

drew acorn

student newspaper
of
the college

Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter.

Thomas Jefferson, 1787

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DREW UNIVERSITY, MADISON, NEW JERSEY

April 16, 1971

David Eisenhower

shows us
how to smile
with a mouthful
of nails.



Ah... yes,
I'd like
to apply
to be
the Dean.



"Daddy [redacted] is a
miracle, and I picked up from
the Western I was watching long
enough to ask, 'What's a miracle?'"



hi!

"I like to relax by playing
the piano—easy things like
'My Wild Irish Rose' and
'The Sidewalks of New York.'
I can whack it out pretty well."

—RICHARD M. NIXON 1958



All right, you freaks,
where's the ACORN
office?

comix by R. Crumb

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Armburst-Hoetzel win SGA President-VeeP

In what were both the closest race in and the closest results in several years for nearly all positions in last week's Student Government elections, junior Mark Armburst and sophomore Jeff Hoetzel edged juniors John Cadwell and Maria Derr for president and vice president. The Armburst-Hoetzel ticket tallied 332 votes and the Cadwell-Derr ticket polled 304 votes.

Junior Jeff King defeated junior Thom Newcomb by 34 votes, 337-303, for the position of Social Chairman; Chuck Lisberger and Lynn Perkins gained male and female frosh advisors and; Nelson Adame, a freshman, won the University Senate seat in other election results. The constitutional amendment, which amends the SGA constitution to form a College Judicial Council, also passed, 437-112.

Armburst and Hoetzel ran a campaign managed by seminary student David Confer, a January graduate of the College. They advocated two detailed proposals, both of which were formulated by Confer.

The first proposal concerned introductory courses. Titled the "basic issues" program, the proposal lays down an approach to remedying the "failures of introductory courses." Although both Presidential candidates accepted the proposal, the Armburst-Hoetzel platform indicated responsibility for it.

In addition, the ticket essentially took credit for the recently accepted reorganization of Student Government, which calls for the formation of lobbying structures to press for student concerns. This proposal was accepted by students in a referendum in late February.

Cadwell and Derr were hoping to win on the strength of a lengthy endorsement circular that included a wide spectrum of students each of whom offered praise for the ticket. It was generally agreed that Cadwell and Derr were more outspoken than their opponents but that they failed to muster as effective a campaign as did Confer.

The election result for president-vice president was even closer than last year's Peter Hoffman-Cecilio Barnett-Dennis Ingoglia contest. Early in the day Cadwell was behind by as few as 20 votes but couldn't gain the needed margin by the time the polls closed.

The King-Newcomb race for Social Chairman was nearly as close. Efforts on the part of both candidates were widespread some King supporters felt that Newcomb campaigners had misrepresented their candidate when he implied that King had had no experience on the Social Committee (King, however, has been a member of the Committee).

Newcomb had worked with Rich Tate, who has been closely associated with setting up Drew concerts. Both King and Newcomb expressed great interest in getting good concerts, starting a pub, and creating more exciting social life on campus. But King was more widely known and perhaps ran a more individualized campaign.

Lisberger's experience and popularity carried him to a 353-297 victory over David Bryan for male frosh advisor. In addition to being chairman of Academic

Forum Lisberger has worked for the Movement for a New Congress, has announced at athletic events and has been Elections Chairman. Perkins defeated Peggy Murray by a wide margin generally on her wide popularity.

In a surprise result Adame, considered to be very conservative, nipped Peter Isza, 277-252; write in-Jack Mead received 65 votes. Isza had run no publicity campaign until the last day, but had had experience as a University Senator.

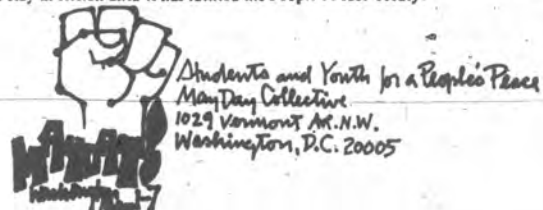


May 1 People's Festival in Rock Creek Park - a celebration of our signing the Peace Treaty where our politics and culture unite - the first official day of Treaty enforcement - an occasion for world-wide demonstrations of support for the Vietnamese and our anti-war struggle - a march from Kent State and car caravans from other cities will arrive.

May 2 Rally sponsored along with the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice which brings together all the groups which will be in united action to enforce the Treaty in Washington for the next three days. The National Welfare Rights Organization, the SCLC, the NLRB, and youth and students who have marched in from the farm will give Nixon a final opportunity to accept the Treaty before we take to the streets. Public declaration of targets for disruption and goals of the next three days.

May 3 "If the government won't stop the war, we'll stop the government." Each region or national constituency group will have assumed the responsibility of interfering with the functioning of specific bridges, traffic arteries, or government buildings during the 7:30 a.m. rush hour. The manner in which this is to be done will be determined by each group, but the overall discipline will be non-violent, the tactic disruptive, and the spirit joyous and creative. We strongly discourage random acts of violence or the trashing of property in Washington. All actions will take place in the white controlled Federal areas, i.e. south of Massachusetts Avenue so as not to interfere with the black community.

May 5 As part of a national moratorium on business as usual, we will march on and encircle the Capitol building, insisting that Congress must stay in session until it has ratified the People's Peace Treaty.



Germany and the U.S.

The parallels are increasing...

by Maryann Byrd

(Editor's note: The following article is reprinted with permission from the Trenton State SIGNAL.)

The similarities between the present government in Washington, D.C. and the situation in Germany immediately prior to Adolf Hitler's takeover are becoming more clear as each day passes.

Germany, by virtue of its constitution, was a parliamentary democracy with a strong executive. Its constitution has been considered by historians as an excellent one by any standards, and it was the most liberal and democratic document that the country ever had.

When the Weimar Republic became outmoded, and moves were made to remove it, the government reacted swiftly to suppress "radical subversion." In coping with the "Communists," the government had to rely on the help of right-wing elements, especially paramilitary formations composed of discharged soldiers and civilian volunteers.

Both the extreme right and the extreme left, however, continued to oppose the national government, staging demonstrations in many cities throughout the country. The Weimar authorities, nonetheless, tended to treat the right-wing subversives with greater indulgence than those on the left, presumably considering them less dangerous.

By 1923, the republic was experiencing an inflation the likes of which had never before been experienced. Money was virtually worthless, and the middle class swung rapidly to the right.

In the years between 1929 and 1932, the urbanized world was plunged into a service economic crisis, which undercut the last remaining props of the Weimar republic. With the crumbling empire, the political center also dissolved, as the right-wing Nazis (the German National Socialist Labor Party), reaped the greatest benefit, increasing its parliamentary representation thirteen fold.

Taking advantage of the widening rift between the right and left was a ambitious soldier-politician, who stressed nationalism, land reform and some socialist programs. His name was Adolf Hitler, and he was determined to gain power legally, and then subvert it for his own totalitarian, racist purposes.

A good showing by Communists in the 1932 election forced the traditional conservatives to ally with the Nazis. Hitler was then appointed Chancellor.

The Nazis offered no specific program in the 1932 election, but asked the people of Germany to give them four years to set things aright. On February 28, 1933

all civil liberties were suspended in Germany following the Reichstag fire, believed by many to be a Nazi provocation. By March 24, the Reichstag (Congress) had abrogated all of its lawmaking power to Hitler, who as Chancellor, now made laws and was answerable to virtually no one.

An interesting and important sideline to the Weimar Republic was its cultural history, which was plundered by the Nazis. The Weimar years consisted of revolutionary developments in theatre and avant-garde cinema. It was a period of psychological and sociological ferment, a time of new ideas and cultural experimentation, of "youth movement" and "youth culture."

German literature and the arts, the humanities and the sciences, were generally believed to be the most advanced and authoritative in Europe. Pre-Hitler Germany was a time of "radical chic," of astrology revivals and the development of quasi-religious cults. Pornography and drug use became popular, and charlatans of every type appeared and were welcomed by enthusiastic audiences.

For present day America, Germany must serve as a lesson to show what happens in a country where reason abdicates, where democratic authority disintegrates and political freedom is sacrificed and those who should know better are silent, viewing Hitler's repression as merely anti-climatic.



The Nixon-Agnew-Mitchell Conspiracy in the U.S. today, like the pre-totalitarian government in Germany, while acknowledging the disruptive nature of the extreme right, focuses all of its vexation and repressive power on the left.

Like the Weimar Republic, the Nixon administration is blending its domestic and foreign police forces: one half of the new 1000 FBI agents are former

Vietnam-veteran military officers, and the Army will presumably soon be composed of only civilian volunteers.

The middle class is moving to the right, as money becomes tighter.

Richard Nixon, it will be recalled, offered no plan for ending the Vietnam war in his 1968 campaign, but merely pledged to do it before his four years in office were over. Just four years, that's all he and the Nazis asked.

Civil liberties are already dissolving in the U.S. With Nixon, we now have preventative detention and no-knock legislation, trials for "Thoughtcrimes," (circa 1984) and massive surveillance of "radicals" of all ages, all colors and all religions.

Like the Secret Police in the days of Hitler, undercover agents abound. They're behind every mailbox, as J. Edgar Hoover himself admitted.

The recent theft of FBI files in Media, Pa. and the subsequent mailing of the files to newspapers, and prominent anti-Fascists by the Citizen's Committee to Investigate the FBI has revealed to the world the true investigatory nature of the Bureau. It is as interested in Black Student Unions and Socialists today as it was in kidnappings and Chicago gangsters years ago.

The repression, the creeping Fascism takes other forms: a WDAS disc jockey was fired for playing Arlo Guthrie's "Coming In To Los Angeles." WNBC will no longer play "One Toke Over The Line." The government has blamed Dick Cavett for the defeat of the SST.

Spiro Agnew and Richard Nixon heap scorn on Easy Rider, and praise Love Story. Martha Mitchell, the wife of the Attorney General, blames college professors for all the dissent in the country.

The Army is now fun, as evidenced by their new radio commercials. The New Action Army Want To Join YouIn Vietnam, in Laos, in Cambodia, and maybe even in mainland China. Wouldn't you love in your own gun? They'll issue you your very own, and you can even go to Europe for three years to visit places tourist never go.

The Frankenstein monster William Calley is deemed guilty and he is locked away, but his creators go free to create more monsters. Free Calley and kill the Army? The commander in chief will never allow that, devout, peace-loving Quaker that he is.

The rise of a new totalitarianism in the U.S. today will certainly be anti-climatic--as Hitler's coming to power was to the German intelligentsia-- so

Continued on Page 5

April 2 conclave

The faculty meeting

In its first meeting since the death of Chaplain James Boyd, the faculty handled various matters, most of which concerned additions of or changes in courses. The Dean of the College, Richard Stonesifer, opened the meeting with a tribute to Chaplain Boyd, after which the faculty stood in silent memory of their colleague. Dean Stonesifer announced that he would ask Drs. Mills and Pain to draw up a fromal resolution to be placed in the faculty minutes and sent to Chaplain Boyd's family.

CURRICULAR ITEMS

Dr. Donald Scott, chairman of the Educational Policy and Planning Committee, moved the following curricular items, all of which were passed unanimously by voice vote.

Division A:

CLASSICS: cooperative arrangement with Bible Division of Theological School. The EPPC approves and recommends to the faculty for approval the following:

ADD to listing of Classics department: Hebr 1,2/Beginning Hebrew 1, II.

3 credits each semester. Offered annually. Basic elements of biblical Hebrew.

ENGLISH: the EPPC approves and recommends faculty approval for English 171: English 171/A History of Literary Theory. 3 credits, first semester. Offered annually. A survey of major literary theorists from Aristotle to the present.

MUSIC: Change:

Mus 105, 106/History of Opera and the Musical Theater from a two semester sequence to a one semester course and from annual to alternate year offering. Mus 111/Music in America, Mus 113/Music of the Non-Western World and Mus 117, 118/Counterpoint from annual to alternate year offerings.

Add new courses:

Mus XXX/Music of the Middle Ages. 3 credits, first semester. Offered in 1972-73 and in alternate years. A survey of the styles and forms of music from antiquity to the early 15th century. Musical examples drawn from ancient, non-Western, Greek, Hebrew, and early Christian music will be examined as a background to the study of later masters of Western music.

Mus YYY/Music of the Renaissance. 3 credits, second semester. Offered in 1972-73 and in alternate years. A survey of the styles and forms of Western music from the early 15th century to circa 1600. Musical examples will include such composers as Dufay, Oskenghem, Josquin des Pres, Palestrina and Monteverdi.

Division C:

ANTHROPOLOGY: institute the following course, originally approved for 1970-71 only, as a regular offering of the department:

Anth/Soc 140/Man's Future Social Cultural Development.

3 credits, first semester. Offered in 1972-73 and in alternate years. The hazards of prediction. The increasing convergence of science fact and science fiction. Man's growing control over his own evolution. The acceleration of social change and cultural innovation. Emerging opportunities and dangers for our species. Prerequisite: Anth 1 or Soc 2 or the equivalent; Zool 4 recommended.

PHILOSOPHY:

Drop: Phil 3/Problems of Philosophy; Phil 112/Kant's Moral Philosophy; Phil 116/Recent American Philosophy.

Revise: description of Phil 1/Introduction to Philosophy to read as follows:

Phil 1/Intro to Philosophy.

3 credits. Offered each semester. An introduction to the major problems of Philosophy. Topics to be emphasized will be drawn primarily from metaphysics, theory of knowledge, philosophy of religion, and philosophy of science.

Add: new course

Phil XXX/Philosophy of Education 3 credits, first semester. Offered annually. A study of the writings of classical and contemporary philosophers on the philosophical foundations of education. It is recommended but not required that students have had a previous course in philosophy.

POLITICAL SCIENCE:

Change: PSci 130/Introduction to International Organization and the International Community (one of the two courses constituting the semester on the United Nations sequence) from 3 credits to 6 credits.

Add: course in independent study.

PSci/Independent Study in Political Science.

3 credits. Offered each semester. A tutorial course. Independent investigation of a topic selected in conference with the instructor and approved by the department. One meeting weekly; oral and written reports. Prerequisite: one year of political science and permission of the instructor. Admission by petition to or by invitation of the department. May be repeated for credit.

SOCIOLOGY:

Revise: Urban Sociology Semester, previously approved in principle, as follows: Change designation to: Urban Sociology Field Research Program. Drop the two courses originally approved to form the basis of the Urban Sociology Semester.

Soc 109/Social Change: the Inner City and Soc 110/Inner City Research, and drop Soc 123/Independent Study in Urban Sociology instituted for Spring 1970-71 only. Institute the following course which will

constitute the course basis for the Program:

Soc XXX/Urban Sociology Field Research. 6 credits. Offered each semester. Prerequisite: Soc 2 or equivalent, Soc 106, and signature of the instructor. An intensive in-depth sociological analysis of the urban environment. Participating students will be assigned to selected urban institutions for the purpose of sociological observation and research. The major focus of the field research will be the inner city, its peoples and its problems. Enrollment limited to a maximum of 25 students.

Drop: Soc 113/Sociology of Religion

Add new course as follows:

Soc YYY/Social Change.

3 credits, first semester. Offered annually. Prerequisite: Soc 2 or the equivalent. An analysis of the principal theories of social change with particular stress placed on the social factors relevant to societal transition and change. Historical, ideological, and socio-cultural materials will be examined and utilized.

After a motion to table the proposed arrangements for exemption from Writing 1 was defeated, the faculty voted to ask EPPC to revise it. There was much debate about where the emphasis should be placed and from what perspective the requirement should be approached.

Dr. Scott reported that there had been numerous objections to "questionable practices reportedly being used by faculty members" in respect to examinations given the last week of classes. He expressed the hope that it would not be necessary to legislate in this matter. The rule still obtains that seniors do not take final course examinations, and they should not be subjected to such examinations at any time or in any guise.

FACULTY ABSENCES

Dean Stonesifer noted that faculty members' primary responsibility is to their classes; and when an instructor is obliged, for professional reasons or because of illness, to be absent from campus, the Dean's office should be notified.

ECAC REVISION

Dr. Jim Nagle, for the Extra-Classroom Activities Committee, presented a plan for reorganization submitted by ECAC, providing for budgetary realignment, new organization, and revision of parts of faculty regulations. The reorganization was approved unanimously by voice vote.

HYERA VISITING DAY

Director of Admissions Austin Cole announced that Hyera would sponsor a visiting day, today, with a full program, and that high school students would be attending some classes.

Capitol Punishment

Uncovered agents

by Art Buchwald

What happened to all the antiwar protestors of yesteryear? Well, in spite of what you read in the newspapers, they're still around. Only they're a new breed and in many ways much tougher.

I went to an antiwar rally at the Washington Monument the other day with my friend Dumbarton who works on demonstrations for the Secret Service. Dumbarton was dressed in dungarees, had long hair and was carrying a guitar which was really a very sensitive tape recorder.

When we arrived at the mall we saw five bearded students carrying a Vietcong flag.

"Hey Dumbarton," I said, "they look like anarchists."

"Nah," said Dumbarton in disgust. "They're FBI undercover agents. I saw them last week at Harvard."

We walked around. There were six students, all with peace symbols painted on their navels, sitting in a circle smoking what surely smelt like grass.

"Look, Dumbarton," I said excitedly. "Communists."

Dumbarton shook his head in disgust. "They're from the Naval Civilian Intelligence Unit. The guy waving the photograph of Ho Chi Minh is really a Lt. Commander in the Seabees."

We walked away. Suddenly I said, "Dumbarton, we're being followed by those four girls in dungarees."

Dumbarton looked around. "It's okay." "They're from the Air Force Intelligence Squadron at Andrews Field."

"But they're girls," I said.

"The Air Force always dresses their agents in drag," Dumbarton said. "They don't want their people to be mistaken for Naval Intelligence agents."

A fight broke out amongst 50 demonstrators standing near the speaker's platform. They were going at it thick and heavy.

"Things will get much worse..."

Continued from Page 3

long as we continue to believe, and act upon the belief, that liberal democracy under the supremacy of the constitution exists.

Like Germany of 1939, things will get much worse before they get better.

P.S. to you agents inserting this article in a file cabinet somewhere: Ramsey Clark has warned you that "When the system is abusive, society itself is unfair and government demeans human dignity. Then there is a contest of cunning between the people and the state. The state can never win."

"My God," I said. "That looks like real trouble."

"Don't get upset. Half the guys are from the Army Civilian Intelligence Unit at Fort Holibird and the other half are from the Army Civilian Intelligence Unit at the Pentagon."

"Each outfit claims they have jurisdiction in Washington. You should have seen the brawl they had at draft headquarters a few weeks ago. After it was over both sides issued body counts."

"Why don't the police break it up?"

"Most of the cops here are from the Washington, D.C., Undercover Squad and they don't want to let on to anyone who they are."

The speeches began. One bearded student shouted, "The blankety blank blanks are not going to push us around. We'll put them up against the wall."

"Have you got your tape machine going?" I asked Dumbarton.

"What for?" Dumbarton said. "He's from the Internal Revenue Service Intell-

igence Unit. I wish he'd get a new speech."

The next speaker was introduced as a Swede who had just come back from Hanoi.

"That's the CIA's man," Dumbarton said in disgust. "They have to get in the act all the time."

As we were listening Dumbarton suddenly froze. "You see those four kids over there with the 'Free Father Berrigan' signs? I've never seen them before. This could be the real thing." He turned on the tape recorder in his guitar and we went over behind them.

One of the students turned around. "Hey, Dumbarton," he said in surprise. "What the hell are you doing here?"

"Collins," Dumbarton said. "What are YOU doing here?"

"I'm with the National Park Service Anti Subversive Corps."

"You're the last person I expected to see here," Dumbarton said.

"Well, it's better than fighting forest fires."

Reprinted from THE WASHINGTON POST

Smith named to Pfeiffer Chair

Dr. Robert G. Smith of Madison, professor of political science at Drew University, has been named to the Henry and Anna M. Pfeiffer professorship, an endowed chair in the College of Liberal Arts at Drew. Established in 1940 by Drew's Board of Trustees, the professorship recognizes a gift from Mrs. Anna Merner Pfeiffer, whose philanthropies included extensive support of higher education and The Methodist Church.

In making the announcement, Drew President Robert F. Oxnham said: "Dr. Smith has served the College of Liberal Arts, his alma mater, with real distinction since 1937. He has guided the Department of Political Science to a reputation that is both national and international in scope."

Due to his innovative spirit, off-campus programming was established, enabling the University to serve students from many colleges and universities across the nation and abroad. In addition, Dr. Smith, is a productive scholar, and this appointment is most appropriate."

Dr. Smith graduated summa cum laude from Drew in 1936 and has been associated with it as a teacher since the following year. Holding the Ph.D. in history and government from Columbia University, he has been a full professor since 1954.

He is the founding director of the Drew University Semester on the United Nations, the Semester in London, and the program in Washington (D.C.)

After a quarter century of service as chairman of the political science department, he relinquished the post this semester so that he could devote full time to teaching and writing.

The author of many articles and research reports in the field of governmental planning and management, he has recently broken new ground with two books on public authorities and special district governments: "Public Authorities, Special Districts and Local Government" and "Public Authorities in Urban Areas," both published by the Research Foundation of the National Association of Counties."

A former consultant to New York City on public agencies, under a grant from the Twentieth Century Fund, he has also been a consultant to the U.S. Civil Service Commission's New York region on relationships between the Federal government president of the New Jersey Social Science Academy, he is a senior member of the American Society for Public Administration and currently serves on the executive council of the Society's New Jersey branch.

'The Organizer's Manual'

(Editor's note: The following article is excerpted with permission from THE ORGANIZER'S MANUAL, a paperback book which details various procedures and information regarding organizing. The ACORN plans to reprint parts of the book for the remainder of the semester.)

UNIVERSITY ORGANIZING: PROPOSALS AND DEMANDS

The overall objective of the student movement is simply to restructure the university. In the midst of fighting for innumerable subsidiary demands, this inclusive aim should be kept up front. Radical students seek, within the present system, changes in the university which can transform it from a stronghold of the power structure into an arena for the struggle against it. They have begun to insist that institutions of higher learning in the United States reexamine their positions with respect to three major relationships: (1) the power structure itself, as it is manifested in government and in corporate business; (2) the communities in which they are located; and (3) the people who, individually and collectively, constitute the university itself.

1. As regards university complicity with the political and corporate power structure, the main objectives have been and are:

--An end to ROTC and military recruitment on campus.

--An end to war research and to other government and corporation work in which academic expertise is employed to develop weapons or to further colonialism abroad and exploitation at home.

--A redistribution of university investments so that endowment funds are not used to support the most savage forms of enslavement and profiteering. Under the present economic system the most savage forms of enslavement and profit is probably not possible to do away with all investments in capitalist enterprises. However, it is possible to distinguish between industries that produce for the needs of life and those that market death in one form or another. Attacks focused on such symbols of oppression as Dow Chemical, United Fruit, and General Electric have helped to expose the callous indifference of educators toward their corporate ties, and opened the way for demands that university funds be invested in socially constructive ventures.

--Adoption of a public position by trustees, administrators and faculty members against the war, political repression, racism and colonialism, pollution for profit, etc. Words are not actions, but without such minimal verbal commitment

there is not even leverage for action. The schools will furthermore be expected to resist the government's threat to use its taxing power to emasculate political activity on the campuses.

2. In regard to the university's relationship with its "home" community, students demand a degree of responsibility that has been lacking up to now: --Institutional expansion must not make refugees of the neighbors. As landlord, the university is expected to practice the enlightened sociology and the respect for law that is preached in its classrooms.

--The university is being asked to turn its face outward, to listen to the problems of the people around it and to make available its resources of personnel, property, and skills for the health, legal protection, and education of the community. It is time to close the gap between theory and practice by taking the class out of the classroom, the course out of the catalog. Law and psychology, economics and history, are needed in the neighborhood to fight landlordism and price gouging, to improve schools and hospitals, to help oppressed minorities to recover and preserve their cultural heritage.

3. Within the university itself students demand with growing insistence the actual freedom of choice that they are presumably being trained to exercise. At most institutions (the larger ones certainly) administrative-academic hierarchies are obsolete in the light of the tasks of the time. The old hollies, grades and credits, are absurdly inappropriate ways to evaluate the life-centered learning that must now go on. Departmental territorialism continues to fragment the students' view of a world that someone is soon going to have to see whole, if it is going to survive. In rejecting the status quo, activists are abandoning the abstract slogan of "power" for a multitude of innovative proposals designed actually to give the student control over his own education. These fall into three interrelated categories:

--Students demand a part in decision making, from trustee to department level, in matters academic, judicial and administrative--and on more than a token basis. This implies a new conception of who runs the university for whom. Meaningful participation would include some sort of review of major decisions by the whole student body.

--They claim a hand in planning the curriculum, structuring courses, proposing subjects, working out alternatives to grades and credits. Since students must live while they study, along with these come demands for control over

housing and food regulations.

--They want to help restore the university to its original ideal--to make it a meeting place of minds in search of wisdom, rather than a factory for the production of machines to serve machines. This means replacement of the "multiversity" concept with imaginative student-faculty experiments in small classes, workshops, interdisciplinary studies, abolition of departments, independent study, community classes, black-run programs for blacks, student teaching, etc. And this, in turn, depends on the students' participating in employment and tenure decisions, which determine what sort of faculty they will have to work with.

Any school that means what it hires scientists, philosophers, and humanists to say ought to meet this determined, if groping, effort with honest collaboration. Those that do not (and perhaps many will not) are not likely to meet their obligations to society as a whole, to the community around them, or to the young generation that now must gain power to make changes and knowledge to decide what changes it wants to make. If this happens, the university--among the most fragile of our contradictory institutions--may be the first of them to collapse. The demand to restructure the university is, as base, the demand that the university save itself.

Next week: Organizing students: grass roots in the university.

From THE ORGANIZER'S MANUAL.
by William P. Homans, Jr. Copyright (c) 1971 by Bantam Books, Inc.

**If your child
is buying
lots of model
airplane glue--
ask to see
the airplanes.**

Glue sniffing is discussed on page 26 of the Federal source book: "Answers to the most frequently asked questions about drug abuse." For your free copy send in the coupon below.

For a copy of the Federal source book: "Answers to the most frequently asked questions about drug abuse" write to: Drug Abuse Questions and Answers National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information Box 1060 Washington, D.C. 20013

Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Faculty wins again

'I'm glad I'm graduating'

by Michele Fabrizio

The Second Student-Faculty Game of the Year, a benefit exhibition for the King-Kennedy Fund, proved once again why they are the faculty and we are the students. The Academic Elite came out in full force for the April 1 rematch and succeeded for the second time this year in wiping out the SGA Boys and Friends with a final score of 49-41. Back on the boards for the Faculty were Drs. "Naked Face" Storker, "Keeper of the Zoo" Nagle, Mills, Martin, Jensen, "Schulman's Nemesis" O'Kane, Von der Heide, D. Jones and Coach Harper.

Still plugging for Modern Youth were David Little, Ed Farley, Cec Barnett, Bob Johnson, Peter Hoffman, John Hudak, Neil Arbuckle, Fritz Polatsek, Doug Stephens, Bob Kopech, Larry Welch, Ken Schulman and Josh Teverow. Also on hand for the festivities were The Golden Voice of Chuck Lisberger behind the microphone and The Myopic eyes of Ron "Trampy" Tremper and Big George Di-Girolamo wearing the striped shirts.

The opening tap-off went to the stu-

dents with Bob Kopech passing the ball to Hudak who immediately racked up two points. It looked really fine for the students, especially when Coach Harper trampled Bill Storker, eliminating a lot of student defense work. But, Harper quickly regained his coordination and proceeded to score four points.

Storker's two points brought the score to 6-3 at the first time out, which was called incidentally by the Young Folk. Arbuckle made two for the students, only before Don Jones jumped the kid. George called a foul on the Man of the Cloth, but the shots were missed.

Harper and Storker continued to excel, bringing the score to 19-7 faculty. Commented Chuckie, "The students score the lowest number of points ever in the Baldwin Gym."

After Ken Schulman, still meandering around the gym since the last game, rolled through Don "Jock" Jones' leg, the students called another time and replaced their entire team.

Harper was taken out of the game and

the students took advantage of the situation and accumulated eight straight points from foul shots made by Hudak and Kopech and baskets by Hoffman and Kopech. The half closed with 21-15 Faculty.

Harper came back in for the second portion of the contest, and made a basket just after David Little capitalized for the students. "Gunner" Kopech sunk two for our side, also. One of the highlights, which, certainly wasn't the scoring ability, was the sight of little Neil Arbuckle guarding humongous Coach Harper. Arbuckle did a fine job of keeping the basketball away from Harper's knee caps.

The score was 30-21 when Arbuckle sunk two. Kopech took a jock shot and managed to accumulate four more points before the Faculty called time (again!) at 32-29.

Mills, Storker and Harper all dumped in points, 36-29. Harper got carried away (actually, it's too bad that he didn't) and fouled Hoffman and knocked Kopech on his back. The foul shots brought the game to a climax at 36-34, and the teams traded baskets until the faculty pulled ahead to 42-36.

George called a foul on Larry Welch for hacking Harper, and Larry could not comprehend George's decision, and George could not comprehend that. He called a technical, and an enthusiastic spectator offered, "George, ya da wolst!" Harper and Storker brought their final score to 49 big ones. A series of foul-making occurred on both teams and in the melee, we managed to bring our total to 41 points.

Ken Schulman, who had been benched for most of the game, was allowed back in for the grand finale--24 seconds of nothing much, but it made him happy.

The outcome was 49-41 Faculty. The students just couldn't do it, even with a second chance, they couldn't surpass them. The students wandered out hanging their heads, as they watched the faculty head toward their Geritol Party. This reporter asked Big George to reflect upon the evening;

"All I can say is, I'm glad I'm Graduating."

This is a Pledge not a Petition — Understand that Before You Sign

My signature on this pledge means four things.

A. I feel that the present draft system in America is in violation of my constitutional rights and/or simply immoral.

B. I am nevertheless presently cooperating with the system, and am liable to be inducted into the armed forces or some type of alternate service.

C. I pledge that, when a hundred thousand draft-able men have signed pledges like this, I will return my draft card to my local or national resistance headquarters where it will be forwarded with the other returned cards to the proper authorities. I pledge that after that time I will cease to cooperate with any type of draft system in any way.

D. I recognize that I am in no way immune from Federal prosecution either for resisting the draft or conspiring to resist the draft.

Name _____

Address at present _____

Permanent address _____

Please return to: 128 Chancellor Street
Charlottesville, Virginia 22903

"Return your draft card" drive. See story below.

Draft group urges signing of pledge

Thus far, 45,000 signatures have been collected. And when the Charlottesville Draft Resistance Organization of the University of Virginia gathers 100,000 signatures on its draft resistance pledge it will turn them in to Selective Service headquarters.

Begun in January, 1970, the group is now seeking a May 1 deadline for returning the cards. They hope to hold a press conference, June 1, to inform Congress that

100,000 draft age men will now serve in the armed forces. It is the group's hopes that this announcement will affect the renewal of the present selective service act.

Draft eligible men are urged to complete the form above and mail it to the Charlottesville Draft Resistance at the address given in the corner of the form. Contributions and help are also encouraged.

In case you missed the Peace Corps Representatives who were on campus earlier this year, please write, visit or call collect:

PEACE CORPS
90 Church Street
New York, New York
10007 212-264-7123

Godard series

'A very refreshing film'

by Peter Hoffman

There has been a continuing controversy among American leftists as to whether the "revolution" should be wrought in the "consciousness" of the individual or in the economic and social structures of a particular society. One of the prime incidents of the new leftist mythology is Ken Kesey blowing on his harmonica, telling all the serious radicals preparing for the march on the Oakland armory to simply ignore present society ("fuck it" was what he said) because he so actively opposing it, they were in effect being defined by it. The negative is delineated by the positive.

Another incident, perhaps not as well known, is Marcuse's review of Greening of America- the same problem viewed from the opposite position. Revolutions in "consciousness" come about only through changes in the objective conditions which produce "consciousness." A revolutionary is certainly a product of a given society; he is delineated by its conditions. But he is also operating in radical negation of that society, working to establish a society where one could really be free.

I see no essential opposition between these two views; the question is this: to what extent and by what process may an individual free himself from those social conditions which seek to dominate him and to define himself through his reason and will in relation to his real needs. Jean Luc Godard's film "La Chinoise" is a study of the process the Long March by which this freedom is attained.

"La Chinoise" is an account of the activities of a small Maoist cell comprised of young French students. Godard calls his film a "film in the making," as the "revolution" of his student subjects both in mind and in specific political actions is in the making.

The Maoist students are energetic, committed, sometimes pretentious (as we all are), amusing, and as Godard pounds home in the film, the real hope for a decent society and a genuinely free individuality. There is a scene in a railroad car between Veronique, one of the students, and a middle-aged French leftist.

Veronique argues, as the train slows down and speeds up, for radical action now; the leftist wants to work with the "masses." The middle-aged leftist is impotent; Veronique's later actions (she kills a Russian diplomat and someone else by mistake) also are, Godard intimates, impotent and possibly even wrong.

One is impressed however, with the potentialities of the committedness and energy that Veronique demonstrates. Godard passes a few frames of comic book images--Superman, Green Lantern I think--to both poke fun at the students and yet marvel at the fullness and freshness of their faith.

Throughout the film Godard also flashed on film a series of Brechtian titles warning the audience that imperialism is still rampant in the world. These titles underline the necessity and importance- and terrible seriousness- of the students'

actions.

Godard is also concerned about "revolution" in art. One character in the film remarks that art is not a "reflection of reality" because it is then no more than the "reality of a reflection;" art, says this character, "makes visible" ideas or things we would not ordinarily perceive.

Gullarme, one of the students, is an actor; he relates a story of a Maoist student demonstrating before the Russian embassy. The student rushes up to the newspapermen and cameramen, his whole head wound in bandages, shouting, "Look what the revisionist bastards did to me!" The student then unwinds the bandages - which reveals that his face was completely unharmed.

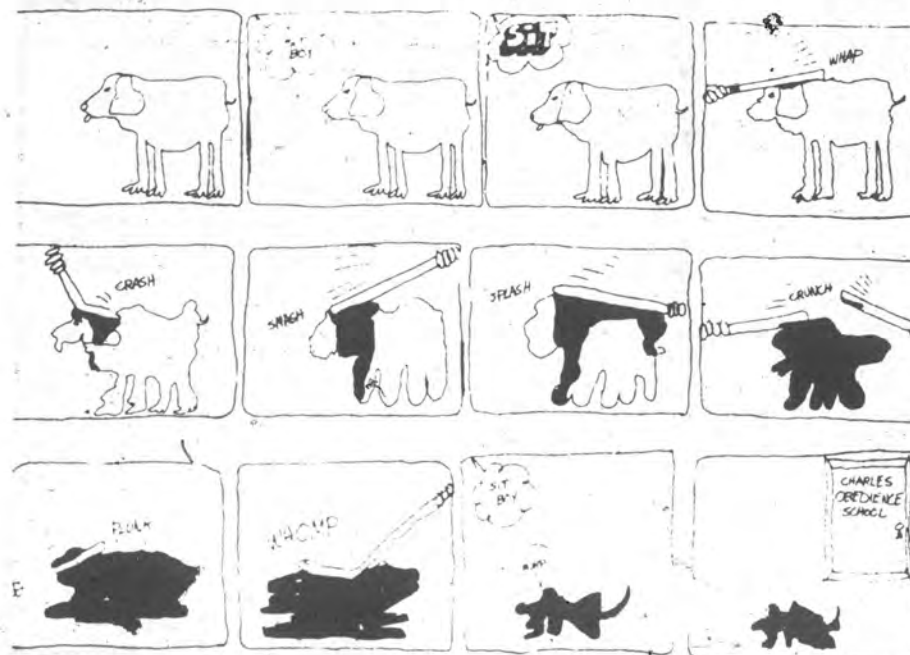
This is revolutionary drama; it is what the Maoist students in the film are doing and it is what Godard is doing by making this film. The use of farce or acting bordering on caricature or subtle use of the camera's eye to remove the audience, to objectify the audience (Brecht again) are characteristics Godard employs to carry off his revolutionary drama. It is similar to certain techniques used by Eric Rohmer- a sort of "warm," "witty" approach to epic theater.

Godard is also very concerned with language. He relates a story (in an interview) of the Egyptians who thought their language was given to them by the gods. To test this hypothesis, the Egyptians put two very young children who had never heard the language spoken into a house where the children could never hear the language spoken. The Egyptians believed that the gods would teach the children to speak.

In reality, the Egyptians had put the children in a house near a sheep pen; the result was that the children communicated by bleating to each other. Godard made a film- the film immediately before "La Chinoise"- about the building of a new language which would better correlate meaning and word.

In the radical students' apartment, a sign read: "We must confront vague ideas with clear images." And that is the process that occurs in the film- the students gradually overcome their romanticism, naivete, impotent violence and begin to gain genuine revolutionary knowledge- what specifically needs to be done and how to do it.

Godard's film is a statement of faith- in revolution, in revolutionaries (especially young revolutionaries), and in the constructive possibilities of rational awareness. A very refreshing film.



Play review

'Miss Jairus' died Easter

by Keith Halperin

Miss Jairus died Sunday night, but then she was supposed to. Michel De Ghelderode's "Miss Jairus," produced entirely by students, played Thursday, April 1 through Sunday, April 4 in the B.C. Chapel.

Ghelderode's script was too long with speeches that whizzed through my head without stopping. The play, obviously paralleling the Bible, achieved its greatest effect in this production through building a mood, not telling a story.

Blandine was dying, and Mr. Jairus' hate of death, of his emotions, and of the world was juxtaposed by the businesslike doctor, priest, joiner and professional mourners. A spell, though, was cast upon the dead Blandine and she was resurrected.

This seemed to cause more harm than good; for Blandine, with fresh eyes, saw a truer world, for instance the money-grubbing priest. She longed to regain her peaceful sleep which was accomplished with the help of a witch and a dead stranger. She left the world again on Easter.

James Willis directed a tight production. Most of the actors fit well together and played off each other nicely. With the help of excellent lighting, sound effects and just enough of a set, the chapel became Jairus' home. It seemed through Willis' direction the emphasis was placed on establishing well-rounded characterizations.

There were times, however, when his blocking suffered. Mr. Jairus (Jake Cipris) often roamed around the stage seemingly with no purpose. Although the actors passed through the audience, there was no real interaction between the audience and the actors. The acting in the asile usually added nothing with the exception of Lisa Avery as the witch.

Cipris performed well; he turned long, wordy speeches into something meaningful. His character was well defined, though it did not have many levels. Jairus' wife (Jean Perry) was adequately proper and passive but needed more work to achieve a better wife.

Jeff King, Bruce Johnson, and Jack Riordan were also well defined. Dennis Ingolia should get special mention for his portrayal of a proud, Godly, mercenary priest. The three Mariekes, though providing comic relief as professional mourners, could have been stronger if each old lady had a separate idiosyncratic character.

Debbie Townell stood out as Miss Jairus. She completely absorbed her character; every movement fit. She was able to express herself by her eyes alone. Town-



Photo by Ted Babbitt

The Three Mariekes in "Miss Jairus": Louise Lafoon (l), Dona Becan, Betsy Egelhoff.

ell flowed easily from hate to love. An excellent performance.

Unfortunately, Dean Chisholf (Jacquelin) seemed to stick out at the other end; his performance consisted mostly of

blocking and just reciting lines. He did not have the emotion necessary for Jacquelin. I was glad, however, that I saw "Miss Jairus"; student initiative as well as ability was not inactive at Drew.

ACORN: submit for last issue

The last scheduled issue of the 1970-71 Drew ACORN will be published sometime in early May (hopefully before final exams). Those who are interested in writing commentary on any aspect of the past year at Drew, particularly impressions of the year in general, are urged to submit an article to the newspaper.

Prose, poetry or photography will be accepted. We expect that this final issue will be very informative, interesting controversial and entertaining ("a mouthful"); we hope that members of the University will submit something for this paper. A deadline for submitting material will be announced at a later date.



HAYES HOUSE

This Weekend:

Friday night ONLY at 9 p.m.: folk-singer Rosalie Sorrells.
Friday and Saturday nights: "The Fly," starring Vincent Price, at 7:30 p.m. and late.

16 Madison Avenue
Madison, N. J. 07940

The Light Side--The Dark Side

Law, order and Calley

by Dick Gregory

President Nixon has answered once and for all whether or not his 1968 law-and-order campaign rhetoric was sincere. It was not, and his response to the conviction and sentencing of Lt. William Calley proves it was not.

Beyond any shadow of reasonable doubt, Lt. Calley was found guilty of premeditated murder. The Lieutenant said he was guilty. The military tribunal affirmed that guilt. And now the President has ordered Lt. Calley released from the stockade and at the time of this writing is still undecided at what point in the appeals process he will enter the Calley case.

Lt. Calley has become both a national symbol and a national hero. Protest demonstrations on his behalf have mounted and the "Ballad of Lt. Calley" has become a hit record in some quarters of the country. Some see Lt. Calley as a scapegoat unfairly singled out while countless other murderers remain untouched. Some feel that a man doing his duty and following his military orders as he understands them should not be punished.

The Calley case is one more illustration of the terrible burden this nation has placed upon its young; the awesome problems we have left for young people to solve. Any time a nation turns a confessed murderer of defenseless women and children into a national hero, that nation is in deep trouble.

Of course, Lt. Calley isn't the only murderer who should be brought to justice, nor is he the only American guilty of war crimes. Generals Westmoreland and Abrams should appear before the tribunal. And, Lyndon Baines Johnson should face the full force of war crimes charges. I remember when even the New York Times reported an LBJ visit to Vietnam. LBJ walked into the mess hall door, looked up and saw some Vietcong ears nailed to it, and said, "That-a-boy. Nail the coons to the wall." That was the President of the United States saying symbolically for all Americans that we can nail the ears of a dead Vietcong to the door of the mess hall and it doesn't even spoil our appetites.

Whose law and what order is it the law and order boys, including President Nixon, so gleefully embrace? It doesn't take much searching to answer that question. We all know what the President's attitude would have been, indeed the attitude of the Americans who now support the Lieutenant, if instead of gunning down women and children in Vietnam Lt. Calley had taken a bazooka and blown up Fort Knox, or shot a flame thrower into



Dick Gregory

the Bank of America and burned up the money. He could have kissed goodbye to any chances of a Presidential pardon.

That old American love of money and property over human life was illustrated even in the Calley case as it now stands. Lt. Calley shared a place in the stockade with a man whose crime was forging checks. He remains in the stockade even as the President orders Lt. Calley's release. The check forger remains in the stockade while the murderer is set free--by Presidential decree. Indian folklore refers to money as "the metal that makes white men crazy." How well the Indian knew the truth about his invaders.

But America never seems to be able

to learn the truth about itself. If violence was the answer to human problems, America would have straightened them all out long ago. Yet with all our expertise in violence, some Vietcong in tennis shoes can send mighty America running for cover.

So now the world sees that America's leaders were not even sincere about their commitment to law and order. International reaction to President Nixon's release of Lt. Calley was quite different from the reaction at home. A world that knows America's war crime guilt can only see the President's act as one more refusal to admit it.

The only way America can establish her much-desired image of honesty and trust is to behave in an open and honest way. Americans should sponsor an international tribunal to set in review of American atrocities in Southeast Asia. America would not be admitting anything to the rest of the world that they do not already know. It would only be an admission to the home folks that what the rest of the world knows and believes is true. And that kind of international analysis just might lead America to finally study war no more.

SMC poll shows anti-war fervor

Results of a recent Student Mobilization Committee poll indicated that the majority of those students responding "favor immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from S.E. Asia." In addition, a fairly large number of students plan to travel to Washington, D.C., April 24, for the demonstrations beginning that date.

The Drew Chapter of SMC distributed the questionnaire through campus mail in an effort to survey campus attitudes on the Indochina War and the Spring anti-war offensive. It was found that many students would favor demonstrations in Morristown and "a return to a moratorium" in regard to the anti-war offensive.

Tom Quirk, a SMC member who was instrumental in polling the students, commented, "Although the consensus of opinion opposed the war in Vietnam there was opposition to the demonstration tactic. April 24 is not a substitute for electoral political activity but an effort to show that this year's lack of activity does not indicate a lack of concern."

Following are the results of the poll:

1. Do you favor immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from S.E. Asia? Yes---223 No---42
2. Do you favor immediate elimination of all U.S. military presence (air, naval, artillery forces) in S.E. Asia? Yes---185 No---78
3. Do you feel that Vietnamization is a successful policy? Yes---40 No---183 Undecided---3
4. Do you feel that the Vietnam war is an isolated phenomenon, apart from previous foreign and domestic strife involving our economic and political system? Yes---35 No---195 Undecided---1
5. Are you going to D.C. on April 24th? Yes---98 No---103 Undecided---125
6. Will you demonstrate in Morristown this Spring? Yes---98 No---103 Undecided---16
7. Do you favor a return to a moratorium (i.e. strike) approach? Yes---92 No---125 Undecided---9

Announcements...

W.A.A.--a non-entity?

W.A.A., that non-entity, little known organization, is trying one big fling before school ends. In thinking about what could be offered to Drew coeds W.A.A. officers came to one big conclusion--no one wants a structured program--you get that in gym.

So every Monday night, any time between 7 & 9 we offer "Informal Recreation". By this we mean we are free to do what you want for the period of time you choose.

We have basketball, badminton, and volleyball. Also the gym is open just to run around and you are free to exercise too. Even playing softball is a possibility. If enough girls show up. Through all this we'll have music playing for your enjoyment and to keep the beat.

One of our reasons for starting this program is to give girls an opportunity to exercise and get in shape for the summer fashions. So, girls, here's your chance--all those promises about exercising can be fulfilled, and you can have fun too. Why not give our program a chance, and yourself a better body--come every Monday.

Change in "Kaffee Klatsche" dates:

The University Board sponsored student-faculty get-togethers, previously

held every Thursday afternoon, will now be held on alternating Wednesdays and Thursdays. The place and time--stereo lounge/4-5 p.m.,---will remain the same.

Remaining dates in the semester are: Wednesday, April 21; Thursday, April 29; Wednesday, May 5. Various refreshments are always on hand.

Chaplain Boyd Memorial Fund:

The James M. Boyd Memorial Fund has been receiving gifts from family and friends of Drew's late College chaplain and procedures have been set up for registration and acknowledgement of such gifts. An announcement of the application of the fund will be made as soon as a decision is made.

Meanwhile, those who wish to send in gifts should make checks payable to the James M. Boyd Memorial Fund, or to Drew University with the fund designated, and forward them to the development office, Mead Hall, room 206. The development staff is maintaining a record of all gifts and will send an acknowledgment

ment to each donor.

It is suggested that members of the Drew faculty who receive gifts on behalf of the fund from friends of Chaplain Boyd living off-campus, forward the checks to Development in the envelopes in which they were mailed so that the correct names and addresses of donors are available for record and acknowledgment.

Student government positions:

Because of graduating seniors, there are several positions open to the following joint student-faculty committees as well as on the student judicial board and the University Center Board (which will be determining how to use the U.C. when the new dining hall is completed.)

If you are interested in any of these positions, please submit a brief statement of your qualifications and your reasons for wanting the position to Mark Armbrust in Hurst 22 or via campus mail. The following positions are available:

Athletic Board (2)--one male, one female

Academic Activities (2)

Scholarship (1)--female, '73

J-Board (5)

U.C. Board (2)--'74

Lectures, drama, exhibits highlight mid-April events

An archaeology lecture and a political science lecture are highlights of the Drew University events schedule as April reaches mid-point. Also featured will be continuing photography and art exhibits and a theater presentation. All programs will be offered to the public without charge.

"Tropical Forest Cities of the Maya" will be the subject of an illustrated lecture to be sponsored by the Northern New Jersey Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, April 20. Speaking will be Dr. Richard E. W. Adams, associate professor of anthropology at the University of Minnesota. The program will begin at 8 p.m. in Drew's Hall of Sciences Auditorium.

A specialist in Central American archaeology, Dr. Adams has worked at excavations in the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico and in Guatemala, and last year was field director of the Campeche archaeological project in Becan, Mexico, under a grant from the National Geographic Society.

Drew's Graduate School colloquium will sponsor an address by Professor L. James Sharpe, fellow of Nuffield College and university lecturer in public administration

at the University of Oxford, England, April 21. Last in a five-part series of lectures with the overall theme "Political Fact and Political Norm," the program will be titled "Applied Social Science and Domestic Policy." It will begin at 7:30 p.m. in S. W. Bowne Great Hall.

A former Fulbright scholar, editor of "Voting in Cities," published by Macmillan in 1967, and author of "Centralization, Decentralization and Participation," published by the European Cultural Foundation early this year, Professor Sharpe is currently a visiting professor at Queen's University, Ontario, Canada. He holds the bachelor's and master's degrees in economics from the London School of Economics, where he was a lecturer in government, and has served as research director of the Greater London Group on Urban Problems. From 1966 to 1969, he was director of intelligence and assistant commissioner of the Royal Commission on Local Government in England.

Over 100 color and black and white photographs are on view in the annual University photography exhibit which will continue in the University Center through

Sunday. Sponsored by the Drew photography club, the exhibit is open in room 107 from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Continuing through April 24 in the College Gallery, Brothers Hall, is an exhibit of "black light" paintings by New York City artist Herbert Anch. Gallery hours are Mondays through Fridays, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and weekends, 3 to 5 p.m.

A member of the art faculty at Queens College of the City University of New York and contributing editor to the journal "Color Engineering," Aach uses electronic techniques as an art form and illuminates his paintings at timed intervals to achieve the effect of color thrown out into the darkened gallery.

Two student organizations in the College of Liberal Arts will sponsor a performance of the drama "Collision Course."

April 16, the sponsoring organizations, Drew's Curtain Line Players and the Drew-Eds (women's campus service society), have scheduled the performance for S. W. Bowne Great Hall, beginning at 7 p.m.



In the light of recent events. . .

"When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.--

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness.--

That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.--

That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--"

Arm of the administration?

Student government in the College of Liberal Arts is a total failure. Last week's elections not only indicated minimal student interest in their government but also the results of the race for president-vice president were extremely disheartening. Students now not only have a ludicrous structure that bears the label of "student government" but a weaker voice in leadership as well.

Peter Hoffman, who gave up his reigns as Student Government President yesterday, was an effective leader, although not as strong as some students had hoped he would be. His vigor in the pursuit of student concerns seemed to dwindle somewhat as the year progressed, but he may still be considered the best president in many years. Despite Hoffman's efforts to legitimize student government, however, the faculty and administration continued to use the body as a facade of the inadequate "within the system" structure that typifies the approach to implementing student-oriented reforms.

But the fact remained that most students neither concerned themselves with the functions of student government nor with what their Senators were doing. And, furthermore, student government has virtually failed to bring itself to the students on the great majority of issues and thus has continued to be the elitist group that many have claimed it to be. The biggest blow to a more effective student government came when students rejected the proposed reorganization of the body in late February. Instead a reorganization of student government, the proposal of which constituted a large part of the Mark Armbrust-Jeff Hoetzel platform, was accepted in the referendum.

What students should now envisage in student government is not as debatable as some may think. We expect that because of the calmness, reservedness and less leftist leanings of Armbrust and Hoetzel the faculty and administration will be under very little pressure to make dramatic change. Dave Confer, campaign manager for the winning ticket, seems to have done most of the work for his candidates, neither of whom was either well known among students, faculty or administration or vocal as Student Senators.

Although we are not suggesting that Armbrust and Hoetzel will be bringing a

right-wing element to student government, we do feel that they will fail to be as progressive as the times demand. On the other hand, John Cadwell and Maria Derr had more leadership experience, seemed to be more popular and better known, and were more vocal in the Senate. Unfortunately, though, the combination of an excellently-run campaign by Confer and the inability of Cadwell and Derr to bring out all of their votes gave the victory to the Armbrust-Hoetzel ticket.

We are pleased with the majority of the rest of the elections. Jeff King will make a fine Social Chairman based upon what he has done in the past; Chuck Lisberger and Lynn Perkins should organize a good Orientation program for the incoming freshmen. All we know of Nelson Adame is that he has no experience in the college's student government, has a conservative reputation among those students to whom we spoke and, according to one student who spoke with someone campaigning for Adame, he has little knowledge of the workings of the University Senate. But Peter Isaza completely neglected his campaign, expecting what popularity he had to carry him over; his estimation was far from correct and the much more comprehensive campaign by Adame assured his victory.

The most important result was expectedly that for president and vice president. Coupling the knowledge of that result with the already ineffective stature of student government we have very little hope for an even moderately strong governing body for students, a body that will not only seek change when chided to do so but also a body that will successfully precipitate change. Our perception of student government is further being supported by the fact that few, if any, of last year's more concerned Senators will be returning to the Senate.

With all of this knowledge in mind, several students are already planning to implement a form of a "student government in exile." Its intention will be to undermine the absurdity of the present student government and to press for dramatic change in this university. It will be composed of as close to a cross section of student opinion as possible, but in any case will act as a strong lobbying body to inact student concerns.

Continued on Page 14

Student government 'in exile'

Continued from page 13

This "ad hoc student government" will attempt to cut through the bureaucratic mire that has glued down the present student government. It will not accept faculty and administrative bullshit; it will not cower to threats; it will not back down from demands which it feels should be met in the best interests of the students. This new student government will be more receptive to student concerns, more involved in student issues, more interested in a better university at a quicker pace.

We believe that if this additional student government exerts the proper pressure in the proper places at the proper time the faculty and administration will not be permitted to use the original student government, as a puppet. The present student government, faculty and administration are not all bad or all negative, but there is a great deal to be done. It will be the goal of the ad hoc student government to get these things done either on its own initiative or on the suggestion of other students. A shakeup in this university is long overdue, K.S.



OK! OK! Your lousy morale has made the general cry and I hope you're proud of yourselves."

drew acorn

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

Editorial comment does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the entire editorial board, the student body, the faculty, the administration or the Board of Trustees. The ACORN welcomes letters-to-the-editor on any topic and in any form (art, poem or prose). We reserve the right, however, to edit any copy over two pages.

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Letters-to-the-editor

Shot to hell

To The Editor:

Your eloquent piece on the cap and gown was quite good. When the donning of a cap and gown becomes a criterion for graduating, one doubts the American educational system. When, in the name of "tradition," the money spent on the cap and gown cannot go to a constructive cause; when students who are supposedly "intellectually free" must act against their own judgement in order to foster a "good public image;" one must question the integrity and sincerity of the University.

President Oxnam talks of the Commencement as being a time of both "celebration and commitment." And it should be. But of what nature is the celebration; of what nature is the commitment? That of the graduates --or of the University? And if the University FORCES the cap and gown requirement, I advocate every step Mr. Schulman lists. Would you want that to become a tradition, too? Sure shoot to hell your damn "public image," eh Dr. Oxnam?

Tom Ward

Do your thing

To the Editor:

I would like to add my endorsement to the position of the ACORN Editorial of April 2 which stated that "it is a breach of personal freedom and expression" to prohibit graduates from not wearing caps and gowns at the graduation ceremony. The intellectual decision by some students not to wear caps and gowns has roots in a conscientious examination of the purposes of education--it represents an effort to eliminate the artificiality and facade which has too often been mistaken for education. A liberal arts education should cultivate individuals steeped in Western culture, it should not produce automatons who follow tradition in non-thinking obedience.

President Oxnam says that a cap and gown symbolize for some of us intellectual freedom and for others continuity of man's long struggle toward enlightenment I do not want freedom of mind unless I can apply it to my actions. If I am intellectually free, then I am not a stereotyped man who follows in a procession wearing a cap and gown. Instead, I am a creator, an innovator, I am a man who makes use of the past but who is not bound to it. If I am linked with the long struggle toward enlightenment, then it must be my task to eliminate the irrational artificial and non-functional facades which have become our blinders.

The cap and gown facade has become a meaningless cover-up of an education which has been for too many students

shallow and incomplete. I believe that a college education must be measured by external appearances, but instead on the development of internal coherence. Therefore, I recommend to those who find caps and gowns meaningful and satisfying, continue to wear them, but to you others, find your meaning and satisfaction in doing your own thing.

Ken Goldman

Right on, CBS!

(Editor's note: Immediately after the rebroadcast of "The Selling of the Pentagon" the editor of this paper wrote the following letter to Richard Salant, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The ACORN then received a reply, (which also is printed.)

Dear Mr. Salant:

Despite the realization that you are probably being barraged with mail, we still felt compelled to write a complimentary letter to you regarding "The Selling of the Pentagon." The program was not only beautifully done and professionally produced, but it also confirmed what many of us have long believed to be true about the Pentagon, the Defense Department and the national government.

Because the truth always hurts, the response critical of the program and of CBS has been intense. We of the ACORN staff, too, have felt the wrath of administrators when we have revealed a questionable (to put it mildly) part of their workings.

But it is extremely important that the news media continue its exploration and investigations. The American people are entitled to be informed not only of what may be right in the government but also of what is most definitely wrong in the government. We applaud the efforts of CBS in attempting to undertake what we feel is most important if this society is to be cured of its many illnesses. We are appalled, but not surprised, at the negative response to the program and sincerely hope that CBS will continue to uphold its rights to televise documentaries such as "The Selling of the Pentagon."

Mr. Salant, we are extremely pleased that CBS has sought to inform the people of this community. Your reply to your critics was succinct and commendable. We totally support your efforts. Continue the struggle.....

With best regards.....

Sincerely yours,
Ken Schulman, Editor
Drew Acorn (for the Editorial Board)

To the Editor:

All of us here at CBS News deeply appreciate your very generous letter of

March 24 concerning "The Selling of the Pentagon." It is good to have your support and the support of your Editorial Board.

Richard Salant

Latest trend?

To The Editor:

I quote from Mr. Eric Peterson's latest published commentary on the state of Drew and the world: "The other day in the New York Times there was an article concerning the LATEST TREND in anti-war demonstrations: the Teach In." Goodness Gracious!! Surely, Mr. Peterson was old enough to read the Times (granted that copies are scarce in Nebraska) five or six years ago when the Teach-In really was the latest trend. Or could I be mistaken?

E.G. Stanley Baker

On the draft

To the Editor:

I am the parent of a college freshman and I am writing to a number of college newspapers in reference of the Selective Service Act.

I am opposed to the provision just approved by the House of Representatives, and now under consideration by the Senate, which permits the President to abolish student deferments....retroactively to April 23, 1970. Those students who are now college freshmen will be the first students since World War II to have their education interrupted. In the present situation this seems unwarranted...for it comes at a time when the draft is being phased out and the administration's goal is zero draft by 1973. The terrible irony is that the students who are now college freshmen will be the ONLY class to be affected.

To abolish any student deferments is punitive, but to abolish them retroactively is reprehensible. No other deferments have ever been abolished retroactively.

I urge you to publish this letter in order to urge all students to write immediately to their Senators to protest this revision. Have their parents write, also. Bombard President Nixon with letters and telegrams. We MUST eliminate the retroactive aspect of the new Selective Service Act.

Act quickly...the Senate will be voting on this same issue very soon!!

Thomas Daubert

Many thanks

To the editor:

I would like to take this opportunity to thank those people who were instrumental in making my candidacy for Freshman Advisor a successful endeavor. I sincerely appreciated the valuable support

Continued on Page 16

On and off campus

What's happening?

ON CAMPUS

Friday, April 16

Hyera Day: Mead Hall Founder's Room, 9 a.m.-noon; UC 107, 9 a.m.-11 p.m. Faculty swim: Pool, 7:30-9:30 p.m.

Social Committee Film Showing: "Pretty Poison" and "Elvira Madigan," Bowne Lecture Hall, 7:30 p.m.

Saturday, April 17

Hyera Day: UC 107, 9 a.m.-11 p.m., Baldwin gym and pool. Varsity Baseball: Drew vs. Muhlenberg, Young Field, 2 p.m.

Social Committee Film Showing: same films in reversed order, same place, same time.

Sunday, April 18

Walk for Development: Young Field, afternoon.

Photo Exhibit: UC 107, 9 a.m.-9 p.m. Social Committee Film Showing: "Elvira Madigan," Bowne Lecture Hall, 8 p.m.

Monday, April 19

WAA Recreation: Baldwin gym, 7 p.m.

Tuesday, April 20

Social Committee Film Showing: "I Was a Fugitive From a Chain Gang," Hall of Sciences Aud. # 104, 7:30 p.m.

Wednesday, April 21

Hyera meeting: UC 102, 6:30 p.m. Pepin's Staff Meeting: non-academic concerns, Mead Hall Founder's Room, 4 p.m.

Thursday, April 22

Social Committee Concert: Cat Stevens, tickets---\$3, Drew students; Baldwin gym, 9 p.m.

OFF CAMPUS

NEW YORK

City Center's West 55th Street Theater: Tommy, performed by Les Grands Ballets Canadiens, thru April 23.

Hunter College: Phil Ochs, tomorrow nite. Philharmonic Hall: Duke Ellington, tonite.

Fillmore East: John Mayall, Boz Scaggs, Randalls Island, tonite and tomorrow nite.

LOOKING AHEAD

Carnegie Hall: Moms Mabley, May 1; Roberta Flack, May 7; Nina Simone, May 9.

Madison Square Garden: Tom Jones How, June 12.

Capitol Theater: Jethro Tull, April 27; Cat Stevens, April 28; Johnny Winter, April 30 & May 1; Bloodrock, May 14 & 15. Philharmonic Hall: Incredible String Band, May 9.

Fillmore East: Grateful Dead, April 25-29; Emerson, Lake & Palmer, Curved Air, April 30 & May 1; Poco, Linda Ronstadt, Manhattan Transfer, May 7 & 8; Free, Mott the Hoople, May 14 & 15; Taj Mahal, May 21 & 22.

Apollo Theater: Dixie Hummingbirds, The Harmonettes, Bill Moss & the Celestials, The Nightingales, Isaac Douglas Singers, April 21-28.

MORRISTOWN

Community Theater: program unavailable at press time.

Jersey Theater: Cold Turkey

MADISON

Madison Theater: M*A*S*H, Patton.

Letters-to-the-editor

Continued from Page 15

of Peter Hoffman, Karl Conrad, Robin Gregg, Nancy Johnson, Deb Patryak and Fritz Polatsek, as well as the time and effort donated by Andy Schneider, Gail Galloso, Nell Luberoff, Bill McGuire, Donna Goodwin, Cathy Devlin, Kathy Daubert and Nikki Taylor.

I wish to express special thanks to Steve Park and Steve Gordon for their political and inspirational support, and to two anonymous friends who were the original motivation for my candidacy. Last, though definitely not least, I owe a tremendous amount to gratitude to all those who cast their vote on my behalf. To each of them--THANK YOU.

Chuck Lisberger

On Hot Line

To the Drew community:

When we began the Hotline, we felt that there was a need for such a service in the Drew community. We expected that response would be slow in starting but by April it seemed the beginning never ended and we've had much extra time during Hotline hours to ponder whether any need existed for the service at all.

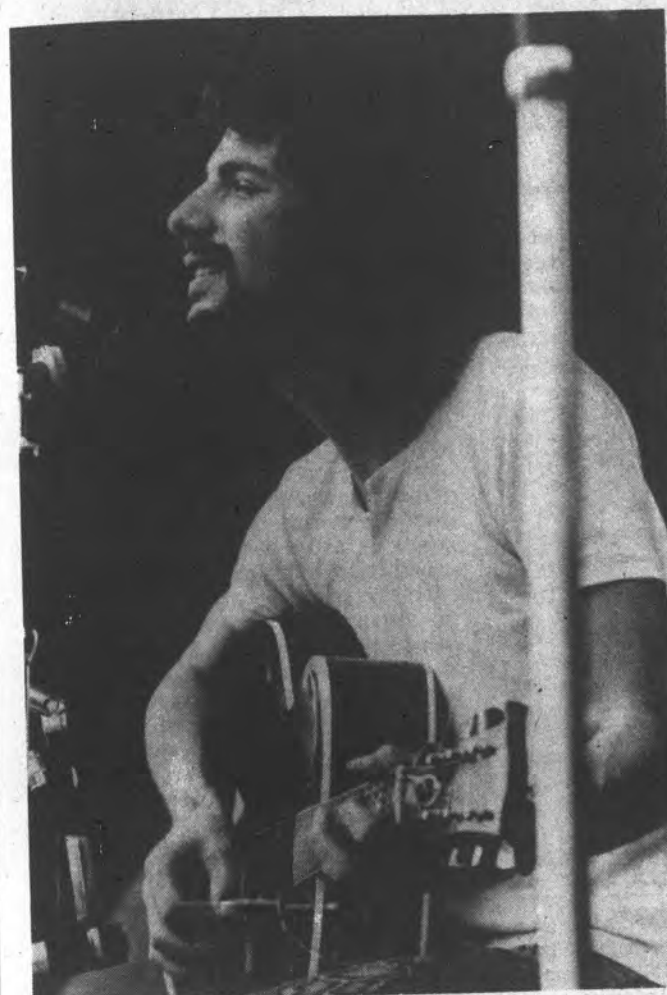
The members of our group who attended the April 12 meeting all agreed that the service would end as of Friday, April 16, due to lack of response on the part of the Drew community. Perhaps the calls we've received this

week have revitalized our belief in the need for the service. Perhaps it is the second thought we would have had regardless of a renewed response. In any case, a skelton crew will be operating the Hotline from Thursday through Sun-

day, 8-12 p.m., for the remainder of the school year.

The number is 377-300, extension 257. Please call.

Hotline remnant



Cat Stevens, in concert April 22



The Allman Brothers

Allman Brothers-Cowboy

review: page 18

Popular Cat Stevens in concert Thursday

Cat Stevens, a folk-rock singer from England, will perform in concert, Thursday, April 22 at 9 p.m. in Baldwin gym. Tickets are \$3 for Drew students.

Although he has only cut two albums, his second, "Tea for the Tillerman," has shot his name high on the charts. A single, "Wild, Wild World," is presently in the top ten on most AM radio stations.

In addition to his present album, Cat Stevens did an earlier, less known long-playing record, "Mona Bone Jakon." Both records are evidence of his soft, lyrical style of singing.

"Tea for the Tillerman" is an exceptionally good album, blending beautiful lyrics with good instrumentals. Because Cat Stevens was very ill with TB and in a mental institution as well, he has made few live appearances. But it is expected that the charisma that he offers on record will easily envelope his audience from the stage.

Following is a recent interview with

Cat Stevens.



Cat Stevens

CAT STEVENS ANSWERS SOME

Q. How old are you now?

A. 21.

Q. We all know about "Matthew and Son", "I Love My Dog" and...

A. ... "Here Comes My Baby", "First Cut Is the Deepest"...

Q. Of course, I'd forgotten you wrote that.

A. Oh, a lot of people didn't know I wrote that.

Q. And then, well not then, but about that time...

A. ... it started, I started to drift off.

Q. You went away for three months, to hospital.

A. Yeah. That was a result of the pressures of my life then. I was too hungup on what I was doing to worry about my health, and I just let it get to a head, and it got to the stage where another four weeks in the state I was in and I would have copped it. I went into hospital in September, 1968 and stayed three months. My lungs were really screwed up, really a mess.

Q. What did you do while you were away?

Continued on Page 18

Allman Brothers

'...group was just fine'

- A. Oh, I took a load of records and books, and just got down to sorting myself out. I really got into meditation there, and that really helped a lot - that and Yoga.
- Q. Do you still practice Yoga?
- A. No, because I can't get the peace I need in my flat. That's why I'm looking for somewhere to live away from traffic and all the noise. I'd like to live by the Thames.
- Q. What was so dissatisfying about your old way of life that made you want to change it?
- A. Everything. The whole process I went through, being with a big anonymous company like Decca who are very into the Top 20 thing, very pop conscious. There are a lot of heavy pressures in that kind of set-up, all in a very fickle direction. In fact no direction at all apart from making instant large figures on paper. Then there were the heavy agency figures who really didn't know me. Like the minute I said I wanted to develop, that the stuff I was doing wasn't really me or what I wanted to do, that didn't interest them. What did interest them was how much I was getting that night and making sure they got half the bread before. That's all they were worried about. And I just wanted a complete break from that because it just wasn't the way I wanted to go. It was the way I had hoped it would go from the beginning, but it just didn't work out that way.
- Q. So how old is the material on "Mona Bone Jakon"?
- A. Oh, very new. All written in the last three months or so.
- Q. Well, what's happened to all the songs you've obviously written in the past 18 months?
- A. I've still got them, but the new songs are settled. Everything I wrote while I was away was in a transitional period and reflects that and the doubts I was having. I wasn't sure about my music, which was very frightening. You know, not believing in yourself is very scary. I was listening to too many people and that made me unsure of everything. I had to be sure about myself first, and I am now. I'm absolutely positive. It's what I want, it's what's happened on record, it's the way it should be.
- Q. The album is very much on your shoulders too. There are no huge orchestrations to hide away in, just

- you, your guitar or piano, and small units of sound.
- A. That's exactly right. It's something that hasn't come out before. I used to play things like this to people and they'd ask why I wasn't doing it on record, so I had to do it this way. Now it's all down to me.
- What we did was to record the songs simply, then discuss with Del Newman, the arranger, how they could be improved. Not just added to, but improved, and we were very lucky because he was into what we were doing.
- That was one of the things that got out of hand before. Because it was all done on the session with these clockwork players who just read the music, sat down and played it. They didn't feel it, or care about it. Sessions in the old days used to scare the hell out of me. I used to get all knotted up days before, just being scared about it. And you just can't work in that frame of mind. So we just hit it from the robots with this album. Just me and guitar and piano. It's the only way really.
- Q. So what happens now, after this album?
- A. Well, there's talk about film music. I was supposed to be writing for a movie last year, but it was one of the things the studio cancelled when that money panic happened in Hollywood.
- Q. Do you have a set working pattern, or do you literally get a turn on at odd moments which may result in a song?
- A. No. I eat, sleep and drink my music. It really does take up all my thinking time. It could be titles, anything. Anytime, anywhere, that's the pattern. And when it happens, you just have to get it down because it may be important.
- I got into electronic music quite a bit during The Big Rest. It's good because it's slightly upside down, freaky, and is a side of me which comes out there. Then there's the sweet, classical side that I occasionally rest on. But electronic music is disturbing. Stockhausen is still pretty incredible, and there are some people in Norway doing interesting things. Italians have a great feel for making electronic instruments.
- Q. Finally, do you miss anything at all about the old days?
- A. Not one thing. Truly - not a thing. The whole mess was a REALLY BIG DRAG.

by Doug Stephens

Dick Betts may have been totally disgusted throughout Drew's last concert, but he had a perfectly good reason to feel that way. Anyone else in Baldwin Gym, that evening, who was dissatisfied certainly was in a negligible minority.

The first group, Cowboy, was certainly a pleasant surprise. It created nostalgia for the days of the Buffalo Springfield with its very fine sound. The talented, together group displayed a great deal of versatility among its members, lending decidedly toward the crowd's favorable reaction. A "well-timed" bomb scare ruined Cowboy's total effect upon the spectators, though. Just as this writer, for instance, was beginning to drop himself into the pattern of their music, he was led back to Drew and reality by spying John Keiper on stage.

A Drew audience is hard enough to please, without the detrimental influence of a bomb scare disrupting a concert. Cowboy brought it back around, however, with quite a second set. With so many people currently attempting the "country rock sound," it's a relief witnessing a group which has the ability to make it all worthwhile.

The talent show didn't stop with Cowboy. By the start of their second number, the Allman Brothers band had already reached the Drew audience's enthusiasm threshold. From then on, despite Betts' amp difficulties, the group was just fine. Duane Allman doubled-up his performance, striving to compensate for the lack of Betts. He did a superb job, though it seems hard to conceive of the fabulous group with only one guitarist. The music was great, but their attempt to appease the crowd couldn't reach the total output which has signalled their past success. One who knows the Allman Brothers capabilities can only muse what they would've been like had their sound system been functioning properly.

Don Orlando obviously deserves credit for a fine concert. There was no way a spectator that night could have criticized Orlando for the performance. He and the groups involved did their best to please the crowd --- an attempt that proved satisfying successful.



Herb Aach

'Black light too gimmicky'

by Chris Kohlmann

Herb Aach is not exhibiting black light paintings at the College Gallery now through April 24th. Do you think that today's art scene is a trickster's crazy-land? If you do, one glance at Aach's current show in the basement of Brothers College would probably reinforce that belief.

A sign on the gallery's door encourages the spectator to view the da-glo paintings under incandescent and ultraviolet light, but Drew is not trying to compete with the Electric Circus--though Aach himself says that the people who produced the Electric Circus got their idea from him after visiting his studio years ago.

Aach is no trickster and should not be accused of showmanship. In fact he prefers that his paintings not be shown under ultraviolet light (of all the u.v. lights in the gallery, Aach only reluctantly let us have one). Over the years he has afield into color technology.

He began working with high intensities about fifteen years ago, but he left it because the colors lost their brilliance after being looked at for too long. He returned to it nine years later because of the technological improvements that had been made. Now he felt he could handle the medium.

The paintings may seem simple and frivolous. They are neither. The works were preceded by six months of preparation including trial and error experimentation and computation (some of which can be seen in the gallery). The shape of the canvases, the mandorlas (elliptical zones of color), and the angles of the mandorlas were all carefully planned for a purpose. The viewer is assaulted by color but that effect shouldn't be taken for granted.

Aach carefully selected hues with the same value. This means that when the colors are photographed in black and white they appear a uniform gray. To achieve this continuity of value Aach has had to use fluorescent pigments. Before durable fluorescent paints not all colors could have equal value while still retaining uniform intensity. For example there were no brilliant dark yellow pigment available.

What is the artists' intention? Aach is the first one to admit that a technological advance in color cannot be applied to painting and automatically be called aesthetic. He is concerned with perception. For years he's been investigating projection and expansion. He wants to expand the field of vision. This is the man's purpose: to make the eye see more.

Aach claims that the eye is forced to

look at the whole canvas at one time. When looking at his paintings the eye cannot focus at one point unless the field of vision is restricted by looking through a small orifice for instance.

Herb Aach is using his knowledge of

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color technology to induce an involuntary physiological response. Every artist in history has striven to induce that same kind of response. Seen from this point of view Aach's paintings are not that unique, allowing them to be that much more valid.

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Netmen bound out to 5-0 start this season

In a surprising start this season, the varsity tennis team has racked up five straight victories. Coach George Davis, in a preseason interview, remarked that the team would have "tough going for a .500 season." The squad has nine matches remaining and is expected to fare very well.

The team has been strong both in singles and in doubles. Even without the presence of veteran Rory Corrigan, who had injured an ankle, for the first two matches, the squad was able to swing three victories.

Through its first five contests, number one player Chris Kersey has compiled a 4-1 record; Bob Burger is 1-4; Steve Stetler, 4-1; Casey Havens, 4-0; Charles Berg, 4-0 and; Richard Bisk, 4-1. The doubles combinations of Kersey-Stetler,



Tennis Coach Davis (I.), Rory Corrigan, Chris Kersey.

Burger-Breuer, Havens-Sauter, Breuer-Stetler, Havens-Corrigan, Berg-Sauter, and Burger-Sauter have all sported winning records.

In its first match of the season, the netmen rambled past Seton Hall, 9-0. Most contests were never even close. Pace then turned against the Rangers, in match number two but the team was still able to pluck out a 5-4 win. Only Havens, Berg and Bisk won in singles play and the two doubles contests ended up a split in points. But Pace forfeited its last doubles game to Drew,

giving the Green and Gold the victory.

The Rangers then ripped St. Peter's, 7-2, on the strength of three defaults. In Corrigan's first appearance, he won a doubles match with teammate Havens. Drew went on to top Washington, 7-2, with only Burger losing in singles play. In the last contest before press deadline, the netmen whipped Upsala, 6-3.

The next home tennis match is not until Monday, April 26 against Newark State. The team battled Bloomfield yesterday and faces Moravian and N.C.E., April 22 and April 24, respectively.

Awards volume includes five Drew athletes

Biographies of five Drew University students will appear in the 1971 annual awards volume "Outstanding College Athletes of America" scheduled for publication in July.

Nominated for the honor by John Reeves, Drew's athletic department chairman, the scholar-athletes are Chris Kersey (basketball and tennis); Richard Stratton, and Ed Lue (fencing); and Doug Trout, and Tim Rothwell (soccer).

Except for Rothwell, a junior, all are seniors in Drew's College of Liberal Arts.

Kersey finished the just-concluded basketball season as Drew's fourth all-time scorer and most accurate foul shooter. He was also the top seeded player on a tennis squad that last year

went undefeated in regular season play, and he again holds the top spot on this year's squad.

Soccer co-captain Trott and Rothwell both received Middle Atlantic Conference honors for their play during the last two seasons. Trott, who was named to the MAC all-star squad for the second consecutive year and who also received regional honorable mention from the NCAA, holds Drew's career scoring record and is co-holder of the University mark for the most goals in a single season.

Stratton, who captained the fencing team and led its epee squad, and Lue, who headed the foil trio, helped Drew to a winning slate this past season, capped by a fourth place finish in the MAC championships.

Tough losses place diamond record at 0-5

Despite some strong showings and several excellent individual efforts, the varsity baseball team had failed to win a game through its first five games. Commented Coach Frank Makosky, "We have been playing real good ball, but have just not been getting the breaks."

The Rangers have lost two ten-inning games in the course of the losing streak and played well in two of the other games. Only a very tough Upsala team completely dominated the squad.

Assistant Coach David Harper cited Bruce Johannessen and Mike Stroetzel as leading the hitting attack. John Hoogerheide (0-2) and Richard Grubb (0-3) have done most of the pitching.

In its first game of the season, the Rangers took a 1-0 deficit into the seventh inning before Pace tallied five runs in their half of the stanza and went on to win, 8-1. Tom Brettell accounted for three of Drew's five hits.



John Hoogerheide demonstrates his Ted Abernathy style submarine delivery.

Three runs in the ninth inning gave St. Peter's a 5-2 victory in the second contest of the season. Johannessen had two of the team's four hits. Washington and Rutgers (SJ) scored a run in each of their halves of the tenth inning to nip the Green and Gold in the next two games.

Johannessen banded two hits in Drew's 4-3 loss to Washington; Brettell had two hits, Johannessen, three, and Streetzel, four, in the 7-6 loss to Rutgers. The Rangers then gained seven safeties in Upsala's 12-3 thumping.

The team hosts Muhlenberg tomorrow at 2 p.m., then travels to Moravian next Tuesday, before hosting to N.C.E. for a doubleheader next Saturday.



What the hell is rugby? introduction for a novice

by Russell VanCoevering III

For the uninitiate all that it looks like is one mess of moving bodies following a rugby ball God knows where. It makes a little bit of sense to me and I hope I can communicate that to you so that you might be able to enjoy the game and even come out to watch the Drew team play one weekend.

There are two main parts of the team; the scrum and the backfield (8 men in

the scrum and 7 in the backfield) in 15 man games and 3 in the scrum and 4 in the backfield in 7 man games). You may score in two ways: by running the ball over the try line (3 pts.) or by drop kicking (where the ball must touch the ground before being kicked) the ball between the goal posts (3 pts.). After a run the team scoring may attempt a point after kick worth 2 pts., the ball is from a line straight down the field from where it was touched down.

A team may run the ball in any direction, pass it backwards with the hands or kick it in any direction. On a kick every member of the kicker's team who is ahead of him is offside and cannot catch the ball or make any attempt to tackle players of the other team who have the ball until they, the offside players, have been put onside. Any member of the kickers team who was behind him and hence onside or the kicker himself may put his teammates onside by running by them.

These are the major aspects of moving the ball, scoring, and team makeup. The diagram of team positions will hopefully be useful. Some penalties and the main methods of putting the ball into play are listed below. If you have reached my state of confusion, then you should be able to enjoy a rugby game.

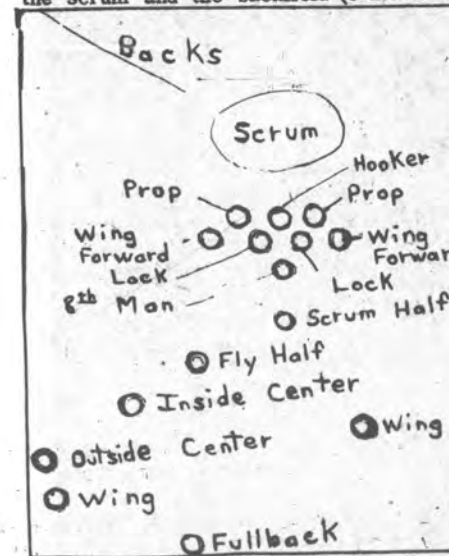


Diagram of a rugby formation:

Scrum Down- a method of bringing the ball into play where the scrums lock together and a scrum half rolls the ball in between them, they have to hook the ball out with their feet.

Line Out- a method of bringing the ball into play usually used when the ball goes out of bounds, the scrums line up parallel 5 yards from the sidelines and a wing throws the ball in straight between them.

Obstruction- blocking or interfering with players of the other team attempting to tackle a member of your team, penalty- kick.

Offsides- catching the ball or tackling a member of the other team while offsides, penalty- kick.

Knock On- hitting the ball forward with your body in any way, penalty- scrum down.

Talking- not allowed except by scrum, team, and backfield captains, penalty- kick.

Penalty Kick- if a penalty kick is called against you the other team gets to kick the ball enabling them to gain field position or attempt a field goal.

Touch Down- touching the ball down behind your own goal, you get a kick from your 25 yd. line, when a member touches the ball down behind your goal it's called a try.

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