commented on the violence in American Universities. If there is violence among the educated, what of the uneducated, and if there is violence within a democracy, what of the non-democratic? Democracy stands between despotism and anarchy and the strength of a democracy lies in the individual's moral courage.

Thus Dr. Hook's lecture ended. There was a question/answer period that lasted about 15-20 minutes followed by a coffee time for those who wished to discuss things informally with the Doctor. This time lasted just about as long as the question/answer period.

One theme was predominant throughout the whole -- the individual must act according to his conscience and take the consequences of the law without resorting to violence, that any changes must be made legally within the system.

To the surprise of many, Dr. Hook wasn't the bastard everyone thought he was. However the fact that Dr. Hook was a philosopher showed through unmistakably because what he dealt with was democracy as it exists on paper rather than in life.

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★ Stocks and Drew  
★ Choosing the Dean  
★ The next concert  
★ People's Peace Treaty



I asked him a question "How is your idea of democracy and working within the system, relevant to what could be called a selective democracy, as in America where we have rule by majority vote rather than actual majority rule; where we have an unresponsive democracy; where the (for lack of a better term) middle class people are the only ones educated enough to vote; where police will take action if a crime is committed in a middle class area but won't if a crime is committed in a ghetto area; and where in general the needs of the poor are for the most part neglected?"

Dr. Hook replied that such inequities take place in every democracy not only in America but in England, Canada, and others.

There are always problems distributed in any society. But in the context of such inequities isn't violence by minorities at least understandable? Dr. Hook replied, "Certainly it's understandable but that doesn't mean you have to agree with it."

But if violence is understandable then there must be at least a degree of justification, and if violence is at all justified then how can you really disagree with it? I didn't get a chance to ask him the last question, because there were adults who wanted Dr. Hook to meet their children (or vice versa).

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This weekend

## Beers open semester at Hayes House

The Beers, Columbia Recording artists, will perform at Hayes House this weekend. The husband-wife duo will do two sets, beginning at 9 p.m., both on Friday and on Saturday nights.

During a 20-year tenure the Beers have been accorded almost every distinction reserved for artists of the highest rank, performances at Carnegie Hall, Lincoln Center, the major television and radio networks, Columbia Masterworks Records, the Newport Festival, and the Metropolitan Opera Summer Series. They have recently returned from extensive tours of India, the Caribbean Islands, and South America.

National attention first centered on the Beers, when they appeared with Dave Garway at the 1958 Oklahoma Semi-Centennial. He later introduced them on his NBC "Today Show." They subsequently appeared five consecutive years on



The Beers, at Hayes House

the National Folk Festival, won two Gold Medal television awards, and the Burl Ives Award for traditional music. The Beers have made eight record albums. Last year alone the Beers did 167 con-

certs, one reason for citing the performers as among the busiest and hardest-working in their field.

Hayes House Director Jim Albertson has also announced that, beginning this semester, the house will be open for studying purposes. In addition, students will be able to use the stereo AM-FM phono with headphones and the television if, as Jim puts it, "studying becomes a drag." Refreshments will also be available.

Hayes House is located next to the Campus on 16 Madison Avenue, just next to the church.

**HOT LINE 377-3000, ext. 257.  
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## Grapplers, fencers hope to rip off opponents

Although there have been no contests for Drew wrestlers and fencers so far in 1971, plenty of thought has been going into preparing for the second half of the winter sports season.

The Ranger grapplers, not enjoying a good season thus far with a 0-5 record, are looking forward to Saturday and beyond when they again face opponents on the mats. A continuing problem for the squad is the large number of matches forfeited due to lack of personnel in key weight classes.

Standouts on the team this season have been sophomores Rex Merrill in the 134 pound class and Joe Rienzo at 150 pounds.

Five opponents thumped the grapplers in the first half of the season. Rutgers (Newark) ripped the team, 40-6; Moravian topped the squad, 41-5; King's over-ran Drew, 41-5; and Marist and Haverford each won by a score of 38-10.

The wrestling squad has five contests remaining, beginning with its first for 1971, January 30, with Lehman. The other four are N.C.E., Brooklyn Poly, Hunter and Yeshiva.

Sporting a 2-2 overall mark as Christmas vacation interrupted the season, the fencers hope to continue to show strong improvement in the next nine contests. With a good showing the Green and Gold could be the most improved winter sport, an honor the cross country team enjoyed last fall.

In its first four contests the swash-bucklers were whipped by Temple, 19-8, bounced back to stop St. Peter's, 18-9, nipped Pace, 14-13 and dropped a 18-9

decision to Rutgers (Newark).

After facing Lafayette at home tomorrow, the fencers must battle John Hopkins, Seton Hall, N.C.E., Brooklyn Poly, Haverford, Mulenberg, Stevens, Yeshiva and Paterson.

## Trott: another soccer honor

Athletic Director John Reeves announced just before Christmas vacation that senior Doug Trott, high scorer for the varsity soccer team, received honorable mention status on the All Pennsylvania-

New Jersey-Delaware soccer team.

This honor followed the announcement of Trott being named to the Middle Atlantic Conference All-Star team.

## Com Board open meeting

The Communications Board, consisting of the ACORN, OAK LEAVES, Portfolio and WERD, will have an open meeting sometime in mid-February. Although the regular meetings are always open, this announcement is made so that students may attend the meeting to complain, criticize, or just rap about the Drew media. Once a date is finalized there will be a note in the ACORN.

## A Confrontation

### Student-Faculty Basketball Game For the King-Kennedy Scholarship Fund

The students  
David Little  
Rich Tait  
Peter Hoffman  
Ken Schulman  
John Cadwell  
and more

The faculty  
James O'Kane  
Don Jones  
Phil Jensen  
John Nagle  
William Stroker  
and more

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