

drew acorn

student newspaper
of
the college



Vol. XLV No. 15

DREW UNIVERSITY, MADISON, NEW JERSEY

February 5, 1971



Students and faculty battle for the rebound in Friday's game which raised over \$250 for the King-Kennedy Scholarship Fund.



Photo by "Cripple Lockard"

Photo by Tom Wolff

That incredible dude, Mick Jagger (See review of 'Gimme Shelter' on pages 7-14).

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Gimme shelter

Independent poll on ACORN

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Special sessions deal with Dean committee

by Martha Millard.

After two special-session meetings January 28 and February 1, the Senate elected nine students, three of which have been chosen by President Robert F. Oxnam to sit on the Student Selectory Committee. The purpose of this committee, which will also include the three student members of EPPC, will be to advise the President on the selection of a new Dean of the College.

Two representatives from each class were elected at the meeting last Monday and a special election was held to determine the ninth name, which was selected without regard to class. The names presented to Dr. Oxnam for consideration for membership on the committee were Ed Farley and Fritz Polatsek, freshmen; Joel DiMattio and Lorna Hines, sophomores; Karl Conrad and John Caldwell, juniors; David Little and Cecilio Barnett, seniors; and Robin Gregg.

The election of these students was preceded by debate in the Senate as to whether it should support the proposed plan of submitting the nine names to President Oxnam for consideration. At the January 28 meeting, S.G.A. President Peter Hoffman read several memos he had received from Dr. Oxnam on the subject of the committee.

Hoffman then stated that the result of challenging the idea of a separate student committee as opposed to a joint-faculty-student committee "would only be making a lot of noise and get nothing accomplished." He said that he "would like to have a joint committee" but felt that the committee as proposed by Dr. Oxnam could be valuable if "handled correctly."

Senator Tom Quirk opposed the structure of the committee as proposed by Dr. Oxnam and made this statement to the senate:

"The Student Senate would commit a great disservice to the concept of student participation in the governance of the University by accepting any nomination to the Student Selectory Committee as proposed by President Oxnam. This proposal renders student participation to mere tokenism. Accepting any nomination gives this proposal false credibility."

I propose the Student Senate reject all nomination and submit to President Oxnam and alternative proposal.

We must seize this opportunity to participate meaningfully in a decision that will profoundly affect the interests and wellbeing of Drew students. Participation in the manner proposed equals no participation."

Quirk introduced the following resolution at the January 28 meeting, dealing

The big three; the chosen nine

President Oxnam chose the following three students to complete the Student Selectory Committee for the new Dean: Kari Conrad, Lorna Hines, and Fritz Polatsek.

In his memo to President Peter Hoffman and Vice President Bob Johnson, Dr. Oxnam wrote, "Thank you for the nomination of a number of very able students to serve on the consultative committee to assist me in the process of selecting a dean of the College."

In order to form a student advisory committee, President Robert Oxnam requested that the Student Senate nominate nine persons from which he would select three. These three would supplement the three student members of

with an alternate plan for committee organization. It passed by a vote of 21-1.

Resolved: The Student Senate, CLA, strongly believes that students should play an important and integral role in the selection of the new academic Dean. The Student Senate strongly endorses the following guidelines:

1. The President's Advisory Committee should be composed of faculty and students.

2. There seems to be no valid reason to establish a separate student advisory committee. We fear that such an organization would render student participation to mere "tokenism."

3. Students should be involved in every matter of consideration (i.e. investigation of credentials, qualifications, interviews, etc.) We question the appointment of the three student EPPC representatives without consultation with student government. If the three EPPC representatives are members of such a committee, there seems to be no need for divisional representation among the three remaining members.

4. The Student Senate should nominate all student representatives to such a committee. Each division should be respectively represented by at least one nomination.

5. The nominations of the Student Senate should be final and subject to no further review.

At the February 1 meeting, S.G.A. Vice President Robert Johnson read a memo received by President Hoffman from President Oxnam emphasizing that the structure of the committee is "not a matter of projecting a power structure." Dr. Oxnam expressed the desire that the similarity of the two student and faculty committees be conveyed to the Senate.

the Educational Policy and Planning Committee, who Dr. Oxnam had already placed on the committee.

In its meeting Monday afternoon the Senate choose the following nine students, two from each class and one at-large nominee, who is also a freshmen.

SENIOR CLASS ('71)

David Little and Cecilio Barnett

JUNIOR CLASS ('72)

Kari Conrad and John Caldwell

SOPHOMORE CLASS ('73)

Lorna Hines and Joel DiMatteo

FRESHMEN CLASS ('74)

Ed Farley and Fritz Polatsek

THREE EPPC MEMBERS

Doug Purcell (junior), Jim Kavanaugh

(junior), Jennifer Stonier (senior)

Senator Quirk then introduced a second resolution.

Resolved: The Student Senate, CLA, rejects President's Oxnam's guidelines for the selection of the three at-large members of the Advisory Committee. We propose that the Student Senate elect the three remaining representatives without regard to division.

During discussion of the resolution, Senator David Little said that the resolution would only hurt the chance for students to be effective. According to Little the Senate had "played around long enough", and to continue considering a change in the committee would be "fruitless politicking."

Quirk defended his resolution by stating that Dr. Oxnam was only giving students their rightful authority, and that the Senate should not continue to consider his desire to have a student committee merely a "favor." The resolution was then voted on by a roll-call vote, ending in defeat for the bill by a vote of 8-18. After the nominations and voting were completed for the nine students which President Oxnam will consider for the committee, the meeting was adjourned.

Roller skating?

Sue Edwards, Sophomore Class Social Committee Chairman, is interested in getting student response to the idea of a Roller Skating party.

If there is sufficient student response, the Social Committee would rent the rink and charter a bus for transportation. Students would have to pay only the 75¢ charge for renting skates.

A sign-up sheet will be placed at the University Center Information Desk.

Oxnam feels student role important for new Dean

by Martha Millard

"The evidence of student judgment that I have seen leads me to the conclusion that student participation in governing processes has been most helpful and sound," President of the University Robert F. Oxnam commented in a recent interview concerning student participation in the selection of a new Dean of the College.

The President emphasized that the role of the students is an important one, to be taken very seriously. The By-laws of the University state that the President must involve the faculty in the selection of the Dean, but Dr. Oxnam feels that the consultation should also involve students.

Dr. Oxnam commented that students' main concern would probably be appointing a Dean who would be the right "type of educational leader." The faculty, on the other hand, would be concerned with the candidates' relationship with faculty and other administration, their opinions regarding the educational process, organization of faculty, faculty salary scales, and other purely professional concerns. "The interest of the two groups (faculty and students) is focused from different perspectives," he stated.

Because the interests of faculty and students are so different, the President feels that each group should operate in its own committee, offering suggestions to the President as the committee sees fit. He noted that it would, of course, be possible, and perhaps desirable for student and faculty committee members to



President Oxnam

confer together at times.

Dr. Oxnam stressed his desire that nominations be made from all areas of the Drew Community. He expressed a "real eagerness" for students to be involved, and added in answer to a question regarding the possibility that student participation would be meaningless, that it would "NOT" be a case of token participation.

The faculty committee will be composed of three full professors, one from each division, each professor having the longest service as full professor from the

division. Each division chairman will call a meeting of the division and three nominations will be entertained from the faculty members. President Oxnam will then select one representative from each of the divisions. The committee will include six members.

As Dr. Oxnam has related to Student Government President Peter Hoffman, the student committee would include the three students who are members of EPPC. The Student Senate was requested to present a list of nine nominees to Dr. Oxnam, three from each division, and he would appoint one student to the committee from each division.

Dr. Oxnam stated that he is not interested in a reflection of power. Each committee will be important, but he stressed that the major concern was seeing "that the right person is selected" for the position of Dean of the College.

Concerning the selection of the Dean, Dr. Oxnam pointed out that the "search for a senior academic officer is very sensitive and fragile. It takes a good bit of experience, and must be carried on with great care."

Candidates will probably come from all over the country, and the President stressed again his desire that nominations come from all sources. "The Academic Community is reasonably small, and word of a position like this will spread rapidly," he said.

Dr. Oxnam that the Deanship at Drew is a "desirable" position.

Two freshmen plan 'developmental walk'

Each night one third of the world goes to bed hungry. Each hour 635 people starve to death.

Two Drew Freshmen, Bob Ziegler and Sue Korschak, in conjunction with the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation (AFHF), are beginning plans for a WALK FOR DEVELOPMENT which they hope will help alleviate the problem of hunger both at home and abroad.

Bob explained the concept of the WALK. "We plan to have at least 5,000 people walking over a 25-30 mile route. Each Walker will find sponsors who agree to pay them for each mile completed. No amount of money per mile pledges is too small or too large. The Walker will have a card that will be stamped at checkpoints along the route, to be presented to his sponsors as proof of his mileage."

The American Freedom from Hunger Foundation raised over 2.5 million dollars through its WALK FOR DEVELOPMENT program in 1970.

"The money," Sue continued, "is divided into three parts: 42.5% will go to a foreign project, 42.5% to a domestic project, and the foundation itself gets 15% for administration and education. We don't distribute food; we fund self-help projects."

Although nothing definite has been decided upon as yet we are considering Newark as the site for our domestic project, and cyclone struck Pakistan for the foreign one."

The committee has obtained an office at Hayes House. Both President Oxnam and Peter Hoffman have heartily endorsed the project.

The WALK FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE will have an original meeting on February 8th in U.C. 101 at 7:30. All those willing to help are invited. Contact Bob Ziegler or Sue Korschak for information.

Portfolio extension

Mindy Workus, editor of PORTFOLIO, has announced that Drew's late literary magazine is extending its deadline to Mon., Feb. 15. The magazine will accept any materials, including artwork in two dimensions or in photography.

Choosing the Dean: an exchange of letters

(Editor's note: Preceding the Student Senate nominations was a series of correspondences between Student Government President Peter Hoffman and University President Robert Oxnam. Both have given permission to reprint the letters.)

The first letter is a memo from Dr. Oxnam to Hoffman regarding setting in motion the procedure for making nominations. Hoffman then responded to the President's letter; Dr. Oxnam replied to that and, finally, Dr. Oxnam responded to the Student Senate minutes of the January 29 meeting. The last letter is photostated below; the others appear in print.)

14 January 1971

MEMORANDUM

TO: PETER M. HOFFMAN
FROM: President Oxnam

Attached is a copy of the memorandum which was sent to members of the faculty this morning concerning the election of Dean Richard J. Stonesifer as president of Monmouth College. I have asked members of the faculty to help me in the selection of a committee which will meet with me in considering a successor.

I would like to propose a student consultative committee, of the same size as the faculty committee, to consist of the three representatives on the Educational Policy and Planning Committee, namely Douglas L. Purcell, Jennifer Stonier, and James K. Kavanaugh, and three students drawn from a panel made up of three nominees registered in each of the three divisions of the College. Would you please ask the College Student Senate to nominate the three representatives from each of the three divisions.

January 25, 1971

Dr. Robert F. Oxnam
President
Drew University
Madison, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Oxnam,

I have received your memorandum of the 14th of this month and after some discussion with other student leaders I would like to make some suggestions about your procedure for selecting the new dean of the college. As you probably are aware, I had a phone conversation with Mrs. Hillegas a couple of days ago (I have forgotten the date) during which I expressed my dissatisfaction with the scheme outlined in your letter but agreed

to call a special session of the Student Senate to carry out the nominating procedure you have called for. The special session will be called this Thursday the 28th at 4:40. I shall inform Mrs. Hillegas of the Senate's nominees as soon as the session is over.

My reservations about the selection procedure are threefold. First, and least serious, I object to the fact that you, not the students acting through their government, have decided who the students to be involved in the selection process are. I do not consider this objection to be outweighed by the fact that you have included this "nominating procedure" or the fact that you have selected three excellent members of the selection committee in Miss Stonier, Messrs. Purcell and Kavanaugh. There is a principle involved here that I do not take lightly; the students of this university are co-equal members of the Drew community, not simply a worrisome appendage which is humored with consultation.

My second reservation is about the nature of the student participation in the selection process. I fail to see why a joint student-faculty committee was not established to work on the selection of a new dean. Again, it is obvious, at least to me, that the students are being placed in a tertiary position instead of in the position of equality which I believe they deserve. My third reservation concerns the very nature of the selection process itself. Your letter leaves no doubt that not the faculty or the students but you will make the final decision as to who is appointed as the new dean. I believe that the faculty and the students should through their own selection process select a predetermined number of representatives to a selection committee which would include you and the two vice-presidents. This committee would then choose the new dean, subject to the possible veto of you or the faculty sitting

Continued on Page 5



DREW UNIVERSITY

Madison, New Jersey 07940 / 201-377-3000

29 January 1971

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

I assume from the minutes of the College Student Senate that you read to the Senate my memorandum of January 14 and your letter of reaction of January 25 but did not read my letter of response to you. Thus, apparently, the desire to have the student committee parallel as closely as practicable the faculty committee was not conveyed to the group. Moreover, this process of two committees is intended to parallel the procedure initiated by student government and now effectively in operation in selecting new faculty. The important point is that students should be consulted in the selection process, which again is a very careful, time-consuming, confidential, and sensitive procedure. My real concern is not that student power be reflected but rather that student insight be fully used.

Selection of a dean is not a matter in which you "seize this opportunity" but one in which we immediately begin the process of consultation. The faculty committee has met twice. Two weeks have already passed since my memorandum to you. If students wish to participate in the process, as they should, I would urge an immediate response, so that a meeting with the faculty committee may be scheduled shortly and on occasion thereafter. As the three students already named to the student committee represent divisions, I would agree that the panel of nine need not be arranged along divisional lines, but I suggest that emphasis be placed on representation of juniors, sophomores, and freshmen.

I look forward to what can be very valuable assistance from students in this most important process.

Sincerely,

Robert F. Oxnam

Mr. Peter M. Hoffman
Via Campus Mail

President Oxnam's last reply to Hoffman.

Choosing the Dean

Presidential correspondence

Continued from Page 4

as a body or the students voting in the manner of a referendum. I believe this selection process will better project the proper college "power structure."

It is for that reason that I request your permission to have this letter reprinted in the Acorn.

Sincerely,
Peter Hoffman
President S.G.A.

26 January 1971

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

I have your letter of 25 January in response to my memorandum of 14 January. As you indicate in the concluding paragraph of your letter, your supposition that the suggestions contained earlier in your letter would require a change in the bylaws is correct. Please note Article III, Section I on page 12 of the By-Laws of the Trustees: "After appropriate consultation, including consultation with faculty representatives in the case of academic administrators, he

(president) shall nominate for election by the Trustees the Deans of the schools of the University as well as other officers of administration who in turn shall be directly responsible to the President of the University." Though the bylaws require only consultation with the faculty it is important, I believe, to ensure consultation with representatives of the Student Association as well. My intent is to lift up a student consultative committee in a manner as closely parallel to that of the faculty committee as practicable. The three student representatives on the Educational Policy and Planning Committee who will be members of the student committee were, I assume, chosen by the Student Senate for their competence and judgment in academic affairs. The remainder of the procedure I suggested parallels my request to the chairmen of each of the three divisions of the College.

I trust you are not inferring that I believe students to be a "worrisome appendage which is humored with consul-

tation." The point here is that students will be involved in the process. You apparently believe that a different process would "better project the proper college 'power structure.'" It is not a matter of projecting power structure but rather a very sensitive and fragile task of selecting a dean that is important. The president cannot avoid responsibilities assigned to him by the bylaws.

I am glad to know that there will be a special session of the Student Senate on Thursday, the 28th, and I am eager to have your nominations as soon as possible, for two weeks will have passed and the selection process is both careful and time-consuming.

You most assuredly have my permission to reprint your letter in the acorn. Might I suggest that you reprint my memorandum, your letter in its entirety, and my reply.

With best regards,

Sincerely,
Robert F. Oxnam
President of the University

Institute of New Directions offers alternative education

by Kenneth Wade and Richard Dubriska

It is commonplace to criticize the inadequacies of the educational system. It is rarer to set that criticism in motion in order to change the learning situation and environment.

The Free University exists as an expression of concern and hope that the educational process is far more significant when it aims at fulfilling an individual's self-realization, imagination and creativity; when it is a vehicle of growth; and when it is a means to reach a state of harmony with ourselves and others.

Education is a dynamic process which continues throughout life. It is a process of creating learning situations and acquiring knowledge so that we are capable of using and sharing that knowledge for the betterment of ourselves and our society.

The Institute of New Directions, an independent Free University at Drew since the Fall of 1967, grew out of the experience of many students in a standard university curriculum that neglected the exploration of many important issues and areas.

All of us have experienced the "cultural drag" of most American institutions (such as the University), in their inability to assimilate new ideas and cultural trends. It is precisely the object-

ive of the Institute for New Directions to fill this gap and to provide a fluid structure for the exploration of ideas and subjects sensitive to the problem of existing in the 1970's.

When the process of learning becomes fixed and rigid, when knowledge becomes mere information and factual data, when the teacher becomes grade dispensing and the student a passive note-taker, when the important questions become those which will appear on the next test, when producing, creating and exploring are all regulated according to schedule and predetermined structure, and when the goal of learning becomes a grade, credit, or degree, then education is no more than an empty ritual.

Hopefully, the Institute of New Directions will provide a situation that will give students a way to overcome the rigidity of the traditional Academy. To begin with, the Institute would allow students a flexible way to explore areas that they feel are relevant to where they are.

The Institute calls for a mode of education in which students plan and initiate their own study in subjects which the standard curriculum makes no provision for. The courses of the Institute typically explore crucial issues such as Racism in America, the Oppression of Women, Ecology, Awareness, and many

others. Other courses sometimes center around the youth culture and include Rock Music, the Psychedelic Experience, Alternate Life-Styles, etc.

It is also hoped that the model of alternative education would bring pressure to bear on the University to incorporate areas of study which students are interested in. Many courses which have just begun to appear in formal University curricula were first taught in "free universities."

If the Institute of New Directions is to fulfill the vision expressed herein, students will have to play a major role in planning, teaching, and initiating what is to be. If students at Drew feel a need for alternative education they will have to make this known. They will have to participate in planning so that the Institute might manifest and embody this need. A meeting for all interested and committed will be held, February 8, at 7 p.m. in room 102, U.C. to plan the Institute for the Spring semester.

(Note: some of the educational philosophy expressed in the above article is quoted from the bulletin of the Denver Free University.--Author.)

Sawin releases materials of Alcoholic Beverage Policy

Dean of Students Alton Sawin has presented to the Student Senate the final draft of the Alcoholic Beverage Policy, including mimeographed copies of the policy itself, Procedures Pertaining to Parties in Residence Halls, the party permit application and the representation and statement.

The policy itself originating from President Robert Oxnam's office, pertains to the entire university. It reads:

"The laws of the State of New Jersey as they pertain to possession and use, purchase sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages shall be considered regulations of Drew University. The University recognizes the need to establish further guidelines and procedures to be followed in the use, possession, or distribution of alcoholic beverages on campus.

The University CANNOT provide sanctuary for students from the enforcement of State law by the proper local authorities should violations of that law cause them to intervene.

1. Any and all consumption of alcoholic beverages by students on campus shall be

confined to areas within the residential halls of the University.

2. An individual in his own room must be aware that actions and violations of the law are subjects to the rules and regulations of the University or to local and State laws and regulations or to both as a result of his or his guests' behavior at the time of or after departure from the room."

The party permit requires detailed information pertaining to such items as date and time, location and source of funding. Public areas of residence halls, for which the permits are necessary, are defined as lounges, snack areas, recreation, multi-purpose, or meeting rooms. A minor is defined as any person under the age of 21 years.

Also included in the mimeographed party permit, which is available from the Dean of Students' office, is space for giving the number expected, the beverage (s) to be served and a statement of method for ascertaining that only those 21 and over will be served alcoholic beverages. The permit may, of course, be issued or denied by the Dean, and space is again provided for this designation.

An important part of the source of funding is that no fee charge or donation may be accepted at the party, although student dormitory funds may be used with the approval of the membership of the residence.

The representation and statement is another mimeographed sheet that may or may not require information stating that a person is legally responsible for consuming alcohol. The sheet includes a statement that would be signed by the individual claiming responsibility if the host so wished. It reads:

"I understand that misrepresentation of age to induce service of alcoholic beverages to me is cause for disciplinary action by the appropriate judicial body. I further state that I will accept full legal responsibility.

I hereby represent and state for the purpose of inducing... (Name of host)... (Location of Party)... to serve alcoholic beverages to me, that I was born on... (month)... (day)... (19...), and am... years of age."

In addition, the statement must be witnessed by someone and identification must be presented.

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.

Next week in the ACORN

- ★ Campus robberies
- ★ Lightfoot hype
- ★ Housing situation
- ★ People's Peace Treaty

Independent poll on ACORN reveals disenchanted opinion

According to a recent sample, independent poll of over 300 students, it is apparent that many students feel disenfranchised with this year's ACORN. In fact, 82% feel that the paper fails to represent a cross-section of student opinion, some complaining that the ACORN mainly represents the opinion of Ken Schulman and the Schulman groupies" and that for example, "it is monopolized by a minority and expresses mainly their views; it doesn't usually print the other side of the story."

A clear majority, 61%, indicated their overall dissatisfaction with the ACORN for a variety of often contradictory reasons. Though many felt the paper too leftist oriented, for example, others felt that "it's a little on the conservative side."

Moreover, while there was strenuous criticism of biased news reporting and overly-negative editorials, some students claimed that they liked the slant taken by the newspaper this year. According to one student, "It represents the interest of student's who are willing to become involved. Those who disagree with the views of the ACORN are not willing to participate. Until they are, the paper should remain the way it is."

Asked how they would like to see the newspaper changed, many students responded "in kind": a frequent reply was that editorializing should be confined to the editorial page. A less frequent reply (22) suggested a change in staff, especially in the editor. Many students suggested that the newspaper should become more objective in all phases of its activities.

One student's comment summarized the opinion of many: "More accurate reporting. Less bias and hostility on the part of the editors--they aren't God, nor are they all-knowing."

"Certainly the way to effect changes (which seems to be one of their desires) is not to antagonize those in a position to help bring change about. Less sermonizing in editorials--and elsewhere. Realization that the views of the editors are not--thank God--shared by the majority of the student body. In sum, responsible journalism is what I would like to see."

The poll was conducted by an independent group of students involved in SGA to determine if student dissatisfaction was strong enough to warrant any action from student government. According to reliable sources, no action is planned, in the hope that the results of the poll alone will elicit improvements.

Following are the results of the poll. The first figure is the number of people

who responded "yes;" the second, the number who responded "no;" the third, percentage of "yes" responses; the fourth, percentage of "no" responses; the fifth, the total number of responses.

1. Do you read the ACORN regularly?
261/46/85%/15%/307
2. If you read the ACORN regularly, do you find it covers the news adequately?

143/128/52%/48%/271

3. Do you think the ACORN is accurate in its news reporting?
120/141/46%/54%/261

4. Do you think that the ACORN represents a cross-section of student opinion?
53/221/18%/82%/284

5. Overall, do you feel satisfied with the present ACORN?
107/168/39%/61%/275

JOINT TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH VIETNAM AND NORTH VIETNAM

Be it known that the American and Vietnamese people are not enemies. The war is carried out in the names of the people of the United States and South Vietnam without our consent. It destroys the land and people of South Vietnam. It drains America of its resources, its youth and its honor.

We hereby agree to end the war on the following terms so that both peoples can live under the joy of independence and can devote themselves to building a society based on human equality and respect for the earth.

1. The Americans agree to immediate and total withdrawal from Vietnam and publicly to set the date by which all American forces will be removed.

The Vietnamese pledge that as soon as the United States government sets a date for total withdrawal:

2. They will enter discussions to secure the release of all American prisoners including pilots captured while bombing North Vietnam.

3. There will be an immediate cease fire between US forces and those led by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

4. They will enter discussions of the procedures to guarantee the safety of all withdrawing troops.

5. The Americans pledge to end the imposition of Thieu-Ky-Khiem on the people of South Vietnam in order to insure their right to self-determination and so that all political prisoners can be released.

6. The Vietnamese pledge to form a provisional coalition government to organize democratic elections. All parties agree to respect the results of elections in which all South Vietnamese can participate freely without the presence of any foreign troops.

7. The South Vietnamese pledge to enter a discussion of procedures to guarantee the safety and political freedom of those South Vietnamese who have collaborated with the United States or with the US supported regime.

8. The Americans and Vietnamese agree to respect the independence, peace and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia in accord with the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Conventions and not interfere in the internal affairs of these two countries.

9. Upon these points of agreement we pledge to end the war and resolve all other questions in the spirit of self-determination and mutual respect for the independence and political freedom of the people of Vietnam and the United States.

By ratifying the agreement, we pledge to take whatever actions are appropriate to implement the terms of this joint treaty and to insure its acceptance by the government of the United States.

Signed . . .

United States National Students Association

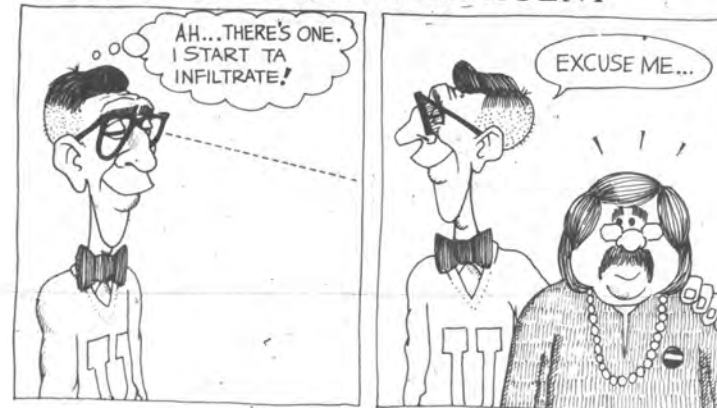
South Vietnam National Union of Students

North Vietnam National Union of Students

South Vietnam Liberation Student Union

The People's Peace Treaty

RODNEY, UNDERCOVER AGENT



Don Glassford



The Light Side-The Dark Side

A new revolution

by Dick Gregory

There was much in President Nixon's State of the Union message which would find ready acceptance in campus newspapers and the underground press. Though the President did not raise the clenched fist, nor did he inspire his Congressional congregation to shout "Right O!", he did speak of "people's parks," "Power to the People," and other concepts not at all unfamiliar to the pages of the more liberated press.

President Nixon called for a "New American Revolution" and his timing was appropriate, since the nation is even now getting ready to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the last one. The President was careful to point out that his was a "peaceful revolution," but it is nonetheless designed to accomplish what the first one never did; namely turning "power back to the people." Repeated references were made to the founding fathers meeting in Philadelphia leaving us a legacy which "survives today as the oldest written Constitution still in force in the world today."

Perhaps that observation holds the clue to explaining what the President called "the long, dark night of the American spirit." Ours is the oldest written Constitution still to be enforced in the world--and in America--today.

The President did not deal with the war in Southeast Asia, except in references concerning a move from a wartime to a peacetime economy. But clearly one of the affronts to the memory of the founding fathers which the war in Vietnam and its expansions represent is the usurpation by the President and the Pentagon of powers clearly designated to the Senate in the United States Constitution. All foreign policy commitments require the advice, consent and approval of the Senate. Congress alone is empowered to declare war. Viewing America's actions in Indochina, people all over the world must question whether America's Constitution is still in force.

Rather than specifying a "peaceful" revolution, decent thinking Americans cannot help but wish the President had instead urged a moral revolution. The term "peaceful" was chosen. Of course, as a rejection of the revolutionary tactics of more militant factions in America. But a moral revolution is much more all-embracing. The President spoke of cracking down on welfare cheaters as part of his revolution. "...let us stop helping those who are able to help themselves but refuse to do so." The reference was loudly applauded.

One cannot help but wonder what response the President would have received had he talked about wiping out the tax



Dick Gregory

frauds of big business, the financial waste of Congressional members themselves, or any of the other welfare benefits reserved for those who make their way into the higher income brackets. A moral revolution, which is more concerned with right and wrong than with revolutionary tactics, would address itself to such issues.

A moral revolution would demand an open attack on dope pushers, smugglers and organized crime itself. Anyone committed to a moral revolution could not fail to indict the appalling degree of hunger in America--this nation which President Nixon calls the "wealthiest" and now seeks to make the "healthiest." To work at wiping out disease and guarantee health benefits for the American people are worthy goals of a moral revolution. But such a revolution would also concern itself with the poisons being injected into the American diet each day by food manufacturers. And a true moral concern for conquering the dread disease of cancer would have the courage to confront even the power and wealth of the tobacco industry.

"Now we must let our spirits soar again," the President told the joint session of Congress. "Now we are ready for the lift of a driving dream." The fact of the matter is that such a spirit and such a dream have been moving on the campuses and in the streets of America for some time now. And the sad truth is that what the President encourages in the rhetoric he employs in the halls of Congress, he allows to be jailed, shot and suppressed elsewhere.

Much of the President's State of the Union rhetoric is in line with Father Dan Berrigan's open letter to the Weathermen. Peaceful revolution? Driving dreams and soaring spirits? Father Dan said: "No principle is worth the sacrifice of a single human being... We are something far different, we are teachers of the people who have come on a new vision of things. We struggle to embody that vision day after day..." But Daniel Berrigan is in jail for his vision

and beliefs and the President sanctions his plight.

President Nixon told Congress that the American people will not "continue to tolerate the gap between promise and fulfillment in government." That is true. And the driving dream of the pure spirits in America today is of a moral revolution. It is more concerned with the issues of right and wrong than with the number of Cabinet posts in the Executive Branch of the federal government.

There is little doubt the President will get his revolution. But it may not be on the terms he has outlined.

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Of NUC

An interview with Bob Greenblatt

Young students, workers, GI's and street people are planning a three day conference in Ann Arbor, Michigan, February 5-7. Reports on the People's Peace Treaty, the trip of the NSA delegation to the Vietnamese and the political-military situation in South Vietnam and in the U.S. army will be given. Most of the weekend will be occupied with workshops on the strategy and problems of organizing. More information is available from Student and Youth Conference on a People's Peace, 2226 "M" St.,

NW, Washington, D.C.

The People's Peace Treaty was endorsed by representatives of 119 organizations and 13 collectives linked in the NCAWRR (National Coalition Against War, Racism and Repression) at a meeting in Chicago on January 8-10.

For further information about the People's Peace Treaty, contact the NUC Peoples' Peace Treaty Office, 5 W. 21st St. NYC (212) 924-2469, as well as the Washington, D.C. address listed above.

(Editor's Note: The following is an LNS interview with Bob Greenblatt, a member of New University Conference, a group of radical young faculty and graduate students. NUC has voted to support the People's Peace Treaty. Other groups involved in planning and discussion of the Treaty at this point include such diverse groups as the Women's Strike for Peace, the Panthers, the Young Lords, the National Student Association and the Chicano Moratorium.)

WHAT IS THE CONCEPTION OF THE PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY?

The conception of the Treaty is to begin a process where people in this country can begin to act in concert with our brothers and sisters in Vietnam to force an end to the kind of devastation that our government has been carrying on. Step 1 is to bring the information of what the essential conditions of peace are, give people an opportunity to examine it, and to ratify it. We must make clear that ratification is just a first step towards implementing it.

The conditions of peace, for ending the war in Vietnam, exist and are quite simple, and the only reason that the American people don't know about them is because the Nixon administration has been working very hard to make sure that we don't know. The Vietnamese and the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) in Paris and independent forces in South Vietnam have made clear repeatedly what the two or three very simple basic principles are which would need to be satisfied. If people knew about them I think they would accept them.

WHAT ARE THE CONDITIONS FOR PEACE?

One is that the U.S. must publicly commit itself to a fixed date by which time all military personnel and military equipment will be withdrawn from South Vietnam. The PRG's proposed date for that is June 30, 1971.

The second condition is total withdrawal of military and economic support by the American government of the Thieu Ky regime, a regime imposed on the people of South Vietnam.

The third condition is that there would be no intervention by the U.S. in the internal politics of South Vietnam. The South Vietnamese are willing, able, and only await the settlement of the first two conditions, to settle their own problems. WHAT ARE THE INDICATIONS THAT THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH VIETNAM SUPPORT THE SUBSTANCE OF THE PRG 8-POINT PROGRAM AND WOULD BE WILLING TO NEGOTIATE A PEACE TREATY WITH THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES?

The indications are very many. Unfortunately they are not available to people who only have access to the establishment press. But through the European press, through conversations with returning GIs, through conversations with the Vietnamese, through conversations with some of our own people who have gone over there unofficially (because if they knew who we are, they won't let us into South Vietnam), and through conversa-



Woman working in North Vietnamese fields
tions with American reporters who will tell you privately things that they can't get printed in their own pages--we get a whole different kind of picture.

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The treaty: out of a silence?

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Within four or five days after Mme Binh issued the 8-Point peace initiative in Paris, a leading member of the Saigon national assembly, part of the puppet government, a man by the name of Duc, was in Paris and issued a statement which in substance really is in agreement with the 8-Point Program. When he was threatened by the Thieu government that he would be arrested on his return, his statement and his stand and his safety were supported by the Saigon Students, the Women's Committee for the Right to Live, the heads of the faculties of the Saigon universities, the Vice-President of the National Assembly, and leading Catholics and Buddhists.

Most of the students of Saigon belong to the Saigon Student Union. Its statement in response to the Nixon five-point plan again clearly indicated a substantive agreement with the PRG position, and also a willingness and a readiness to have talks with the PRG and to enter into a coalition with them and a determination to get the Americans out.

WOULD YOU EXPLAIN WHY THE TIMETABLE IS IMPORTANT IN GETTING THE AMERICANS OUT?

There is a timetable in the spring. There's Tet, the Lunar New Year, in early February. The local climate and conditions are such that major offensive political events are difficult if not impossible to organize before Tet. Things will begin to come to a head more and more after that. Then there is September, 1971 which is the time of the presidential elections in South Vietnam. The legitimacy of that Saigon government has to be clearly challenged before that time.

The other date is May 1. May 1 gets its first significance not because it's a good spring day, but because May 1 is one year and one day after the invasion of Cambodia. But more important than the symbolism is the strategy. May 1 is the date projected by the Nixon administration and specifically by Secretary of State Rogers as the hoped-for deadline for completion of Phase II of Vietnamization. That is by May 1 they hope to have converted the American combat troops engaged in the field. There will still be a couple of hundred thousand GIs over there to protect American military installations, to keep the Saigon troops in line--whom they're petrified of, and for good reason--and to use as a backup repressive force to try to crush the popular political uprising that they are beginning finally to see is coming. That's the kind of groundwork on which we have to operate.

I think that what is likely to happen is that by the late spring and early summer--around the May period--the popular forces will have created enough of a political pressure in the cities of South Vietnam that will in fact cause the government in Saigon to fall unless they begin to see the writing on the wall and capitulate beforehand. In that sense it would be reminiscent of 1963, when Diem's regime was overthrown. The difference would be that the '63 revolt was led primarily by the Buddhists, with some other forces that they were able to rally to their support. In 1970-71 the movement is being led by a number of different forces--women, students, etc.

In May and throughout the spring struggle the political forces in the cities and the military force of the National Liberation Front will be reinforcing each other. There is good communication between them and the political statements from both groups clearly indicate the same objectives as far as what ending the war means.

WOULD YOU EXPLAIN WHY IT IS IMPORTANT THAT AMERICAN ANTI-WAR ACTIVITIES BE COORDINATED AT THE SAME TIME, IN TERMS OF COMPARING IT WITH THE CRUSHING OF THE 1963 REVOLT?

There is one important lesson to be learned from 1963. One

for us, and one for the NLF. They've learned it, and we still haven't. And there is another lesson from 1968 Tet which I want to tie it to. The lesson of '63 is that a political movement in the cities even without direct cooperation with the NLF can in fact be strong enough to topple the government in Saigon. The other part of the lesson is that it can't make it stick. One difference between 1963 and 1970 is that everything is on a higher level--all the stakes are greater.

In 1963 the U.S. had 16,000 troops there. In May 1971, even if all of Nixon's withdrawal plans to exactly the way he says, there will still be 200,000 GIs there. ARVN had a couple of thousand men under arms in '63, they have over a million under arms in 1970-71. And the popular movements are correspondingly larger. They are much stronger, but they also face a more armed and a stronger opposition.

What happened in '63 was that the American government, and particularly the CIA, began to see that the Diem regime was falling and that they couldn't really bolster it up. So at the last minute--sort of at the 11th hour--the CIA moved in to oppose Diem and was thereby able to get its agents working with and influencing some of the more opportunistic elements that joined the overthrow of Diem. So they were able to dispense with Diem but then reconstitute essentially the same repressive regime. And there would be nothing to say--if there were simply a movement in the cities--that if couldn't happen again.

But unlike in 1963, the movements in the cities today are co-operating with the NLF. The NLF and the PRG in particular are a much broader coalition now than they were in '63. The second missing element in '63 was that the American empire was able to isolate its crisis in South Vietnam. There was nothing really dramatic and challenging and supportive going on in this country. And so the U.S. could get away with whatever it wanted to do over there.

In 1968 the Tet offensive was the other side of the coin. The military objective of Tet was to take the cities. And they did. In that sense it was a complete military victory. What the NLF did not count on was that the American response would be to destroy the cities. And this has been amply documented, the U.S. destruction of cities.

So in '63 you had the political movement without the military, and in '68 you had the military movement without the political base in the cities. And this hurt hard. Because Vietnam itself was primarily an agricultural country, most of the people were based in rural areas, and the NLF quite naturally developed its program and its organization based on that strength of the people.

The American strategic response to that over the years has been to destroy the fabric of Vietnamese society, not simply as a kind of malicious thing for its own sake, but because if that was the base of the strength of the people, then it would have to be destroyed. For example, the six million refugees in South Vietnam who gather in hovels around the main cities--these are not the sorry side-effects of a military strategy; their urbanization is the substance of that military strategy.

This took the NLF, I think, to some extent by surprise. At least it meant that a fundamental revision of their strategy was necessary, and this took some time to develop. That is, the NLF had to begin to learn how to organize in the cities, how to develop programs for that kind of situation. And it took from 1963 to this point to develop that and to overcome the repression of '63, and to be able to rebuild that movement in the cities.

DO YOU THINK THAT THE U.S. WOULD HAVE BEEN LESS WILLING TO SHELL AND DESTROY THE CITIES IN 1968 IF THE ORGANIZING IN THE CITIES HAD BEEN STRONGER?

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Greenblatt: need organized force to stop Vietnam war

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OR DO YOU THINK THAT THERE WAS A LACK OF RESPONSE FROM OUR MOVEMENT THAT MADE IT POSSIBLE? OR WAS IT A COMBINATION OF THE TWO?

More important was that the movement in this country in 1968 wasn't strong enough. That's the deterrent. The United States government, whether it's Nixon or anybody else in there, is perfectly willing and able to do anything that it can get away with to the Vietnamese to maintain control. And what "getting away with" means what kind of price we can extract as a movement in this country, what we allow them to get away with.

DO YOU THINK THAT WE ARE STRONG ENOUGH NOW TO STOP NIXON?

What we and the Vietnamese both know is that the events of last May, indicated what we are potentially capable of, just on the basis of outrage. I think that that's just the tip of an iceberg of what we are really capable of if we're organized. But that means that we can't wait to demonstrate in outrage after the movement is crushed. Remember, in South Vietnam it took 7 years to rebuild the movement after 1963. If it is crushed this time, the repression will be so heavy that it will probably take the cities another seven years to gain enough strength for an offensive. We have to understand what is likely to be coming, and be prepared to act accordingly. As this stuff builds up and comes more and more to the surface in South Vietnam, we've got to be



Workers in the field.

building a counterforce here so that Nixon can't say well, I don't have to worry about what's going on at home. When that crisis comes that topples the government in Saigon, Washington has to be worrying about its own stability a little bit. That's the element that we need. What we know is that the force in this country exists. What we also know is that as an ORGANIZED force, it doesn't exist yet.

WHAT STEPS ARE BEING TAKEN NOW TO ORGANIZE SUPPORT FOR THE PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY? ARE THE MAY 1 DEMONSTRATIONS BEING PLANNED TO ENFORCE THE TREATY?

Phase I for the Peace Treaty is pretty much kind of a massive campaign to inform people about what the conditions for peace in Vietnam are, and to give them an opportunity to ratify it, and we think they will. This is for radicals and middle-of-the-roads and anybody else. We want millions of people willing to say that they agree with these conditions and are willing to work to develop in their own communities and their own institutions what implementation of this would mean. In its most simple and maybe most desperate form what it means is that we're going to take ourselves out of that war as a people if we have to do it brick by brick, one institution at a time.

INSTITUTIONS CALLS TO MIND SCHOOLS. WHAT ROLE COULD STUDENTS PLAY IN THIS?

I think it's quite logical that students in fact lead off. They tend to be a weathervane for the rest of the country. And I think not only are they isolated--although Nixon's working hard to prove that students are isolated--but in fact they may be at most only one or two steps ahead, maybe a little bit freer to act--on the same things that most other people believe in. Students are not without parents, they are not working sisters and brothers. They don't come out of a vacuum, they come out of communities, and they go back to those communities.

So far as I know, the first place the Peace Treaty was discussed was at the National Student Association (NSA) Conference this spring. The officers of NSA were mandated to pursue it. The NSA did organize a delegation of students to go to Vietnam to talk with Vietnamese students about a student-to-student peace treaty.

Now part of our plan with the NSA trip ran into trouble with Nixon's allies in Saigon. The part of the student delegation that was supposed to go to North Vietnam received clearance from Hanoi for our visas within two days after the request. We never did get the visas for our delegation to go into Saigon, despite repeated attempts. So we had one of the people who was supposed to go to South Vietnam apply separately, not as part of the delegation, just as a private individual with reasonably good credentials. They had no way of knowing that he was affiliated with us, and they let him in. So in fact we did have a chance to talk with the Saigon students and the Hue students and have a statement from them. When the delegate was through in Saigon he went through Vietiane and joined the rest of the delegation in Hanoi, which freaked out the Saigon people, and freaked out the American ambassador in Vientiane.

The delegation then came back to Paris from Vietnam around Dec. 21, spent three or four days in Paris conferring further with the PRG and the DRV delegations and with South Vietnamese students in exile. There was a document from the South. The document that was brought back from North Vietnam was a joint effort of American students, North Vietnamese students and South Vietnamese students from the liberated zones who had come up to Hanoi specifically for that purpose. We've tried

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The People's Peace Treaty: Nixon up against the wall

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to join those various versions of the document and are now sending it back to the North and the South so they can see the final version of it before it's released.

The NSA delegation is now back in the U.S. and their next plans are to work with other student groups to pull together a student and youth conference--an open conference of people who consider themselves as potential organizers for the treaty. It will be held in the Midwest--we haven't gotten final confirmation of the college yet. It will probably take place in early February.

IS THE CONFERENCE GOING TO BE AN ATTEMPT TO GET MILLIONS OF STUDENTS TO SIGN THE PEACE TREATY?

It's a little more together in the student area right now, but basically we want every single man, woman and child in this country to have an opportunity to look at the Peace Treaty and see if they don't agree, and have an opportunity to ratify it.

Now the actual mechanism in different places might be quite different. The students certainly plan to take the initiative in bringing it to the campuses. And there it can take many forms. In some cases it will be taken directly to student governments where that's considered a representative enough body, and to faculty councils. We really want a record of every person who actually ratifies it. Ratifying the treaty means that you are willing to implement it, and willing to work on what implementation means.

Once a campus ratifies, that's not the end of the task, that's just the beginning. That means beginning a campaign to demand of the administration that they officially recognize that that campus is out of the war. That means an end to defense contracts on that campus. That means an end to ROTC on that campus. And that means further struggle to be sure. That means that the campus begins to work out the ways in which it can show that they are a people at peace with the people of Vietnam. Which can mean material aid, it can mean 5% of the library budget to buy books for Vietnamese students.

It can and should also mean learning from the Vietnamese. They have a lot to teach us about different kinds of educational forms that they've had to develop because of the conditions of war all these years. They have some really far-out ideas about what client-controlled community health programs are like, where they have been able--with a 100th of our kind of budget--to develop 100 times as effective health services for people in rural and urban areas. We are not so over-developed relative to the Vietnamese in every sphere in activity.

DO PEOPLE WORKING ON THE TREATY HAVE A TIME-TABLE FOR RATIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION?

I think that the period of January and early February should be the time for a public campaign, mass work to ratify this treaty. Late February, March and April should be the time when people who have ratified the treaty begin to get together and make plans about what implementation can mean in the particular institution of the particular community.

We are suggesting that the various drafts of the treaty include an effective date of May 1. On May 1 we demonstrate our willingness and intention to actually implement it--this is real. There still is and should be a lot of discussion about the form that such a demonstration would take. Having demonstrations in the formal sense that indicate our size, our numbers, our militancy, and our determination might be the way. Some places could hold a one-hour work stoppage. Some areas could make public the specific implementation plans that large numbers of people have already agreed to. There's a large variety of things.

We're not trying to predetermine what May 1 should look like. For example, later in February we'll have a much better sense of whether or not we're taking the right approach to the

people in this country. Once we know the kind of support we're getting we'll be in a better position to project the kind of implementation that makes sense. At this point we should be talking about ideas and testing those ideas.

HOW EXACTLY WILL THE TREATY PUT NIXON UP AGAINST THE WALL?

I think that it will put us on a footing where we are organized enough to take Nixon on, whether he announces what he's going to do ahead of time or not. We can also expose that what he announces is not what he's really doing. For instance, he says that he invaded North Vietnam to get those POW camps--that's not what he was doing, and that's not what he'll be doing the next time he does it. He just cynically exploited the natural sympathy that anybody would have for somebody who's been a prisoner for several years--even if you agree that he did something sufficiently wrong that he should be a prisoner--to cover the fact that what he really wanted to do was have a commando raid on Vietnam. He wanted to increase the pressure on North Vietnam--to show them that it could be done, and to make it an open promise that there would be more raids if North Vietnam tries to assist the movement in the South.

He's been making threats in several ways. The bombing was one aspect of that, the commando raid was another. The CIA statement about a month ago or two when they released the report (in fact the report was six months old) that there were 30,000 Vietcong spies in Saigon. What the hell does that mean? When you've got 30,000 spies in a city what you're really saying is that the whole city is against you. But the reason you're saying it that way is to put in people's minds that you may have to in fact shoot civilians in the streets by the thousands, because they're going to be demonstrating. So you want to prepare people by telling them that they're all spies.

DO YOU THINK THE U.S. STATEMENT WARNING AGAINST "INCREASED ACTIVITY" IN SOUTH VIETNAM IS ALSO A SIGNAL ABOUT INCREASED POLITICAL ACTIVITY?

Absolutely. He can't deny it all, so he's got to admit some of that. And he tries to admit it in a way that will prepare--hopefully for him--prepare the political climate in this country so that he can get away with doing anything he has to do. And what he will have to do is crush a massive popular movement in the cities. That's going to take a lot of preparation and that's what we've got to sabotage.

We've got to make it clear that if he makes any move in that direction--it's not a question of TDA--The Day After--if we see him moving in that direction, it's not only the government in Saigon that's going to be in danger of falling. The ultimate logic of people declaring that we're going to make peace whether the U.S. likes it or not, is that we're going to end that war.

A rides column

Beginning with the next issue of the ACORN (February 12) there will be a Rides Column. Students either desiring a ride for the present weekend or a future date or having a car and wanting riders may submit a note to the paper through campus mail or in the Publications Office (U.C. 109). We will run the notice free of charge for as many weeks as you wish. Deadline for submitting notices will be Wednesday of each week.

Drew stock investments show controversial companies

by Bob Womack

Drew University's stock portfolio shows that the University has invested in well over 50 companies. Included in these, however, are companies that trade with South Africa, companies that are among the top defense contractors, and companies that have been accused of participating in the economic exploitation of underdeveloped countries.

In the WALL STREET JOURNAL of Nov. 16, 1970 was a story listing the top ten defense contractors for the fiscal year, September, 1969 to September, 1970. In third place was General Electric with contracts totaling one billion dollars. Among these were contracts for nuclear reactors, guided missile subsystems, and electronic devices and components for missiles.

In fourth place was American Telephone and Telegraph with \$931 million worth of contracts. Among these were contracts for the Safeguard missile system, missile components and communication equipment.

Drew's investment in General Electric stock has a market value of \$135,000. Its investment in A.T. & T. stock is worth \$577,655, with it being the University's third largest stock investment.

The JOURNAL of Sept. 22, 1970 states that the Chase Manhattan Bank has a 15% interest in a London bank which owns 85% of a subsidiary bank in apartheid South Africa. This subsidiary has 1000 branches in South Africa. In addition, according to the newspaper the First National City Bank owns 100% of a subsidiary, which has six offices in that nation.

The news article explains that the South African government is forcing the foreign banks to sell part of their interests in the South African banks to local concerns. After the sales are made through the First National Bank and the London bank of which the Chase owns a share, there will still be a 10% interest in the South African banks.

Drew's investment in the Chase Manhattan Bank totals \$126,032 and in the First National Bank, \$250,000.

A Liberation News Service story on the Polaroid Company notes that General Motors controls 18% of the auto sales in Africa. The story states that GM hires "blacks who work in their factories with starting wages of 50¢ an hour." The article further explained that "the Chemical Bank has extensive interests in South Africa and is already the target of a U.N. resolution against its pro-apartheid advertising."

Drew's eighth largest stock investment is in the General Motors Corporation with an investment of \$372,720. Drew

has bonds in the Chemical Bank New York Trust Co. which are worth \$89,000.

A JOURNAL story in its Dec. 22, 1970 issue, talking about Black militancy in the West Indies said, "Decades of white economic exploitation fuel sentiments like these. Foreign investors control most of the Caribbean's natural resources. Native blacks reap very few of the benefits, black dissidents charge. Poverty and malnutrition are widespread."

In speaking of Trinidad, one of the poorest countries of that region, the story explained that "New York-based Texaco, Inc. still dominates the economy there with producing and refining facilities conservatively valued at \$500 million." Drew has stocks in Texaco at a market value of \$524,550.

John Pepin, Vice President of the University, was asked what he thought of charges that universities should not invest in companies that are engaged in enter-

prises that are morally questionable to some people.

He replied that people making such statements are "attacking at the wrong place. Our selling the stock doesn't change the company any. It doesn't make any difference to a company if we own stock in it." He said that if Drew sold, someone else would then buy the stock.

According to him, within the last few weeks Drew refused to buy stock in a company that is in a heavy pollution industry. He said that the company will eventually have to spend millions of dollars to correct the pollution damage, "so we didn't buy any."

He continued, "This kind of thinking goes into our decision on whether to buy or sell." When asked about his reaction to a Princeton student who said the University there put money ahead of morals, Pepin reiterated that the students were "hitting at the wrong place."

Quirk resigns from SG Student Senate

In a surprise announcement, Tuesday afternoon, Student Senator Tom Quirk resigned his position as Senator of the sophomore class. The resignation takes effect immediately.

Although no petitions had yet been filed for the Student Government elections in the

visor) and Linda Fraser (Female Frosh Advisor). Quirk, now, however, has removed himself from the possibility of running.

Last year Quirk was a freshman Senator and this year, in addition to being on the Senate he was chairman of the Social Policy Committee. In his latter role he had just initiated project intended to poll a cross-section of students on their campus social views. He has also been very active in anti-war activities and plans to continue his involvement in them.

Quirk's resignation statement, one sentence in length, read:

"Having come to the realization of the total insignificance of Student Government, I am resigning my position as Senator of the Class of '72."

Quirk had become increasingly disenchanted with Student Government as the year progressed. He was particularly upset over the Senate's handling of the structure for choosing the new Dean of the College. Opposed to President Oxnam's guidelines, Quirk unsuccessfully attempted to get the Senate to refuse to comply with them.

There will now have to be an election for Quirk's Senate seat.



Angel Recchia and Tom Quirk
spring, it was fairly widely known that Quirk had plans to run for President on a ticket with John Cadwell (Vice-President), Tim Rothwell (Male Frosh Ad-



Announcements. . .

UC Board meeting:

A variety of activities-art exhibits, bus trips, films and faculty-student coffee hours--are revealed in the University Center Boards planning for the spring semester. In addition, the Board will be much concerned with plans and prospects for revamping the Center next year when the new dining hall is opened.

At its first meeting of the term Monday night, the Board heard reports from the following committees (members of each present at the session are indicated parenthetically):

ARTS (Chaplain Boyd, Pat Campbell, Lynn Doohar, Lorna Hines, Sue Mueller) An exhibit of Chinese scrolls and paintings is set for Sunday, February 7, and a showing of Tibetan art works Sunday, March 14. The committee is also implementing a project to provide more art work for the University Infirmary.

BUS TRIPS (Patti Horton and Phoebe Pollinger): A New York City bus trip February 20 will feature the availability of tickets to the Fillmore East, a Broadway show and Lincoln Center. The coachman will welcome evidences of adequate interest in home-going trips for the spring recess. A three-stop bus to New England (New Haven, Hartford, Boston) attracted a full load at Christmas time.

FILMS (Mike Silberman and Lynn Doohar): The Board's spring film calendar features programs for five weekends and daily entertainment during the weeks of May 10-14 (reading) and May 17-21 (exams). The schedule will be kicked off this Friday and Saturday with the showing of the highly regarded documentary "Hospital" and two short subjects.

Among the features to be seen during the semester are "Ninotchka", "All The King's Men", a Disney festival and the Griffith classic "Intolerance." Also included will be all of W.C. Field's short subjects.

STUDENT-FACULTY RELATIONS (Amy Feldner and Dale Perkel): A Thursday afternoon coffee hour will be scheduled weekly at 4 o'clock in the University Center FM Lounge. It is hoped that this set time and day with its offering of informal refreshments will create a habit of participation by both faculty members and students. A few unusual tid-bits are promised along with the coffee.

THE "NEW" U.C. (Sue Mueller and Lynn Doohar): The committee on future planning, which also includes Barbara George and Lorin Mayer of the College, Jeff Davis of the Theological School, and Sandra O'Neil of the Graduate School, will meet regularly to consider the pre-

sent facilities and the possible addition of new ones when space is freed by the dining hall move.

The usage and adequacy questionnaire distributed last spring will be sent shortly to students enrolled for the first time in the current academic year. The committee plans to meet with groups which have made suggestions and requests in regard to space usage. An open heart regard to space usage. An open hearing will also be scheduled. Individuals may time through the suggestion box at the University Center desk. Some of the matters already being considered by the committee are a larger game room, more adequate lounging space, an informal coffee-shop and the separation of TV viewing from vending.

In addition to discussing the committee reports the Board voted appreciation to Nancy Jackson and Doris Laughton who recently spent a full weekend painting a mural in the Snack Bar.

Hilton returns from semester

Barbara Hilton of Simsbury, Connecticut has completed the unique Appalachian Semester Program at Union College. Hilton was a transfer student from Drew and has not returned to the University.

The Appalachian Semester was initiated by Union College in the spring of 1970. It carries 15 hours of undergraduate credit and includes classroom work in history, religion, culture, economics, linguistics, social problems and solutions, and other academic areas pertinent to Appalachia. Following the orientation and classroom sessions, the students spend considerable time in the field and work with different social and welfare agencies.

The program was designed for students interested in social work, research or voluntary service. Credits earned in the program may be transferred to the student's home college.

The full-semester Appalachian study program, which draws students from many states, other colleges and universities, takes its cue from such programs as the Washington Semester at the American University and the United Nations Semester at Drew University.

The concept was first recommended by a study committee of the University Senate of the United Methodist Church, because "Union College is already at work with institutions to deal with Appalachian problems...and the college is best fitted, because of its location, to be the center of 'Appalachian education.'"

Chinese art exhibit:

An exhibit of Chinese scrolls and paintings will be held Sunday, February 7, in room 107 of the University Center. The showing will open at 2:00 p.m. and

will run through 7:30. Mrs. N. Zia, a specialist in the field of Chinese art, will give a talk at 2:30 p.m. on the historical significance of some of the scrolls. Admission is free.

Arrangements for the exhibit have been made by the Arts committee of the University Center Board.

Stud-fac coffee hour:
A series of weekly campus-wide coffee hours for faculty and students is planned this semester by the University Center Board. The first will be held Thursday, February 11, at 4 p.m. in the FM Lounge at the U.C. The get together will be continued every Thursday as long as participatory interest is evident.

It is hoped that scheduling the informal event on a regular basis will overcome confusion voiced in previous years in regard to staggered an intermittent scheduling. In answer to another complaint --that space in U.C. 101 was sometimes inadequate--the refreshments are being moved to the larger FM Lounge at the front of the building. As an additional inducement the committee promises some off-beat accompaniment to the coffee, in an effort to get off the traditional cookie circuit.

Colonial Symphony tickets:

Colonial Symphony tickets, especially prices for Drew pocketbooks, are available at the University Center Desk for the program of Wednesday, February 10. The price of one dollar per person is less than a third of the cost to regular concert goers.

The performance at 8:30 p.m. in the Madison, Junior School will feature five soloists--four instrumental and one voice. Their appearance with the orchestra is a continuation of conductor Oscar Shumsky's policy of bringing talented young artists to the attention of local music lovers.

The program will include Haydn's *Sinfonia Concertante* in B flat Major, Opus 84, Respighi's "Il Tramonto" for soprano and strings, and Prokofiev's *Classical Symphony*.

Archaeological excavations:

Students urgently invited to help in archeological excavations in England this summer. Deadline for applications is March 1.

City center redevelopment; new road-building programs and rapidly changing land use are threatening the disappearance of prehistoric graves, Iron-age settlements, Roman villas, fascinating relics of medieval towns, all over Britain.

American students free from mid-May, and with previous archeological experience, are invited to join an international team on the final season's dig of the im-

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Announcements. . .

Continued from Page 14

portant Anglo-Saxon site at North Elmham, Norfolk. The excavation is expected to throw important new light on how the Anglo-Saxon forefathers of the English lived. Experienced helpers will receive free board for helping in this important work.

Other students without experience are invited to join the British Archaeology Seminar at Lincoln College, Oxford, organized by the Association for Cultural Exchange. Six academic credits can be earned from participating in this low-cost program which ends by three weeks'

participation on digs in different parts of England or Scotland. Cost, inclusive of Trans-Atlantic travel by scheduled jet, is \$750.

Write now for further details to Professor Ian Lowson, 539 West 112 Street, New York, N.Y. 10025.

Institute of New Directions meeting:
Last semester the Institute of New Directions (IND) was planned and initiated by three people. In other words, Drew Students were involved very little in putting the Institute together. This semester the Institute is asking for more student participation in planning and im-

tiating the program.

All students who have ideas to contribute and suggestions for courses this semester are asked to meet Monday February 8, 7 p.m. in room 102 U.C. If you can not attend the meeting please contact Kenny Wade in the Chaplain's Office. (See article elsewhere in this paper)

You can't always
get what you want

YSA annual-convention passes without fanfare

by Wes Blixt

An annual convention of YSA, The Young Socialist Alliance, passed without much noise or notice. During the last week in December, YSA members, sympathizers, and friends met at the Manhattan Center in New York to talk about where the revolution is going and how to put YSA at the vanguard.

YSA is a Trotskyist group which represents a more traditional and hard-line Leftist wing than the old SDS. This wing believes that Stalinist Communism failed to follow revolutionary Marxist thought and became power hungry. It believes in the establishment of a revolutionary Fourth International that will go beyond nationalism and unite. YSA has been the driving force behind the Student Mobilization Committee in most of its actions. It has been called "insidious and treacherous" by J. Edgar Hoover in a plea to U.S. college presidents, and "a great revolutionary potential" by the Socialist Workers Party.

My impressions of the convention were mixed. Along the back of the convention hall were literature tables representing the Panthers, Chicanos, Women's Liberation, Gay Liberation, Irish Liberation, French Revolutionary Students, and Palestinian Liberation. Information packets or "kits" were passed out along with security identification passes.

The hall was hung huge bright red abstract banners of Marx, Trotsky, Panthers, etc. and a lot of ushers hurried around telling people that they would have to sit down. The atmosphere was quite unreal, more like a scene from "Alice in Wonderland" than an Action Committee.

Each group represented gave a report on its objectives, Anti-war, Third World,

Women's Lib., etc. along with endless financial and organizational reports. The Alliance officers looked very straight, wore suits and dryly repeated the word Comrade every four or five words. Every so often a Local Representative would get off on an area of his own interest but each was only allotted two minutes. We were told that dope has no place in the class struggle and that fighting a bust takes away valuable time and energy that could be devoted to a common front.

Many of the outside speakers were excellent. These were people who had experience out in the field and had been in Cuba, in Paris during the Strike, in North Vietnam in South America and Palestine. Their ideas were exciting, firm and had experience behind them. One student from Italy spoke about the Fourth International and united the convention in a way that none of the officers had been able to.

The major theme was international unity. This means doing away with all prejudices and national differences especially in the Middle East to form a united revolutionary front.

The only issue over which there was much dispute was whether to admit homosexuals to YSA and whether they represented a security risk. It was voted to admit them and to endorse Gay Lib. The bearded man behind the Gay Liberation table in back looked vaguely uncomfortable.

Still, the real struggle is not in the YSA convention hall, it is in the streets and is one of survival. Two friends from Drew who I was with at the convention lost a wallet which contained the few dollars they had for food for the week (the convention supplied "free" housing for \$2). They had to pan handle at Port

Authority to get back to Madison and were eventually busted for trying to lift a small package of hamburger.

Trotsky said that "The Action Committee is the instrument of struggle." YSA is trying now to organize the Antiwar moratorium scheduled for April. If YSA is an action committee, the convention didn't seem to show it. It was a great deal like any other convention. At one of the tables in back you could buy a Che Guevara poster for \$2.75 or one of an Arab Guerilla printed on silk for \$2.00.

Classified ad

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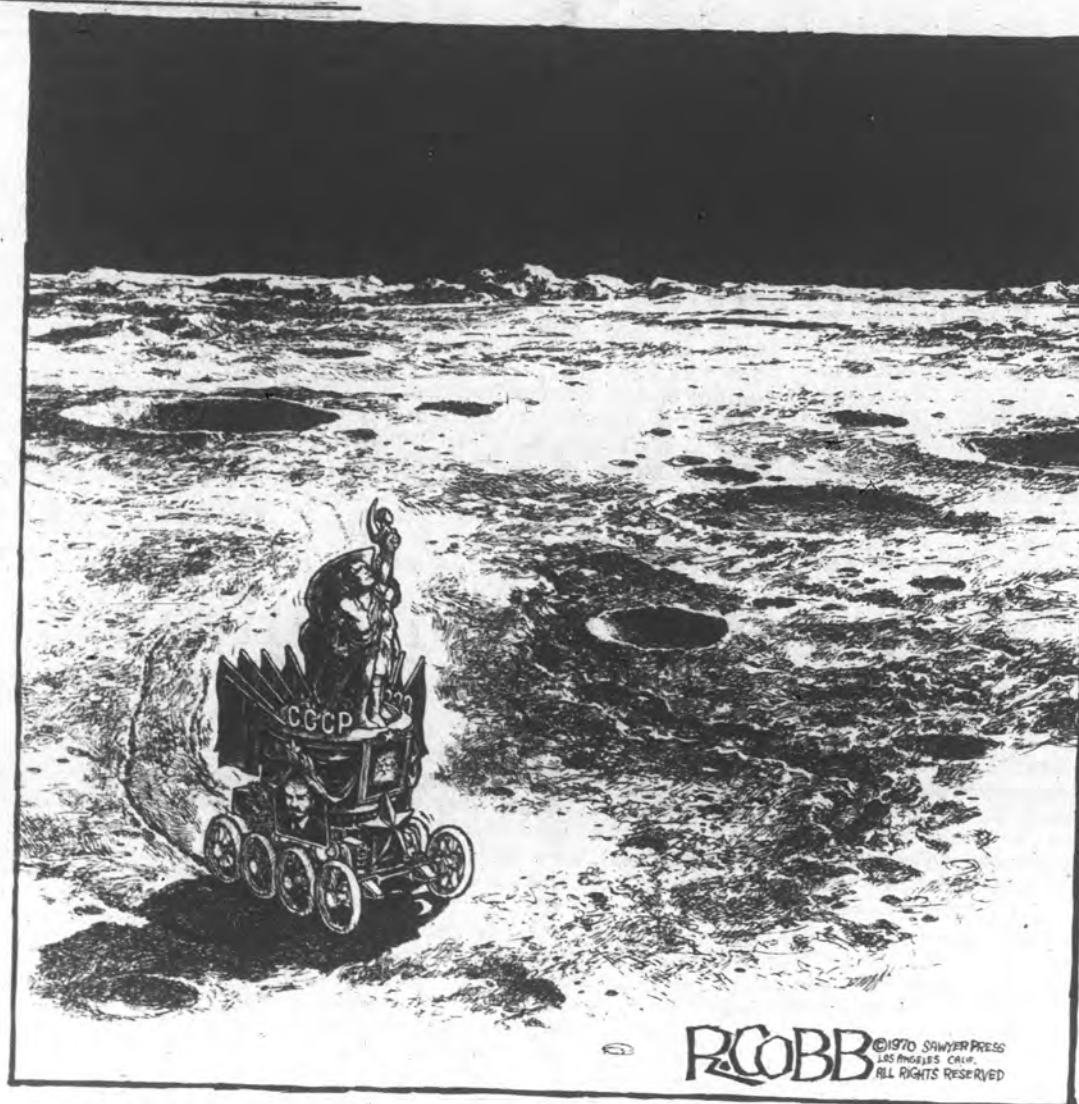
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A letter from the editor

Whither the ACORN? That seems to be a question permeating the minds and the conversation of at least a fair number of people in the Drew community. The intention of this open letter is both to explain the position of the editor and to answer that seemingly controversial question.

Results of the recent independent poll on the ACORN revealed several interesting items. First, students are reading the paper. Over three-fourths of those responding indicated that they read the paper on a regular basis. That high readership is a good sign.

Second, more students than not feel that the paper covers the news adequately yet, on the other hand, more students than not also believe that the news reporting is inaccurate. Percentages in each case are very close.

Thirdly, the vast majority of respondents affirm the fact that the paper does not represent a cross-section of student opinion. And, finally, despite another fairly close result, there are more students who are dissatisfied with the ACORN than there are those who are satisfied ("satisfaction" being ambiguous at best).

Examination of the comments reveals that ambiguity: heated disagreement, some absurdity and a general lack of concrete suggestions. Many students felt that the ACORN is too biased, not objective and appealing only to a select, albeit minority, group. Others asked for such additions to the paper as pornography, classified ads for drugs, more head comics, and more radicalism.

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Whither the ACORN?

Continued from Page 16

The great majority of those responding, however, failed to elaborate on what amounted to a series of charges. That is, there were few, if any, concrete suggestions as to how to eliminate the charges of bias, subjective reporting and selective appeal. There is no intention to dismiss the poll because of this failing. Respected sources still contest that the results of the poll are both a good sample of opinion and of a great dissatisfaction with the policies exhibited in the paper.

It is now time to deal with the charges as well as explain the purpose/goal/policies/whatever of the ACORN.

My conception of a newspaper, particularly of a college newspaper, is twofold: it should be designed with the idea of an instrument for change in mind and it should elicit action and reaction. Therefore, the majority of the articles and the editorials would deal with those things that are in need of change in an effort to cause community action on them. Obviously, at this point the bias develops. What anyone on the paper may define as in need of change may not be in agreement with what others feel should be changed. But such a position is evident in all papers; the staff is very definitely represented in its paper and, furthermore, the editor often will dictate the final policy in the decision-making process.

A college paper need not be representative or entertaining. Most of the ACORN is neither. It is not my intention to exclude opposing views from the paper. The letters-to-the-editor pages have been, are now, and will be open to comment in any form. That policy, may I add, is different from most other papers which will pick and choose certain letters (let alone usually accept them only in prose) and will not print certain types of comment. Although the ACORN policy specifies that there is a limit on the number of typewritten pages, I have yet to cut any letter, even if it is longer than the specified length. In addition, the paper letter policy allows for poetry and artwork as well as prose.

Unfortunately, though, members of the community have generally failed to write to the paper or to speak with me. Both avenues of comment are continuously open. One staff member requested that I cut down on the use

of Liberation News Service; that has been done. Someone else questioned the politically-oriented columns written by students (excluding columns to which we subscribe) who are not actual or full-time staff members; there have been no more columns of that nature. Another person asked why faculty members do not write columns in the paper; faculty members were contacted last Spring, but only Dr. Baker has responded with a column.

Thus, bias and so-called inaccurate news reporting are debatable accusations. The ACORN is bias; there is no dispute with that charge. But bias is a part of any newspaper and its staff. It just so happens that this particular bias is more liberal or more radical—call it what you will—than a good number of students would like to see.

As for the charge that the news reporting is inaccurate I can only say that the paper presents the best reporting that it can. I have never seriously instructed anyone to disregard certain aspects of a story. Nor have I completely cut any news article that may be more conservative in view than my own personal preferences would like. But it is also necessary to note that there are many behind-the-scenes, off the record comments that are not placed in print. Too many people play the politics game and are essentially two-faced. Sometimes such exclusions may seem to leave a distorted story. But I do honor most confidences, unlike some of the not-so-good underground papers.

The only defense that I can offer for the Stonesifer special edition (which seems to have raised so much furor) is that I was in keeping with the past semester's opinion of the Dean. I acted on what I knew of him and in the time I had to put out a special edition. Page two of that paper was a Public Affairs Office press release; page three was the Dean's own statement; page four was comment from myself and the two associate editors; page five was faculty and student comment; and pages six and seven contained essentially filler material, but would have been used in any event. The only inadvertent bias that might have appeared did so because of the rapidity with which the paper was published. And the impact of the paper was of greater import than may be explained in print.

Continued on Page 18

'a...desire to continue'

Continued from Page 17

Furthermore, I do not believe that that paper was another example of the so-labelled pervading negativism in the ACORN. When something positive happens that is worthy of note, we report it. There have been praising editorials on Mr. Simester and the Hot Line and there are two more on these editorial pages. But when something negative happens—faculty liaison rejection, Chester Williams affair, for example—I will deal with that issue (and at least one faculty member has commended the paper for dealing with the issues and for taking sides). The major point is, though, that the good things in this university need not necessarily be changed but the bad things do need to be changed. That reasoning follows my conception of a newspaper.

No one on the ACORN staff is a god or is all-knowing. We, too, learn when we work out an article or put together a paper. But as long as the paper is not independent it will remain the student newspaper of the college. And, for those of you who do not wish to support this type of paper, perhaps you should work towards having the ACORN become independent of the University. Then, not all students would be required to pay for the paper.

My directions are sometimes right and

sometimes wrong. My only worry is that the student body will remain as stagnant as it is. Perhaps a paper that pushes for change does not belong on this campus; perhaps a commitment to change in this society among such traditionally-oriented institutions as Drew is fruitless. But, as any editor will do, I act according to my beliefs.

I do not hate any administrator or faculty member; I only believe that many of them must change. If these views are not in accordance with the vast majority of the student body, then I should be removed as editor. But, as long as I am editor I must follow my train of thinking and only hope that I direct the changes that I seek in such a way that will eventually benefit this university.

This institution can be changed and it is my sincere hope that the ACORN will be instrumental in any changes. It is time for the hibernation to end. Find out what is really happening and then contest what is being done.

The paper will remain open to criticism, but I will continue to edit it as it has been edited. I am trying to do what I feel is best. My best defense is perhaps a stubborn desire to continue but maybe in time people will be more receptive to and more active in dramatic change. K.S.

A progressive attitude

Dr. Jim Mills, Director of the Counseling Center, has instituted a procedure which is worthy of note. It is a procedure which solicits what is student acceptance of candidates for Counseling Center positions; a procedure which does not merely touch upon student opinion but gives students a major part in the decision-making policy.

By asking students to interview applicants for the positions, Dr. Mills has included the most integral part of a university in a more meaningful way. On two occasions he sought the assistance of students to help him decide on the acceptability of (1) a candidate for a night-time counseling position and (2) a candidate for Director of the Counseling Center (at the end of this year Dr. Mills will turn his attention entirely toward instruction,

feeling that he cannot satisfactorily handle both teaching and counseling at the same time).

In a memorandum to the selected students, Dr. Mills wrote, "In particular, I will want to know if he strikes you as the kind of person that you would seek out for help if you felt that you needed such help." He elaborated in a short rap session that his "main concern was for the students." His reasoning seems to follow the notion that because it is the students who will essentially be the counselees, then it should be the students who are the prime decision-makers. This notion excludes neither the other staff members of the center nor the deans, but makes the students, who this man will serve as

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Should be paralleled

Continued from Page 18

a counselor, the major part of the decision-making process.

As one of the most progressive members of the faculty, Dr. Mills has always displayed a keen interest not only in student opinion, in which most other faculty members and administrators also show interest, but in student decisions as well, in which most other faculty members and administrators have exhibited a definite failing. Dr. Mills has adopted an approach to including students in decision-making that should be paralleled by the other policy-making components of the university.

We do not believe that Dr. Mills found the student decisions either immature or irresponsible, as at least some faculty and administrators feel they would be when students are involved in decision-making processes. He instead expressed much appreciation for student assistance and, we imagine, will continue to make efforts to include students in such decision-making processes.

Students are not asking a whole hell of a

lot when they want to be meaningfully included in the decisions that directly or indirectly affect them. Students are not asking for complete control of the university, although some uptight administrators/faculty seemingly believe that such a desire exists. Students are simply demanding that they be an important part of the policy and decision-making processes in the university. It is both advisable and mandatory, for example, that students play a large, decision-making role not a small, advisory role in the choosing of the new Dean of the College. If administrators and faculty members are the least bit interested in not drawing negativism and derogatory reactions from students then they are advised to include them in a truly meaningful way.

Dr. Mills has created a great rapport with the students, and not just because of his policies. Administrators need not be monsters from the deep, but they will continue to be considered that by many unless there is some great change in the archaic and meaningless methods toward accepting students in an important decision-making role. K.S.

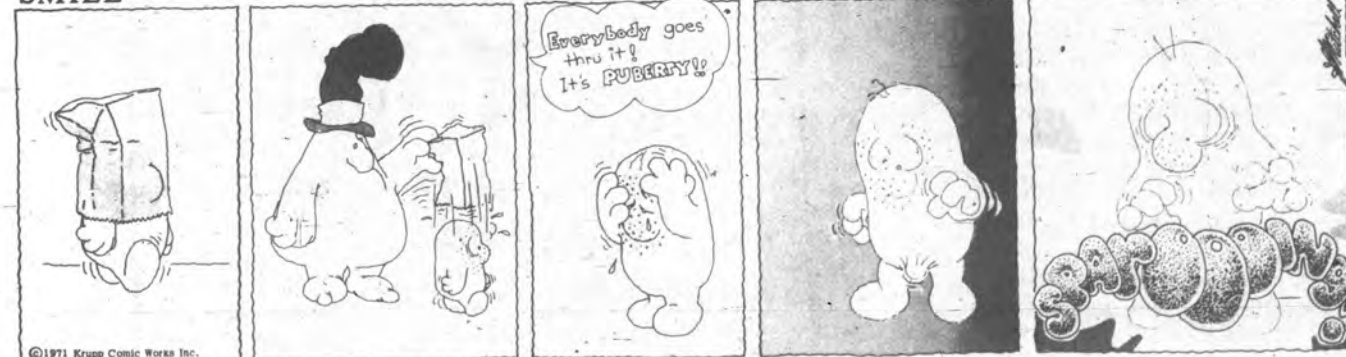
Good event, good cause

Under the auspices of the King-Kennedy Scholarship Fund Committee there was a Student Government-Faculty game last Friday night. In an exciting contest the faculty nipped the SG, 53-51. Incredible as it was the faculty henchmen under the boards outrebounded and outmuscled the Student Government players and gained the first victory in the series (another game is tentatively scheduled for six weeks from January 29).

Many thanks should go to the Committee itself for publicizing and pushing the game, Athletic Director John Reeves for his invaluable assistance in getting all the sundry necessities ready, Dean Alton Sawin and Ron Tremper for donating their time to referee the game, Chuck Lisberger for his hot-touch announcing, the players themselves, and the members of the Drew community for their support. It was a very good event for a very good cause. K.S.

by Jim Mitchell

SMILE



On and off campus

What's happening?

ON CAMPUS

Friday, Feb. 5

College Faculty Meeting: Great Hall, 4:15 p.m.
 University Center Board Film Showing: "Hospital," Bowne Lecture Hall, 7 and 9:30 p.m.
 Varsity Basketball: Drew vs. Rutgers (SJ), Baldwin gym, 8:30 p.m.

Saturday, Feb. 6

University Center Film Showing: see last night.
 Social Committee Dance: Wolfgang (from New York), UC 107, 9 p.m.

Sunday, Feb. 7

Art Exhibit Opening: James Russell, College Gallery room #8, 4-6 p.m.

Monday, Feb. 8

Art Exhibit (through Feb. 27): James Russell, College Gallery room #8, M-F, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m., S-S, 3-5 p.m.
 University Concert: Stephen Bell, Classical Guitarist, Bowne Lecture Hall, 8 p.m.
 Northern New Jersey Society Archaeology Institute of America: "Underwater Excavations of the Roman Port of Cosa," Anna Marguerite McCann, Hall of Sciences Aud. #104, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, Feb. 9

Coed Swim: Pool, 7:30-9:39 p.m.

Wednesday, Feb. 10

Vice President Pepin's meeting: Mead Hall Founder's Room, 4 p.m.
 French Department Film: "Beauty and the Beast," Hall of Sciences Aud. #104, 7 p.m.
 Hyera: UC 103, 6:30 p.m.

Thursday, Feb. 11

Athletic Department Banquet: UC 107, 7 p.m.
 Coed Swim: Pool, 7:30-9:30 p.m.

OFF CAMPUS
NEW YORK

Fillmore East: Steppenwolf, Ten Wheel Drive, Luther Allison, tonite and tomorrow nite, 8 and 11 p.m.
 Madison Square Garden: Rock & Roll Revival with Jerry Lee Lewis, Bill Haley and the Comets, and others, Sun., Feb. 7, 2 p.m.; The Temptations, Sun., Feb. 7, 8:30 p.m.

LOOKING AHEAD

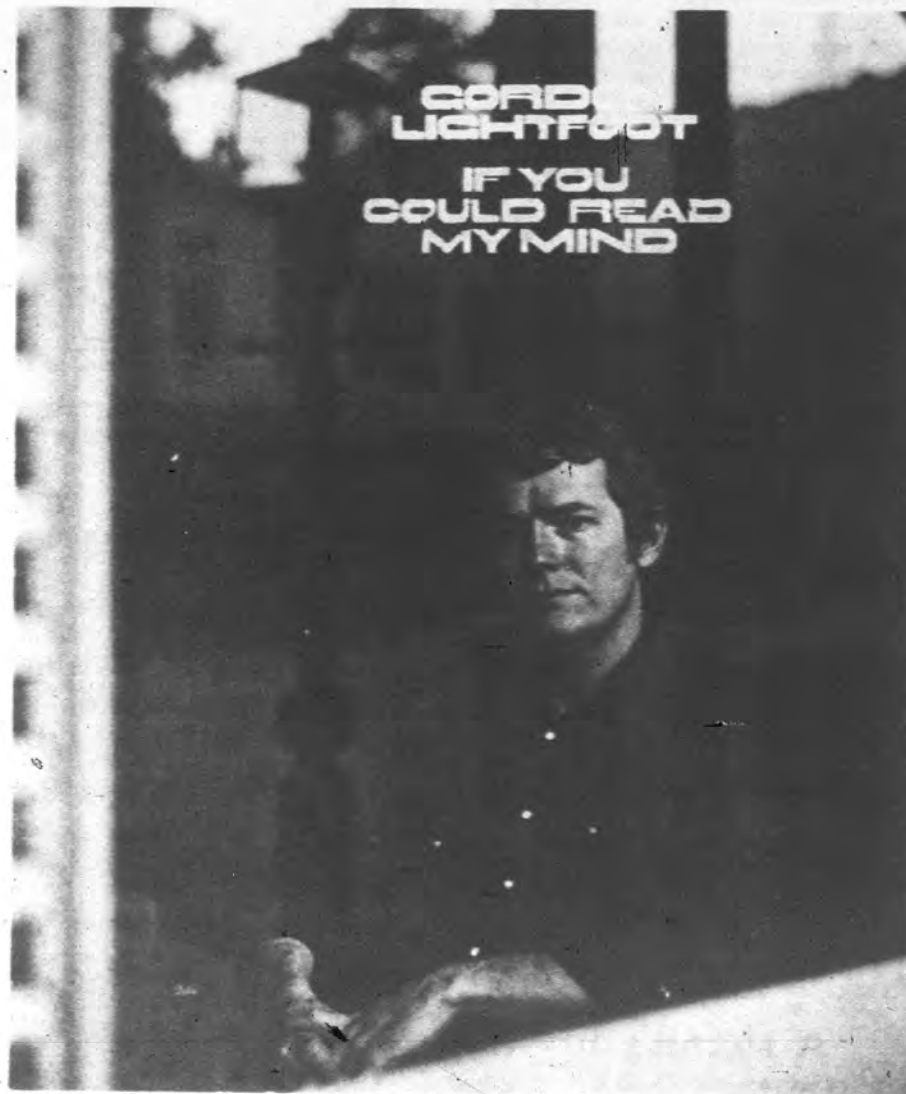
Carnegie Hall: Poco, Bert Summer, Feb. 12; the Byrds, Redeye, Feb. 17; the Beach Boys, Feb. 24; Chicago, April 5 - 10.
 Fillmore East: Rod Stewart and the Small Faces, The Grease Band, Savoy Brown, Feb. 16 & 17.
 Capital Theater: Leon Russell, Brethren, Freddie King, March 5 & 6.
 Madison Square Garden: Three Dog Night, The Delfonics, March 5.
 Philharmonic Hall: Bee Gees w/ 19-piece Symphony Orchestra, Feb. 12.

MORRISTOWN

Community Theater: Little Fauss and Big Halsy.
 Jersey Theater: The Owl and The Pussycat

MADISON

Madison Theater: The Twelve Chairs.



Gordon Lightfoot: in concert, Feb. 26



Krim book

Oldie, but great goodie

by Eliza Kruck

VIEWS OF A NEARSIGHTED CANNONEER
 by Seymour Krim
 \$4.94 E.P. Dutton & Co.

If you happened to catch the recent issue of NEW YORK magazine that featured Jimmy Breslin's article on people he vowed not to speak to during the coming year, you might have noticed the name Seymour Krim way down on the list. But probably not. Obscurity seems to be Krim's fate whatever the situation.



George Harrison. Simply incredible. "All Things Must Pass." The best album in a long time. George Harrison. Eric Clapton. Ginger Baker. With help from Bob Dylan and more. Three records. Everyone has heard of it. Two sides of Apple Jam. Fantastic. "All Things Must Pass." George Harrison. Simply incredible.

Among other things, he is the author of VIEWS OF A NEAR-SIGHTED CANNONEER, published in 1961 with an expanded version in 1968. The first time around, it was widely read by college students. Their recognition of its being an excellent unheard-of book did not boost it, as in the cases of LORD OF THE FLIES or the Tolkien trilogy, toward greater renown.

The loss is solely the reader's, for VIEWS offers a genuine, ELECTRIC experience. Krim is an imagined Ayn Rand-er who never made it--and wouldn't like it if he could.

The essays, articles, reviews, and short stories that make up this book are "actually grapplings with life, desperate bids for beauty and truth and the slaking of personal need, hot mortal telegrams from writer to reader however disguised by subject-matter which seems to be at a remove."

There is very little disguise and many "hot, mortal telegrams," for this man is painfully, perceptively ALIVE. Continually at war with himself, his is the angry regret of one who was an idealist and didn't know it. He wants to wake others to his disillusionment and make it theirs, for writing is his catharsis as well as ego trip. (It's as if he wants to hurt you with the truth so that you will acknowledge him--for in condemning his ego he exalts it.)

In purging himself he spews out venomous vomit over himself, his friends, and his society. His is the Thomas Mann ideal of redemption (pain, man, pain): if he can just throw out enough as rawly, vitally, and honestly as possible it will be for him an honorable truth and an honorable peace. The sensitivity and profanity involved in seeking redemption through damning while purging one's soul is reflected in a writer who at once

both attempts to assert and vindicate himself in his work.

Using little punctuation, Krim has a "Look, I'm talking to YOU" style of writing that is fantastic, pulsing, and often orgiastic. The tone is personal and totally egocentric.

The topics range from books and authors to Harlem, jazz, and homosexuals, but the person always comes through. He is revealed as being a young New York writer on the staff (at different times) of everything from COMMONWEAL to the VILLAGE VOICE; continually examining himself as an author, friend, lover, literary-intellectual social circle creature, and suicidally sensitive human.

Along the way, perhaps, Krim may say nothing new but he says it with great style--as if constantly undergoing the great freshmen realization that "he is not unique" and applying the standard rationalization of style.

Obviously, anyone having identity crises will empathize with this author, while college students with revolutionary fervor will love him because he fearlessly indicts that which he has no "right" to. The indictments - made by common sense, humanitarian values, and experience - flout specialization, erudition, and formal position. VIEWS is a strong book, having the special truth that Mike Nichols (in an interview concerning movies) describes as "...the experience of seeing something the details of which really had nothing to do with your life and yet you sit there and can say, 'That's my life.'"

It's the sort of peculiarly piercing universal truth--in terms of thought and emotion rather than particulars--that will, I think, shake anyone who reads VIEWS OF A NEARSIGHTED CANNONEER. So what are you waiting for?

Record review

John Stewart

by Alan Runyon

It would be difficult to describe this album in detail; there is just too much going on. John Stewart played for a while with the Kingston Trio, but whether you count that as a plus or a minus, this new album is truly musical art, expressive and technically sound.

A whole bunch of good country studio men play on this album, too many to name and without sounding like a Nashville phonebook, but it would be a fault not to mention James Taylor, Doug Kershaw and Peter Asher who add a great

deal in back up to John Stewart's admirable talents.

The songs are all good, without exception, all have intelligent lyrics and melodies that fit them. The subjects are general, from Bobby Kennedy's funeral to the "All American girl."

To go into all the songs individually would require too much space, and the essence of each critique would be the same: The album is a hopeful and promising start to what is apparently John Stewart's comeback, and I'm glad he did start again.

Students vs. faculty: social event of year

by Michele Fabrizio and Tom Ward

Way back in 1891, 'ole James Naismith invented the game of basketball. If he had foreseen the exhibition witnessed by half of a thousand Drew folk at Friday night's Student Government Faculty game, Mr. Naismith would have stuck to baseball. Yes, sports lovers, the first annual King-Kennedy Basketball Game proved that this swell bunch of people would and did do anything for charity.

The game was probably the social event of the year. Fans packed the gymnasium early and tight (and most of them were). Among the spectators were noted such celebrities as Dr. E.G. Stanley Baker, sporting a conservative plaid winterized labcoat, who walked around denying to no one in particular rumors of his becoming dean. Not to be outdone was George DeGirolamo, who was denying nothing.

As starting time drew near, SGA "coach" Dennis Ingoglia smoked nervously in front of the bleachers without the benefit of a cigarette. Now he knows how the coach of the Cleveland Cavaliers feels. The fans were getting itchier. A collective roar went up from the crowd. "Get da game goin'!" As the screaming pulsed louder and louder, the Golden Voice of Baldwin Gymnasium, Chuckie Lisberger, emerged from the locker room and boomed into the microphone, "Welcome!" Lisberger, ecstatic with mike in hand, introduced the refs Dean Alton Sawin and "Ron Trampy." Oh, that Golden Voice. But enough of the preliminaries, gang.

In a flash, the Golden Voice had the faculty on the court. Playing for the academicians were Roy Martin and Jim O'Kane (Sociology), John von der Heide (History), Jim Lee (Speech), Bill Jensen (Psychology), Jim Mills (Chemistry) Jim Nagle (Zoology), and Bill Stroker and Don Jones (Religion). These guys had height, width and a little breadth. From the beginning, the straight looking team had a confident air. The age difference didn't faze them. "No gap," was overheard from faculty territory.

Chuckie next summoned the students. The SGA boys led by President Peter Hoffman were represented by Bob "Mole" Johnson, David Little, Dale O'Brien, John Cadwell, Bob Kopech, Tim Rothwell, Andy Joosten, Fritz Polatsek, Jack Riordan, Neil Arbuckle, John Waters, Cec Barnett, Ed Farley, and Rich Tait. Representing a threat was Ken Schulman.

With both teams on the planks, the game began with a tap-off between Cadwell and Mills. Mills easily beat the out-stretched limbs of Cadwell as the teachers won the



Neil Arbuckle shoots over William Stroker. (psychedelic, huh?)

tap. Bill "Wind Him Up and Watch Him Play" Stroker drew first blood with about (give or take a few yards) a ten-foot basket. David Little knotted the score at 2-2. The students' 2-1-2 zone defense couldn't hold back the determined faculty.

Students only had the lead early in the game. Faculty was ahead 4-3 when Bob "Gunner" Kopech pumped in a 25-footer, changing the score to 5-4 students. Nagle, fouled by Tim "Cheeks" Rothwell tied up the game at 5-5 as he sank his free throw from the charity line.

David Little, a bit over-enthusiastic to regain the lead, attempted a "difficult shot" (Little) but missed the boards by a

scant 20 feet. However, he did hit the stage. The perceptive eye of Chuck Lisberger called it as he saw it. "Little a little short."

"Wind Him Up" Stroker took his patented "North Star" shot and swished in a two-pointer, putting the faculty up once more.

The game got tense as it went along. Tempers flared and Hoffman's American flag socks lit up more than the fans. The broken heart on his tank top (to avoid any ethnic snipes) split a little more. Ken "KTJ" Schulman accidentally slammed into "Jumplin' Jim" O'Kane which

Continued on Page 27

Now 1-10

Basketball team drops three

Despite sporting a 1-10 record and having lost its last games, the varsity basketball team is looking forward to playing Rutgers (SJ) at home tonight.

Although Rutgers has a better 6-11 record, it is widely known as a weak team. If the Drew cagers hustle as much as they are capable of doing, the team could gain its second victory of the season.

In the last week's games, however, the Rangers were nearly blown out of three gyms. Upsala whipped the team, 89-49, Tuesday night; Pace topped the squad, 108-76, last Friday night and; Cathedral rambléd past the cagers, 81-59, last Wednesday night. Both Pace and Cathedral, though, had highly respected teams and Drew managed fairly well against at least the latter opponent.

After eleven games the team is shooting a poor 38.5% from the floor, but much better 64.5% from the foul line. Ed Osterhout, Chris Kersey and Bob Mansueto have led the scoring with averages of 14.1, 12.3 and 7.5, respectively. The biggest factor against the team has been its own defense; the Rangers have an average losing margin of a 22.1 point deficit per game.

Upsala

In the Upsala contest the cagers were never in the game. After the visitors bounded out to a 7-0 lead, Drew pulled to within two at 7-5, but then Upsala streaked away with nine straight points.

With Willie Prall topping the scorers, tallying 20 points, Upsala continually pulled away from the Rangers. Osterhout, with 10 points, and Kersey, with 12, led Drew scorers.

In the second half, Upsala ripped off 16 points to the home team's 8 in the first five minutes and managed to stretch the margin until the end of the game.

	FG	FT	FTA	TP
Osterhout	5	0	2	10
Kersey	3	6	6	12
Hudak	2	3	4	7
Mansueto	2	4	5	8
Corrigan	3	2	4	8
Schwartz	0	0	1	0
Womack	0	0	0	0
McGuire	0	1	1	1
Urguhart	1	0	0	2
Hinzman	0	1	2	1
	16	17	25	49



Guard Merrit Schwartz

Pace

Despite hot shooting percentages both from the floor and from the foul line, the varsity basketball team could not overcome hotter shooting by host Pace and dropped a 108-76 contest to the home team, last Friday.

Senior Chris Kersey led Drew scorers with 20 points, and Ed Osterhout, Bob, Mansueto, and John Hudak followed with 19, 17, and 13 points, respectively. The Rangers shot a good 51.8% from the floor and an even better 72% from the foul line, both percentages being higher than the team averages in each category.

But Pace racked more points in the free throw scoring column and shot a bit better from the floor to capture the game. In the junior varsity contest, the home team overwhelmed the Rangers, 98-28.

Kersey tallied 12 of his points in the first half and Mansueto gained 10 of his in the first stanza. But the cagers shot only six times from the foul line, making good three of those. Pace, on the other hand, gained 18 points on foul shots. The first half field goals were

close with Pace outscoring Drew, 36-32 in that category and leading at the half, 52-35.

With Pace high-scorers McKenna, who had 28 points, and Rezzonico, who had 26, leading the way in the second half, the shooting figures were somewhat reversed. The Rangers pulled up close with their opponents in the free throw department but Pace scored eight more field goals than Drew, enabling the team to pull away in the last half.

	FG	FT	FTA	TP
Corrigan	0	1	1	1
Hinzman	0	0	0	0
Hudak	4	5	9	13
Kersey	7	6	6	20
Mansueto	8	1	1	17
McGuire	1	0	0	0
Osterhout	8	3	4	19
Schwartz	1	0	0	2
Womack	0	2	2	2
	56	18	25	76

Cathedral

Facing a well-rounded Cathedral team (7-1) in an away game last Wednesday the cagers were unable to maintain their

Continued on Page 26

Photo by George DeGirolamo

Cagers host Rutgers (SG); hope to win second



Rory Corrigan prepares to pass the ball

Fencers sport 4-3 mark; wrestlers now at 0-6

With seven meets remaining the Drew varsity fencing team sports a 4-3 overall record. Since Christmas vacation the team has won two and lost one.

The victories have come Lafayette and John's Hopkins, both by close scores of 15-12. Seton Hall slipped past the Green and Gold, 14-13, in a home meet, Tuesday.

Leading the squad have been Dick Stratton and Ed Lui. The swordsmen face Newark College of Engineering in an away meet tomorrow and Brooklyn Poly in an away meet next Wednesday.

Faced with a lack of a sufficient number of wrestlers, the Drew varsity grappling team has failed to win a meet to date. Its record is now 0-6.

In the only contest since Christmas vacation, the wrestlers dropped a 28-8 decision to Lehman. Joe Rienzo and Rex Merrill have been standouts in competition.

With only four meets remaining it is impossible for the team to better last year's 4-5 record, but with a strong showing or two, the grapplers could manage to salvage some victories. The team faces NCE away tomorrow and Brooklyn Poly away next Wednesday.

The Old Firehouse
713 Main St.
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Continued from Page 25

early game strength and bowed, 81-59. The junior varsity also lost, 90-44.

Shooting just under 37% from the floor and a poor 45.8% from the foul line, the Rangers could not untrack themselves from the mediocre output. Osterhout led the Drew scoring with 16 points; Mansueto tallied 9 and Joe Urguhart had 8. Kersey was well below his season average, gaining only four points.

Drew started off the first half in good fashion, taking a slim 7-6 lead after five minutes had past. But the home team then used seven points scored on foul shots to pull ahead 17-15 at 10:07.

Then, in the last ten minutes of the half, Cathedral outscored the cagers, 25-18, to take a 42-33 lead into the break. The second period was mostly a repeat of the last part of the first stanza and Cathedral moved to the victory over a scrappy Drew team.

	FG	FT	FTA	TP
Corrigan	0	0	1	0
Hinzman	1	0	0	2
Hudak	2	2	3	6
Kersey	1	2	4	4
Mansueto	4	1	1	9
McGuire	3	0	0	6
Osterhout	8	0	1	16
Schwartz	2	3	7	7
Urguhart	3	2	6	8
Womack	0	1	1	1
	24	11	24	59

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Big time sports Faculty nips SG in b-ball, 53-51

Continued from Page 24

forced travelling on the old prof. In retaliation, Roy "Madman" Martin fouled young Schulman. Ken, not all there, had to be pointed in the direction of the basket. The effort was in vain; he missed both free throws. He's always missing something anyway. KTJ redeemed himself by snagging his own rebound and converting his mess into a deuce. But Schulman could not betray his reputation.

As the faculty was bringing the ball down court, Ken called for time, beckoning the eye of ref Al "You Can Trust Me" Sawin. Calling time without possession of the ball is illegal, and with a gleam in his eye, Sawin charged KTJ with a technical foul. Hoffman protested like he always does, so nobody paid any attention to him. George frowned and shook his head.

Don "Call Me Jock" Jones, big man in the Religion department, decided to throw his weight around, but a little haphazardly. He fouled twice in a row. Said one bleary-eyed chick who was concentrating on her Tootsie Roll Pop, "And he seemed like such a nice man."

Because of their sometime spirited play the faculty called for frequent timeouts. Ref Ron Trempeor, who "would have enjoyed the game a lot more if he had opened his eyes" - (De Girolamo), was as well-received as the Pope would be in Belfast. The general consensus seemed to be that some unknown had dressed Trempeor and placed him on the court without awakening him. To date, there have been no refutations. For a case in point, Ed "Tank" Farley fouled "Wind Him Up" Stroker only after, according to the Golden Voice a "three second violation that wasn't called" was committed. Asked for a comment at the end of the game, Trempeor said, "Zzzzzz." Gradually, gunning and a 25-foot jock shot from Kopech and some surprise shooting from Cec "Stretch" Barnett brought the game to 30-25 faculty. Shortly before the end of the half, "Jock" Jones fouled for his third time. Despite this miscue, the faculty scored with one second left in the half with Kid Nagle's shot from the top of the key.

At the end of the half, faculty 32, students 26.

During the break, Hoffman a little chagrined at letting the faculty be arbitrary again (if you let them be arbitrary once...) left his teammates. In order to calm him misgivings, pensive Peter paced upon the pool pondering plays he was planning to put to practice in the second portion of the game. (Three times fast).

The buzzer sounded for the second half



Photo by "Cripple Lockard"

Referee (and Dean of students) Alton Sawin

which began much like the first. Hoffman and Mills jumped and, again, Mills won the tap. The faculty couldn't capitalize. Neil "Fatty" Arbuckle broke away for the students, ran the length of the court to put in his basket. It didn't count; Fatty was called for travelling. The fans didn't like it at all.

Hoffman lost the ball, shot his "little boy lost" look at the crowd who, to his shock, remained unmoved. When that didn't work, he succeeded again in loosing the ball, his head rag and his temper. "Flying Dutchman" von der Heide whose nose happened to be in the wrong place at the right time, and received a bop on the schnozz, compliments of Hoffman. Von der Heide, obviously injured, nursed a running nose and watery eyes. Von der Heide can't wait for comps. The man started to play hard, and as a result, the SGA boys went after him. Neil "Fatty" Arbuckle in an attempt to block a shot went sailing under the boards, perpetrated a mid-air full spin and landed gracefully in a sitting position

on the stage. Shades of George M! Dale "Spuds" O'Brien tried to draw a charging penalty and failed. Sawin saw the fake, and he called it a fake. DeGirolamo, a once prominent SGA official still in the public eye and ear, felt compelled to speak. "Get in a game Sawin!"

In the third quarter the faculty suffered three straight turnovers, with Farley cashing in on two and Barnett on one. This tied up the game at 35 all. James O'Kane's fast break put the faculty ahead by two. Spunky Jack Riordan, however, tied it with an underhand shot at 37-37. A three point play on Jensen gave the faculty a 40-37 edge.

Soon afterwards, Dean Sawin endured the same fate as von der Heide. Yes, folks, it was another bop on the schnozz. He was taped and put back in the game, insisting that he couldn't leave Trempeor in there alone.

"Gunner" Kopech with a jump shot brought the students within one point. Bill "Wind Him Up" Stroker took the ball in his hands, shot it toward the basket, it went in and he said, "That's good." Hoffman, totally confused approached the holy Yalie and inquired, "Hey, are we related?" Outside some clouds parted over the gym, yawned and then closed up again. What a game! What a game!

The ever-present Wild Ruskie Kopech pumped in two more points, still leaving the students behind. With a score of 52-46 and 1:30 to play, the students employed a full-court press. DeGirolamo, mentioned previously, was a little disgusted. "I thought this wuz gonna be a basketball game." Really disgusted and disgusting, George let out with a solid Bronx cheer that echoed throughout the gym.

Things were getting heavy, fans, heavy. With only 25 seconds to go, Kopech raised the students' score to 51, but it wasn't good enough to beat out the faculty's 52. Mills was fouled with 10 seconds left in the game. He put the game on ice. The final score: 53-51 in favor of the old folks. What a game!

As one half of a thousand people shuffled out of Baldwin Gymnasium into the swirling snow, they marvelled at the faculty's court prowess. As the faculty shuffled out of the gym, they too marvelled at their prowess. For nearly two hours they had been ten years younger and it was evident that they relished the moments.

In fact, they have agreed to meet the students on the court again in about six weeks. That should be a truly wild game. Only next time maybe ole George could sell hot dogs.

'Joe': falls down in meaning 'Gimme Shelter': very powerful

by Ken Schulman

"Joe" and "Gimme Shelter" are two movies that deal with the so-called sub-culture of freaks or long-hairs or hippies or flower children or whatever the hippest label is now being used. But that comparison is where the similarities between the two movies end--and where some abrupt differences begin.

"Joe" is an earlier released, studio-made flick. It may not have been written and produced with stereotyped characters in mind but when completed the movie depicted just about exactly what everyone should have expected to have seen: a bald-headed working class, construction worker who hates Blacks, hippies and other minority groups and who drinks beer, belches and is a war veteran with guns in his possession; and long-haired hippies, both male and female, who sleep together, bathe together, do dope together, and live in either dumpy apartments or wooden-frame commune houses.

The story-line is tragic, the ending is horrifying. But neither has a great impact. Some middle-age, high-class ad-



Photo by Ethan Russell

The Rolling Stones in concert.

vertising man, William Compton, accidentally kills his daughter's hippie boyfriend. Joe manages to find out about what happened and befriends the guy. The daughter, however, who had flipper

out on speed, discovers that her father was the one who ripped off her boyfriend and flees from home. Joe and Compton attempt to search out the girl, wind up at a pot party, get drunk and stoned, ball a little bit, but then tear out after three cats who stole their wallets and dope (dope that Compton had taken from the hippie he killed). The ending, then, is a field day for Joe and the middle-American-apple pie-patriotism way.

Unfortunately, though, the whole thing doesn't really work. The characterization of Joe, although perfect acting, is also perfect stereotyping. The fabricated hippie-bash flicks with the violent finishes don't really bear the message that they may have been intended to bear. And, although the movie has good acting, photography, and humor or violence for those inclined either way, it falls down when it should mean something.

"Joe" is still one of those movies "you should go see," but expect to be entertained, for the most part, and not lectured to or moralized upon. Don't expect to choke on your popcorn either.

"Gimme Shelter," on the other hand, does much more with a message than does "Joe." The biggest, and most important, difference between the two is that the former was filmed live while the latter was, of course, a studio-made movie. That may not always make the deciding differentiation, but it does in this case.

The Rolling Stones movie. That's generally how "Gimme Shelter" is advertised. Most critics raved over the flick and for just reasons. It is very powerful, it is somewhat distressing. It shows both the good and the bad in the subculture, but with the emphasis seemingly on the latter.

Following the Stones in concert in their
Continued on Page 29



Photo by Ethan Russell

The crowd for the Stones gig at Madison Square Garden.

'Gimme Shelter'

Jagger and those Stones

Continued from Page 28

November, 1969 tour was a monumental task. The film footage includes shots at Madison Square Garden, a studio in Alabama, lawyer Melvin Belli's office, the Stones themselves watching the flick itself and, of course, the free concert at Altamont Speedway in California.

Although it was somewhat disappointing that the group performed only about seven numbers, perhaps any more songs would have ruined the effect. Mick Jagger is one incredible dude. His clothes complement his uni-sexual, violent nature when he is on stage his hard features depict his more concerned, less infatuated (in himself) nature when he is offstage. The Stones are one incredible group. There is no question that they are "the greatest rock-'n-roll band in the world" and that their sound is tough, hard, heavy driving and a load of other rough and moving adjectives.

But generally everyone who digs the Stones knows those things. Parts of the movie, however, show another side---

the more silent, pensive side. Anyone who says that it was the Stones who caused the violence at Altamont is offering nothing but bullshit. There were a number of reasons that Altamont turned out the way it did and the Stones were upset because of what happened.

The Hell's Angels were one reason. Angels, not noted for their calmness, were hired to "police" the front of the stage. But as an Angel himself said, "We ain't no policemen." When their bikes started falling and people pushed them around there were the scuffles, and a lot of beaten bodies and bum trips resulted. But the Angels did feel that they were hired (by the Stones) to protect the stage and attempt to protect it they did.

Too much dope, too much hassle, too little room and too few facilities may have been nothing new to the rock festival crowd but were another reason for the bad things at Altamont. One can see the completely spaced out faces in front of the stage and throughout the crowd. Again, nothing new, but the combination of

the troubles and perhaps the driving Stones sound was too much for those people to handle. The hassles---the sound system, rigged up in a hurry, was bad; the view was probably worse. The lack of facilities---poor medical care, for the one and most important thing.

Altamont was not another Woodstock. When questioned about whether it would be, Mike Lang (who incidentally was a producer of Woodstock) replied, "This is San Francisco." And maybe that is one of the reasons that Altamont turned out the way it did; is the dope heavier, are the people meaner, or the hassles greater on the West coast?

One person was murdered at Altamont. Meredith Hunter was stabbed by a Hell's Angel. It looked as though, however, that Hunter had a gun when he was stabbed. The murder is shown in slow motion as Jagger watches it on his smaller screen; the Stones tried to stop the trouble, but failed. And Jagger was noticeably unhappy.

"Gimme Shelter" is a powerful flick.

Mountain: without Felix, Leslie just a guitarist

by David Kistler

After hearing Mountain's third (and in my opinion best) album, "Nantucket Sleighride," I have come to the conclusion that without Felix Pappalardi, Leslie West would just be another guitarist.

The first cut, "Don't Look Back" is definitely exciting and a good opening band. It seems to be a well thought out piece. Then the entire mood undergoes a transition, "Taunta" is one of the most musically beautiful pieces in the entire work. It is a perfect lead in for the album. At first listening it seems to be highly disjointed, however the complication of the piece constitutes the various moods represented through the recurring motif of West's guitar.

"You Can't Get Away" definitely establishes West's style as a song writer and performer. It seems a bit monotonous but with excitement. "Tired Angels" is disappointing. The music does not compliment the mood of the lyrics except during the chorus, when the music is played down and the thought being conveyed is accented.

"Animal Trainer and the Toad" is a happy piece. West, not being a vocalist by nature, conveys excitement through this effort. It is a light-hearted song in both lyrics and music. I get the impression of a tongue-in-cheek composition. "My

Lady" is nice, but typical. "Travelling in the Dark" sounds similar in style to "My Lady" It is in a minor key except for a rapid modulation to a major key.

"The Great Train Robbery" is an exciting song. The raspy quality in West's voice adds dimension to the piece.

On the whole, the album is good listening, and it's meant to be played loud. Some of the songs sound the same however, several moods are evolved. West certainly has a distinctive style which is displayed on all the songs.

The group is much tighter on "Nantucket Sleighride" than either of the previous

LPs. Neither West or Pappalardi dominate and there is more keyboard (although still not as much as would be nice) than the other LPs. With Pappalardi reportedly leaving the group it seems hard to imagine future "Mountain" albums being as good.

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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.

SMILE



by Jim Mitchell

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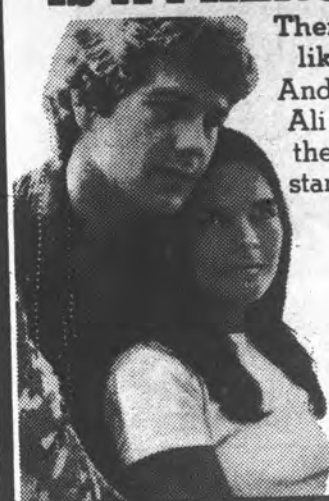
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