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# Drew Acorn

Student newspaper of the College

Vol. XLVII

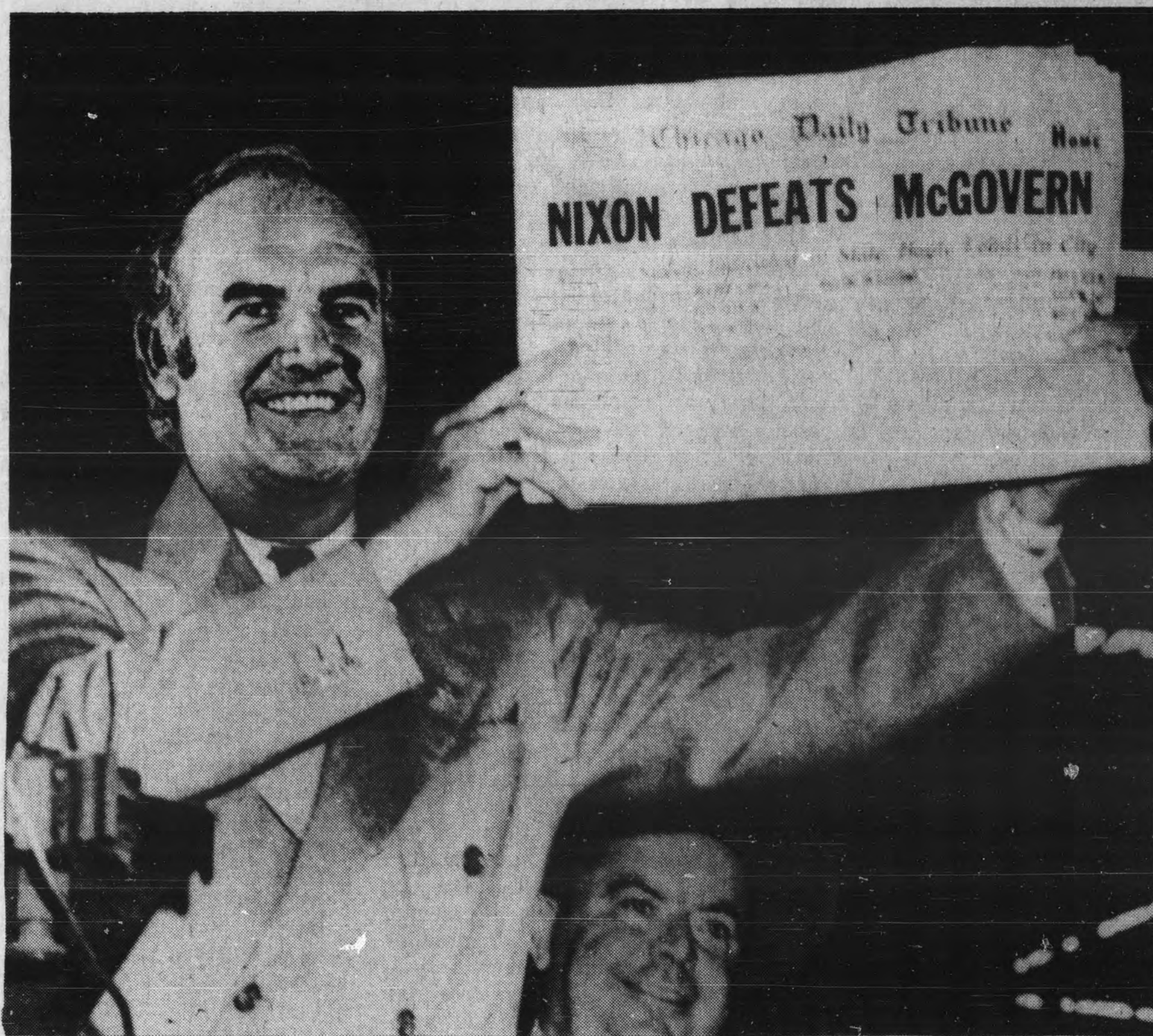
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## Deweying It Again



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## Special Election Issue

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# To Be Young, Gifted, Black

by Frank Carnabuci

(Editor's note: The following interview was conducted with three leaders of Hyera, the Black Student Union: Kareem Nantambu, President; Damali A. Niambi, Social Chairwoman and Chairwoman of the Black Concerns Committee; and Lorna Hines, member of the Black Academic Concerns Committee and Senior Pre-Orientation Counselor.)



KAREEM NANTAMBU

Frank: What are the major problems that a black student faces when he comes to a predominantly white campus?

Lorna: I believe the problems run a full gamut: psychological, academic, social, economic, and cultural. The problems are just multi-dimensional. I've come to believe that our backgrounds are completely different, and this adds to the problem.

Damali: As far as Drew is concerned, the major problem that exists here is that there is a different kind of white student that I'm used to dealing with in the city. Most of the white people that I knew in the Bronx were more aware of black people and black culture, whereas the white students that I've met here are either totally ignorant about black people or they just have an inkling. And it's very hard to deal with this kind of person, such as when a person asks you if black people wash their hair in mayonaise. You don't know whether to get up and hit them in the face or sit back and explain. I really don't know whether they're jiving or whether they're serious.

Kareem: You could call it culture shock. I had an experience similar to Drew when I went to a boarding school in Connecticut. The student bodies at both schools had similar attitudes and outlooks, and also similar awareness. They're naive and ignorant about black people because of the way they've been brought up and what they've been taught. Besides that, they're happy with their ignorance...it's a type of "ignorance

is bliss" attitude. In addition to the big problems a black or Puerto Rican student must deal with, there are a lot of subtle problems, which people just pass off from day to day.

Frank: What would be a subtle problem?

Kareem: For instance, there is a dietary change. If you're coming from a Puerto Rican community, you're used to having beans and rice at least once a week, and you don't get beans and rice here. If you're coming from a black community, you're also used to getting different kinds of food than you get here. This just shows how the problems touch every aspect of the student's life.

Lorna: I think we also have to realize that the average white student at Drew is constantly reinforced for the kind of behavior he or she preforms by the community-at-large. So we really can't expect anything radically different from what the white student has already learned in his home community...I'm not looking for any radical changes in the white student's behavior because they're not negatively reinforced for their behavior while at Drew.

Frank: A lot of blacks are talking about nation-time. Can you explain

Kareem: Nation-time is many things, but basically it's a way of saying self-determination, and that we are defining our own destiny. When we say nation-time, we mean that it's time to unite and solidify around one political, economic, and social base, and to move from there. We want to move as a nation. Although census figures for black people in this country to move as a nation, culturally, politically, and socially. And moving as a nation is just a question of being together. When we say that it's nation-time, we mean that it's time for us to start dealing with our environment as a nation of people.

Damali: It also means that it's time for us to start doing things for ourselves, and to stop expecting things from the white majority. That's been the problem for a long time--we've been expecting things from the white majority and not receiving anything. For example, if I decide to teach, I would teach my people about their history...it's all a part of building upon black awareness and black consciousness. A lot of people have said that nation-time is a radical, militant idea, but it's not---we're just going for ourselves.

Lorna: I think we can bring nation-time to the individual level also. Nation-time for each black individual can be a time for internal and external development...the internal and external developing of the black identity and black experi-

ence. Many times the internal change affects an external change...perhaps women will change their hair styles, or their clothes. So it's an internal development which affects your external appearance.

Damali: Also, many black students in college have changed their goals. Most black students today have as their goal



DAMALI NIAMBI

to return to their community and helping their people. Now that may mean, having a lesser amount of money than the white student who takes a job with a big company, but it will mean more to a black student internally and more for black people as a whole.

Kareem: Although the phrase nation-time is recent, the concept of nation-time and black nationalism has always been here.

Frank: How is the naming process done?

Kareem: The idea behind the name is self-determination---to define yourself, to name yourself. For example, I received my name from a brother who went to Africa and then returned to teach black and Hispanic culture. It's common knowledge that the names black people have are not "black" names...It's not like being born Greek, and having a Greek name. Now, my African name says something about my personality. You can be given a name when you reach a certain level of black awareness or consciousness, and the name should say something about your whole personality. For example, if your name is Ameen or Jamal, which means kind or reliable, then you're supposed to be a kind or reliable person. The name reflects your personality.

Damali: When you define yourself with an African name, you're rejecting that part of you which is white. For example, my name, Yvonne Geter. Geter is a German name and I'm nowhere near being German. And if I am to say that I am a black person, then I must reject that Geter name. In the nation of Islam,

Continued on Page 3

## And At Drew



LORNA HINES

they use "X" as their last name, therefore rejecting any white infiltration into their people. They're saying that "we're black now" and that we don't want any part of disgrace and slavery was a disgrace.

Kareem: In effect, when we take an African name, we are saying that we are an African people, and that we define ourselves in black and African terms.

Frank: How are things working out for the Black Studies program?

Kareem: Judging from my experience last year on the Black Studies Committee, there are lots of ideas, and plans, but there is no real sincerity on the part of the Administration to implement these plans. All of the committees and programs are there just to appease black students, but as far as actual implementation goes, they're not doing anything. The Committee is working, but the Administration is very insensitive to the needs of black students.

Frank: Is the Administration a bigger problem than the Faculty?

Kareem: I tend to believe that they work hand-in-hand. You can't separate one from the other. The Faculty votes down proposals from the Black Studies Committee and the Administration supports them.

Lorna: You have to consider the student's role in this also. I really don't feel that the majority of white students on this campus want to see a Black Studies program in the liberal arts education. For example, the women on this campus have managed to get active support from the English department for a course, and are really moving. I've been here three years, and this level of activism has not even been approached yet for the Black Studies program. I believe that most people in this community are not concerned about a course or courses about blacks...I feel that the only people who are sincerely interested are on the Black Academic Concerns Committee and in Hyera...I think we have to realize the long-term trends in the United States. Let's face it; it's not the vogue anymore to have a black as your best friend. The vogue is

different now: women's consciousness raising, ecology, and also there is a whole ethnic movement through-out the country. Now everybody has ethnicity, and everybody wants courses in colleges, and universities to deal with their ethnic group. And, as a result, black pursuits have gone down on the totem pole and have taken a step backward. I think we have to realize that Drew is not as isolated as we think, in fact, it's very reflective of the on-going trends in the United States.

Frank: What kind of framework would you like to see for the Black Studies Program?

Lorna: You have to differentiate between the ideal and the real. Ideally, what I would like to see is impossible here. Realistically, perhaps a section or two in already existing courses would be the most likely.

Kareem: I've only been here one year, but in that year, I've learned that the Administration and the Faculty are not sensitive to the needs of blacks students, because they do not consider blacks important enough.

Damali: The courses already being given about black people have to be taken more seriously. People have to realize that black people have a different cultural perspective. For example, Soc 26, Prejudice and Discrimination, is very watered down, and this course was supposed to be an insight into black culture.

Lorna: You have to consider the trends again. Last Spring, during Black Emphasis Weekend, we dedicated a program to a sister who was ill, and at many of the events, only one white student was there after we urged the entire University to attend.

Frank: What are the plans for this Fall's Black Emphasis Weekend?

Damali: It'll be basically the same as past programs, with poets, a dance, and other cultural events. The poets will be Askia Toure and Nikki Grimes, and the dance will feature Blacklite, a group from Princeton. The program will be from November 17-19, and hopefully, many whites will learn something about what black people are all about. Everything is currently in the planning stages, but hopefully, we'll also have a black psychologist speak, and a speaker from the Political School of Kawaida in Newark.

Frank: Anything in particular that you would like to rave about?

Kareem: Many white students are still wondering "what can I do to help?"

The best thing they can do is to stop looking at us as the ones who are sick and need help, and start looking at themselves. They should check-out their own communities and for example, what's happening in Ozone Park, Queens and what the re-election of Nixon could mean. They should check-out their social and educational institutions and deal with them.

Damali: I'm here to learn, and I'm willing to help white students learn if they have questions about black culture. This is an educational institution and we're all here to learn.

Kareem: You reach a point where you get tired of accounting to white people when whites have never accounted or explained themselves to us. It's not a "Negro" problem or a "black" problem, but in fact, it's a white problem, and they have to deal with it. It's very popular today to talk about "racism in reverse" but check-out where the racism is. We've never had the power in this society to be racists.

## About the Cover

### DEWEY IT AGAIN

A recent Sindlinger poll indicates that 91 per cent of Senator McGovern's supporters plan to go to the polls on Election Day while only 59 per cent of Nixon's supporters plan to vote.

In the 1948 Presidential election, Republican complacency and Harry Truman's "give 'em hell" campaign combined to upset the front-running challenger, Thomas E. Dewey.



# PRESIDENT: NIXON v. MC GOVERN ON THE ISSUES

RICHARD NIXON

AGE: 59. HOME: San Clemente, Calif. RELIGION: Quaker. EDUCATION: A.B. Whittier College, 1934; LL.B. Duke University, 1937. MILITARY SERVICE: Navy, World War II, as aviation ground officer. OFFICES: House of Representatives, 1947-1950; U.S. Senate, 1950-1952; Vice-President, 1953-1961; President, 1969; FAMILY: Wife, Patricia; two children.

## The Indochina War

In 1968 Nixon alluded to a secret plan for ending the conflict in Indochina. In Hampton, N.H., March 5, 1968, he promised: "If in November this war is not over, after all of this power has been at their (the Johnson Administration's) disposal, then I say that the American people will be justified to elect new leadership. And I pledge to you the new leadership will end the war and win the peace in the Pacific."

Nearly four years in office have revealed a two-track negotiating-while-fighting approach.

On the negotiating track, the Administration's political aim has been to reach a settlement which would not "abandon" the repressive South Vietnamese government of Pres. Nguyen van Thieu. The Nixon Administration and the Thieu government have refused to negotiate for some sort of coalition government in Saigon. North Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government in South Vietnam have insisted on that as a next step. Hence the war goes on.

Nixon in contacts with China and the Soviet Union has reportedly attempted to convince the leaders of these countries to use their influence with North Vietnam to change its political demands.

On the military track:

- U.S. military forces in South Vietnam have been reduced from 543,000 in January 1969 to 46,500 by July 20, 1972.
- U.S. airpower has been augmented in the area around South Vietnam and refined with new automated methods. There are now 46,000 men at U.S. air bases in Thailand, 42,000 men aboard 7th Fleet carriers and other ships offshore Vietnam, 900 attack planes including 200 B-52's. Sensors, laser-guided and anti-personnel bombs and weather modification have been used.
- Between 1969 and mid-1972, 3,632,722 tons of bombs have been dropped on Indochina. This is more than were dropped during the Johnson years, and more than during World War II and the Korean war combined.
- Vietnamization, whereby South Vietnamese troops, police and other forces replace U.S. ground forces, has been adopted.
- Extreme military pressure is now being applied to North Vietnam including the mining of harbors and the stepped up bombing of targets which now include economic as well as military facilities.
- During Nixon's term in office:
  - 20,162 U.S. military personnel have been killed and 110,436 have been wounded.
  - U.S. prisoners of war have increased from an estimated 448 in December 1968 to 520 in July 1972. Those missing in action have risen from 779 in Dec. 1968 to 1,133 in July 1972.
  - The war has widened into Cambodia and Laos.
  - South Vietnamese army deaths continue at more than 20,-

GEORGE MCGOVERN

AGE: 50. HOME: Mitchell, S.D. RELIGION: Methodist. EDUCATION: B.A. Dakota Wesleyan University, 1945; M.A., Ph.D. Northwestern University, 1949, 1953; MILITARY SERVICE: Army Air Corps bomber pilot, World War II; Distinguished Flying Cross. OFFICES: House of Representatives, 1957-1961; U.S. Senate since 1963. FAMILY: Wife, Eleanor; five children.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS? Senator McGovern is best known for his longstanding and steadfast opposition to the Indochina War. He was one of the first to sponsor anti-war legislation in the Senate. He has made the war and U.S. military policy a central issue in his campaign.

In 1961, President Kennedy appointed him the first director of the Food for Peace program, where he served until elected to the Senate in 1962. As a senator, he continued his efforts by serving as chairman of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, whose work has helped arouse public awareness that hunger is a domestic as well as an international problem.

In the wake of the 1968 Chicago Democratic Convention, McGovern served as chairman of the Democratic Committee on Party Structure and Delegate Selection, which recommended significant reforms.

## The Indochina War

McGovern's first critical Senate speech against the war was made Sept. 24, 1963. Although he voted for the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin resolution, and against its repeal in 1966, he later called his support of the resolution a mistake. In 1968 he and Sen. Proxmire cosponsored an amendment to eliminate funds to increase B-52 raids (defeated 10-79 6/26). After the "honeymoon" period following Nixon's inauguration, he was the first senator to direct attention to war issues again and urge the President to end the war. The McGovern-Hatfield "end-the-war" amendments were defeated 39-55 (9/1/70) and 42-55 (6/16/71).

McGovern's peace proposal includes the immediate cessation of bombing on Inauguration Day and the withdrawal of troops from Indochina within 90 days of Inauguration, ending the U.S. involvement there and bringing the POW's home. He also said he would keep a small number of troops in Thailand until the POW's are released. The Democratic Platform also states: "After the end of U.S. direct combat participation, military aid to the Saigon Government, and elsewhere in Indochina, will be terminated."

In September of 1971 he traveled to Paris and Saigon, conducted over 100 interviews, and returned convinced that if the U.S. would "set-the-date" under the formula of his McGovern-Hatfield proposal U.S. involvement in the conflict would end and all POW's could be returned by the time withdrawal was completed.

## Military Spending

Reducing military spending is one of McGovern's highest priorities. He has consistently voted to abolish or reduce spending for ABM and to reduce spending on specific weapons systems such as the C5A and B-1 planes and the main battle tank. He has voted for amendments to limit or end the use of herbicides in Vietnam.

He has never voted against the entire Department of Defense appropriations bill, but voted or paired against final passage of the military procurement bill in 1969, 1970, and 1971.

In 1971 he attempted to have the Administration submit an alternate military budget for FY 1973 of \$60 billion with

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# Women's Collective

## More Job Discrimination

by Rikkj Geisler

Although many of the sex discrimination laws in the area of jobs have recently been struck down, such as physical requirements of height, weight, etc., there is one form of discrimination that has never been challenged. This is the practice which requires a pregnant woman to leave her job as soon as she begins to "show", which seems to be a hold over from the Victorian belief of "out of sight, out of mind" in regards to the reproductive process. For many years teachers and other women with high public exposure jobs have been forced to leave and therefore forfeit pay and, at times, even the jobs themselves. In the U.S. Air Force, as in the rest of the armed forces and American society, this form of discrimination has long been practiced and never challenged until the resistance of Capt. Susan Struck.

Capt. Struck, an unmarried Air Force nurse, twenty-eight years of age, became pregnant while serving in Vietnam and was promptly discharged by the Air Force. Rather than passively submit to this age-old practice, Ms. Struck fought the decision and obtained a court injunction to prevent the Air Force from dismissing her until her case comes up in front of the Supreme Court, (the case having been thrown out of all lower courts). Her lawyer is arguing that pregnancy, is like any other temporary disability and should not result in job dismissal; to treat it any other way would be discriminatory.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the Supreme Court will see the inherently discriminatory nature of the practice. There is no reason why a woman, whose health is not endangered, should be made to leave her job in the third or fourth month of pregnancy when she is capable of working until a few weeks before birth and to resume shortly thereafter. For too long have women been made to pay the price for their biological function through discrimination and repression. It is hoped that with the growing enlightenment this on particular practice will be ruled unconstitutional under the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment and under the civil rights law. Then, and only then, can a woman with a job be freed from the fear of losing it and much needed income through pregnancy.

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## Women's Medical Fund

by Carol Golden

The Eastern Woman's Center, which is participating in an International Fertility Research Program under the auspices of the Carolina Population Center, Chapel Hill, North Carolina has published information on a technique called menstrual regulation. This is meant to be performed before pregnancy has been positively ascertained and involves a vacuum curettage of the uterus to be performed within ten days of a missed period. This technique is of great value in relieving the anxiety of waiting for that long overdue period which might or might not be token a pregnancy. If you would like more information on this organization please contact members of the steering committee of the women's Collective.

It has long been felt that the medical facilities of the Drew Infirmary are inadequate to meet the entire scope of medical

problems that face women. There have been numerous attempts to get a gynecological service for Drew women. As a result, Drew women are often forced to seek medical help off campus at exorbitant costs. In view of this situation, the Drew Women's Ad Hoc Medical Fund was formed to provide a source for loans to women to cover their various medical emergency needs not provided for on campus. The first fund raiser, a booth at the flea market, was an excellent start but more projects are needed to build up the fund. The committee welcomes any suggestions for fund raising vents. Also, any contribution (even 25¢) would be greatly appreciated and should be sent to the Ad Hoc Medical Fund in care of Carol Golden - box 703, or Rikki Geisler - box 677. The need for this fund is great and it is relevant to every student here, so we strongly urge your support.

## Women's Weekend

In an attempt to bring the entire Drew Community to a closer understanding of, and involvement in, the Women's Collective we are planning a women's weekend for sometime in December. We are attempting to obtain a wide variety of activities which would be of interest to all. At this point, films, a woman's theater group, workshops, and a speaker on Sunday afternoon have been proposed. There are many things that need to be done to prepare for this weekend and any help or suggestions would be appreciated. If you know of any group, organization, or art that is specifically woman oriented or if you would like to become involved, please get in touch with Leslie Robinson, P.O. Box #1345, Mary Reed, P.O. Box #1390, or Rikki Geisler, P.O. Box #677.

## Late Flash:

The faculty have decided against canceling classes on Election Day, Tuesday, November 7. Therefore it is up to the individual student to find the time to vote. Polls are open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Please vote!

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# SENATOR: CASE v. KREBS

CLIFFORD CASE

Clifford Case, Republican Senator from New Jersey, asserts, "A public office is a public trust." Indeed, this principle has guided Senator Case throughout 35 years of public service. It has become the hallmark of his career with a distinguished service record under his belt, Senator Case is seeking re-election for another term in the Senate.

The Senator makes his home in Rahway, New Jersey. He began his political career in the Rahway, New Jersey Common Council in 1938. He was elected to the General Assembly of New Jersey in 1943, and in 1945 he went to the House of Representatives where he remained until 1953. In 1954, 1960, and again in 1966, he was elected to the U. S. Senate. As Senator, Clifford Case has been most active, serving on many important committees, and has often been selected to represent the United States for international conferences.

Senator Case serves on both the Foreign Relations and Appropriations Committees.

The Senator is also the ranking Republican on the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations, the Senate Arms Control Subcommittee, the Senate Transportation Appropriations Subcommittee, the Senate Oceans and International Environment Subcommittee, and the Senate European Affairs Subcommittee. He was one of two members of the Senate selected as part of the official U.S. delegation to the United Nations Conference on Human Environment in Stockholm, Sweden, in June, 1972. In 1966, he was one of two members of the Congress to represent the United States at the United Nations General Assembly. In the same year, he was selected to represent the Senate at the dedication of a new Knesset (Parliament) building in Israel. Senator Case was appointed this year to the Secretary of Transportation's Committee on the United States International Transportation Exposition.

Senator Case has been credited with other inactives as well. The Record (Hackensack), in discussing some of these, states, "It was Mr. Case who called the public's attention to the existence of literally hundreds of executive agreements negotiated with other nations by Presidents past and present without the advice and consent of the Senate, agreements that typically pledged this country to go to the defense of others when requested..."

"It was Mr. Case who first disclosed secret CIA funding of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, a disclosure that moved into the open air two propaganda organs that, useful as they may be, badly need ventilation..."

"... it was Mr. Case we have to thank for the presidential appointments as U.S. Attorney for New Jersey of, first, Frederick Lacey and, second, Herbert Stern, the vigorous, incorruptible prosecutors who have packed off to jail a phalanx of plundering politicians."

As a senior member of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Case has been involved in the formulation of every important Senate measure to require withdrawal of American Troops from Vietnam. He was a co-sponsor of the McGovern-Hatfield and Cooper-Church end-the-war amendments. In April 1972 he co-authored the Case-Church amendment calling for removal of all American forces from Indochina within four months, contingent only on the release of POW's and an accounting for MIA's.

Amendments sponsored by Senator Case which have become law include a restriction on American spending and personnel in Cambodia, a ban on CIA paramilitary activities in Cambodia and limitations on CIA payments of foreign mercenaries throughout the world.

PAUL KREBS

Paul J. Krebs, Democratic candidate for U.S. Senator, recently summed up his qualifications as follows: "In more than 30 years of public life as a union official, Congressman and Director of Consumer Affairs, my record is clear. I have never betrayed the faith placed in me as I have carried on the fight for better labor-management relations, responsive government, and consumer protection."

Indeed, Krebs has spent a large part of the last three decades, and more, in dealing with economic problems. His background in this field goes back to the early days of World War II when he became an officer in the United Auto Workers local covering the Brewster Aeronautical Company plants in Long Island City and at Newark Airport.

The UAW named him as political action director for its Region 9 in 1950 covering New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York. From 1954 to 1960, he served as president of the New Jersey State Congress of Industrial Organizations, with a membership of more than 250,000 plant and industrial workers throughout the state.

Krebs then served as the Auto Workers State council from 1960 to 1964, when he was elected to Congress from the then Twelfth District, covering primarily suburban Essex County. He served in the House Of Representatives for two terms, until his seat was redistricted out of existence.

Mr. Krebs, on leaving Congress, was appointed by Governor Richard J. Hughes to the office of Director of the newly enlarged Division of Consumer Protection, whose original establishment Congressman Krebs had done much to foster.

The office, as administered by Mr. Krebs, became the forerunner of present proposals to form an Office of Ombudsman in the State of New Jersey, whereby all areas of government will be readily accessible for information and action on the part of individual citizens. Under Mr. Krebs' direction, the Office of Consumer Protection became the agency for processing and determination of complaints relating to consumer affairs; the protection of consumers against price gouging and fraud. Mr. Krebs continued as Director of Consumer Protection Affairs through June 1970. He has also been a member of the Executive Committee of the Essex County Democratic Committee since 1958 and has also served as registration consultant to the New Jersey State Democratic Committee.

He has served as campaign manager to Congressman Joseph G. Minish of the Eleventh Congressional District and more recently was campaign manager in the successful campaign for Surrogate by Nicholas Amato in Essex County.

He also served in key roles in the campaign of U.S. Senator Harrison A. Williams and in all the gubernatorial campaigns for former Governors Robert B. Meyner and Richard J. Hughes.

Mr. Krebs heads his own finance consultant firm, Paul J. Krebs Associates, 1180 Raymond Boulevard, Newark, which specializes in inter-governmental relationships and federal grants-in-aid to local governments.

He and Ms. Krebs reside with their two adopted daughters, Teresita and Caridad Vega, two sisters, who fled Castro's Cuba.

As for the issues taking the limelight in this campaign year, Mr. Krebs has stated, "We have an abundance of talent in New Jersey and in America. We have to put all our talent to work to solve all our problems."

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# CONGRESS: BOHEN v. FRELINGHUYSEN

FRED BOHEN

Fred Bohlen is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, which includes the Drew University campus. Following are a number of statements by Bohlen on what he sees as the major issues of the campaign.

## THIS TERRIBLE WAR...

"For nearly twenty years, we have spent billions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of lives in Vietnam, and where are we now? This administration has found it necessary to bomb four countries and invade two, in order to withdraw from South Vietnam. And the policy of Vietnamization is an obvious failure. South Vietnam is more dependent on us now than ever before.

We must promptly and totally end our military commitment to South Vietnam in return for guarantees that our prisoners will be sent home on an agreed timetable.

And, if invited by future governments of the area, we have a humanitarian obligation to contribute generously to the economic and environmental rebuilding of that devastated region--acting through the world bank and similar agencies."

## PEOPLE NEED A PLACE TO LIVE...

"Your children, your friends' childrens, and people who provide our daily, basic services can't find a home within our District.

If we fail to provide housing options voluntarily through local initiative and federal aid, State and Federal Courts will order housing developments that may be destructive to the character of our communities as they now exist. I prefer to tackle the question ahead of crisis. My opponent's inattention to the housing shortage guarantees a troubled and uncertain future."

## CURRENT ECONOMIC POLICIES AREN'T WORKING...

The first step toward economic recovery must be a program for full employment. Everyone who can't work, should work so they can contribute to the strengthening of the economy rather than act as a burden on it.

To bring inflation down, we have to establish a balanced not one sided--system of controls where a number of key industries limit their prices."

## LET'S PLAN OUR ENVIRONMENT...

"The Fifth District is in a state of rapid development both industrial and residential, as it becomes a vital part of a great metropolitan region. Only by investing can we meet the challenge of preserving the integrity of our economy. We must guarantee that the natural beauty of our land, and the purity of our air and water will not be sacrificed by government and industrial polluters and by greedy land-developers.

A perfect example of the lack of foresight is the all too frequent flooding that has ravaged our District. We must stop building in flood plain areas. We must have better control and management of our water resources. And we must help many families to relocate their homes.

My opponent exhibits no evident concern our urgency about the forces destroying our earth. On fifteen important ecology votes, the League of Conservation Voters rates him "wrong" on six and "absent" on three."

PETER FRELINGHUYSEN

Republican Peter Frelinghuysen has been U.S. Representative from the Fifth District, which includes most of Morris County, for the past 20 years. As a Nixon supporter and noted Congressional hawk, he has managed to maintain the backing of this strongly Republican area. In Washington, Frelinghuysen is a top-ranking member of the Europe subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and within the Republican Party he serves as a member of the Republican Policy Committee and as chairman of the House Republican conference Task Force on International Economic Policy.

Frelinghuysen's voting record reflects a conservative stance. In the past several years, he has voted in favor of the ABM, Farm Subsidy Limitations, and the No-Knock Bill, and voted against migrant worker compensation, clean water appropriations, the Cooper-Church Amendment to end the war, work stamps, and an attempt to override the Presidential veto of aid to state's Office of Economic Opportunity. He did, however, vote in favor of family assistance and in March of 1971 co-sponsored the Water Pollution Control Act. The liberal Americans for Democratic Action rated Frelinghuysen at 40 on a scale of 100 for 1970, while the conservative Americans for Constitutional Action rated him at 53 for the same year.

Congressman Frelinghuysen has drawn significant criticism from liberal factions of the local college and suburban community. Drew students have three times picketed Frelinghuysen's offices in Morristown, protesting his support of U. S. involvement in Vietnam.

Frelinghuysen appeared at a Drew party sponsored by the Drew Young Republicans on October 21, the night after an article appeared in the New York Times claiming that Frelinghuysen entered an immigration bill on behalf of several people later connected with the Mafia. At Drew, Frelinghuysen claimed that he had had no prior knowledge of these Mafia connections. Frelinghuysen also claimed that the war was essentially over and no longer an issue.



—Nixon and Frelinghuysen



# AGNEW v. SHRIVER

## SPIRO THEODORE AGNEW

AGE: 53. HOME: Towson, Md., EDUCATION: Johns Hopkins University; L.L.B., University of Baltimore, 1947. MILITARY SERVICE: Army, 1942-46. FAMILY: Wife, Elinor; four children.

Agnew was serving as Governor of Maryland when Richard Nixon tapped him as his running mate in 1968. As Vice-President, Agnew has been the director of the Office of Intergovernmental Relations, serving as a liaison between the Nixon Administration and state and local governments. He also chairs the Cabinet Committee on Economic Policy, the National Council on Indian Opportunity, and the National Aeronautics and space council.

In his Constitutional responsibility as President of the Senate, he cast his tie-breaking vote but once--to secure funding of the ABM, in 1969.

Agnew's role goes beyond these specific responsibilities, however. He has served as a diplomatic spokesman on several occasions, most notably on three separate trips to Vietnam and a 2 month 26 nation tour during 1971. He provoked a heated nationwide discussion of free speech and press censorship in 1969 by objecting to the "instant analysis and querulous criticism" of a Presidential address on Vietnam by a "small band of network commentators," and by later broadening his attack to include the news media in general.

## ROBERT SARGENT SHRIVER

AGE: 56. HOME: Rockville, Md. EDUCATION: B.A. Yale University, 1938; LL.B. Yale Law School, 1941. MILITARY SERVICE: Navy, 1940-45. FAMILY: Wife, Eunice, children 5.

Shriver has devoted much of his life to public service, though he has never before been a full-fledged candidate for elective office. He became a national figure as the first director of President Kennedy's Peace Corps project, in 1961. Kennedy gave Shriver much of the credit for winning Congressional approval of the project, calling Shriver "the most effective lobbyist on the Washington scene."

Shriver again received national attention when Pres. Johnson appointed him as the first director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, designed to supervise the President's "war on poverty." Shriver served simultaneously as Director of the Peace Corps and OEO from 1964 to 1966, in addition to duty until he was appointed to Johnson's Ambassador to France in 1968.

Reappointed by President Nixon Ambassador, he resigned in 1970 to prepare a short lived campaign for Governor of Maryland. Later in 1970 he campaigned actively for Democrats in Congressional campaigns.

## LOCAL RACES

### County Board of Freeholders:

#### PETER J. McMASTER

Peter McMaster is the Democratic candidate for the Board of Freeholders in Morris County. For want of any other source of information, the following concerning McMaster is taken from his campaign literature.

McMaster claims to have a concern for the public. He feels that the public should receive full value for their own tax dollar. By maintaining an open line of communication between municipalities, county state and federal government and they then actively fight to give full status to Morris county, McMaster feels this can be accomplished. McMaster feels the county has, in reality, been the "step-child" of the state for the past 70 years.

McMaster states that because of vested interests dominate the government of Morris County, people of the county have been denied the right to good planning. He feels that through efficiency, the gap between high tax rates and county services quality can be closed.

McMaster also believes an open door policy should be instituted in county government. He says that past years have been characterized by "closed doors" and that thus the expertise of citizens have been continuously ignored. He wants the public to serve on important committees, rather than have them be the resting places of old politicians.

Most importantly, McMaster wants an end to the seventy year domination of County government by the Republicans. He says that control has brought complacency, inaction, inefficiency, wasteful spending, credibility gaps, environmental indifference and apathy of government. McMaster offers concern for the public, energetic accessibility, competent government, economic approaches, an open door to policy, environmental assiduity and an equitable priority list. He promises dedicated, capable and progressive leadership.

#### LEANNA BROWN

Leanna Brown is the Republican candidate for freeholder in Morris County. She is also the incumbent. The information presented here is taken from her campaign literature.

Mrs. Brown has been chairman of the Regulation Committee of the Freeholders and well as a member of the Education committee. Prior to becoming freeholders, Mrs. Brown served as a councilman for Chatham borough for three years. There, she was finance chairman, the Council liaison with Morris County legislators and with the Chatham Chamber of Commerce, and the Building, Zoning and Recreation chairman. She has been a delegate to the White House Conference on Children and is a member of the League of Women voters. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Professional Staff of Government Department of the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey.

On the issues, Mrs. Brown feels there is necessity for a streamlining of county government to meet the changing needs of the county. She has recommended the appointment of a county business administrator to ensure maximum economy in services provided by the county. She has called for close coordination between all levels of government in dealing with such major concerns as flood control, water supply, solid waste disposal and sewage treatment.

Mrs. Brown has also pledged her efforts towards pushing completion of several projects approved by referendum by county voters. These include expansion of the County College, the development of Camp Washington Park, Sunset Valley Golf Course and the Mennen Sports Arena. Concerning public transportation, she has supported efforts of the Morris County Board of Public Transportation. They have developed two new bus routes in the past two years.

## Madison Borough Council: A Letter to the Community

I am known to many of you and my name, I suspect, to all. You will kindly not bring up the resolution that goes with the name! I write this note to offer some opinions about the local aspect of the 1972 elections. These opinions are my own and this note has been neither solicited by nor submitted to any party or campaign committee. I have paid for this duplication myself and I solicited the aid of the Drew PAC in its distribution.

While I have always had some reservation about the appropriateness of students voting in strictly local contests, the courts have settled that issue and, like anyone else, I accept their decision. Thus I bring up the contest for two seats on the Madison Borough Council. My purpose is to urge that, regardless of your choice on McGovern-Nixon, Case-Krebs or Bohen-Frelinghuysen you vote for Mildred Creegan and Ralph Malone for Council.

I know Mrs. Creegan only in the most casual way but I have known Ralph Malone well since 1969 when he was chairman and I was secretary of the Madison Charter Study Commission. Putting them on the Borough Council is not going to cause any immediate radical change in the local situation. Nothing like the \$5.00 "tickets" for pot violation that are now current in Ann Arbor will result here. In a conservative way Madison has always had "good government." The garbage generally gets picked up, the street potholes aren't too bad and the snow removal is better than in any other area community. The plain incompetence that accompanies home rule in too many New Jersey communities is just not here. And all of this is done without salary or financial fast dealing in place of salary by people who are interested in Madison and who do have a "spirit of public service."

Why, then, do I think it makes any difference? Until the

election of Mrs. Stober in 1971, Madison has been a one party town since before World War I. The Republican establishment, which has been essentially a closed group, has always chosen as its nominees business managers or technical specialists who, at communities have to pay engineers and business managers. But there has gone with this a feeling of ownership of Borough Hall and little concern for community involvement. At worst you were never nearly as much under in LOCO PARENTIS as were we citizens of Madison. The first slight change came when those nasty Deocrats came within 5 votes, in 1965, of electing John Synder to the Council. In 1968 the local Democratic Committee pushed through the Charter Study Committee referendum and elected a bi-partisan Study Commission; the Republicans opposed both. The effort in opposition Madison has ever seen. The new Charter was defeated. (Those impertinent upstarters should have known they could not improve Madison), but every recommendation of the report has since been put into effect by those same Republicans except the one that can only be done by public referendum.

The Republicans have slowly and painfully begun to recognize that has been our local government. But the transition is painful; they still have to be dragged reluctantly into the present. In my opinion nothing could do more to make the inhabitants of Borough Hall receptive and really politically accountable than to make the Council genuinely bi-partisan. It is in this belief that I urge that you will be doing the best thing for Madison, and for Drew, too, if you turn the Creegan and Malone keys on November 8.

Cordially,  
Stanley Baker

## SWP Candidates: Jennes/Pulley

by Richard Zerbo

Linda Jennes and Andrew Pulley represent the Socialist Workers Party in this year's Presidential race. Information on their platform was taken from THE MILITANT, a Socialist newsweekly.

Jennes and Pulley call for immediate and unconditional U.S. withdrawal from all of IndoChina and for the right of the IndoChinese people to self-determination. They also contend that the U.S. has no right to negotiate anything about the future of Vietnam. The SWP candidates oppose the entire policy of building up U.S. military might to be used against struggles of oppressed peoples around the globe.

On the problems of labor, Jennes and Pulley call for all contracts--as well as Social Security and unemployment benefits--to include automatic wage increases to keep up with the rising cost of living. The SWP also propose legislation to shorten the workweek with no reduction in weekly pay, so that existing work is spread around. In addition they call for a crash program to increase public works, including schools, public transportation, and hospitals, thus providing needed facilities as well as creating millions of new jobs. They oppose all wage controls and other government interference of the right of trade unions to bargain collectively and to strike. Pulley advocates the formation of a labor party, so that working people can work for their own political interests.

To protect the environment, the SWP camps call for the strict legislation setting strict anti-pollution standards and any company that refuses to meet these standards should be

expropriated, placed under public ownership, and operated under workers control. Pulley and Jennes support government ownership of all basic industry so that production can be democratically regulated and scientifically planned to meet peoples' needs, including environmental needs.

SWP supports Women's Liberation and call for an end to all restrictions on the right to abortion and contraception so that women can control their own reproductive lives. These candidates also demand government action to end discrimination against women in all areas and propose a crash program to build and operate child care that would be available to all who desire to use them and these centers would be controlled by those who use them. In general, the SWP speaks out consistently for the human rights of all oppressed peoples--including gay people, prisoners and high school students.

Continued on Page 28

#### Editor's Note:

We regret that no information is printed on the Republican candidates for Borough Council. The editorial staff made every effort to obtain such information, both calling Madison Republican Headquarters constantly and receiving no answer, and going down to Morristown Republican Headquarters.



# Nixon Has Not Kept Us Out of Northern Ireland

by Finbar O'Kane

As an alien with absolutely no status in this country I am reluctant to become involved in an internal election debate. I take this view, not because I do not wish this country well, but because I fear that exception might be taken by voters here.

However, there is one aspect of the foreign policy of the present administration which has affected my neighbors, friends and myself rather seriously, namely the U.S. position, or contradiction, regarding the Northern Ireland problem.

This is an undoubtedly difficult question for the U.S., affecting as it does the alliance with Britain, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, an assumed friendship with the people of Ireland and the substantial U.S. electorate with roots in that country.

At first glance it would appear eminently reasonable that the U.S. remain uninvolved; indeed the present administration has confined itself to the single statement that it could not become involved in an internal problem of the United Kingdom.

Besides the fact that a denial of freedom anywhere is a denial of freedom everywhere, the facts concerning Northern Ireland are disturbing: while the U.S. pleads non-involvement, it has been involved quite seriously in Northern Ireland for some time, with that involvement always on the side of the native minority's oppressors.

A couple of examples are in order here; I confine myself to two, not because there are not more, but because there are two that I can verify from personal experience in the recent past; also these two examples involve most of the elements of my criticism.

Within the last few years a U.S. naval base has been built within three miles of my home. Originally we, the people of the area, with some naivety, had looked forward to the possibility of employment in this neglected valley of 500-odd people. However, no employment came our way, for the U.S. authorities cooperated with the now totally discredited and discarded Northern Ireland Government in discrimination in employment in the erection and civilian maintenance of the base.

Instead of having even the doubtful benefit of employment from such an enterprise, the local inhabitants are made to

suffer even more than they had previously through lack of sanitation, water supply, decent dwellings, consumer and recreational services, and employment; the heavy haulage to and from the base has ruined the area's roads and made the bridges particularly dangerous.

Such bases are part of N.A.T.O. and are built as a result of an arrangement with Britain, since Northern Ireland is internal to the United Kingdom. This is U.S. involvement.

The argument that the local people need N.A.T.O. is weak: the local people felt safer before they were afforded this protection. Besides such involvement interferes with the scenery.

There is an even more obvious U.S. involvement: the British Army is supplied to Northern Ireland with the compliments of the United States. The British Army in Northern Ireland is paid for by U.S. aid to Britain; "simple" military items like the rubber bullets used unethically by the British Army are supplied directly from Dayton, Ohio.

It is unrealistic to say that such U.S. assistance is helpful since the presence of the British Army is necessary to keep the peace; heavily armed soldiers do not keep peace in a political and social vacuum; British soldiers even on patrol in Ireland ignite the powder-keg of abortive Irish nationalism of ages past.

Quite obviously the U.S. is already involved in Northern Ireland - in an "internal matter of the United Kingdom". It is, however, the manner of the involvement to which the oppressed object.

It is quite in order that the U.S. should have the welfare of an ally such as Britain at heart. However, it would be much more helpful to Britain, and to all concerned, if the U.S. were to realize that the welfare of all parties lay in Britain taking a bold political initiative in a genuine attempt to solve the Irish conflict once and for all. Britain must make such a move for she is ultimately responsible for the area as she claimed in the U.K. Government "Green Paper" on Northern Ireland published Monday.

It must be clearly understood that when the minority in Northern Ireland and the Irish people expect the U.S. to act military assistance is not intended; rather the request is that military assistance be withdrawn -- that the U.S. use its influence, if it has any,

to insure that Britain acts promptly and honorably by Ireland for once.

The U.S. might even offer valuable advice to her ally on how to conduct an honorable settlement and withdrawal from a guerrilla war situation: here the U.S. might cite her own experience in Vietnam, and suggest that Britain look at her own history of withdrawal from India, Palestine, Aden, Borneo, Cyprus, etc. not to mention her withdrawal from this country, which will be "celebrated" under the new U.S. administration.

Contradictions abound: the U.S. efforts in saving the British Army from concentration camps in Hitler's Germany are a matter of history: today the U.S. sees that the same British Army operates similar camps in Northern Ireland and remains silent, except to say it is an internal matter of the U.K.

There is much that the U.S. could, indeed should, have done to fulfill its responsibilities honorably; there is a further consideration appropriate at election times: a significant section of the U.S. population arrived here from Ireland as a result of this same oppression and injustice, whether practiced or supervised by America's "ally" Britain; what has been Ireland's loss as a result of these "relations" with England has been America's gain in terms of human resources. The responsibility of this part of the electorate at least is quite clear. The current crisis in Northern Ireland is to be attributed mainly to authorities' intransigence and procrastination in the matter of human rights and social justice; as the poorer people ran out of resources to improve their lot by their own devices, they looked to the United States, whence hope and assistance have traditionally come. But this time the U.S. administration fooled the dispossessed in Ireland for the first time in history.

Finbar O'Kane, former chairman of the North Londonderry Civil Rights Association and National Executive Member of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (1970-72). He is currently pursuing a Ph.D. in the graduate school.

Editors' note: it is noted that George McGovern does have a firmly stated positive policy on Northern Ireland.

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## Lee Hall: Testing makes Art realistic, not elitist

by Frank Carnabuci

(Editor's note: The following interview was conducted with Dr. Lee Hall, Chairwoman of the Art Department).

Q. Some of your students have labeled you "passive-aggressive." Do you have any comments about that?

A. Well, I would say that this means that I'm more passive than I am aggressive. I don't have any great crusades for anything or anyone.

Q. Could you explain the rationale behind the institution of a qualifying examination for potential Art majors?

A. First, it's not a qualifying examination, it's a type of diagnostic test, and it is only required of students who received below a "B" average in the three introductory courses. The exam will give us a better understanding of a student's capabilities as an Art major. The exam will be especially helpful for students who have received "C" because this grade has lost its former meaning of "satisfactory achievement" with the introduction of the new grading system, and has taken on the meaning of "just passing."

Q. Is this testing making Art an elitist major?

A. No, I think the testing is making Art a realistic major. The exam tells the student two things: 1. To major in Art is to throw yourself into a really cruel world and 2. Don't major in Art if you can major in something else.

Q. Do you prefer a small department?

A. I like a fairly small department; however, as the school enlarges, we will grow also. At the moment we have twelve senior majors and fifteen junior majors.

Q. Are there enough Art courses for the non-major?

A. I think so. All non-majors who have fulfilled the basic introductory courses can take any upperlevel Art course. The basic courses are pre-requisites to all of the upperlevel courses; however, I can't think of a single incidence in which a non-major has been denied placement in a course simply because he's a non-major. This hasn't been a problem so far. If this ever did occur, I would take it as an argument for greater facilities and staff.

Q. Are you in favor of a fine arts building?



—Lee Hall: Art Chairwoman

A. Yes and no. You can create a need and with a little effort, we could create a painful need for a fine arts center. Currently, we're not poorly housed in the Art Department. If we need anything, it would be a larger staff, not space. However, I would like to see some new space for the Music Department. They're really pinched for space . . . I worry about them more than us . . . they clearly have a bigger need and priority than we do. For the University as a whole, I'm not sure if we need it now; but, I would like to see a sophisticated communications center . . . a complex with excellent audio-visual equipment, films, records, and generally, where people can meet and use these facilities.

Q. If there is no need for further space expansion, then why has The Gallery been closed?

A. We had to close The Gallery because it wasn't safe . . . water was leaking in from cracks in the ceiling which could have damaged the art work on display. Temporarily, we're moving The Gallery to the study room adjacent to the Chapel. It's going to be a good room for exhibits because it's large enough and it has excellent lighting. My interest though is only to keep the study room as a temporary location until a better one can be found.

Q. What's happening with the Art Semester?

A. I think it's going to get somewhat larger, but I would really like to keep it intimate. The smallness of the program gives it charm and vigor. There is a possibility of offering the program both semesters so that other colleges can have greater participation. The Art Semester is very popular with other schools because we have a good proximity to New York . . . The program gives Drew a nice flavor and identity.

Q. Do you favor European Art Semesters?

A. I would encourage summer study, rather than semester programs for a number of reasons. First, most European programs are shoddily designed. Studio majors will work harder, learn more, and progress more if they stay in the United States. The European programs for art history majors lacks substantial depth . . . they try to cover too much in too short a period of time.

Q. Why do you feel that studio majors will learn more in the United States?

A. Most of studio art now being created is going on in America . . . actually, for studio majors, New York is the center of the world. However, the studio major should travel on his own in Europe if he wants to learn about European art.

Q. Where is the Art Department going?

A. I think we're doing what we should be. At the moment, we're doing a good job. I would like to see more staff, but not at the expense of another department or a tuition raise.

Q. Anything in particular that you would like to rave about?

A. I would like to rave about the College and its seriousness. I've been on other campuses because I'm a member of the National Committee for the Endowment of the Humanities, and when I'm with my colleagues at other schools, the subject of conversation inevitably ends up on academic problems. I see faculty members at other schools just beginning to cope with problems which Drew has already solved. Especially in terms of quality, I think Drew provides a good education. I recommend Drew without any qualifications. A lot of schools are rotting from the inside but we're still functioning. Drew is healthy and won't close. I have very rarely seen the academic seriousness as I have seen at Drew. Another thing, students complain about a lack of social life, yet a lot goes on here . . . a great deal of individuality. The student here must be self-reliant; he has to make choices, friends, and things to do in his spare time. This is a very valuable portion of an education. Also I think the new grading system is a mark of civilization. That failure has been removed is a good thing. Failure was equated with punishment and it bothered me to fail people. However, I feel hard to work without the "D" . . . it was my avoidance grade. Now the standards are more specific. I find this a very clean and distinct grading system because it puts the instructor in a position of knowing and deciding what has to be achieved and how he will go about teaching it. The new grading system makes me feel like a more honest woman.



# Spiro Agnew Tells All to Students

Spiro T. Agnew, Vice President of the United States, was recently interviewed by Marc Rosenberg and Anne Casey of the Washington Campus News Service. The following are excerpts from the text of that interview.

Q. In 1970, you got front-page coverage for the strong statements you made during that election year. Would you comment on election year rhetoric in campaign '72.

A. Well, it's odd that you should raise that question, because at a recent campaign strategy session we were discussing the rhetoric that is being injected into this campaign by our opponents. This has to be of the highest level ever encountered; they compared President Nixon with Hitler, and they make all sorts of accusations against him, such as calling him the No. 1 war maker, and saying that his acts compare to the killing of the many Jewish people in Germany.

I have foresworn rhetoric for this campaign. And I've got to be honest with you, I've examined what I said in 1968 and '70, and found nothing to compare with what Senator McGovern said. But since I have indicated that I will campaign purely on the issues, I feel a little like the man who sold all his stock just before a boom in the market. Rhetoric has become very popular at a time I have disavowed it. And maybe, I'm not sure that I'm at a disadvantage. Q. Your criticism of the press has greatly diminished since 1970. Has the news media improved that much, or is this a function of your disavowal of rhetoric?

A. I think the press, the media generally, have become aware that certain of the matters that I called their attention to did require an introspective look on their part, a self-examination. And I do see

attempts to be more objective. Mr. Nixon is not able to defend himself against that kind of accusation. I think it's scurrilous. I think it's unfair. I think it's revealing of a very small-minded, ambitious attitude on the part of the other candidate.

Q. Isn't the President's credibility being damaged by the continued refusal to disclose the sources of \$10 million in campaign funds received by the Committee for the Re-election of the President before April 7?

A. Senator McGovern's party passed the laws that require campaign disclosures. They are a majority in both Houses of Congress. The President has adhered to the laws they passed; their laws did not require any disclosures beyond the ones he has made.

Now let me just add one thing about the Campaign Disclosure Act. This is a brand new law; there are plenty of technical violations that are going to surface because it was only passed recently and it hasn't been tested. But we have adhered studiously to the letter and the spirit of the requirements of the Democratic Congress, as enacted in that law.

Just because a candidate wants us to go beyond the law to suit himself, we don't intend to do that. It's not required by the law; and the law was in the hands of the opposition.

Q. You are not, then, in favor of the law itself?

A. No, I think the law is all right. But I say they should not complain about our performing within the law. If they wanted us to be forced to disclose the contributions that were made prior to that date, then they should have written that into the law. They had full control of the situation.

Q. Regarding amnesty, Are you leaving

the door open then for the possibility that this Administration could conceivably support a proposal such as Senator Taft's, that requires two years of national service before a record could be cleared?

A. Well, I'm not going to endorse that proposal. I would have to see what kind of national service would be exacted from the individual. I think it should be the kind of penalty that has a stigma attached to it. I don't think that it should simply be that I'm going to serve in the Peace Corps or ACTION for two years and thereby exonerate myself from being a deserter for a draft-dodger.

A very serious crime has been committed by these people and they must pay the penalty for it. And society must recognize that they are being punished. If we don't do that, how would we ever expect young men in time of crisis to come to the aid of their country? The instinct of self-preservation is very great. Nobody likes to go to war.

## ON EDUCATION

I speak as a person who is not and could not be a very good skilled craftsman at anything. But I have a great and high regard for the ability of those people who can engage in those constructive activities, the cabinet maker, the person who has a highly skilled occupation that requires great training and effort. I don't feel that those people receive the proper accolade, the proper recognition in our society. We need both. We need thinkers and we need doers.

The idea of saying that unless you have a degree from an accredited four-year liberal arts institution, you're not in the same class as a graduate of that institution is debilitating to young people whose talents may not run in that same direction.

shouting, singing protesters should wear brown shirts, symbols of facism, and swastika armbands, the badge of the Nazis.

As he was answering the taunts of the hecklers, one of the few incidents of violence in his campaign unfolded less than 30 feet away from him.

A young protester, George Katsiaficus, a member of Vietnam Veterans Against the War, had been among the most strident of Mr. Agnew's hecklers. A large

older man seated behind him apparently tired of his shouts and reached across to tap him on the shoulder.

When Mr. Katsiaficus turned, responding to the older man's touch, the man swung a roundhouse punch that connected full force on the young demonstrator's nose, staggering him and bringing forth blood.

Mr. Katsiaficus was hauled from the area by plainclothes San Diego policemen and arrested. The older man sat down and continued to watch the rally.

## Hecklers Called Fascist By Agnew

On Wednesday, Vice President Agnew unleashed a verbal barrage at a group of Senator George McGovern's young supporters who tried to disrupt a Republican rally in San Diego, describing them as practitioners of "fascist tactics" and the "spiritual" progeny of Nazi Germany.

Confronted with the heckling, the most effective mounted against him in his campaign, he responded with his strongest language to date, suggesting that the

RICHARD NIXON

Continued from Page 4

000 a year.

--Civilian casualties in South Vietnam are estimated at 525,000 from 1969 through May 1972.

--More than 2 million have been made homeless in Cambodia since March 1970. Up to one million South Vietnamese have been uprooted by the war this year.

## Military Spending

Military spending has gone up during the Nixon Administration: the last Johnson Defense Dept. request for FY 1969 was \$80.4 billion; for FY 1973 Nixon initially asked \$83.5 billion. Following escalation of hostilities in the spring of this year, he revised his request upward to \$86 billion.

This \$5 billion increase, plus the so-called Vietnam "peace dividend" have been absorbed largely by increased personnel costs, inflation and cost overruns. Department of Defense projections for the future suggest further increases for new weapons systems like Trident, a huge submarine mounted with 24 intercontinental missile launchers, equipped with MIRVs (multiple independently targeted reentry vehicles).

Secretary of Defense Laird has indicated that in future years the military budget would be kept near 7% of the gross national product. Based on increases in GNP in recent years this would mean approximately a \$5 to \$6 billion increase each year in military spending. The Administration has not explained how defense needs relate to GNP.

The Nixon Administration's nuclear policy has been clarified by the SALT treaty and agreements: a rough nuclear parity has been accepted with the USSR. The arms race is to become a race for quality not quantity. The U.S. hopes to maintain technological superiority and to continue to produce nuclear weapons allowed under the treaty and agreements and those excluded from limitations, such as nuclear bombers, aircraft carriers, MIRVs for submarines and ICBMs.

The "Nixon doctrine" stresses arming other countries to fight their own battles with U.S. weapons. Foreign military assistance has gone up during his Administration. Total U.S. foreign military assistance is now approximately \$6 a year, more than half of which is for South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

## Arms Control/Disarmament

The SALT treaty and agreement signed in Moscow by the President May 26, 1972, prohibits nationwide deployment of anti-ballistic missiles; it permits two ABM systems, one around the capital, the other to protect one intercontinental ballistic missile launching area. A separate agreement and protocol would limit for up to 5 years deployment of strategic offensive missile launchers on land and in submarines.

At Moscow on May 29 Nixon also signed certain "Basic Principles" which included this statement: "The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. regard as the ultimate objective of their efforts the achievement of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of an effective system of international security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations."

Other international agreements signed during Nixon's Administration include: a treaty to prohibit placing nuclear weapons on the ocean floor beyond a 12-mile zone (2/11/71), and a convention to prohibit development, production, and stockpiling of biological weapons and toxins (4/10/72).

## China

Nixon's visit to Peking has been followed by increasing political and cultural contacts and trade explorations, but not formal diplomatic relations.

The Administration supported U.N. seating of the P.R.C. in 1971. This shift in policy was coupled with efforts to retain a seat in the U.N. for the Republic of China. The U.S. position was rejected by a majority in the U.N.

GEORGE MCGOVERN

recommendations for conversion planning. His amendment was defeated 26 to 58 (9/23/71).

In his proposed budget, he would reduce military spending by \$33 billion over the next 3 years to \$54.8 billion by fiscal year 1975. Work would be halted on the B-1 bomber and Trident. The 41 Polaris/Poseidon submarine-missile force would be maintained; the 1000 Minutemen intercontinental ballistic missiles would be maintained, but plans to upgrade the system would be discontinued. Further development of the Safeguard ABM system would be stopped, with research only continued. Uniformed military personnel would be reduced from 2.3 to 1.7 million, and civilian Department of Defense personnel from 1 million to 761,000. U.S. troops in Europe would be reduced from 300,000 to 130,000. All U.S. troops and air force personnel would be withdrawn from Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and South Korea.

## Defense Budgets

(in billions)

	McGovern budget for fiscal 1975	Nixon budget for fiscal 1973
Strategic Forces	\$ 5.4	\$ 8.8
General Purpose Forces	17.9	25.6
Intelligence & Communications	5.5	5.8
Airlift & Sealift	1.5	1.0
Guard & Reserves	3.2	4.1
Research & Development	5.5	7.2
Central Supply & Maintenance	5.1	8.3
Training, Medical & General		
Personnel Activities	7.5	17.0
Administration	1.8	1.8
Support of Other Nations	1.4	3.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$54.8</b>	<b>\$83.4</b>

1 Not included in the list of figures is a \$200-million financial adjustment which brings the total to \$83.4-billion.

Sources: Defense Department budget and Sen. George McGovern's published alternate defense budget.

## Arms Control/Disarmament

McGovern has supported various arms control measures, including the 1963 nuclear weapons ban, the nonproliferation treaty, the Seabed Treaty, and the ABM treaty. He also co-sponsored a Senate Resolution (#273) calling on the Administration to negotiate a comprehensive ban on all further nuclear weapons tests. He is more ready than Nixon to cut back U.S. arms spending without waiting for negotiated agreements on every point, as shown by his votes to delete all ABM funds, cut military spending, and decrease U.S. troops in Europe.

## China

McGovern was an early advocate of a revised China policy. In a major Senate speech May 3, 1966, he advocated a series of changes including an end to U.S. opposition to the admission of China to the U.N. and increased trade in non-strategic goods.

On March 24, 1971, McGovern sponsored S. Res. 82 urging U.S. support of a UN resolution acknowledging the P.R.C. as the sole representative of China in the U.N., negotiations toward the establishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and the P.R.C. and recognition of "the People's Republic as the sole legitimate government of China, leaving the future status of Taiwan to a peaceful resolution by the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits."

## International Development

McGovern has generally voted to support economic aid programs, has often voted to cut military aid programs, and until 1971 always supported final passage of the overall foreign aid bill. Following the defeat of the total bill in October 1971, which had been stripped of several anti-war provisions, McGovern introduced a new bill, S. 2796 embodying his recommendations.

Continued on Page 20



## MATH SCIENCE SENIORS

### MATH:

Liberia, Ghana,  
The Gambia, Uganda,  
Malaysia, Micronesia,  
Philippines,  
Sierra Leone

### CHEMISTRY:

Ghana, Malaysia,  
Sierra Leone,  
Eastern Caribbean,  
Honduras

### BIOLOGY:

Thailand, Tonga,  
Guatemala, Kenya,  
Chile, Peru, Guyana,  
Honduras, Malaysia,  
Korea, Uganda,  
Ghana, The Gambia

### PHYSICS:

Ghana, Korea,  
Uganda, Malaysia,  
Philippines,  
British Honduras,  
Eastern Caribbean

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## Congressman Praises McGovern On Environment

Congressman James J. Howard (D.-3rd Dist.), a floor leader of last week's successful battle to override Richard Nixon's veto of the Water Pollution Control Act, praised Democratic Presidential Candidate George McGovern today for his innovative and comprehensive campaign proposals concerning the environment.

"The Nixon administration has attempted to push the clean water cause back several years," declared the Congressman, referring to the President's veto of the \$24.6 billion bill aimed at ending the discharge of all pollutants into waterways by 1985. Almost one billion dollars in direct grants from that bill is earmarked for the construction of sewage treatment plants in the Garden State.

Howard, whose Congressional district includes Monmouth County along the northern Jersey shore, is especially concerned about the fight against water pollution, which he claims should be one of the nation's top priorities.

"Unlike Richard Nixon, George McGovern has long been a leading advocate of environmental protection, both in Con-

gress and in his Presidential campaign," Howard stated. He cited McGovern's proposed \$3.5 billion yearly increase over the \$2.4 billion Nixon has budgeted for environmental measures each year.

Howard also supports the McGovern proposals calling for protection of workers unemployed because of anti-pollution enforcement, federal loans to help small industries install anti-pollution devices, and environmental strings on American economic foreign aid.

"New Jerseans, living in a State which suffers more than any other from unrestricted ocean dumping, cannot afford to re-elect a man who is insensitive to the importance of environmental control," asserted the Congressman, who is currently running for his fifth term in Washington.

"George McGovern has consistently displayed sensitivity to environmental problems. He has worked hard to inform New Jerseans of his stand on the issues, and he deserves their support in this Presidential contest," Howard concluded.

## Jewish Leaders Endorse McGovern

A group of ten Jewish leaders in New Jersey released a joint statement today backing Senator George McGovern in his bid for the Presidency.

In a blistering attack on the Nixon Administration, the ten members of "New Jersey Concerned Citizens for McGovern-Shriver" rejected attempts at political manipulation of the supposed "Jewish vote," criticized the present Administration for a "callous disregard for the human rights of man," and complimented candidate McGovern for his commitment to peace, the survival of Israel, and a just and compassionate America. Contrasting Senator McGovern's actions with what they called "the election year opportunism of the present Administration," the ten leaders called for "shalom"—peace—and a return to "a sense of compassion and concern in this country."

Signers of the statement included Rabbi Joachim Prinz, Rabbi Irwin M. Blank, Rabbi Sidney Shanken, Joel Jacobson (Director of Community Relations, U.A.W. Region 9), Mrs. Beatrice Lerner, Mrs.

Jacqueline Levine, and Mrs. Gertrude Lapidus. Also on the list were Rabbi Ely Pilchick, Rabbi Morris Bial, and Bergen Democratic Chairman Matthew Feldman.

## Garvin Heads Jews for Nixon

Irving Garvin of Parsippany, a trustee of the Morris County Jewish Community Council and a long time Democrat, will serve as a campaign coordinator for Democrats for Nixon in New Jersey, the Committee to Re-elect the President announced last week.

Garvin is chairman of the Committee for Soviet Jewry in Morris County and vice president of the Morris branch of the Zionist Organization of America. He is also chairman of Young Israel of Parsippany and a director of the Morris Institute of the Torah.

## Dwight MacDonald: Conservative Anarchist

by Marc E. Paavola

Introduced by Dr. Calvin Skaggs, as a man described as having "an unsparing standard of classical excellence that refuses to tolerate meretriciousness," a slightly stooped, chubby man wearing a grey white goatee and moustache stepped forward as the fourth scheduled speaker in the McGovern Teach-In on Wednesday, October 25th. He was Dwight MacDonald, the noted film critic, a political activist going back to the Trotsky period, and more recently one of the so-called conspirators in the Spock Trial. MacDonald said he was not at all glad to be at Drew, he was bored and disgusted—his discussion had been delayed an hour—that it was necessary to hold such meetings due to "that absolutely unspeakable Nixon." If he had a choice, he preferred "inactive presidents," men who played golf like Ike, or the indecisive Adlai Stevenson and Eugene McCarthy that he labeled, "Hamlets." They at least were safer.

MacDonald observed that this was the most important election since 1932, and that it was "our last chance," then chuckled saying, "But we've been saying that for a long time now."

And criticizing Nixon's "same as ever" campaign strategy, he pointed out that Nixon would change nothing in regard to poverty, the welfare mess or increasing military spending. For Nixon it was imperative that we remain "number one" in defensive strength. Referring to the latter MacDonald thought that England, had become a far better nation since it lost its empire. He then ripped into Treasury Secretary John Connally provoking much laughter, calling the dour Texan

a "mean looking man with an ugly mouth," and that Connally reminded him of "one of those bankers you knew was never going to give you a loan."

He lambasted Nixon's and Connally's antipathy to tax reform—specifically their opposition to closing the tax loopholes for the rich—and attacked Nixon for "tripping up" Senator Ribicoff's worthy welfare reform bill.

MacDonald attributed the failure of McGovern's campaign to catch on to the unfortunate fact that the American people probably didn't really want change if this meant including blacks and the poor in our society. Americans just are "not such nice people" he said, particularly in their general lack of concern for the one-quarter of the population living on the poverty level. This over-riding self-interest on the part of many Americans was a major reason for the McGovern campaign's ineffectiveness. There had been of course a "war on poverty" originating in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, but this too he felt, had come to a rather depressing impasse during the Nixon regime. MacDonald warned that 25% of the population cannot remain outside a relatively prosperous society for much longer, implying that some kind of revolution was thereby foregone conclusion.

The left criticized McGovern chiefly on three issues, MacDonald said, those including the senator's "waffling" position on abortion, in which McGovern's stance on amnesty was identical to Nixon's considering the matter "once peace had been achieved." MacDonald didn't expect

McGovern to come out for the legislation of pot, though the longtime activist himself considered pot "ten times better than liquor." He doesn't indulge because he can't inhale.

Between frequent bursts of laughter from the audience MacDonald compared the Nixon-McGovern campaign a hypothetical one between Harding, had he lived beyond his first term, and the Populist Senator Robert LaFollette. While Harding has his Teapot Dome scandal, Nixon has his Watergate. MacDonald likening Nixon to Marley in Dickens' CHRISTMAS CAROL came back to haunt us all. But Americans hadn't paid much attention to Watergate prompting MacDonald to query, "How can people be that dumb?" adding he had little faith in "the great American public." With a delicious sense of malice, he discussed the implications of the Dita Beard I.T.&T affair and grinning, "I wonder where SHE is NOW?" He commented on the recent wheat sale to Russia and the probable killings by the big grain dealers—screwing the small farmers.

McGovern, he seemed to imply, should particularly be exemplified by Nixon's incredible Checkers speech. McGovern should zero in on Nixon's blatant evasion of the Constitution as evidenced by his side stepping of his own Supreme Court's ruling against his anti-bussing position. (Nixon has tried an anti-bussing amendment) Nixon also endorsed the no-knock provision and preventive detention, neither of which had significantly reduced crime according to MacDonald, and had appointed Mitchell, Attorney General—like "put-

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## Davidson At Drew

Paul Davidson, Professor of Economics at Rutgers speaking at the Drew McGovern Teach-in, said that Richard Nixon has kept his promise not to make the American people choose between inflation and unemployment because he said, under President Nixon we have both. Davidson stated that under the Nixon economic policies, inflation, unemployment, and welfare numbers have risen and will continue to rise.

Davidson cited an increase of two million unemployed under the Nixon administration. He said that New Jersey has fared worse than the nation as a whole, with a rise from 4.5% to 7.8% unemployed and the closing of two thousand plants. Further he said that unemployment fig-

ures in Morris County have risen from 4.5% to 8.2%.

Related to the unemployment question, Davidson said, national welfare roles have almost doubled while New Jersey's welfare roles have almost tripled. The Consumer Price index, he said, has been rising and will continue to rise at about 3.6% and that wholesale and farm prices are rising even faster.

Davidson said that despite Nixon's self images of fiscal responsibility the national debt has risen over 75 billion dollars, greater than the total increase for the past sixteen years and equivalent to twenty percent of the total national debt since George Washington. He said that Nixonomics have benefited big businesses and wealthy management, and cited the recent

grain scandal. He said that Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors have redefined full employment from 3.5% to 5.0% which he compared to changing the rules when one is losing the game.

Davidson said that Senator George McGovern will take major steps reversing economic trends of the Nixon administration, and said that the only thing radical about McGovern economic proposals is that he believes that everyone should receive fair treatment in taxation. Davidson contended that McGovern would reduce unemployment to 3.5% by 1975.

He said that McGovern will achieve 34 billion dollars more in revenue by closing tax loopholes, depletion allowance, and capital gains which benefit only the rich. Further, he will provide 10 billion dollars

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## Two More Months

On Tuesday, November 7th, millions of Americans—among them hopefully millions of newly enfranchised voters—will troop to the polls to elect the next president of the United States. Richard M. Nixon has called the election "the clearest choice of the century." The Editors of the Acorn agree.

Four years of President Nixon have been four disastrous years for America. The President has admittedly had successes on the international scene—his efforts to reach out the Communist China and the Soviet Union are two examples—but, as the New York Times stated, "Mr. Nixon has failed both in principle and in practice in other areas of public policy even more vital than those in which he has scored his victories."

Nixon has failed to carry out his explicit pledge to end the Vietnam war. Ostensibly de-escalated by the long-awaited removal of United States ground forces, the war has expanded on other fronts. American pilots drop two tons of bombs indiscriminately on North and South Vietnam every sixty seconds. In all, we have dropped seven times the number of bombs dropped by the allies during World War II. Since Nixon took office, 20,000 American soldiers have been killed; 110,968 wounded. Five hundred additional POW's have been taken. Although we now see some prospects for a cease fire, welcome as such prospects are, they come years too late. Although the champagne was chilled the other day in Paris for the signing of a cease fire agreement, neither the North Vietnamese nor the United States were present. The bombing continues.

On the home front, the situation has been, if possible, worse. The record is clear, and space prevents detailed consideration, but a few important points deserve special attention.

The Supreme Court has perhaps been the object of the most damaging thrust of Nixon policy. Nixon has carried out his pledge to change the philosophy of the Court—he has had the almost unprecedented opportunity to appoint four new justices. Rebuffed by the Senate on his disgraceful appointments of Carswell and Haynesworth, Nixon has nonetheless changed the balance of the court. It now leans in a dangerously conservative direction. One more Nixon appointment will insure an essentially dormant, inactive Supreme Court for years after Nixon has retired; a court unreceptive to and disregarding of constitutional rights and civil liberties. The efforts of the Nixon administration to secure court approval for unwarranted wiretapping of citizens, for curtailing of freedom of the press, for a halt to busing and desegregation efforts, for inquisitorial grand juries and so on point to what the Times called Nixon's

"callous disregard of civil liberties and civil rights." Four more years of Nixon will bring 1984 much closer than twelve years away.

The economy under President Nixon has not been healthy. Unemployment has increased, inflation has not been stemmed, the cost of living jumps higher and higher each month. Corporate interests have received customary favorable treatment while thousands of workers find their salary increases trimmed, their negotiated settlements voided, their jobs lost.

Finally, corruption at the highest administrative levels has reached a zenith under President Nixon. The entire IT & T scandal and the now infamous Watergate affair provide clear examples. The Nixon administration is "without basic philosophy, without deeply held values; an administration whose guiding principle is expediency and whose overriding purpose is to remain in office."

Senator George McGovern offers a viable alternative to the promise of four more Nixon years. He is certainly not the perfect candidate, if such a person does exist, nor has he run the perfect campaign. Yet, on virtually every major issue from the war to taxes, from education to environment, from civil liberties to national defense, Senator McGovern, we feel, has consistently taken the commendable—if not the most popular—position. Senator McGovern has never been a silent critic, but always an extremely vocal and persistent advocate of responsible change in this nation. Senator McGovern's basic premise that American society should be "a society that cares" has characterized his basic outlook throughout his campaign for the presidency.

As the TIMES succinctly stated, the choice in this election comes down to a choice of the path this nation will take during the next four years. That choice is clear: Are we going to continue a domestic policy that is contemptuous of civil liberties, oblivious of deep social conflicts and racial and economic cleavages in the cities of America, and orientated towards the very military industrial complex President Eisenhower once warned us about? Are we going to pursue a foreign policy that, for all its successes in certain areas, is essentially based on military supremacy, on strident nationalism and on a cynical power game that could alienate this nation from the international community?

George McGovern thinks not, and we agree. Two more months are all America can stand with Richard Nixon as president. Without reservation, the editors of the Drew Acorn urge all members of the Drew Community to vote on election day—and to cast their ballots for Senator George McGovern for President.

WSB,WAB,RJZ

## Case for Senate

Clifford Case is an unusual Republican—he is independent. The New York Times has called him a "thoughtful, conscientious and independent-minded legislator clearly meriting re-election in New Jersey." The editors of the Acorn concur.

Case has voted, in our opinion, correctly on most major bills before the Senate in the past three years. His American's for Democratic Action rating has ranged between 88% and 100% during that time. Case has voted AGAINST the ABM, the SST, and the nominations of Carswell and Haynesworth to the Supreme Court. He has opposed no-knock legislation,

and public relations funds for the Pentagon. In the affirmative, he has voted FOR additional funds for prison reform, for cuts in military spending, for the Cooper-Church Amendment to End the War, for the 18 year-old vote, for cutting the oil depletion allowances, for consumer protection legislation, and for cutting penalties for possession of marijuana.

Although Case's record is not perfect—it includes a vote for the Nixon anti-bussing legislation—it is a good one. The United States Senate needs more Republicans of Case's independent character. We urge his re-election.

## Beer Not Good Government

The local congressional contest features a race between ten-term incumbent Peter Frelinghuysen and Democratic candidate Fred Bohen.

Frelinghuysen, despite his 20 years seniority, has been described as bland, and according to some has done little for his district. His voting record is not at all impressive. Americans for Democratic Action have rated him at 40%, 47% and 33% in the last three years. In 1970, Frelinghuysen received a 53% rating from the Americans for Constitutional Action, a conserving group. The Republican incumbent voted for the ABM, for no-knock legislation; against work stamps, against a bill designed to insure cleaner water,

against a bill aimed at protecting migrant workers, against the Cooper-Church Amendment to End the War, and against overriding President Nixon's veto to State OEO fund allocation. On the positive side, we feel he did vote against the SST and for farm subsidy limitations as well as supporting the 18 year old voting amendment.

Frelinghuysen's opponent, though we know not much about him, seems to be a concerned and enlightened Democrat. Despite Congressman Frelinghuysen's apparent sponsorship of a large party here at Drew, we urge Drew voters to cast their ballots for Bohen.

## Drew Acorn

The DREW ACORN is published every week during the school year except on or near holidays, during periods of declared war, famine, or spiritual crisis.

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The ACORN welcomes letters to the Editor and commentary in any form and on any topic. All letters must be signed, although names will be withheld on request. Manuscripts must be typewritten and submitted no later than the Tuesday before publication at 4 p.m.

Editorial comment does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the entire editorial staff, the student body, the faculty, the administration or the Board of Trustees of the University.

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# Letters to the Editor

## Forced To Pay

To the Editor:

The total budget request that the Acorn submitted to the Communications Board last Wednesday, Oct. 28, was \$10,850.00. This was less than the \$12,450.00 anticipated expenditures because of the gallant effort at advertising and subscriptions. Two people have complete control over this money. When people are starving next door, when poor students are excluded from Drew; do the editors of the Acorn feel justified in forcing us to pay to read the paper. I would like an editorial on this.

## Editor's Reply

In answer to the charges that two people control the funds of the Acorn it should be said that the budget is first subject to approval of the Communications Board, and that all money is in the form of checks which are turned into the Business Office and must be cleared and signed by an official there before they can be negotiated. Therefore ultimate control of funds is in the hands of the University and not in the hands of the editors. The charge that the students are forced to pay to read the Acorn is wrong first for the reason that if we could have the Acorn printed free we would not have to use University funds, and second the Acorn appropriation comes out of the general fee, which also supplies funds for Student Government, ECAC, the Athletic Department, the Choral and the Performing Ensemble among others, and that even without the Acorn the general fee would still exist and have to be paid.

The validity of all the organizations should be questioned. More students receive something from and have access to the Acorn than for example, the Debating Club or the Choral which is going to Holland and leaving behind part of its membership. The Acorn, on the other hand, is open to literary contributions from all students representing all opinions. More people can write than can play the tuba or sing soprano. Even the Theological and Graduate schools can contribute to the Acorn. Distributed over 1500 students, the average cost per student comes to about \$5 per year. About those people starving next door, the chances of getting the University to use the general fee to buy food stamps or pay welfare with it are slim if not impossible. A mandatory meal plan of \$600, a board fee of \$600, and a tuition of about 1800 dollars seem to be the real reasons why poor

people are excluded from Drew and not the \$5 a year the Acorn receives per student from the general fee. These are the costs that need to be justified. We, the editors have tried to make the Acorn as enjoyable reading as we can. We have never made anyone read it against their will. On the positive side the Acorn now comes out every week, with more pages per issue, and with a \$25 to \$50 decrease in the cost of each issue over previous editorships. In this age of inflation a decrease in the cost of anything is a rarity. We hope in the future to continue to make improvements in both printing costs and layout, but improvement of copy lies in the hands of the students, in that we can only print what is turned in. The staff of the Acorn is larger than in previous years and this indicates an increase in student interest. The opinion of the paper has also improved among both students and faculty. We the editors feel that these reasons are a sufficient to serve as a reply to your questions. If these are not satisfactory please come in and see us, or write another letter to the editor. We feel it is our duty, as well as our desire, to open to student opinion, both pro and con, in that the Acorn is written not for our personal pleasure but for the enjoyment of the Drew Community. Thank you for your concern and we would appreciate any further comments concerning the Acorn.

## Huber Reply

To the Editors:

So, Donald C. Huber, Jr. is "concerned about our fellow man." That may be, but he certainly isn't a qualified music critic nor is he in a position to decree that Bob Cohen is unqualified for his position in the Music Department.

Actually, Mr. Huber, Bob Cohen's "calibre" is quite high, and, though you may not agree, it was reflected in the music for Scapin. I found it quite appropriate for the type of production Scapin was; it was original, it had humor, and it musically interesting.

In MY opinion, Bob Cohen is a valuable addition to Drew's music faculty, and his score for Scapin added to an all around fine production.

Martha Orlando

## Judicial Board Hassle

To the Editors:

There has been much discussion lately about judicial structures and the attempt to draw up a new one for the CLA. There have also been some questions as to what my position, as a representative of the students on the Student Concerns Committee, is exactly. I'd like to try to clear that up now.

Although it would be better to keep the temporary structure we now have rather than to settle for something less, it would be worse still to have to submit to anything the Board of Trustees would impose on us according to their "Guidelines". And it seems as if the Board is now anxious to keep the temporary structure much longer. Therefore, it is getting rather urgent that the Student Concerns Committee come up with a new structure which would be acceptable to the students and faculty, and try to get the Board to accept it too. The Sub-committee writing up the proposed structure now under consideration by the Student Concerns Committee felt the need to have something concrete written up for the latest meeting for discussion, rather than letting the committee just generally rave and hassle and get nowhere, as we have been doing for the last two months now. So Dr. Beekey, Dean Erickson, and I wrote up a format for a structure. What we inserted into the format for the composition of the Faculty/Student Judicial Committee and for the jurisdiction of that committee and for the all-student judicial committee was only something to discuss, and in no way final. I was more interested in getting down the format, structure, and procedure at that point because I knew that the details of composition and jurisdiction would be discussed and decided by the whole committee. At the next meeting, at which these details will be discussed, I shall support (1) at least equal student representation on the student/faculty committee, and (2) that all cases of infractions of university regulations go to the all-student judicial committee in the first instance. Therefore, I did not see how it mattered what was handed in from the sub-committee. What happened there is not as important as what will happen in the whole committee.

I tried to make all this clear at the Senate meeting last Sunday night, but as

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# Letters to the Editor

## Judicial Board Cont.

I understand it, I didn't get it across quite clearly enough. It seems that some people cannot separate ends from means or outcomes from intermediary steps. Some people think I should have raved and hassled at the sub-committee meeting (which probably would have prevented us from getting a structure down on paper) --I preferred to wait for the meeting of the whole committee. If I let some people down or copped out or "compromised my ass off", I'm sorry, but I didn't see it as being that way. If Tom Quirk wanted to be sure that what he wanted came through the sub-committee report, he could have come to the meeting, since he was part of the sub-committee and he had been informed about the meeting. But it's too late to change any of that now. However I can and will do what I can to rectify the damage done at the next meeting of the whole committee.

The Student Concerns Committee has been hassling about judicial structure for over a year now and I'd really like to see us accomplish something. But not if that means losing out or getting a raw deal. It's going to be difficult, if not impossible, to come to any agreement that will be acceptable to students, faculty, administration, and the Board of Trustees. I think we should ask for the best

thing possible. That way, if we end up with anything less, it won't be our fault. We have to try to convince the Board that what is perhaps idealistic can be made realistic with some trust and cooperation on both of our parts (although that will be very difficult for both students and Trustees). Toward this end, I urge all interested students to attend the open meeting of the Board of Trustees Committee on Student Life and Campus Affairs next Wednesday, November 8, at dinner in the Commons to try to convince the Trustees of the feasibility, importance, and the strong desire for an all-student judicial committee with jurisdiction over all cases in the first instance. I think that's the best move we can make right now. Like it or not, we do have to deal, ultimately, with the Board of Trustees.

Janet E. Booth

## Harassment

Dear Editor,

I would like to register a public complaint concerning the night shift of security. I would like to ask why they are so fucked up. Whenever I get in my car after 11:00 p.m. to leave campus to get something to eat and security sees me driving out, they immediately come right up behind the car and put on their brights.

They continue to leave on their brights and dog my ass till I reach the Front Gate. They never do anything except follow me. What I want to know is where they think they get the God-given right to annoy and harass the Drew Community as they do. My car is fully registered and with the permit in plain sight. Any one who drives a car knows how fuck'in annoying it is to have a car blinding you with the reflection of its brights in your rear-view mirror, especially when your tired. Because my car can be seen to be registered, it appears to me this is just some perverted source of fun for those shitheads on security. It is also a case of harassment so the next time Keiper speaks about how security just wishes to to be as friendly as they can, think of these two lateshift fools, and you'll know how up his ass Keiper really is with his perverted security personal. Maybe now that these DILDOES have been exposed the practice may stop! If not one of these days I'm going to stop dead and let them plow right into me. I don't care because in any rear-end accident it is the person behind you who is completely responsible according to law. Therefore consider yourself warned! Thanks for listening to me and keep up the fight the protection of student rights.

Yours truly,  
"SICK AND TIRED OF SHIT"

# The Vice-Presidency

One of the established axioms of American politics is that people do not vote for a Vice President. In four of the last eight elections, the Number Two man on the losing ticket failed to deliver his own state. Yet in that same period three elected Vice Presidents have gone on to become President of the United States. Thus in the nature of life and politics, the voter who chooses next month between Richard Nixon and George McGovern for President should be aware that the running-mates of those two contenders are not just incidental adornments to the ticket. The voter will also be choosing between potential Presidents, Agnew and Shriver.

That is a factor that should give one pause, for these are men of drastically different stamp who could lead the country in sharply different directions. Mr. Agnew, for all his current images as the blind statesman, is still the fierce partisan who has succeeded through four years of vitriolic oratory in making his name known throughout the land without demonstrating any capacity for positive national leadership.

On the contrary, Mr. Agnew's sweeping denunciations of anti-war demonstrators, members of Congress, youth, the intellectual community, the news media and others who have differed with Administration policies have exposed his ignorance of complex issues and his hostility toward constitutional lib-

erties. Although once touted as the Administration's authority on urban questions, he has not notably advanced beyond his early dismissal of the slum problem--"if you've seen one, you've seen them all." By such insensitive slurs Mr. Agnew has exacerbated the polarization of American society, appealing to racist and reactionary elements who would rejoice in his victory at the polls next month and even more in his succession to the Presidency.

In sharp contrast--political and personal--Mr. Shriver is an ebullient liberal with a passion for service. With no experience in elective office, he has had extensive experience in public agencies that underscore his chief interest: peace and social reform. Pragmatic, in the sense that Franklin D. Roosevelt was, he is sure of his direction--and certain that a sound future for this country depends on the continued progress of democratic liberalism rather than the kind of polarization that Mr. Agnew has so actively stimulated. In a speech two years ago Mr. Shriver took the Agnovians to task: "There are those who say the way to win an election is to appeal to the majority, to indulge your prejudices if you want. . . Sure, you might win an election, but at the same time you're going to tear this country apart and cause America to lose her soul."



## RICHARD NIXON

Continued from Page 13

**TAIWAN** In the joint Feb. 27 communique from Peking the U.S. position is stated: "The United States acknowledges that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. The United States government does not challenge that position. It reaffirms its interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves. With this prospect in mind, it affirms the ultimate objective of the withdrawal of all U.S. forces and military installations from Taiwan. In the meantime, it will progressively reduce its forces and military installations on Taiwan as the tension in the area diminishes."

Nixon proposes \$113 million in military assistance to Taiwan in the 1973 fiscal year, an \$8 million increase over its FY 1972 program.

## International Development

During Nixon's term, funding for these programs has continued at approximately the same level as during the Johnson years. Thus the U.S. is falling even further behind in meeting the Pearson Commission's goal of 1% of GNP for international development.

Nixon on September 15, 1970, and April 21, 1971, proposed a major reorganization of U.S. foreign assistance programs. He would have separated military and economic programs, replaced AID with two new agencies, stressed multilateral approaches, reduced U.S. governmental personnel overseas, and worked more through the private sector. He also urged tariff preferences for some exports of the developing nations to the industrialized countries. Congress, however, was concentrating on the Administration's continuing Indochina war aid and gave scant consideration to these proposals. Nor did the Administration give any priority to this issue.

## United Nations

Nixon's current assessment of the UN begins on page 205 of his "State of the World" message (2/9/72). It states in part, "We believe that the time has come for a large dose of realism and candor in United States policy toward the United Nations."

During his Administration U.S. dollars appropriated for programs such as the UN Development Programs have increased somewhat but the U.S. contributions of the total UNDP has fallen from 37.2% of the program in 1968 to an estimated 30.7% of the program in 1972. Congressional opposition to the UN has helped erode UN support in Washington.

## Jobs

When Nixon assumed office, unemployment was 3.5% of the labor force. It was more than 6% for several months and stood at 5.5% in July 1972. In mid-1972, 1,155,000 persons had been unemployed more than 15 weeks; the figure was 347,000 in early 1969.

To combat unemployment the Administration has relied largely on growth in the private sector, deficit spending, tax incentives to encourage business expansion and, since August 1971, wage and price controls.

In December 1970 and June 1971 Nixon vetoed two Congressional bills for manpower training, public service employment and accelerated public works, saying "WPA-type jobs are not the answer" and terming them a "costly and time-consuming method of putting unemployed persons to work."

On July 12, 1971, however, he did sign a bill for a \$2.2 billion program for 150,000 emergency jobs at the state and local level in schools, hospitals, parks, police and fire departments and social agencies in high unemployment areas. The administration had originally opposed this legislation but accepted it after vetoing the two earlier bills on public service employment.

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## GEORGE MCGOVERN

Among these:

- authorize development loans and technical assistance at the level requested by the Nixon Administration (which the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had cut), but remove the requirement that 50% of the loans should go through private enterprise.
- phase out the bilateral development loan program after one year/ transfer remaining funds to multilateral development agencies.
- drastically limit military related assistance except to Israel; suspend military aid to military dictatorships in Greece and Pakistan (11/2/71).

When two separate aid bills came to the floor, McGovern later voted for the non-military aid bill and was paired for the military aid bill (11/10-11/71).

McGovern supported the Kennedy amendment to the sugar act extension which would have eliminated the quota for South Africa (defeated 45-47, 7/27/71).

## United Nations

McGovern is a member and former vice-chairman of Members of Congress for Peace through Law. He voted against the Dominick amendment which would have reduced U.S. support for the U.N. by limiting U.S. voluntary contributions to the assessed percentage of U.S. funding for the U.N. operating budget (11/10/71).

He has twice supported efforts to have the U.S. abide by U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia and not buy chrome (McGee amendment, 9/23/71; Byrd amendment, 5/31/72).

## Jobs

In his acceptance speech, McGovern assigned highest domestic priority to a job guarantee for all who are able to work--generated from a "reinvigorated private sector" and jobs either stimulated or provided by the federal government itself. He has proposed a \$10 billion investment in job-creating enterprise, primarily in housing, transportation, environmental protection, and public service employment. He also proposes greatly expanded funding for basic research on civilian needs, more research for the benefit of the private sector, and special emphasis on independent inventors and small research-based companies (Senate speech, 4/20/72).

McGovern estimates that shifting the \$32 billion cut in military spending to civilian purposes would replace all jobs lost in the military services and defense industries and create an additional 1.5 million civilian jobs. More net jobs would be created with the same money because "military spending is among the least efficient methods of creating and maintaining employment." Income maintenance would be provided to individuals in a transition period.

He opposed the Lockheed government loan guarantee approved by the Senate 49-48, (8/2/71).

## Welfare

McGovern's major contribution to the debate has been the linking of the poverty-welfare issue to tax reform. He originally proposed a minimum income grant of \$1000 for each person. On Aug. 29 he proposed a three-part system of "National Income Insurance": (1) a job guarantee for all people able and willing to work, (2) expanded Social Security to include all aged, blind and disabled at a monthly payment of at least \$150, (3) an annual minimum of approximately \$4000 in cash and in food stamps for a family of four with no other income who are unable to work. He proposed a study of a system of tax credits and tax reductions to supplement the meager incomes of the working poor.

In 1971, McGovern at the request of the National Welfare Rights Organization also introduced their proposals for welfare reform. He indicated he does not support this bill, but believes its provisions should be examined and debated.

## RICHARD NIXON

## Welfare

Early in his Administration, Nixon proposed a Family Assistance Program under which the federal government would provide a minimum payment to eligible categories. These would include families (but not single persons or childless couples) and the working poor. The President's current proposal calls for a federal payment of \$2400 a year for a family of four. This represents less money than 90% of current recipients receive in cash and food stamp benefits. States are not required to supplement the federal payment.

The House passed bills substantially embodying the President's program in 1970 and 1971, but conflicting views between key Senators and the Administration, which does not want to change its proposal significantly, indicate no final action will be taken this year.

## PRESIDENTIAL VETOES

The candidates' policy differences on domestic issues are nowhere more clearly shown than on presidential vetoes.

To date the President has vetoed 11 bills of broad national application. In all 11 cases, McGovern announced for or voted for the bill which Nixon vetoed. The President vetoed a number of appropriations bills because they were more than he requested and he felt they would be inflationary or wasteful.

These are the bills Nixon vetoed, where McGovern took the opposite view:

\$19.7 billion for health, education, welfare and labor, 1/26/70

\$2.8 billion for hospital construction, 6/22/70 (overridden)

\$4.4 billion for education, 8/11/70 (overridden)

\$18 billion for housing, urban development, veterans and space, 8/11/70

Establish limits on campaign spending, 10/12/70

\$9.5 billion for manpower training and public service employment, 12/16/70

Establish federal programs to train more M.D.'s for general practice, 12/26/70

Pay raise for federal "blue collar" workers, 1/1/71.

\$2 billion for public works jobs, 6/29/71

Funds for economic opportunities and \$2.1 billion for child development programs, 12/19/71

Funds for public broadcasting, 6/30/72

## Taxation

When Nixon assumed office in 1969, Congress was in the throes of considering comprehensive changes in the tax laws. The new Administration was required to respond to Congressionally initiated proposals rather than setting forth its own program. McGovern supported final passage of the Tax Reform Act of 1969 while Nixon opposed it. Readers are directed to CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY for 1969 or other sources for details of this complex situation.

In 1971 the Administration submitted its own recommendations for changes in the tax laws, aimed primarily at stimulating the economy. It proposed a cut in taxes of \$27.3 billion

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## GEORGE MCGOVERN

## Taxation

In the Senate, McGovern voted to reduce the Administration's recommended accelerated tax write-offs on business assets (11/20/71); he favored limiting to \$70,000 per company per year the Administration-supported investment tax credit, thus favoring small and medium sized businesses (11/13/71); he voted against an Administration proposal allowing U.S. firms to set up special corporations to defer taxes or half of their incomes from export sales (11/20/71).

McGovern unsuccessfully proposed an excess war profits tax in 1969 as an alternative to the surtax on personal income to pay for the war.

Before N.Y. Security Analysts on Aug. 29, he proposed to: --Phase out federal tax preferences or "loopholes" for (a) capital gains, while permitting extended averaging ("money made by money should be taxed at the same rate as money made by men"), (b) owners of oil, gas, and other natural resources claiming depletion allowances, (c) real estate investment tax shelters, (d) farming losses of those who are not really farmers, and (e) excess investment interest. States and municipalities would be given the option to issue tax free bonds or taxable bonds with a 50% federal subsidy of interest costs.

--Phase in an effective maximum tax rate of 48% on earned and unearned income rather than the current theoretical maximum of 70%.

--On corporate taxes, repeal the 1971 accelerated depreciation allowance, revise the investment tax credit, and remove special tax advantages for foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations. (In 1966 corporation tax revenues were 22.3% of total federal revenues; in 1973 they are expected to be 16.1%. Individual income taxes have risen in that same period from 41.9% to 42.5% of all federal revenues. Social security receipts have risen from 19.2% of federal income in 1966 to 28.8% in 1973).

McGovern proposes to relieve the local property tax burden by having the federal government assume about one-third of the cost of primary and secondary education.

## Poverty and Civil Rights

In 1970 McGovern supported extension of the Voting Rights Act for 5 years. He opposed the Stennis amendment which would have applied federal guidelines equally North and South but which was viewed generally as weakening desegregation in Southern schools (amendment adopted 56-36, 2/18/70). He voted for the Ribicoff amendment in 1971 authorizing an additional \$1 billion for FY 1974 and 1975 in desegregation aid and providing federal assistance for elimination of minority group isolation in all metropolitan area public schools (amendment defeated 35-51, 4/21). The Administration opposed the Ribicoff amendment.

He led successful Senate fights in 1969 and 1970 to expand the food stamp program by authorizing free food stamps for families with monthly incomes under \$60 and expanding available funds (9/24/69, 7/8/70).

In 1969 he voted against the Dominick amendment cutting Office of Economic Opportunity programs (10/14), against the Murphy amendment giving state governors veto power over OEO legal services projects (10/14), and against closing 59 Job Corps Centers (5/13).

In 1972 McGovern voted against the Dominick amendment which would have substituted federal court hearings for cease-and-desist powers concerning employment discrimination (rejected 41-43, 1/24).

The Senator also voted against an Administration-supported Taft substitute to the Minimum Wage Increase Bill, which would have reduced the minimum to \$2 and limited its coverage (rejected 46-47, 7/20).

BUSING. McGovern voted against the Dole amendment which



## RICHARD NIXON

over a 3-year period, allocated thus:

individual tax cut:	\$ 2.2 billion
business tax cut:	20.1 billion
auto excise tax cut:	5.0 billion

Before final passage, Congress increased the individual tax cuts substantially and decreased business tax cuts.

Anticipating additional tax legislation next year, the Nixon administration has floated the idea of a "value-added tax," basically a federal sales tax. If Nixon is re-elected, this could become a major legislative proposal. McGovern opposes the value-added tax.

## Poverty and Civil Rights

In actions particularly related to the South, he sought "strict constructionists" to fill Supreme Court vacancies and called for the revision of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 which would have removed many safeguards protecting newly enfranchised Negroes in the South. Congress did not approve these revisions.

Nixon recommended a 2-year extension of the Office of Economic Opportunity in 1971, but when Congress added a \$2.1 billion comprehensive child development program he vetoed the bill, saying it demonstrated "fiscal irresponsibility, administrative unworkability, and family weakening implications."

**BUSING.** Nixon said Aug. 3, 1971, "I have consistently opposed the busing of our nation's school children to achieve a racial balance..." On March 24, 1972, he proposed a moratorium on all new busing orders by federal courts, and a \$2.5 billion program to improve education of children from poor families, plus permanent restraints on busing for desegregation.

On taking office Nixon appointed the Gates Commission to consider an all-volunteer army. It recommended ending the draft one year after significant pay increases were approved.

In 1971, Nixon asked Congress for a two-year extension of the induction authority and a large pay increase, especially for first-term servicemen. Congress gave him the 2-year extension and an even larger pay increase than requested. During his term the size of the armed forces has been reduced from 3.5 million to 2.3 million persons.

Nixon favors the goal of "zero draft calls," but it is unclear whether he would let the Presidential induction authority expire July 1, 1973, or ask for its extension to be available to him on a standby basis.

## SUPREME COURT

Nixon's appointees reflect his attempt to find "men who shared my legal philosophy of strict construction of the Constitution."

He nominated six persons to fill four vacancies which opened during his first term. The Senate rejected two of his appointees, Haynsworth (45-55, 11/21/69) and Carswell (45-51, 4/8/70) and approved four others, Warren Burger as Chief Justice (74-3, 6/9/69) and Blackmun (94-0, 5/12/70), Powell (89-1, 12/7/71), and Rehnquist (68-26, 12/10/71).

McGovern voted to confirm Burger, Blackmun, and Powell, and against confirmation of Haynsworth, Carswell, and Rehnquist.

(All four Nixon appointees dissented in the 5-4 decision to abolish the death penalty under certain circumstances.)

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## GEORGE MCGOVERN

would have barred federal courts from ordering busing of school children on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin. The Dole amendment was rejected 47-48 (3/1/72). He states? "I believe that school busing and redistricting, as ordered by the federal courts, are among the prices we are paying for a century of segregation in our housing patterns. For more than a generation black children were bused to avoid integrating schools."

## The Draft

McGovern was one of 16 senators who voted June 24, 1971, against final passage of the Military Selective Service Act. He voted for Sen. Hatfield's amendments to terminate the President's induction authority July 1, 1971 (defeated 23-67, 6/4/71), and Dec. 31, 1972 (defeated 25-64, 8/1/72). In 1971 he was one of 6 Senate cosponsors of S.J. Res. 20 which would have terminated the entire Selective Service system as of Dec. 31, 1971. The 1972 Democratic Platform states, "We urge abolition of the draft."

McGovern has opposed a system of compulsory national service. Since 1969, however, he has been a principal cosponsor with Sen. Hatfield of a bill to expand opportunities for voluntary service, currently S. 1777, the National Youth Service Act.

## CRIME CONTROL AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

Congress has approved four major anti-crime bills supported by Nixon:

- **Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act**, which increased funds for rehabilitation, reduced penalties for possession and distribution of small amounts of marijuana and contained a "no-knock" provision permitting federal agents to break into suspected quarters if they thought evidence would be destroyed. McGovern voted for final passage but against the no-knock provision (10/7/70).
- **Amendments to Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act** authorizing an additional \$3.5 billion in federal aid to state and local agencies. McGovern voted for final passage and for Hart amendment to increase substantially funds for law enforcement assistance which was opposed by the Administration and defeated 18-42 (10/8/70).
- **Organized Crime Control Act** authorized special grand juries, increased use of electronic surveillance, civil anti-trust remedies against persons using income from crime to operate legitimate businesses, increased sentences for dangerous offenders. McGovern supported final passage (1/23/70).
- **D. C. Crime Bill** which Attorney Gen. Mitchell hoped would be a model anti-crime bill for the nation; it included "no knock" provisions, pre-trial detention up to 60 days of "dangerous" persons, wiretapping, as well as many judicial reforms. McGovern voted against adoption of the Conference report (7/23/70).

## --Amnesty--

Nixon has said that after the Vietnam war is over and U.S. prisoners are returned, "I for one would be very liberal with regard to amnesty. . . It would have to be on the basis of their. . . paying the price that anyone should pay for violating the law." (1/2/72)

After the war has ended and U.S. prisoners are returned, McGovern would grant a general amnesty to draft evaders (those who went into hiding, left the country, or served prison terms). He believes cases of deserters from military service should be considered on an individual basis to determine the basis of the action and whether it was related to the war.

## Student Senate Meets

by Wayne Braveman

The student senate of the College of Liberal Arts met Sunday night, October 29th in Hall of Science Room 4. Dr. Norma Golbert, chairman of EPPC, was scheduled to appear to address the senate and answer questions particularly concerning January planning, but was unable to attend due to prior commitments.

The meeting opened with consideration of Presidential appointments to various positions. The appointments of Jo Butler to the U.C. Board, John Parton to Convocations Committee and Damali Niambi, Bonnie Harvey, Gloria Silva and Kareem Nantambu to the Black Concerns Committee were all approved unanimously.

The meeting continued with consideration of resolutions placed on the agenda. The first resolution, submitted by Lyn Oeschele and Dorian Mickey, provided that it was the opinion of the Senate that the procedures and regulations by which collective fines are assigned for certain damages done to dormitories was in direct conflict with the principle of "innocent until proven guilty" and an infringement upon student rights, and therefore, that policy should be abolished. There was some discussion as to the effectiveness of the resolution. One senate member stated she had been told the administration enjoys laughing over the demanding and conclusory nature of Senate Resolutions. It was suggested that perhaps resolutions

should contain more "honey" to perhaps be more effective, but this suggestion was generally dismissed. The resolution passed.

A resolution providing that keys to dormitories be issued to commuters was next on the agenda. It also passed, unanimously.

Tom Lovett's resolution that the Student Senate indicate its support for the Extr-Curricular Activities Committee statement on funding for the Acorn was next considered. That statement was printed in last week's Acorn, along with a discussion of the issues involved. The resolution was passed, unanimously.

A resolution amending the election regulations to read that "No electioneering shall be allowed within the polling place on the day of the elections" and that "No candidate shall be allowed to participate in the ballot administration or tabulation" was next discussed. There was considerable discussion as to whether the resolution served any valid purpose, and specifically as to whether or not it was too vague. Some Senators questioned its very content as violative of first amendment rights and tending to "chill freedom of expression" but their voices were largely ignored as the resolution passed 13-5.

The Budget of the Student Government Board for the 1972-73 academic year was next considered. It is printed elsewhere in this issue. There was some discussion as to negotiations in the budget listed solely as "miscellaneous" but the budget as a whole

was voted on and approved unanimously. The Social Committee's finances were considered in detail, and a resolution was passed asking that the Social Committee give to the Senate each month a listing of expenses. According to some senators, this is necessitated by the large amount of money given to that Committee. Some senators questioned the fairness of the resolution, since other groups are not required to submit such itemized statements on a monthly basis, but the resolution did pass.

Discussion at the meeting turned finally to the situation regarding the judicial structure. The Student Concerns Sub-Committee on Judicial Concerns has been struggling for quite some time to come up with new judicial guidelines, and it turned out that that committee had finally issued its report to the full Student Concerns Committee. The proposed new judicial structure would consist of basically two judicial boards. One, all student, would hear essentially minor offenses, including campus regulations violations and disorderly persons charges. The other, a 4-3 faculty majority judicial board, would hear cases of a more serious nature.

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## Congressmen Endorse McGovern

New Jersey's eight incumbent Democratic Congressmen released a joint statement today of united support for the McGovern Shriver ticket.

The statement, signed by Congressmen James J. Howard, Frank Thompson, Robert Roe, Henry Helstoski, Peter Rodino, Joseph Minish, Dominick Daniels, and Edward Patten, stated:

"Senator McGovern will lead the Democratic ticket to victory on election. We should waste no words; we fully and enthusiastically endorse the McGovern candidacy. This nation, this state cannot stand another four years of Richard Nixon four more years of a senseless war, of rising prices and soaring unemployment, four years of corruption and distrust. We will elect George McGovern and a Congress to support his administration, to end the war, and to turn America from a land of neglect to a land of concern."

## Taxpayers Paid for Leaflets

The federal government has printed and distributed--at public expense--millions of pamphlets touting Richard Nixon's aid to senior citizens.

The pamphlets, which all mention Nixon's name several times and include quotes by the incumbent on their covers, were distributed to senior citizens by six federal agencies between July and September.

Their distribution was denounced by several U.S. senators, including New Jersey's Harrison A. Williams. "Richard Nixon shows his willingness to distort the truth through publication, at government expense, of eight million leaflets which purport to show what a friend he is of the aging," Williams said.

However, Nixon's true feelings were demonstrated when he vetoed a 20 per cent increase for railroad retirees, Williams insisted. Williams led the success-

ful fight to override the veto.

Senator Frank Church of Idaho, chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, also criticized the Administration's action. He called the pamphlets "political brochures mailed by the millions at public expense to people who never asked for them." He said they were "replete with exaggerations."

The General Accounting Office, the Congressional watchdog, said the pamphlets cost taxpayers \$263,000 to prepare, print and distribute. The GAO did not estimate the cost to mail more than five million copies of the brochure at taxpayer expense.

The publication incident is similar to another Nixon action--the mailing October 3 of a note to all Social Security recipients giving Nixon credit for the 20 per cent increase in Social Security that he opposed.



# Looking At University Investments New Jersey Standard Oil

## STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, better known to many by its trade names ESSO, HUMBLE and ENCO has been and continues to be the major source of jet, aviation and other fuels and petroleum products firing the war in South East Asia. The use of petroleum products in the Pacific military area has more than tripled since 1964. During this period JERSEY STANDARD has held contracts amounting to almost \$2 billion, increasing its total military sales by more than 50%. Despite a somewhat reduced dollar amount for total 1971 military contracts (\$186,610,000), JERSEY STANDARD advanced from 30th to 27th amongst the top 100 military contractors. Closest "competitor" for the top military fuel dollar ranking is cousin Standard Oil of California which trailed by more than \$60 million in 1971.

The major portion of JERSEY'S military sales have been directly related to the fueling of the air war in South East Asia. A company spokesman recently affirmed that jet fuels (JP-4, JP-5) comprise the "principal or dominant product purchased by the Department of Defense from JERSEY STANDARD." He first pointed out however that these sales represent "little more than 1% of the company's 20 billion dollar business." The inference was that neither the sales nor the fruit of the sales need be considered significant. When pressed for more detailed information on the nature of JERSEY'S contracts with the military, the spokesman referred the enquirer to the Department of Defense. "I am sure the information is somewhere in the organization," he allowed, "but we (Public Affairs) don't have it."

JERSEY STANDARD does not restrict its military related activities to fueling the bombers, fighter bombers, helicopter gunships, tanks, armored vehicles, jeeps and trucks used in the increasingly electronically controlled mechanical warfare devastating the nations and peoples of South East Asia. In 1971, a subsidiary, ESSO RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING, ranked 288th amongst the top 500 Research and Development contractors of the Department of Defense. It held four contracts with the Air Force and one with the Navy, all related to aircraft and air war feasibility. Three considerably smaller contracts were held, two for medically related research for the Army and one for NASA. The same subsidiary has conducted sensitivity studies on the deadly gravel mines, air-

dropped anti-personnel weapons which have been used very extensively in combination with the use of airpower and electronic devices to ghettoize the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Reaping the fruits of its collusion in the bombing and devastation of the land, STANDARD has profited from the sale of hundreds of thousands of kerosene stoves. The bombing and ghettoization have all but eliminated traditional charcoal cooking and heating supplies. JERSEY has cornered the market with its \$1.25 stove and the sale of kerosene fuel. The company was able to do this easily since along with Caltex, ESSO STANDARD EASTERN, it controls the petroleum distribution network in South Vietnam. ESSO has more than 60 regular gasoline stations in the country, in addition to its major supply functions for the military.

But these very direct economic military involvements are insignificant when considered alongside JERSEY STANDARD'S long-term and major interest in the South East Asia War - the immense potential of new oil reserves with low sulphur content. One of the most obvious areas in which recently developed offshore exploration and drilling technology could be used is in the South China Sea basin bordered by Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam. The only limitations might have been political, but the reputed CIA-backed coup that eliminated Sukarno in Indonesia, and the massive U.S. military intervention in Indochina removed any doubt about the U.S. government's willingness to intervene. For the past five years major U.S. and other foreign oil companies have been buying up immense blocs of concessions for exploration in the region.

In addition to 8.9 million acre onshore Sumatran (Indonesia) drilling rights, and a major drilling concession off Sabah (North Borneo), ESSO EXPLORATION MALAYSIA holds a 30,000 mile concession on the northeast coast of Malaysia extending to within 250 miles of South Vietnam. The company is reported to have sunk 5 wells and is believed by reliable observers in Singapore to have discovered a large reservoir of oil and natural gas. The company refuses to comment beyond stating that "shows of gas were encountered." It is alleged that ESSO wants to keep the purported strike quiet until bidding is completed on adjacent offshore leases with the Saigon regime. Seismic explorations in Vietnamese waters begun in 1968 by a U.N. agency heavily financed by the U.S.,

the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, produced "highly successful" results. In 1969-70 a U.S. geophysical firm conducted further extensive studies.

David Rockefeller, heir to control of large blocks of stock in the three STANDARD (New Jersey, California, and Indiana) and MOBIL oil companies predicted in February, 1970, at a Singapore financial forum, a capital investment of \$35 billion by oil companies in Asia and the Western Pacific before 1980.

Present and projected fuel demands in the U.S. and in the booming Japanese and European markets, plus the increasing demands of those countries already producing oil for greater economic benefit and controls have heavily reinforced the economic self-interest of JERSEY STANDARD in the South East Asian war.

In 1967, Charles F. Jones of JERSEY'S HUMBLE Oil estimated that consumption needs in the U.S. through 1980 would more than double known U.S. reserves. Japan already depends for 70% of her primary energy on oil, and demand there is expected to quadruple in the next 15 years. On the other hand in the last several years JERSEY STANDARD has seen its operations in Peru, Ceylon and Libya nationalized, while Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait, Venezuela, Libya and others have increased both tax rates and prices. The final significant factor is that strikes in South East Asia to date have produced "sweet" oil, petroleum with a low sulphur content. It creates less refining and pollution problems and is therefore more profitable.

Under the mounting pressures of U.S. private oil interests and reinforced by strong U.S. government military and economic influence, the puppet regimes of Lon Nol in Cambodia and Thieu in South Vietnam entered into negotiations on 30-year oil concessions in 1971. JERSEY STANDARD is clearly relying on U.S. military might to insure the massive outlays of capital required to explore and develop these fields. Double reassurance is supplied by the Nixon-initiated Overseas Private Investment Corporation which in effect assures U.S. corporations of reparation by taxpayers for foreign expropriation. Since March, 1971, OPIIC has been discussing petroleum exploration and insurance for investments in South East Asia. The Department of Defense was reported to have offered to insure the oil companies in the area.

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## Movie Review

M★A★S★H

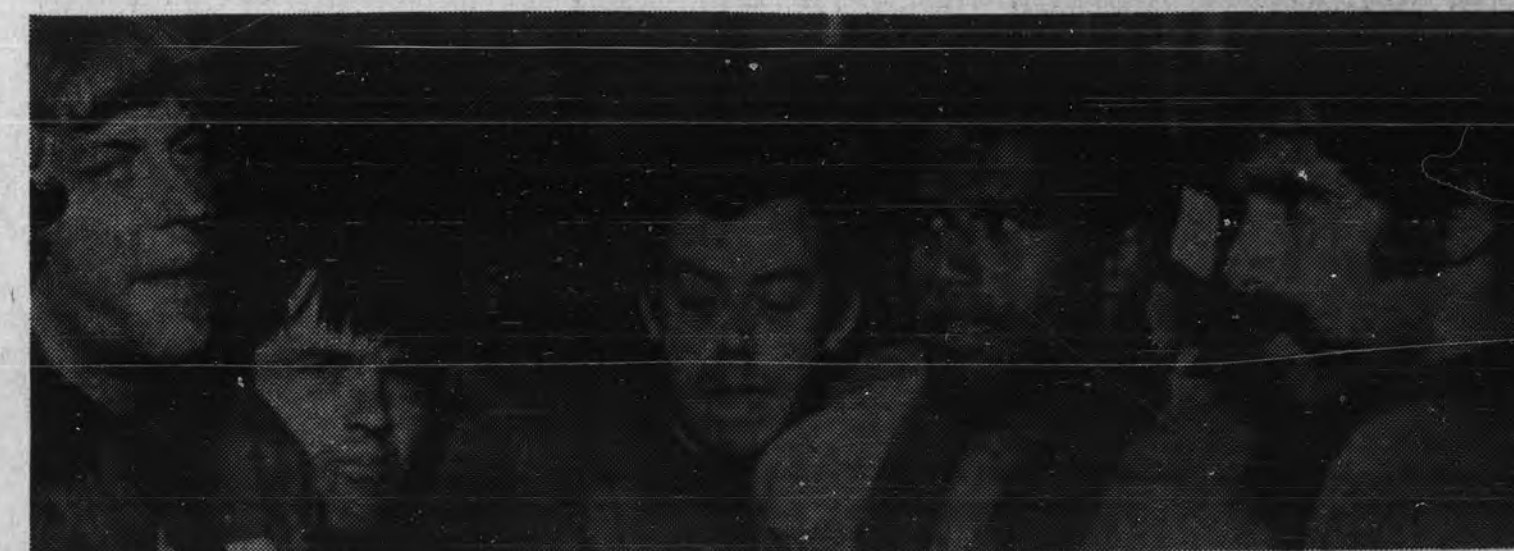
# Hawkeye And Hot Lips

by Marc E. Paavola

"Suicide is painless, /It brings or changes. . . /from Johnny Mandel's theme song from Robert Altman's M\*A\*S\*H and to some extent typify the savage, put-on humor of the movie--which none-the-less since its release in 1970 seems to have mellowed into a slightly racier service comedy than those of the mid-forties. Needles to say M\*A\*S\*H, probably one of the most significant sleepers of 1970, is still at times a very funny movie, but if you somehow missed it on its first go-around-and not many people did-you might wonder what all the uproar was about.

What angered M\*A\*S\*H original audiences--particularly those with groups--was its unabashedly cruel humor that seemingly knew no limits via Ring Lardner, Jr. viciously funny screenplay. THE NEW YORK TIMES then noted that as far as it knew, M\*A\*S\*H was "the first major American movie openly to ridicule belief in God--not phony belief; real belief." That, though partially true--and I wouldn't urge M\*A\*S\*H on any hard-nosed Jesus freaks--is misleading. The devote Maj. Frank Burns (superbly played by Robert Duvall, the "Tom Hagen" of THE GODFATHER) merely carries his faith in the lord to rather ludicrous extremes. As he beds down the Amazonian army nurse, Maj. Margaret "Hot Lips" Houlihan, he declares "God meant as to find each other, "the excited nurse panting, "God's will be done!" and as Jackie Gleason might have added, "Away we go!"

Needless to say the army gets THE ONCE OVER M\*A\*S\*H which stand for "mobile army surgical hospital", contains the crazy antics of three hot-stuff surgeons, who when they aren't patching up bleeding combat soldiers from the Korean front, are boozing, balling, and generally making things happen around the Army hospital unit. Led by Capt. "Hawkeye" Pierce (Donald Sutherland) Trapper John (Elliott Gould) and a tom-cattin' Southern boy, Duke (Tom Skerritt) they play golf on helicopter landing strips, sass frumpy nurses "I want a nurse in the operating theater whose tits don't get in the way"--and win a football game against evacuation hospital through a rather unsporting use of hypodermic needles. Of the three, Donald Sutherland dominates M\*A\*S\*H in a very rich performance, oddly combining cool detachment with a running set of mannerisms, chiefly two note whistles and a toothy smirk like a lecherous Bugs Bunny. The



—Hawkeye, Dike, Painless Pole, Spearchucker and Trapper John

newly arrived Maj. "Hot Lips" asks how much a degenerate as Hawkeye became a major. "He was drafted," a soldier replies and that about says it for army bases everywhere.

For in order to preserve their insanity in a situation to where the three surgeons operate on bleeding hunks of meat only to send them back on the field, the cruel humor is a necessary outlet. Surrounded by administrative bunglers, with absurd announcements blasting over the camp's pa. system like "The church has donated 34 hymnals to the M\*A\*S\*H unit," or "Please remove nude posters from your tents to keep them clean and orderly," counterpointed by Korean versions, of American songs like "I'll be Down To Get Ya in a Taxi Honey," it becomes a question of either going bananas or driving someone else up the wall.

That someone else, at least for a while, is the officious Maj. Hot Lips, and how she earns her nickname, is about the most hilarious and nasty sequence in the film M\*A\*S\*H. The film itself works in spurts and jumps, due to clever editing, but

Sally Kellerman laughable though ultimately touchingly vulnerable persona is the most consistently lovely thing in the film. She changes from a sort of comic heavy, during which she endures some excruciatingly humiliating gags (though unlike another, weaker character she manages to resist the straitjacket to something approximately a romantic lead. Miss Kellerman is so expressive in her brief role, you'll probably feel a little guilty laughing at her. In the second lead Gould combines just the right mixture of cool defiance and a sense that the army, if not the world, has gone ape-shit, and Jo Ann Plugg is infinitely dishy as the Lt. Dish who redeems Painless Pole and his "incredible equipment," John Schuck being particularly funny as Painless. As Duke, Tom Skerritt is an eminently likeable good natured tom catter. But good as the leads are and much of M\*A\*S\*H itself works, before it fizzles towards the goal it is Miss Kellerman who stands out, and who adds an unexpectedly edge of poignancy.

## DPAC Action

The Drew Political Action Collective decided on Tuesday evening to coordinate its efforts with Students for McGovern in one week of intensive telephone and door-to-door canvassing. The meeting was called in an effort to "unite the various factions of the anti-Nixon forces" and to determine activities for the week prior to elections.

The Collective stated that it would wait until after the November 7, elections to discuss an approach to the November 18 national demonstrations. It was suggested that buses might be obtained for transport-

tation to New York for the demonstrations.

DPAC also discussed the current lettuce boycott in support of the farm workers struggle. It was reported that SAGA food services on campus is attempting to obtain union lettuce.

SGA President Tom Quirk reported that a set of Indochina Peace Campaign Slides could be obtained for \$20 and asked for volunteers to learn the slide presentation format.

DPAC will meet again next week to determine further actions pending the outcome of the national elections.



## Shriver Knocks Nixon

Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate Sargent Shriver denounced President Nixon's "disastrous" economic policies as "directly responsible for putting 100,000 New Jersey citizens out of work." Shriver made the charge in a statement released in conjunction with his state-wide tour today.

"In the wake of the misguided course of Nixonomics, New Jersey has been left with an unemployment rate of 7.3% -- the highest this state has had in ten years and two points above the national average," Shriver charged.

The Vice-Presidential candidate characterized the still higher unemployment rates for New Jersey cities as "indicative of the callous disregard the Nixon administration has shown toward our cities." Noting that the unemployment rate for Camden has risen to 8.7% and for Newark, to an "unbelievable" 14%, Shriver predicted that "four more years of President Nixon will only mean four more years of high unemployment for the Garden State."

Recalling President Nixon's pledge to reduce the number of welfare recipients, Shriver declared, "In addition to skyrocketing unemployment, the welfare rolls of New Jersey have increased 90% under the Nixon Administration. The burden of welfare support shouldered by the New Jersey taxpayer has more than doubled since Richard Nixon became President. The working men and women of New Jersey have a right to be angry with Nixonomics."

Shriver reiterated the promise that "under a McGovern-Shriver Administration, the first domestic priority will be to guarantee a job for every American who can work." Shriver explained, "We will generate new jobs with an immediate \$10 billion federal investment in the economy through government contracts with private industry. This investment will be directed toward providing urgently needed domestic programs." In addition, Shriver proposed, the federal government would provide up to a million public service jobs for those who were still unemployed.

## NIXON-McG ANSWER STUDENT QUESTIONS

Senator George McGovern and President Richard Nixon would take sharply contrasting actions on campus day care centers and youth discount fares, according to the results of a questionnaire given to the two candidates by the National Student Lobby.

Mr. Nixon opposes day care centers on principle. Senator McGovern would publicly support both passages and funding of campus day care centers for children or students, and faculty staff. McGovern would publicly support legislation permitting discount air fares on airlines for persons under 22 and over 65, thus preventing the Civil Aeronautics Board from banning them. Mr. Nixon feels that this is an area the executive branch should not involve itself with.

The NSL questionnaire also asked the candidates views on student financial aid, Price Commission controls of tuition and/or room and board increase, the war, abortion, a volunteer army, and economic conversions.

Mr. Nixon supports the idea of financial aid going directly to all qualified students. However, the level of funding he would support is uncertain in view of his four first-term education bill vetoes. McGovern

would support substantial funding in fiscal year 1973 of Basic Grants, work-study, community service work study, and supplemental Education Opportunity Grants going directly to students.

McGovern favors price guidelines for tuition and/or room and board. Mr. Nixon's staff did not know if the current exemptions from price controls for tuition and room and board at public and private universities would be continued or if the one or both of these costs would be limited.

Both President Nixon and Senator McGovern would leave abortion law charges to the states and would convert the military to an all-volunteer force when the present draft expires June 30, 1972.

## Socialist Labor Party Candidates

Socialist Labor Party Presidential Candidate, Louis Fisher, told an audience of workers in Fair Haven, New Jersey, that "so long as our nation's industries and services remain privately owned, not one single social problem we suffer today will ever be solved."

"We're the only class that can turn our society around to where democracy can become a reality, and I mean the kind of democracy where you and your fellow workers actually decide on all matters that affect your working conditions, as well as how your socially-necessary product or service will be used. That's something that's never been done anywhere on the face of this earth. That's real socialism, the kind that's advocated only by the Socialist Labor Party of America."

Fisher told his audience at the Willowbrook Inn that capitalist class politicians like McGovern and Nixon do much talking about price and wage controls, but they never talk about working class control. "And without democratic control of the places where we work, we, as workers, really amount to a slave class held by the wage to a life style of want, hunger, insecurity and fear, which is exactly the way the capitalist class owners of your places of work like it."

Fisher called upon the audience to "break out of the destructive syndrome of electing politicians who cannot themselves change the system, and instead, look into the program of the Socialist Labor Party, its new idea of democratic industrial government." Without new, untried ideas being pushed by the nation's working class, Fisher said that it becomes only a matter of time before the capitalist class, in its desperation to maintain its system of wealth and power, plunges the nation into a final war. "Only a united working class can prevent such a catastrophe. But unity is not enough. Programs are necessary, and that's what the Socialist Labor Party has to offer."

## REVIEW: Wild Strawberries

by Marc E. Paavola

Presented as the seventh of nine films in the Social Committee's Mid-week Series on Wednesday, November 8th in U C #107 at 7:00 and 9:30 p.m. Ingmar Bergman's WILD STRAWBERRIES is one of the Swedish director's most beautiful and mystifying films. Basically--and here I am simplifying matters to the point of absurdity--it's a 78 year old doctor's compelling soul-journey through a landscape of dream and memory on the morning of his receiving an honorary degree. Upset by a dream of his own death, the doctor, Professor Ivar Borg, decides to drive to the university anyway during which his daughter-in-law, Marianne (Ingrid Thulin) informs him that she and his son consider him a cold and egotistical old man. This follows rather hard on the professor's dream, entailing as it did a vision of his own mournerless funeral and his own corpse trying to pull him into an open grave. Thereafter Professor Borg and Marianne stop at his childhood home and he recalls his rejection by a beautiful girl, Sara (the extraordinary Bibi Andersson, later to play the nurse in Bergman's PERSONA). And he and Marianne pick up a young hitchhiker (also Miss Andersson) who strongly resembles his lost love.

Professor Borg's journey of the mind becomes a series of both real and dream experiences, encountering ghosts and those still living discovering in the process the feelings of many that he has been an aloof and generally insensitive human being the better part of his life. And as the dour old man begins to resolve what has been an embittered existence for him, WILD STRAWBERRIES becomes an intensely moving experience,

## Intricate And Moving



truly poetic in Bergman's execution. It is like most of Bergman's films extremely complex, and one which, after but one viewing, I feel inadequate to fairly evaluate. Suffice it to say, that WILD STRAWBERRIES contains an incongruously warm and many-shaded performance by the great Swedish stage star, Victor Sjöström as Borg, and interesting early ones by Miss Thulin, later to triumph in Bergman's THE SILENCE and Visconti's THE DAMNED, and Miss Andersson. Bergman's skillful use of certain devices, such as having a good of the story develop during day's journey in a car, thereby permitting an combination of flashbacks and present events that is original and masterly in the assembling--a control

of technique unrivaled by any other filmmaker.

WILD STRAWBERRIES was released in 1957, before THE VIRGIN SPRING, THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY, and more recently THE PASSION OF ANNA and SHAME, and quite possibly even those who saw it during its original engagements may have forgotten what a sensitive and brilliant film it is. To those older moviegoers and emphatically those newer ones, do not miss WILD STRAWBERRIES as you should not pass by ANY Bergman film. His artistry in film at this point ranks with the great masters of art and literature and as such must receive the same attention.

## Davidson - cont.

previously used for defense.

Davidson contended that McGovern will use 6 billion dollars to create one billion needed civil service jobs which will also cut welfare roles by about one half. Further he would introduce a GI bill to benefit veterans, and expand social security benefits to heretofore uncovered areas. Davidson said that McGovern will also institute property tax relief and stop implementation of a national sales tax.

In conclusion Davidson said that college students should be especially concerned with rising unemployment considering the job market that faces graduating seniors.

## MacDonald cont

ting a fox in the hen coop" following that with he election of Kleindeist, who is "even worse." MacDonald called Nixon a "radical" who'd do anything to achieve his own goals.

Only briefly touching on the Watergate affair, his announced topic, MacDonald was hopeful that now the matter had gotten close to Nixon himself via his closest aide, H.R. Haldeman, that it would finally develop as the real issue it should have been sometime ago in the presidential campaign. He lamented American voters the apathy and ignorance abruptly ending a lively and uncompromisingly biased discussion. Earlier MacDonald convincingly spoke of his love of the Constitution, calling himself a "conservative anarchist." This is old Trotskyist seemed to say it all.

## Senate Cont.

During discussion, Janet Booth, who represents the student body on the committee, indicated that she had not objected to the contents of this proposal because, at the time, she did not feel like hassling it out with Dean Erickson at midnight. She indicated that as student representative she intended to oppose the proposal at the full student concerns committee meeting. There was some criticism from members of the Senate concerning the failure of the student representative to argue against the proposal at the sub-committee level, thus letting it gain legitimacy as a sub-committee report. Discussion ended with the understanding that all efforts would be made to oppose this proposed new judicial structure as not in the students' best interests.

ACADEMIC FORUM and THE DREW WOMENS COLLECTIVE

present

LINDA JENNESS

Socialist Workers Party Candidate for President

Wed. Nov. 8 - 9 p.m.

Great Hall



## CLIFFORD CASE

Continued from Page 6

PAUL KREBS

To help restore the constitutional role of the Congress, Senator Case introduced a bill to require that executive agreements with foreign governments be submitted to the Senate. The bill has now been signed into law.

Senator Case has fought to limit appropriations for such projects as the C-54 transport plane and the Safeguard APM system.

As a member of the Senate subcommittee controlling education appropriations, Senator Case introduced amendments this year resulting in a \$100 million increase in funds for National Defense Student Loans, the Work-Study Program, Educational Opportunity grants and student assistance for Vietnam veterans. In 1959, Case became the first Senator to propose legislation to aid community colleges and has led subsequent efforts to expand community college assistance.

Senator Case is a co-sponsor of a bill that proposes a firm deadline for halting all pollution of our waterways and was one of the first Senators to fight the environmental damage caused by the federal highway program. He has proposed to redirect the Army Corps of Engineers into a force for environmental rehabilitations.

The Senator was a co-sponsor of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution to eliminate discrimination against women and co-sponsored the original legislation to lower the voting age to eighteen.

Senator Case voted against the confirmation of Haynesworth, Carswell, and Rehnquist as members of the Supreme Court.

With a small group of Republican Senate Colleagues, Senator Case urged the establishment of a wage-price review board. Four months later, President Nixon announced his program of economic controls. The Senator led a successful campaign to have the Federal Price Board clamp down on the excessive rent increases on apartments.

The Senator has worked over the years to close the loopholes such as the oil depletion allowance and has joined in sponsoring legislation that would relieve the burden of the property tax on homeowners.

Senator Case has gained the respect of many of his contemporaries on Capitol Hill, and it seems apparent that this respect has been well earned. Referring again to his motto of "A public office is a public trust", a campaign circular goes on to say, "To him it means, on the one hand, scrupulous avoidance of all personal advantage from the holding of public office. It means fighting for swift and certain punishment of official wrong-doing and for recovery by the public of all gains made through misuse of public office."

## WANNA GET YOUR HANDS DIRTY?

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The DREW POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT and radio station WERD announce ELECTION NIGHT WATCH 1972. A complete election returns headquarters in the University Center featuring political displays, refreshments and a chance to see a live radio broadcast of the election results. Fastest returns of ANY news gathering organization in the state. 7:30 p.m. to 4:30 a.m., election night.

Mr. Krebs turns to the issues at hand, "On education, we had better start getting our house in order. I am opposed to school busing across district lines, but there are certainly legitimate criticisms of the educational system. All children are entitled to a quality education.

"Our situation stems from overall urban problems, the decline of the cities and the loss of tax revenues. I am not sure if changing housing patterns is the solution. First of all, we must plug the tax loopholes.

"Another key issue is the plight of our senior citizens. The administration fought the Democratic for 20% Social Security increases. There are 616,000 Social Security recipients in New Jersey, many of them living below the poverty level. "We must reduce the foreign aid. I am not opposed to feeding hungry children or helping underdeveloped nations or helping nations where we can strengthen the forces of democracy. But a good deal of the \$212 billion we have spent in the last 25 years has gone to countries that are not sympathetic to the democratic way of life, or to a country like France, that refuses to help us cut down on the drug traffic."

To be more specific, Krebs said, "We must remember that aid to Poland, for example, goes to a Communist country and should be applied only if we can help them free themselves from the system. Spain is a fascist dictatorship, and any aid should be designed just to keep the country from swinging too far to the left after Franco's death.

"Greece is simply a military dictatorship and we should not help military dictatorships. Israel is the outstanding democratic force in the Middle East, and we should do everything we can to help."

Mr. Krebs said he would, if elected, place a top priority on a mass transport system. "There must be a new and efficient rail system, perhaps starting from scratch with something like monorails. We have the economic and engineering expertise to solve the problems. And this will reduce auto pollution and help protect the environment."

With regards to the drug problem, Mr. Krebs has this to say, "Over half our crime is caused by drug addiction, and here we must deal with the fundamentals." We must find out why people are susceptible to drug abuse. We should try skipping a couple of trips to the moon and put the money into medical and psychiatric research."

Mr. Krebs feels most strongly that the Viet Nam War should come to an immediate halt. "Our people are tired of war. They have come to realize its continuation increases the problems at home, which are felt in all areas and at all levels of our society."

In expressing his true concern for the people, Mr. Krebs states, "--their needs, their hopes, and their aspirations, for themselves and their loved ones -- are what this election campaign is all about. I will bring to the United States concerned leadership -- and the dedication to fight for what is best for America."

## SWP Cont.

Overall the SWP candidates are fighting for a government of the working people. They desire an end to all oppression and exploitation, and an end to all forms of violence and control by human beings over other human beings. In answer to those critics who claim that these aspirations are utopian and lack realistic practicality the candidates quote Eugene V. Debs who said, "It's better to vote for what you want and not get it than to vote for what you don't want and get it." Jenness and Pulley have run a good race and addressed themselves to the issues, and we wish them the best of luck on Election Day, Nov. 7.

## Sports Feature

## The Monday Night Spectacular

The ABC Monday night football extravaganza has been fortunate in having close, taut games (the only exception: Oakland-Houston). The last three games, in particular, have been of the nail biting variety, featuring clubs from the N.F.C.'s famed black and blue Central Division. As of Tuesday Oct. 31, Detroit, Green Bay, Chicago, and Minnesota are separated by one one game.

The Detroit Lion-Green Bay Packers clash witnessed a sparkling comeback after trailing 17-0 and 20-10. The rally was generated by a fine 80 yard punt return by Ken Ellis and a T.D. toss of 15 yards from Green Bay's Scott Hunter to Leland Glass with two minutes remaining. The Packer 24-33 win obscured two long field goals by Detroit's Errol Mann of 45 and 51 yards with a superb effort by Altie Taylor, whose 90 yards rushing led all running backs in the contest.

Next feature: The Minnesota Vikings vs. The Chicago Bears. The Vikings, have been Central Division Champs in the last four years with a won-lost record of 20-4-0 inside the division over that span. They are struggling with a 3-4 record so far this year. All four losses have been by a combined total of 11 points, and the Vikings, noted for their near-flawless execution and opportunism in the face of the opponents miscues, have been victimized by their own mistakes. The Chicago Bears, now 3-3-1, are a rough physical team whose forte is defense and a punishing running attack led by Quarterback Bobby Douglas and Jim Harrison. The passing attack which had not materialized until last Sunday is the league's worst with Douglas completing only about one third of his passes. Yet The Bears however won this one 13-10, thanks to an all out assist from Minny. The champs made at least a dozen unforgivable mistakes, including roughing the kicker, allowing the Bears to fake both a punt and a field goal for first downs, fumbling at the worst times, losing the game winning touchdown because an ineligible receiver was downfield, and missing a short field goal that would have tied the game. And they lost by only three points?

It is to the Bears' credit that their ground game checked up the entire second quarter allowing the Vikings little time to put together and organize their offensive attack. The Bears amazed 205 yards on the ground, most of it coming on roll-outs from Quarterback Douglas and explosive bursts up the middle for 103 yards by Jim Harrison, who ran right over the formidable Purple People Eat-

ers front four of Ellen, Page, Marshall and Larsen.

But the Bears were in dire danger of losing their 13-10 edge in the game's waning moments as Fran Tarkenton quarterbacked his team down the field to the Bear 5, where it was first and goal to go. On third down with 30 ticks of the clock to go, Tarkenton found John Bensley in the end zone for the winning score and the Vikings ran happily to the sideline. Blackkicker Fred Cox ran out to the boat with the extra point. Hold everything! The refs spotted an infraction by Minnesota which had an ineligible receiver, guard Ed White, downfield (the \$100,000 a year T.V. analysts incorrectly diagnosed the penalty, claiming that Tarkenton had illegally thrown the T.D. pass after crossing the line of scrimmage) Not only was the touchdown called back but the penalty moved the ball back to the Bear 20, where a desperate third down pass fell incomplete. But the worst was yet to come. The Vikings still had a shot at a tie when usually dependable Fred Cox arrived to attempt a 27 yard field goal. In Minny's two point loss to St. Louis earlier in the season Cox had missed an 18 yard chip shot with a minute left, and once again he was wide. Need we say more? Bears 13, Vikings 10.

Last Monday nights game, played in the rain at Texas Stadium, was a key encounter between the World Champion Dallas Cowboys (4-2) running second to Washington by a game and a half in the East, and the Detroit Lions (4-2), temporary first place tenants of the Central Division. The Cowboys leading twice by two touchdowns, barely held off the Lions 28-24 in a grueling battle which saw players from both squads limping off the field every other play.

The game was well played, a contrast to the sloppy Minn.-Chicago game the previous Monday. Both quarterbacks had fine evenings Dallas! Craig Morton, still subbing for injured Roger Stauback displayed fine skill in engineering four long time consuming touch down drives, mixing runs up the middle by Calvin Hall and Mike Montgomery with effective passing (3 TD tosses). Landry for Detroit gained 46 yards, and passed well, completing 11 of 20 passes for 220 yards and touchdowns. He scored the other on a two yard run. But the key to the game was Dallas' ability to hold star running backs Mel Farr, Altie Farr, and injured Steve Owens to just 13 yards.

The first quarter was all Dallas, as the Cowboys jumped to a 14-0 lead before the quarter was half over and ABC's Cosell and Dany Don Meredith could get their

patter going. Craig Morton fired passes of 38 and 33 yards to Billy Parks and Calvin Hill, respectively as the Dallas offense seemed unstoppable. But in the second quarter Dallas coughed up the football on their own 28 and Detroit capitalized, scoring on a 2 yard run by Landry to cut the Dallas lead in half, 14-7. But Dallas continued to bombard the shakey Lion defense as they drove 66 yards to a score. Mike Montgomery was the main culprit, as he swept around end for 14 yards, bolted 27 yards on a seven pass to the Lion 1 and hurtled into the end zone on the next play. Dallas' 21-7 lead was quickly cut to 21-14 as the Lions scored on two plays, a 25 yard option pass from running back Mel Farr to fight end Charlie Sanders and a 40 yard TD pass to Altie Taylor. This marvelous play consisted of a ten yard pass to Taylor at the Cowboy 30, and an amazing 30 yard run as Taylor swept left end to the sideline, teetered along the sideline for several yards until a block allowed him to speed home unimpeded. As the second half, Dallas led 21-14.

The Lions came out of the dressing room all fired up to start the third quarter. Landry's play fake pass to Farr brought the team to Dallas' 34 yard line. But the drive bogged down and Errol Mann's 43 yard field goal attempt was wide. Then the Lions were at it again when on a third down and 20 call, they hooked up with Tight End Sanders, who reached the Dallas 43 after some fine broken field running. QB Landry, who holds the NFL record for the most yard rushing in a season by a quarterback, ran for ten and three plays later, close to being snowed under by Texas beef, got away to the 18. The Lions reached the 10, but on third and one, Landry was stopped cold trying to go up the middle. The Lions were forced to settle for a 17 yard field goal which cut the Dallas lead yet more, to 21-17, as the third quarter ended.

The Dallas fans, including those partons who view the action atop the stadium in heated rooms which can be purchased for the lifetime use of any fan willing to shell out \$50,000, were perhaps worried. But the Cowboys weren't as they chewed up four of the fourth quarter's 15 minutes, marching 66 yards in 12 plays for their only score in the second half. It was barely enough as the TD came when Morton, deep in Lion land, dumped a short pass to Mike Montgomery, all alone at the 10, who scored easily. The damage was not fatal though: the Lions held nine minutes to

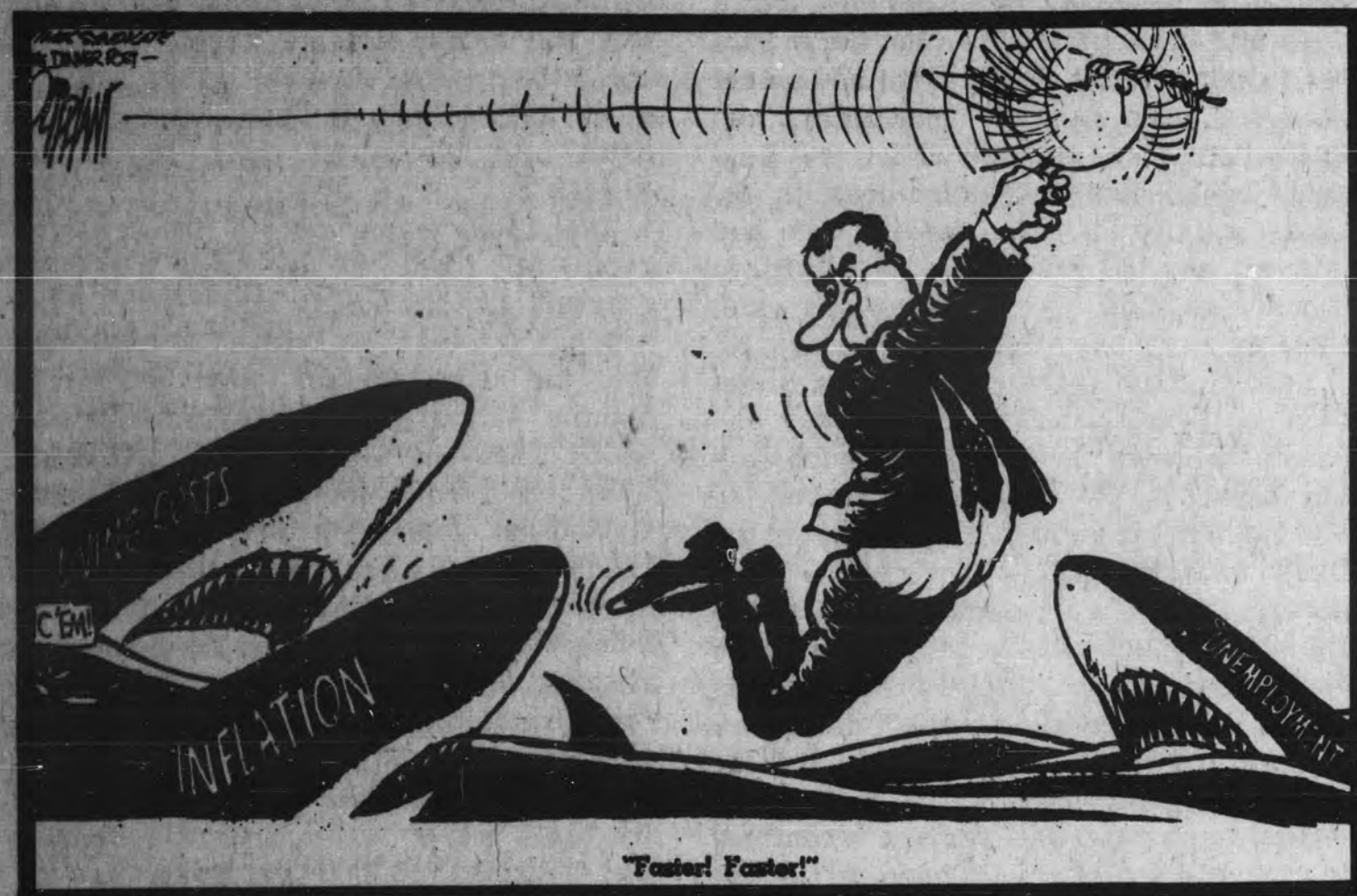
Continued on Page 30



## Election Night Watch

As election time draws near, campaigns have taken on an increase fervor. The Drew community will be able to enjoy and participate in this climax of activity minute by minute on November 7. Presented by WERD and the Pol. Sci. Dept., the "Election Night Watch '72" will cover and predict local and national elections from 7:30 p.m. - 4 a.m. in the U.C.

This project is by no means a small operation. National U.P.I. teletype machines will be installed which will supply information regarding the national, congressional, gubernatorial, and local races. The Drew U. election headquarters will also provide United Press International with information. This will be possible because Drew will have the fastest election returns of any news gathering organization in the state. The news is reported directly by students stationed across the state in congressional, democratic, and republican headquarters.



## Football

Continued from Page 29

work with and in this time, they held the ball for three different series. But the first two were wasted and with it, the chance to pull out the game. On the third and final series, Detroit findly broke through and scored a TD, marching 66 yards on four plays. But it was too little and too late. The Lions attempted a forlorn onside kick but a Cowboy fell on the ball, as hyperemotional Howard Cosell proclaimed it a super-play. Speaking of that other high-

Election Night Watch '72 has been in the planning stage since April and currently involved 90-100 people. This project involves not only students but faculty, alumni, and people from other colleges. Glenn Klaves, head of Election Night Watch '72, sees the project as "having the possibility of being the most substantial faculty-student project this university has produced."

All students are urged to take advantage of this opportunity on Nov. 7. Besides election coverage and analytical projections many other activities are being planned: local candidates will be dropping in, blackboards will be set up with minute by minute returns, TV sets will be located throughout the U.C. and displays will be on view, including Dr. Mastro's political campaign collection.

light of the Monday night telecast, the gifted Howard and Dandy Don show, the boys seemed to be genuinely interested in what was happening on the field rather than what was going on in their TV booth. Dandy Don Meredith, once the oft-maligned quarterback of the Dallas Cowboys, and now a highly paid monosyllabic mumbler for ABC, refrained from displaying his crackerbarrel wit but indiscriminately praised every play and player of Dallas. Dandy makes no bones about it: he wants to see his old buddies win. Two years ago when St. Louis creamed Dallas 38-0, Don told a national audience how sore he was. Cosell pontificated less than in his custom, and Frank Gifford merely presided. Final score: Dallas 28, Detroit 24.

## Investments

Continued from Page 24

The Saigon regime promulgated its Petroleum Law in December, 1970. In June, 1971, the Thieu junta called for bids on offshore concessions for 160,000 square miles. JERSEY STANDARD bid along with 14 other U.S. companies. No announcement of concessions granted has been made. Already planned is a 40,000 barrel/day refinery for the east coast port of Nha Trang. ESSO STANDARD EASTERN, the distributing subsidiary, would have a 25% interest.

JERSEY STANDARD has already begun expanding its facilities to refine the anticipated South East Asian crude. In late 1970 an 81,000 barrels/day refinery became operational in Singapore; construction of a 72,000 barrels/day refinery is proceeding toward an early 1972 start-up in Okinawa and a related long-term contract to supply 30,000 barrels/day to the U.S. Civil Administration for the Ryukyu Islands signed; additional capacity is being added to existing Thailand refining facilities. The capacity of refineries in Japan and the Philippines in which JERSEY holds important shares has been tripled and doubled respectively. JERSEY recently announced a \$30 million expansion of its new Singapore installation for a lubricating oil plant.

JERSEY'S war business has been profitable. Despite the recession, foreign expropriations, tax and price increases, earnings have improved steadily from 1964 (see box). Fifty-two percent of JERSEY'S net income now comes from non-U.S. sources and its South East Asian efforts portend even greater foreign dependency.

JERSEY STANDARD, with its navy of almost 200 tankers, 65,000 service stations, 143,000 employees and 809,000 shareholders is a nation in itself. Its Gross (National) Product exceeds that of most nations and is based on the exploitation of the natural resources of many nations. The company's deep and direct involvement in the military effort in South East Asia needs to be directly challenged on its own grounds. JERSEY'S motivation and methods in pursuing its economic interests in the exploration for oil in South East Asia raise even more fundamental questions

**Freshmen and Sophmores who have not yet taken English 1/Writing are informed that exemption from the course is possible. Exemption day will be Saturday, November 11th. Participants will be asked to write three essays in interesting topics. Great Hall is the site, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. All interests students should contact Ms. Berke of the English Department immediately.**

## Drew Harriers: Best Record Ever

M. Farr @ J. Keating Comm.

Rob Elkan continues to lead Drew's Harriers to what looks like their best record ever. On Thursday October 26 the cross-country squad ran on a beautiful day and had their most impressive victories to date. On a short 4.5 mile course in Philadelphia, Drew managed to nail down 7 out of the first 11 places, beating Phila. Textile 20-39 and Phila. Pharmacy 18-45. Rob Elkan finished first at 23:53, Warren Frisina second at 24:10, Pharmacy third at 24:17, Rex Merrill next at 24:21, with two Textile runners finishing close together (24:32). Mike Clark was seventh (24:53) beating out a Textile runner. Joe Urquhart, Mike Farr, and Rob Whitley finished up the scoring for Drew, 9-11 respectively.

Saturday's race against Nyack was run in a consistent rain, on a very hilly course of 4.7 miles. Joe Urquhart along with Rob Elkan and Rex Merrill ran fine races, but it was not enough. Though Rob has generally been in contention for the top spot in every race, here he didn't have much of a chance. Nyack's wonder boy Billings, only a freshman, broke the course record by fourteen seconds as he was clocked at 23:51. Elkan was fifth at 26:30 and Rex close behind (26:43). Joe finished eighth (27:41), with Mike Clark and an ailing Warren Frisina finishing 10th and 11th. Final score: Nyack 17, Drew 40.

Nyack is the best team Drew has run this year, the first to push Drew's score up to 40. One more thing should be mentioned regarding Saturday's race against Nyack. Of its top five runners, the squad has four Harriers who wear glasses. In the rain, Rob Elkan, Rex Merrill, Warren Frisina, and Joe Urquhart all ran with a fog in front of their eyes most of the way. Each turned in a good performance; these four runners plus Mike Clark and Rob Whitley all have run and finished in every race thus far. Should all these six Harriers run in all of the last three races, it would mean that the cross-country squad would have six times more runners to have run in every race than last year. Last year's iron man? Tom Corbett, who surely would've done it again had he not broken a bone in his foot, back on October 3d.

Tomorrow Drew runs in the NAIA's at Van Cortland Park in the Bronx, then on Monday the 6th runs in Philadelphia for the Middle Atlantic Conference Championships. One last chance remains for everyone to see the Harriers run. They finish up the season on our course Saturday, November 11, against Cathedral. It will be Rex Merrill's last race for Drew, and a good opportunity for the Drew community to come out and see its excellent squad.

## Rosow - New Scoring Record

The Drew Rangers put on their stomping shoes this week, shutting out both Newark State and Wagner and giving Frank Brady four shutouts for the season. Newark State started strongly, holding Drew's powerful offense scoreless until the last minute of the first half, when John Miller walked through at least two fullbacks to put the ball in. From the beginning, it looked as if it was going to be another tough game, but in the very beginning of the second half, one of Newark's fullbacks mis-kicked and scored for Drew. That seemed to deflate the Newark team, and it inflated the Drew team. They went on to score three more times: Rosow scored, assisted by Bower; then, Bower pulled out of his scoreless slump and put one in unassisted; K.C. Havens put

in his first goal of the season on a corner kick from Ken Sauter, making the final score 5-0. Even though the Drew team didn't shine as brightly as usual, they completely dominated the game.

When they played against Wagner, however, they went out on the field to play a good game of soccer. Wayne Eaton started to look like his old self, playing a really good game at midfield. Dean Rosow had the best game of his life, scoring seven goals. Also, in this game, he beat Drew's all time scoring record, which was 22, held by Doug Trott. His total now stands at 27. All the guys on the team deserve a lot of credit for playing a really good game.

The Rangers didn't waste any time getting started this time. They put in two early goals; the first was Rosow from

## Women's Hockey

by Leslie Justen

Last week's game against Centenary proved to be an unhealthy one for Drew's women as two of their varsity women were injured seriously enough to keep them out of the up-coming North Atlantic All-College Tournament. The game started well with each team taking turns carrying the ball. However, Centenary managed to score was 0-4. The girls decided that enough was enough and went back on the field determined to get those points back. Their chances were cut off however by a sudden collision between a Drew girl and a girl from Centenary. May Truesdale went down with a jab in the neck and had to be carried off the field on a stretcher. After this, Coach Kenyon decided she did not want any more accidents occurring. Fullback Linda Christie left the game with a broken wrist and other minor injuries were reported.

The next practice showed a new attitude and self discipline that should be instrumental in defeating Fairleigh Dickinson on Wednesday. Last year they beat us by only a small margin and this year it looks like it's going to be a good game again. With their new cohesion the girls will now be a stronger team to play and all are eagerly looking forward to the No. Atlantic All-College tournament this Saturday. The team will travel to Trenton, N.J. and will spend the day there playing in a round-robin series of games. Members of both "A" and "B" teams will be playing so all will have a chance to participate in the tournament. They will be up against schools outside our league and better than they are but it will be an educational experience for all of them and a good way to round out the season.

Warner, the second was Carnuccio from Rosow. Then, the game slowed down until much later in the first half. Dean Rosow speeded things up again, scoring two more, one from Warner, and the other from Bower. Miller put in the last goal of the half, unassisted. In the second half Rosow scored four more times, assisted by Ken Sauter, Wayne Eaton, and Bob Bower, with one unassisted. The other goal on the second half was scored by John Miller, assisted by Wayne Eaton.

There are three more games, two of which are at home; Saturday, they play Lycoming at 2:00, and Wednesday they play Stevens at 2:30. The following Saturday, they play Ursinus, there at 2:00. Come on out and support your team. They're really worth seeing!



# What's Happened

Fri., Nov. 3

7:00 - 9:30 University Center M\*A\*S\*H - Coll. Soc. Comm. Film

All-University Swim: Pool: 7:30 - 9:30

Sat., Nov. 4

Women's Field Hockey: North Atlantic All-College Tournament, Trenton

Varsity Cross Country: Away - Van Cortlandt Park - 12 noon

Varsity Soccer: Drew vs. Lycoming - 2 p.m.

College Social Comm. Concert: Open to Drew Students Only - (?) - S.W.B. Lecture Hall - 8 p.m.

Sun., Nov. 5

Shakespeare Festival Film Series: "Hamlet" - Hall of Sciences Aud. Rm. 104 2 p.m.

University Center Board Film Showing: M\*A\*S\*H - University Center Rm. 107 7 and 9:30 p.m.



## The Peoples Free Classified Ads

This Saturday, November 4, at 8 P.M., the College Social Committee will present a free concert in Great Hall, featuring "Quasi," a group from Florham Park. Their music is really different, a combination of rock and jazz, using a moog synthesizer. The concert should be an interesting and new experience for the Drew community.

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Anyone who is interested in entertaining in the U.C. Coffeehouse should contact one of the following persons:

Dick Capron	Michael Smith
Frank Carnabucci	Rich Wade
Rick Distler	Cheryl Whitaker
Warren Frisina	Rick Zichlin