
Drew Acorn

Student Newspaper of the College

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Black Emphasis Weekend

Senate Discusses January Plan

Dr. Norma Gilbert, chairman of the Educational Policy and Planning Committee (EPPC) spoke to the Student Senate on Wednesday evening about academic matters now under consideration by EPPC and primarily about next year's proposed calendar change that will shorten the fall and spring semesters, leaving a hiatus for the full month of January. Dr. Gilbert listed several alternatives for the "January Plan", including an extended vacation to allow students to work, special student-run courses or workshops for which students would probably not receive academic credit, and/or regular courses offered on a voluntary basis, allowing students to take a lighter course load during the regular academic year.

Dr. Gilbert emphasized that programs offered during the January hiatus will be voluntary and that one program now being considered by EPPC is how to give academic credit for various projects. She said that projects which receive academic credit must "fall within the liberal arts tradition."

Dr. Gilbert said that students may face a increase in tuition as a result of faculty members teaching January courses, but said that room and board charges may reflect a 10% net decrease. She said that a rebate might be offered for those students who would be willing to vacate their rooms during January, to make room for people from other schools enrolled in Drew January programs.

Student EPPC representative John Howell said that at Wednesday's EPPC

meeting, several faculty members were still questioning the validity of the January Plan and that as a result EPPC would distribute a questionnaire to the faculty asking if there should be such a plan. Howell suggested that students lobby members of the faculty to gain support for the plan. In response to this recommendation, the Senate passed a resolution supporting a voluntary January plan, and a committee consisting of John Howell, Jo Butler, Leslie Berman, Dorian Mickey, Lyn Oeschle, Rick Gates, Sue Lysack, and Barbara Dolgin was formed to investigate the possible alternatives.

Howell further suggested that faculty course loads for the fall and spring semesters might be reduced to prevent an overall increase in tuition. It was suggested that if the range of projects for which students might receive academic credit were expanded, class size increases might be offset.

In Senate action concerning the selection of Resident Assistants, a resolution was passed providing for three students to be selected by the Senate to sit with Dean Erickson and certain RAs to select next years RA's. Vice President Peter Brown said that this is the first time students have been given power in the RA selection process.

Another resolution was passed which provided for two students to be chosen to serve as intermediaries between the student body and the RA selection committee to handle student complaints.

In other Senate action, a resolution was passed that will go to the University

Senate calling for one more at-large of the University Senate to be elected from the college. At the present time the SGA President and one member of the college elected at large sit on the University Senate which serves in an advisory capacity to the President and Board of Trustees.

Another resolution was introduced by Jeff Mackler and Dorian Mickey which would request the Morris County Board of Elections to establish a new election district within the confines of Drew University. This would allow students a voice within county party organizations and in the event of a new local districting set-up, would give Drew voters a seat on the Madison council. The resolution was passed 11-0-5.

In his President's report, Tom Quirk reported that President Robert Oxnam has said that he will block efforts to obtain a liquor license for a new pub because adverse public opinion would tend to damage University fund raising efforts. It was noted that Madison Councilman Carl Freuling supports Drew's attempt to obtain a liquor license.

Quirk also urged interested students to meet with Dr. Frank Occhiogrosso on Tuesday Nov. 21 at 3pm in the U.C. to discuss the Judicial structure before the Student Concerns meeting at 4:00.

Vice President Peter Brown noted that in response to Senate action, student directories will be distributed to all students and that possibilities of making Hoyte Bowne a co-ed dormitory appear favorable. In conclusion it was noted that the lettuce boycott is still in effect.

University Senate: Investments

At the November 9 meeting of the University Senate, President Oxnam reported on the status of the two Senate resolutions of last spring regarding the war in Indo-China and our investments in corporations participating in the production of war materials and systems.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees reviewed the resolution endorsing the position of the General Conference of the United Methodist Church and reported the University shouldn't adopt the investment policies of an "outside" organization. They referred the matter for further consideration to the Finance Committee of the Board. The Methodists affirmed that the cessation of the war in Indo-China has become "a fundamental moral and social concern," and the massive bombing "has increasingly become an impersonal process of destruction of the peoples, the cultures and the land in Indo-China." By retaining stocks for the sole purpose of the exercise of power as stockholders, the policies of the General Conference seek to persuade those corporations deeply involved in providing the basic weapons and systems of the automated air war

"to cease and desist production of said materials."

The President reported that a second Senate resolution requesting the establishment of an advisory committee on investment policies is still under consideration by the Board of Trustees Finance Committee. This committee would include members drawn from all areas of the university community (student body, faculty, administration, Board of Trustees, alumni) and would deal with questions relating to the social implications of Drew University's investment policies.

The Senate accepted nominations of Robert Cooper, a student from the Theological School, to the steering Committee of the University Senate; Bernard Noone, a student in the Graduating School, to the Committee on Governance; and Ron Morgan, Dwayne Oklepek, and Tom Quirk, students from the Graduate School, Theological School and the College respectively, to the Committee on Students. Although one member raised objection to the fact that students of the College of Liberal Arts have never been represented on the Senate Steering Com-

mittee, these nominations were approved unanimously.

The Senate requested the University Faculty at their next regular meeting consider the regular admittance of student representatives from the three schools and the student media. Four students and student press representatives regularly attend meetings of the College Faculty. There are no provisions for student representation at meetings of the Theological and Graduate schools faculties.

The Senate recommended Dean John McCall to the several faculties for membership in the University Senate by virtue of his position as Dean of Special Programs and Continuing Education.

The Committee on Students will review various inputs regarding the Statement on Students Rights and Responsibilities and will report a draft to the Senate for appropriate action. A proposed statement has been reviewed by the Faculty Student Concerns Committee of the College and the Student Senate. Amendments were proposed by both bodies. There was disagreement concerning the appropriate action to adopt such a statement.

January Planning Committee

The Student Senate of the College of Liberal Arts has formed a January Planning Committee, which will assist in the planning and programming for the free month of January planned for each academic year beginning in 1973-1974. Plans call for all final exams to be held before the Christmas break, and for second semester classes to begin on February 2nd.

Plans for the free month of January are now under consideration by faculty and students. Some suggestions include credited courses taught by faculty and students; accredited projects in experimental learning (off campus social and educational work); and non-credited enrichment programs.

The Committee has announced that it is imperative that students become involved in the planning process. Without student interest, the Committee claims, all January plans will be in jeopardy.

Any interested students are urged to contact any of the committee members: Leslie Berman, box 201; Rich Gates, box 674; Dorian Mickey, box 1092; and Lyn Oeschle, box 1211; Wayne Braveman, box 102 or John Howell, box 728, or attend an information meeting now scheduled for Tues. night.

Registration Changed

The office of the registrar has announced that registration will be held beginning Monday, November 27 from Noon to 4 p.m. and from Tuesday, November 28 through Tuesday, December 5 (weekdays) from 9 a.m. to Noon and 1:15 to 4 p.m.

Course schedules and other registration materials will be available beginning Thursday morning, November 16, and may be obtained at the Registrar's Office, 2nd floor Mead Hall at any time during normal office hours.

This is a change in the schedule from that announced in the Catalog. The change has been made on the basis of student representation and in consultation with the Student Senate and with the Faculty Committee on Educational Policy and Planning. In part, reasoning behind the student representation was that at least a significant number of students, particularly underclassmen, would be in a somewhat better position to evaluate where they stood in present course at the rescheduled period and thus better able to decide more wisely in relation to their Spring registrations.

Oxnam: No Pub

At a meeting early last week with representatives from the student associations of the three schools President Oxnam indicated his opposition to attempts to secure a club license for the Coffee House Pub. Students at several open meetings expressed a preference for such operating procedures. Representatives of the Student Association have been in the process of consulting our lawyer about legal aspects of the licensing process and will consult with him concerning this most recent obstacle. President Oxnam is reported to have contended that the licensing process, which requires approval from Madison Borough, would face opposition from townspeople. He further contended the resulting public attention on such matters would not be in the best interests of the University in its present stage of development. Presumably he refers to University fund raising efforts.

Bust Cont.

campus can not exist in an atmosphere of fear. How would Morris County residents like it if undercover agents were patrolling their streets and drawing guns on their citizens?"

By John Howell,
Richie "Zip"

FDU: Agent Pops 7

Following the arrest of 5 FDU students on Monday of last week for possession of pot and cocaine, another bust occurred on Monday of this week in which 7 more students were arrested. Two narcs, working out of Detective MaKenna's Morris County Prosecutors Office, were allegedly verbally assaulted by several of the FDU students after one of the students recognized them as part of the force present at the previous bust. The students reportedly followed the two narcs into the parking lot where, after an animated argument in which one of the students allegedly told the officers that "we're gonna bust your ass if you come back here anymore," one of the agents drew his gun on the students and left the campus only to return a little later with warrants charging five students with "conspiracy to commit a crime (that of assault and battery on a police officer.)—A felony. Two of the students charged were arrested at the scene and the other three later tur-

ned themselves in according to Reed Brody, Chairman of the Student Senate. Two of the FDU Five were also charged with possession of drugs as well as two other students not involved in the original incident. 7 ozs. of pot, LSD, Quaaludes, and phenobarbital were confiscated, the majority of which came from one student, himself, possessing only a small amount of pot after he allegedly jumped out the window with the suite's stash in his pocket only to be captured outside trying to make good his escape. Good vibes—at least his intentions were "noble. In all, 2 of the students were charged with drug possession and assault & battery, 2 were charged on drug possession only, and the other three with only the conspiracy charge. They have since been released on \$1,500 bail each.

The two busts in rapid succession, combined with the presence of undercover agents on campus, have created an atmosphere of paranoia at this normally serene

liberal arts college nestled in the scenic foothills of New Jersey. Student Fred Oster told the Acorn "We expect more busts to come. . . The cops are here because they think there is heroin here on campus and because there are so many kids with drugs and they flaunt them around. . . We think there are more than two cops on this campus."

In response to the furor on campus Senate leader Reed Brody called a student body meeting on Tues. at which Brody, Dean Laudicina and the Director of Housing—Dave Hill addressed a cafeteria of some 700 Farleigh students. Brody, the revolutionary par excellence, told the Acorn that the purpose of the meeting was a rumor control action but he felt that this objective was not realized at the gathering.

Further action planned in response to the incident at this point appear to be one Senate meeting. Brody concluded his interview with the Acorn by saying "A college

Continued on Page 3

Black Emphasis Weekend

Saturday, Nov. 18

Great Hall

1:00 to 2:00 pm: Askia Toure—Poet

2:00 to 3:00 pm: Nikki Grimes—Poetess

3:00 to 5:00 pm: Two Lecturers from the Political School of Kawaia;

1) will speak on subject of Black Politics

2) will speak on subject of Black Value System (Nguzo, Saba.)

9:00 pm—Dance with "Black Lite" (from Princeton) Cp Co-Sponsored with Social Committee

Sunday, Nov. 19

7:00 pm—Concert Dance with Bobby Hamilton Quintet (from Syracuse) Jazz and Contemporary

Music—University Center Coffeehouse.

Bobby Hamilton Quintet Unlimited™

Brother:

This letter is to introduce you to the Bobby Hamilton Quintet Unlimited, a group pursuing a totally new synthesis in black music. The Quintet Unlimited has been playing together in upstate New York for five years, during which we have played college concerts, jazz festivals and club dates over the east coast. We have played with Rahsaan Roland Kirk, Alice Coltrane, Gato Barbieri, and will be in concert this spring with Freddie Hubbard and Isaac Hayes. Our college concerts have included Syracuse University, Oswego College, Utica College, Quinipac College, Drew University, and we have

performed educational black music programs for elementary and grade schools throughout the New York and for educational television. Our music is a total synthesis. By that we mean it represents a fusion of black musical idioms that make it indescribable by category: we are jazz, we are rock, we are folk, we are funk.

The Bobby Hamilton Quintet Unlimited

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the reverend bobby hamilton
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duane walker
congas/african percussion/vocals

abe brown
tenor, alto saxophones/flute

michael gipson
vibraphone/african percussion

peter manning
fender bass/string bass

jay jeffers
drums

are the sound of black jazz-rock music

Third District Results

By Wayne Braveman

Although President Nixon carried Morris County and Madison by huge margins in last week's Presidential Election, a notable exception to the national trend proved to be the Third Election District in Madison, where more than 300 Drew University students registered to vote. That district went for McGovern by a 462 to 302 vote.

Prior to registration of Drew students in the area, 600 voters were registered in the district. Drew voters pushed the total to 924 registered voters, 779 of whom cast their ballots.

As well as carrying McGovern to victory in the district, Drew voters apparently provided at least part of the margin of victory for Borough Council candidate Ralph Malone of the Democratic Party, and probably figured strongly in the healthy third place finish of Democratic Mildred Creegan. The third district gave an impressive 200 vote margin to both Democratic candidates. The only exception to the strong Democratic trend proved to be incumbent Senator Clifford Case, who carried the district by a vote of 493-203 over Democratic candidate Paul Drebs.

In the Congressional race, the Third district leaned slightly to Democratic candidate Frank Bohen by a 385-334 vote over incumbent Peter Frelinghuysen, who swept to victory in Madison as a whole by a 4236 to 2610 vote over Bohen.

In the race for Freeholder, the third district also went for the Democrat, Peter McMaster by a 356-299 vote. Brown, the Republican candidate, won the election however, and carried Madison as a whole by a vote of 3898 to 2555.

On the Transportation Bond issue, which lost statewide, the Third District again bucked the trend, as did the rest of Madison, approving it 388 to 248. Question Two, which concerned bingo for senior citizens, carried the District with 556 in favor 90 opposed. Question Three, concerning terms of office, won approval in the Third District by a slight margin, 310 to 294, carried in Madison by a greater margin, 3501 to 2400, and carried Morris County by a vote of 66, 137 to 61,403. The vote for the Bond Issue county wide was 66,170 in favor and 69,876 opposed.

An Apology

The editors of the Acorn would like to publicly apologize to Professor of Zoology E. G. Stanley Baker for publishing, without permission, his letter to certain members of the Drew community concerning the local borough council race in last week's special election issue. Dr. Baker should have been consulted before his letter was printed, although publication was decided upon only in the interests of providing information to the Drew community. Failure to consult Dr. Baker was an oversight on our part, and we apologize.

On Thursday, November 30, Dr. Roman Vishniac, scientist and filmmaker, will open the 1972-73 Leverton Lecture Series with his talk on "The Juncture of Art and Science: A Scientist's View of Humanism." The public is invited to this free event at 8 p.m. in the Mansion at FDU's Florham-Madison campus.

An Opinion

The Pub Problem

By Richie Zerbo

In light of the pub controversy developing as a result of President Oxnam's stand against having a pub at Drew at the present stages of University development it would pay to examine this problem as it is being solved and has been solved at Rider College and Seton Hall respectively. At both these schools the president and the Board of Trustees came out strongly in favor of pubs on campus.

At Seton Hall the pub has been opened for two months and most of the fears voiced against its opening have been laid to rest according to the President of Seton Hall, Monsignore Thomas G. Fahy. This could also be due in part to the fact that no hard liquor is served. The pub is open from 4 p.m. till midnight during the week and later on weekends. The legal dispute for the pub began in 1970 when a local club on campus applied for a license and was denied it because they were not an organization that had been in existence for three years. The Student Government, which fulfills this requirement, as it does at Drew reapplied for the permit to the Village council and the Alcohol and Beverage Control Commission, and this time it was granted. The pub was opened and a group of citizens against the pub counter sued to have the permit revoked on the grounds that Student Government was not a respectable organization to assume responsibility for the pub. These citizens want the university to assume responsibility for the pub.

One reason for holding this view according to the citizens is that there is no guarantee that no hard liquor will be served in the future. Another contention is that student government does not own the premises on which the pub is located. Moral grounds for denying the permit are that alcohol is a drug and that schools should not sponsor drugs. It is said the Alcohol and Beverage Control Commission, which granted the permit was formed to encourage temperance and exercise control and that it would not encourage uncontrolled drink as it does with the permit and which is supposed to exist while the SGA is named in the license. Monsignor Fahy understands these concerns but does not agree with the arguments. He states that "Many college students drink. Isn't it better to have them do so on the campus where there is some control, than off it. None-students, too, drink. Should students be considered second class citizens? Sure there are hazards. But these hazards exist off the campus too. "At any rate, we have no incidents since the pub opened."

At Rider College the Board of Trustees have given swift approval to a plan asking the College to seriously consider a pub on campus. The proposal was drawn up by the Dean of Students James M. McRoberts and it asks the lawyers of the university to explore the legal aspects of the pub and apply to the Township for a "clublicense" which permits the sale of beer and wine on the campus. The idea for the pub was direct result of New Jersey lowering the legal drinking age from 21 to 18. The Student Government has already asked to make this pub a joint venture with the SGA receiving 40% of the ownership and the University getting the other 60% ownership and both would share the responsibility. Saga Food Service at Rider will have nothing to do with any aspect of the pub. Many legal problems must still be solved, the major one being who would be held responsible for penalties that could arise as a result of a violation of state liquor laws such as the serving of a minor. On the whole, however, it appears that because of the support of the Board of Trustees and the Administration there will be a pub at Rider College. According to Dean McRoberts approval could be received by December, with the latest possible implementation of the pub being in February.

At these two schools there exists legal problems concerning the pub yet because the Trustee and the Administration have remained sensitive to student wishes and aided the bid for the pub in every possible way, these problems appear to be capable of solution. This is in direct contrast with the situation at Drew where President Oxnam has turned a deaf ear to student wishes and refused to even consider the idea, let alone support it. Oxnam claims that to raise the controversy of a pub at this time would be fiscally unwise in that it would hurt fund-raising and other auxiliary efforts to get money.

The President should remember that the students are the ones who foot most of the operating costs at Drew and it would therefore be financially advisable to create an atmosphere at Drew which would be conducive to having students enjoy the school and therefore stay four years rather than have them transfer to a school where they feel the atmosphere is more receptive to the student and less concerned with the outside-factors of fund-raising and other non-student aspects of University development. For more insight and greater detail on this problem see the editorial elsewhere in the Acorn.

ESP Lecture

MADISON, N.J. Parapsychology, phenomena and research, will be the subject of a lecture at Drew University Sunday, November 19, 1972 by Lee Pantas, a researcher whose work has dealt with extra-sensory-perception (ESP) psychokinesis, and related psychic experiences.

The free public program, sponsored by Drew's College Academic Forum, will be held in S.W. Bowne Great Hall at 1:30 p.m.

Material to be presented is concerned primarily with worldwide scientific research into such phenomena as telepathy, precognition, clairvoyance, psychokinesis, levitation, out-of-the-body experiences, survival after death, and dreams. Emphasis will be centered on both experimental and theoretical aspects of the research.

Currently associated with the Institute for Parapsychology, Durham, N.C., in an independent research program, Pantas is a former research associate with the Institute for Lake Champlain Studies, Burlington, Vt. He holds the B.A. degree in biology and the M.S. degree from the University of Vermont.

He is the author of several recently published studies for the Journal of Parapsychology and the Journal of the American Society of Psychical Research, including reports on ESP tests involving meditation and psychokinesis scoring.

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deVeer: Admissions Look Promising

by Frank Carnabuci

(Editor's Note: The following interview was conducted with Mr. Robert deVeer, Assistant Director of Admissions, College of Liberal Arts.)

Q. The Freshman class which entered the College in September, 1969 was characterized by many students who were quite active politically; whereas the current Freshman class seems to be less political. Has the College Admissions Office made any kind of effort to discourage admission of political activists?

A. I think that's a myth. We don't look for or away from specific students with varying viewpoints. The one main factor which will get a student into Drew is his overall academic record in high school. If a student has a good record and he's a political activist, he'll be admitted. I've been on the Admissions Committee for three years now and I've never seen a student rejected because of political activism. In fact, our research has shown that a good portion of the current Freshman class was politically active in high school. About 35% were involved with some kind of politics or student government.

Q. Some sociologists have theorized that radical student activism has decreased on a national level over the past three years. Do you feel this could be what is happening at Drew?

A. Yes, I think that it's a trend that all colleges and universities are experiencing because of the easing up of the war in Vietnam. I think that the committed activist also might not be looking to higher education in a college or university. I've found that many of our current Freshmen seem to be goal-oriented—they already seem to have an idea of what general division of study they want to follow. This seems to be a reflection of the changing times. You also have to consider that when your class entered in 1969, you had been in high school during the years when the anti-war dissent was highest so you carried the dissent with you to Drew.

Q. What is Drew emphasizing in admissions these days?



A. There has been a change in attitude about the value of board scores. We now look at an applicant on three levels. First, there is the overall academic record, combined with the class rank. . . the class rank is the most deciding factor. The second level would include personal experiences, activities, unusual talents, or contributions a student might have, and what he might do with these talents or ideas when he gets on the campus. The third level would be the national testing scores, the CEEB aptitude (SAT) and achievement tests, IQ test scores, the National Merit Examination score. We base our admissions on getting the applicant who has done well throughout the high school not just on tests. However, our verbal and mathematical medians are highly respectable. . . the only school in New Jersey to have higher scores in Princeton. The class rank factor has also remained steadily high. . . we have a very scholastic Freshman class, and I think our admissions will remain very selective.

Q. How are admissions coming for next year?

A. From present indications, we're going to have as good a year as last year. . . possibly even better. Our first indication is the increase in Early Decision Applications. I think Drew's future will

be regional. We've never really sought a national student body. . . we concentrate primarily on the Northeastern states and secondarily in other regions.

Q. Why doesn't Drew seek a national student body?

A. Because "geographic spread" has been a dead issue in higher education for about ten years. Only a handful of large universities can have a national student body. About 90% of our applications come from the "Boston to Washington" region, but we are also getting increased applications from Florida and California. However, there isn't any type of geographical quota system. If a qualified student applies to Drew, it doesn't make any difference whether he comes from Morristown or Los Angeles.

Q. Do you want a certain percentage of New Jersey residents at Drew in order to get more state government aid and grants?

A. Good question. We're trying to keep enrollment of New Jersey students at about 50% which will entitle us to more state aid, and if we have more aid, tuition wouldn't have to increase as much.

Q. For all intents and purposes, wouldn't that make Drew a state school?

A. No. It's a trend in higher education that students are going to school closer to home. I don't see Drew ever being incorporated into the State University system.

Q. Would you say that the Pre-Orientation program was successful?"

A. Yes, I'm happy to say that after our first meeting with the student counselors, the program has appeared to be a success. I'm confident that it will continue to work well and that we'll have it again next year.

Q. What kind of efforts are you making to recruit more minority group students?

A. Last year, we had a record number of minority group applications, however, out of about 100 accepted, only 23 enrolled. Price is a big question, and Drew has a lot of competition. We intend to do more recruiting this year from Newark, New Brunswick, and Camden, because students within New Jersey have access to many state financial aid programs, and grants.

Q. Any parting comments?

A. I wish we could have a kind of town meeting to discuss things openly and clear up disturbing rumors about admissions. I really encourage any undergraduate who has any questions about admissions to come and talk with us. The communication will be valuable in clearing up the myths.

P.Sci. Student Predictions

By Lucie Kadota

One of the "groovy things" (quote Assistant Professor of Political Science Barbara Salmore) required for PSci 122-American Politics was the prediction of the outcome of the presidential election and also, where applicable, the gubernatorial, senatorial, and congressional races. Ms. Salmore divided the students up into groups according to regions, doing everything possible to place students in a region other than the one they came from. Once grouped, the students decided among themselves which states they wanted to do their research on and, as one of the requirements, subscribed to a newspaper from that state.

The project was appropriately due in class on November 7 and each student read off his/her predictions in a roll call manner, creating a mini-convention atmosphere. The fact that the nation was

going to the polls that day added to the pensive mood in the class and as the predictions for certain states were announced, the students granted their approval or disapproval. Ms. Salmore provided her own predictions for Alaska and Hawaii which were excluded because of their short voting history, minor role in affecting the electoral college and popular vote, and for expediency purposes regarding the size of the class; she also filled in for the few students who were absent that day.

Although the number seemed dimly low at the time, the student predictions gave McGovern 5 states and the District of Columbia. The 5 states were Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, and South Dakota. Students expressed strong disapproval for the New Jersey prediction and were disappointed to hear of the Nixon victories expected for

California and New York. The McGovern victories anticipated in Michigan, Missouri, and South Dakota were expected to be by small margins. The class correctly predicted the outcome of the voting in 46 of the 50 states and the District of Columbia in the presidential race, 17 of the 25 senatorial races and 5 of the 12 gubernatorial races. Ms. Salmore indicated that the reason for the poor results in the predictions for the senatorial and gubernatorial races was that the coattail effect that was expected to accompany the Nixon landslide did not occur. Out of the 12 gubernatorial races, students predicted that 7 Republican candidates would win—only 3 did, and out of the 14 Republican senatorial candidates predicted to win, 12 did. The percentages to which the student predictions are compared to in this article appeared in the NEW YORK TIMES on November 9, 1972.

STUDENTS ON THE ELECTIONS

STATE	NIXON		McGOVERN	
	Student Prediction	Actual Vote (%)	Student Prediction	Actual Vote (%)
Alabama	68	78	22	23
Alaska	*	59		34
Arizona	56	65	44	32
Arkansas	56	70	39	30
California	52	56	44	42
Colorado	*	63		36
Connecticut	55	59	45	40
Delaware	62	60	38	39
DC		21	*	79
Florida	71	72	23	28
Georgia	60	75	40	25
Hawaii		63	*	37
Idaho	62	65	38	26
Illinois	58	60	42	40
Indiana	65	67	35	33
Iowa	65	58	35	41
Kansas	62	68	36	30
Kentucky	64	64	30	35
Louisiana	65	66	35	30
Maine	65	61	35	39
Maryland	59	62	38	37
Massachusetts	39	45	59	55
Michigan		57	*	42
Minnesota	60	52	36	47

Mississippi	59	79	41	20
Missouri	49	63	51	37
Montana	*	58		38
Nebraska	63.4	71	28.2	29
Nevada	60	64	40	36
New Hampshire	66	65	33	34
New Jersey		63	*	37
New Mexico	54	62	46	36
New York	53	59	47	41
North Carolina	72	70	26	29
North Dakota	60	63	40	36
Ohio	58	60		39
Oklahoma	64	74	36	24
Oregon	*	53		42
Pennsylvania	52	60	48	39
Rhode Island	55	54	45	46
South Carolina	*	71		28
South Dakota	49	54	51	46
Tennessee	75	68	20	30
Texas	59	67	41	33
Utah	70	68	30	26
Vermont	63	63	37	37
Virginia	69	69	30	30
Washington	55	57	46	39
West Virginia	55	64	45	36
Wisconsin	*	54		44
Wyoming	65	70	35	30

* indicates the candidate who was expected to win that state (percentages not given)

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Drew, Gulf Oil and Angola

In several recent issues we published articles detailing the involvement of certain corporations with whom Drew University has investment interests in the war in Indochina. General Electric, Standard Oil of New Jersey and International Telephone and Telegraph are deeply involved in providing the basic weapons and systems of the automated air war. Following is an account of another University holding, Gulf Oil, and its support of Portuguese exploitation in Angola.

In the fall of 1971, at Harvard University, 10 graduate students in the Pan African Liberation Committee published a 30-page pamphlet which detailed the Harvard Corporation's holdings in Gulf Oil in southern Africa--particularly in Angola where Gulf's African operations are centered.

The booklet went into the history of Portuguese control over Angola, along with Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau. The booklet got around quite a bit on the campus and in the community and provoked strong reactions against the Harvard holdings.

The pamphlet concluded that Harvard should get rid of its Gulf stock, not so much because of the financial impact it would have--Gulf can certainly get along without Harvard-- but because of the impact such a move by a prestigious institution would draw to Gulf's activities in Africa.

Shortly after the pamphlet was circulated in the Harvard community, demonstrations were held which culminated in the 6-day occupation of Massachusetts Hall, a main university administration building, by 35 students.

The administration refused to relinquish their stock but consented to sending a representative, Mr. Farber, of the Harvard Corporation, to Africa to see what was really happening. Mr. Farber came back with a report that was pretty much what you would expect from a man who represents Harvard's interest in Gulf: most of the information he reveals could be easily obtained here in the U.S. from sources like the U.N. and Gulf itself.

None of the groups critical of Harvard's relationship with Gulf, and Gulf's relationship with Portugal, were consulted. And in Angola none of the revolutionary forces now engaged in a struggle with Portugal were asked to contribute or comment. That's true also of the revolutionary movements in Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau.

Gulf Oil Corporation is now prospecting



for oil in Mozambique, but its major operations are in Angola. Gulf started looking for Angolan oil in 1954 and made its first strike in the Cabinda region in 1966. Cabinda is the most profitable oil area in Portuguese Africa, and will soon probably rank among the top 6 oil producers in Africa. Until the Cabinda discovery, Portugal relied on oil from the Middle East.

The Portuguese have been in Africa for 500 years, though it has been less than a century since they were able to solidify their control. And when the independence movements rose to prominence in the past 3 or 4 decades other colonial powers gave up their colonies. But Portugal merely changed the technical name of the African colonies to "overseas provinces" and proceeded to call them an integral part of Portugal.

Portugal is the last European country to retain major colonial holdings on the African continent, with the colonies of Angola and Mozambique plus the West African territory of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde islands. Since 1961 this small European country has been waging a brutal war to maintain domination over the land, labor and resources of the 13 million Africans inhabitants of these areas.

Slave trading, the primary economic activity in Angola during the first centuries of colonization, was replaced in the 19th century by the forced-labor system which put Africans to work on coffee plantations, diamond mines and public projects belonging to white settlers and foreign investors.

Years of colonial rule have provided Portugal with an external, non-competi-

tive market for its exports and a source or raw materials, cheap labor and vital foreign exchange (through foreign investors like Gulf). Portugal is a poor, unindustrialized nation plagued by unemployment and inflation. It relies heavily on its colonies to bolster its own economy.

Nearly all (90 percent) of the African people live and work on the land, Portugal actively promotes European settlement in its holdings through land grants and other concessions, partially to secure the territory for them but also to take some of the pressure off their own unemployment problem. This program has been most successful in Angola where the average European occupies 60 times as much land as an African. In agricultural settlements in Mozambique, the European farmer is granted 125 acres of land while the African farmer is given 25.

Portugal claims it has a "civilizing mission" in Africa and acknowledges as "civilized" only those Africans who are classified as "assimilados" that is, educated in the Portuguese language, culture and religion. By 1960, Portuguese figures indicated that only 15% of the population of Mozambique could read and write at all (and many of these had become literate while working in the gold mines of South Africa). In Angola, they could claim a literacy rate of about 10%. In Guinea, with a population of a million, only 11 Africans had obtained a university education.

Portugal itself is a police state, and its colonies are run with even greater brutality. Censorship, prohibition of trade unions, the single-party system and the extraordinary powers of the secret police all make resistance to the regime difficult. A passport containing a person's tax and labor record must be shown on demand or stamped to permit travel; this is to help maintain control over population movements and to regulate the labor supply.

All through the 1950's, while other colonies were moving toward independence, the growing peaceful protests of the peoples of Angola, Guinea and Mozambique were met with increasing violence. Each country experienced police massacres which solidified opposition to Portuguese rule. A protest march in 1969, following the arrest of many political dissidents in Angola led to a popular rebellion in 1961 during which 30 persons were killed and 200 were wounded. Two villages were destroyed.

The revolutionary forces in the three colonies--Angolan Peoples Liberation Movement (MPLA), the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape

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Gulf Oppression

Continued from Page 8

Verde Islands (PAIGC) and Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO)-- now control large areas where they have constructed their own schools, clinics, markets, local governments and other social institutions. They have pinned down an estimated 150,000 Portuguese troops and forced Portugal to spend half of its national budget for military purpose with consequent rising dissatisfaction, including draft resistance, at home.

Gulf, through its subsidiary in Angola, Cabinda Gulf Oil Co., is the largest American operation in Portuguese Colonial Africa and unquestionable is a mainstay off Portuguese colonialism.

In 1970, Gulf produced an average of 84,700 barrels of oil per day in Angola. A year before, Gulf gave \$11 million in payments to the Portuguese government. UN reports have stated that companies like Gulf provide direct aid to the colonial system "by giving financial, economic and military assistance to administering powers which are engaged in suppressing national liberation movements."

The Cabinda Gulf Oil is financially 100 per cent privately owned by its stockholders, but "the government of Angola requires a non-participatory minority stock interest of 20%...It provides the government with voting power to effect any company decision requiring an 85% majority vote."

Through its operation in Cabinda, Gulf has contributed a large portion of the revenues necessary to continue the war against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau. Moreover, Gulf has provided the regimes of southern Africa with a strategically located source of oil.

Gulf states that it is assisting in the development of Angola through the infusion of jobs, technology, money and subsequent economic growth. And oil, of course, is a strategic material, cited as militarily important by the Angolan Governor General who said: "As you know, oil and its derivatives are strategic materials indispensable to the development of any territory....In the mechanized wars of our times, its principal derivative-- petrol-- plays such a predominant part that without reserves of this fuel, it is not possible to give the Army sufficient means and elasticity of movement."

To the Portuguese in Africa, it is not only Gulf's oil that helps them maintain their colonial wars. Now, 50% of Angola's budget goes for defense. And, Gulf's payment of \$16 million of the Portuguese represented about 30% of Angola's \$54 million military budget in 1970.

But, it's not all one way. Gulf gets a good deal of military protection in return. When Gulf struck oil in 1966, Portugal moved additional troops into the area and intensified its "resettlement" program-- new villages (strategic hamlets) were built, with unusual amenities like schools and water supplies, and the African population was moved into them.

In 1967, Cabinda received the largest allocation for rural regrouping projects. The contract between Gulf and Portugal stipulates that the government, "Agrees to undertake such measures as may be necessary to ensure that the Company may carry out its operations freely and efficiently, including measures to permit the Company the use of and free access to public land and such measures as may be necessary to prevent third parties from interfering with the Company's free exercise of its contractual rights. "Oil camps are surrounded by 8-foot barbed wire fences and spotlights, in fortified isolation from the surrounding community. All this "defense" is, of course, directed against the African majority which, in turn, naturally sees Gulf as part of the Portuguese enemy.

GULF AROUND THE WORLD

Gulf is the 10th largest U.S. corporation and the 4th largest oil company in the world. Incorporated in 1922, Gulf is engaged principally in the production, transportation, refinement and sale of crude petroleum products as well as "in chemical manufacturing, coal mining, mineral exploration and nuclear fuel reprocessing."

Gulf, headquartered in Pittsburgh, Pa. has 219 subsidiaries throughout the world, 89% of which are wholly owned by the parent company in the U.S. Most of the subsidiary drilling companies coordinate oil explorations with production, refining and marketing once commercial quantities of oil are found. The immense resources of a corporation the size of Gulf enable it to control all stages of oil production thereby lessening its dependence on the host country.

Gulf's annual sales in 1970 amounted to more than \$5 billion dollars. That's about ten times the national budget of Nigeria, one of Africa's most industrialized nations, and one where Gulf has substantial interests.

The largest importer of foreign oil in the U.S., Gulf produces crude oil from vast reserves in Kuwait, Venezuela, Canada, Iran, Nigeria, Columbia and Ecuador.

Gulf's oil and natural gas marketing system is also worldwide, covering North America, South America, Europe, the Caribbean and Asia. Gulf owns or has

interest in refineries in Canada, Venezuela, Kuwait, Denmark, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Taiwan, Korea, France, Iran, Puerto Rico, Ecuador, Spain, and Wales.

In February 1971, Gulf joined with a group of Japanese firms to form a 'consortium' to investigate the petroleum potential of South Vietnam. The project has been stalled because the South Vietnamese government has not yet published pertinent regulations for exploration. The consortium doesn't seem to be too "disappointed." According to its Chief Executive, R.D. Dorsey the investment is "a poor political risk" in a nation whose "government may or may not be around a year from now."

To move all that oil around, Gulf has its own marine fleet too-- comprised of 48 wholly-owned and 29 chartered tankers. It has, since 1970, received five giant 326,000 ton super-tankers four of which were constructed in Spain to supply Gulf's refineries there.

Gulf is one of the top 100 Defense contractors in the U.S., primarily supplying jet and aviation fuel, fuel oil, gasoline and other petroleum products.

The people behind Gulf certainly aren't dwarfed by Gulf's grandeur. Gulf was started by the already wealthy Mellon family. The Mellons of Pittsburgh, as they are known, own a 25% controlling interest in Gulf. They also own controlling shares in the Aluminum Corporation of America (ALCOA), the Koppers Co., First Boston Corporation, and the Mellon National Bank and Trust Co. The family fortune is estimated at between \$4 and \$8 billion.

Harvard holds 702,961 shares of Gulf-- worth about \$17 million. The Farber report concluded that the sale of Gulf stock by Harvard would "have no practical effect in advancing the independence of black Angolans." But the United Nations, the World Council of Churches, the Organization of African Unity, and the governments of Denmark and Sweden and Holland do not agree. There has been continuing pressure to stop NATO arms for Portugal. Columbia University dumped its Gulf stock and even the City Council of Dayton, Ohio has decided to end the purchase of Gulf products.

Mr. Farber proposes, in his report, to work "through" the Gulf Corporation, to try to "reform the company's policies so as to provide more jobs and better working conditions for "up-grading" Africans-- proposals which would not necessarily upset Portuguese pacification plans. Any "reforms" Gulf might undertake would be subject to the control-- as pointed out by the Farber report itself-- of the Portuguese government,

Continued on Page 10

The Travel Bug

Do you have gypsy blood? Love to travel but get messed up when it comes to getting around on the least amount of bread? The trouble is there are quite a few money saving tricks and cut rates but people are just not made aware of them. Hopefully I can help you out by answering some questionable queries. Send questions to Susie Yacowitz TWA Campus Sales Representative FDU Student Activities.

WHAT IS THE CHEAPEST WAY TO FLY?

Undoubtedly the cheapest way to fly is Student Rate which is 33 1/2 % less than the regular coach fare. For this you need an Airlines Youth Card \$3.00) See FDU Travel Service Student Activities. With a Youth Card you fly stand-by i.e. you only get on a flight if there is an extra seat. A good idea when flying student stand-by is to travel in the middle of the week (Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday) in the middle of the day calling up a few days ahead to get your name on the stand by list for the flight you want. (That way they will also order you a meal). Make sure you can rely on another flight to your destination on the same day just in case you do not get on the first flight.

PASSPORTS

Most countries, including many in Central America, require visitors to have passports. Also, one must have a valid U.S. passport to leave or enter the U.S. unless your trip will be confined to the Western Hemisphere (excluding Cuba).

To apply: Any U.S. State Department Passport Agency, many Federal or State courts and most CLASS 1 Post OFFICES. If you--have gotten a passport within the last eight years and are in the U.S., it may be possible to obtain a new one by mail. Write to one of the passport facilities above and ask for form DSP- 82 Application for Passport by Mail. For Requirements: Proof of Citizenship-Birth Certificate in U.S., proof of naturalization if foreign born or previously issued

passport, or if no birth record exists, an affidavit from someone who knows when and where you were born, or census record.

IDENTIFICATION: Drivers license, government ID, pass or document with your signature and description or picture.

PHOTOS: Two recent identical front views signed on the left-hand side. Size 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 up to 3 x 3 inches.

FEES: \$12.00 cash or check made out to Passport Office Department of State. \$10. check if applying by mail.

VALIDITY: Usually five years.

CARE OF PASSPORTS: Sign it on receipt. Fill in inside front cover, but do not alter if any other way. Never lend it or give it as a collateral for a loan. Guard it carefully--it is worth much in the black market. If it is lost or stolen report it immediately to Passport Office Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20524 or the nearest consulate. Be ready for a few days delay for investigation (especially in Mexico) You will get a temporary passport but it is worth it never to lose it.

FOREIGN VISAS

Visas are a notation stamped in your passport by a foreign consular officer before you enter their country. You can get a visa directly from the country's embassy or through a travel agency. For traveling short periods as a tourist without a visa or passport in some countries in the Western Hemisphere you just have to present proof of citizenship. These countries have you obtain a tourist card in advance from their consulates or airline or at the port of entry. You may have to show your return transportation ticket and adequate money for travel.

BOOKS

Reference Guide For Travels J.A. Neal 1969-, 674 pp. An excellent annotated bibliography of all travel books in print. Free at friendly libraries everywhere. S.Y.

Gulf Cont.

Continued from Page 9

which is not about to let Gulf undertake projects that would threaten the colonial status quo.

While Gulf continues to provide Portugal with \$45 million a year in taxes and royalties, and the Nixon administration provides Portugal with a \$400 million loan package, the growing support for the liberation movements from groups in the U.S. and around the world still only amount to a few thousands of dollars.

This is precisely why efforts to support the struggle for freedom in Africa have focussed their efforts on diminishing the enormous flow of corporate and U.S. aid to Portugal, while continuing to try and provide direct aid to the liberation movements.

(Thanks to: The Corporate Information Center, the Africa Group of the Committee of Returned Volunteers (CRV) and the American Committee on Africa for the information used in this article).

Study in Spain

Each year, for six weeks of the summer, Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois, offers to students in the United States and Canada an opportunity to study in Spain.

Last summer the program began on June 30. The 103 students from 25 states, Cuba, Canada, Haiti, Mexico, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, representing 49 colleges and universities flew to Madrid where the Director of the program, Dr. Doreste, met them.

The students lived and attended classes at the University of Madrid. The living quarters consisted of one room per student. The dormitory had its own private swimming pool and tennis and basketball courts. The academic program was conducted by native Spanish professors from the University of Madrid and American institutions.

The students toured La Mancha for two days visiting all the interesting places related to Cervantes and Don Quixote. They also visited Salamanca and Burgos as a part of their assignments. Sixty students made a four day tour to Santiago de Compostela and Leon.

Once or twice a week a group trip was scheduled to visit such historical places as Valle de los Caidos, Segovia, El Escorial, Avila, Toledo, Museo del Prado, Palacio Real, etc. Students found, however, that they had more than enough time to do, see, and learn whatever they chose.

As a part of the program, a trip was taken to southern Spain. As a group they attended a flamenco dance, Moroccan night clubs, and visited famous cities like Cordoba, Granada, Malaga and Sevilla. They also spent two full days at the famous Torremolinos Beach. In each city the group was accommodated in deluxe hotels with excellent food. At night, students often went to the old parts of the cities in horsedrawn carriages. To complete the excitement of this tour, some students crossed the straight of Gibraltar and spent one day in Tangier, Africa. (To accompany the entire tour, lectures were given in each place of historical interest.) When the tour was over in the South, the group returned to Madrid for two days where parties of farewell were given.

Plans are already in progress for the 9th Summer School in Spain, 1973. All persons interested should contact Dr. A. Doreste, Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, 61201, for complete information.

THANK YOU

The Madison Democratic Committee

thanks the Drew Students for their support of the Democratic ticket,

by both their vote and
by their hard work.

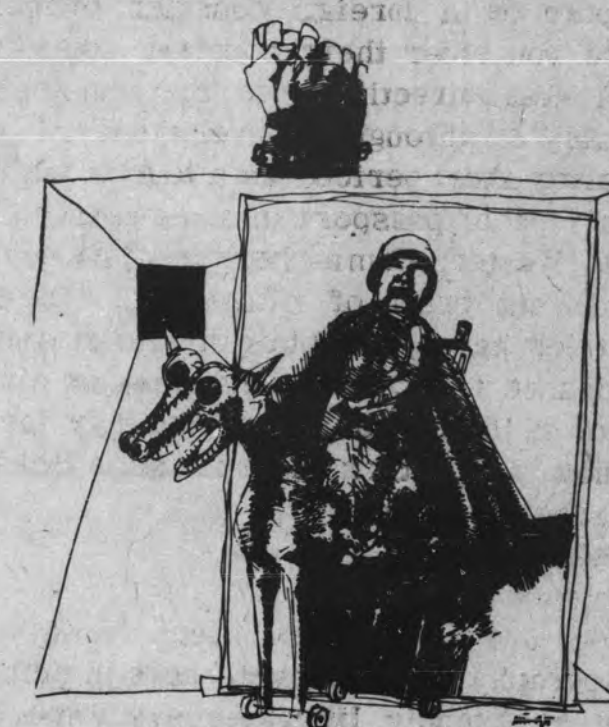
Anyone interested in a

continuing involvement, call 822-0124

Tidbits From Zipster

A group of scientists at Moscow's Institute for Natural Compounds has been discovered making drugs illegally, including LSD. Sources say at least one person was arrested, others are under investigation and one kilogram (2.2 pounds of a drug, possibly LSD, was found at the Institute. If the drug was acid, as many experts contend, then this is the first instance of its presence in the Soviet Union. Owsley must really be getting around, and to get into the USSR on such a mission even outshines the exploits of Henry Kissinger in his trips around the world.

A sadder note is the death of Berry Oakley, bassist for the Allman Brothers.



He ran into a city bus in Macon, Georgia on his cycle, got up and walked away, apparently unhurt. He died two hours later of internal injuries sustained in the crash. The accident occurred within sight of the spot where one of the brothers, Duane, crashed into the back of a truck on a bike in May of this year. Seems some sort of curse or bad karma has descended on the group, but hopefully this vibe of car accidents (the band also got in a minor one last year in NYC before a concert in Gallaic Park, the Bronx.) has run its course and no more tragedies will set them in the future. Our condolences to the remaining members of the band, hope they can keep it together.

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PEACE CORPS

See the Peace Corps liaison on campus or:

CONTACT:

Peace Corps
90 Church St., rm. 1403
New York, N. Y. 10007
(212) 264-7123

Food For Thought

This weekend is Black Emphasis Weekend. One of the major reasons for the Weekend is to provide the white community with an insight into the black experience and black culture; however, in the past, white apathy has heavily prevailed during Black Emphasis Weekends, and consequently, few white students, faculty, and administrators ever really learn about what being black means. The Editors of the ACORN feel that Black Emphasis Weekend is one of the more valuable aspects of the Drew liberal arts education, and we urge all members of the Drew community to attend. One of the big communication problems which occurred last

Spring was that many white students had a misconception of the Weekend, thinking that it was only for black students. BLACK EMPHASIS WEEKEND IS FOR EVERYONE. In last week's issue of the ACORN, Damali Niarobi, Chairwoman of the Black Concerns Committee, said, "Black Emphasis Weekend should be a learning experience for the Drew community. It will be one if the Drew community is willing to learn and experience black culture." Anyone who doesn't attend the Weekend because he or she "thinks it isn't meant for whites" is seizing upon an excuse, not a reason. Try to attend and learn something. FC



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.

The paper is distributed free to the Drew community. Outside subscriptions are \$8 per year. Please address all correspondence to the Drew Acorn, Drew University, Madison, New Jersey 07940. The ACORN is a member of LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE.

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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Students vs. PR

Recently President Oxnam came out against the idea of a pub on campus. The reason given for this decision was that at this stage in University development, to raise the controversy of a pub would have a detrimental effect on efforts by the school to solicit outside funds, in particular contributions and gifts. Not only is he against the idea of a pub at Drew, he insists that the only recognized name was that of coffeehouse and nowhere does he admit that there was also a pub planned for the redesigned area of the old cafeteria. Thus not only is Oxnam against the proposal, but he refuses to even recognize that plans for a pub ever existed.

The President should remember that the students at Drew foot most of its operating costs and that therefore he should consider the wishes of students before considering such outside activities as fund-raising. The latest figures available for the fiscal year 1970-71 as included in the University Treasurer's Report to the Board of Trustees indicate that tuition and fees constituted 80.8% of the sources of current income for Education and General Purposes in The College of Liberal Arts and the Humanities Division of the Graduate School. In contrast to this the same Report states that only 1.2% of these sources of income were supplied by Gifts. In another category, that of Sources of Current Income, Tuition and fees accounted for 47% of the total income of the University on the whole with Gifts totaling only 7.8%. In the College of Liberal Arts (including the Humanities division of the Graduate School) Tuition and Fees accounted for 68.6% of the current income with Gifts accounting for only 1% of the total.

From these figures we can see that first

that students cover most of the current operating costs when they pay their tuition and that outside sources of income, which the President fears will be hurt, account for between 1 and 2 percent of the Total Current Income both in the University as a whole and in the Liberal Arts College. Therefore it seems obvious that the President should be more concerned with satisfying the demands of students presently at Drew so that they will enjoy Drew and remain at the College 4 years rather than transferring to another school where the Administration is more sensitive to the student and pays less attention to outside activities such as contributions and fund-raising. In short, it appears time that the Administration recognized the student for the role he fills at Drew, both academically and financially and stopped reducing the undergraduate to a secondary position, placing fund-raising and other outside aspects first in their list of important considerations. Students make the University or so the statement goes, but President Oxnam's reason seems to indicate that this adage has no meaning for Drew. Most, if not all the students are in favor of a pub on campus and it is the duty of the President and the Administration to aid in the fulfillment of this desire. At Seton Hall and Rider College, to name a few, the Administrations were sensitive to student wishes drawing up proposals for the pubs themselves. Because of these efforts the pubs became a reality. If the Administration continues to frustrate in every way possible the desires of the students there can never exist at Drew an atmosphere of trust and community because to remain deaf to those to whom you have accepted responsibility is a grievous betrayal.

RJZ

Anti-War Demonstration

Saturday In N.Y.C. 12:00

Letters to the Editor

Commenting on Drew

Letter to the Editor:

Your recent issue (#7, Nov. 10) another article concerning the University's use of its new search and seizure policy. Once again, the lack of a search warrant indicated clearly that it was strictly a university matter (so why were the police brought in at all?) Personally, I am amazed by the utter lack of reaction by the student body to this blatant move by the University against the use of drugs. I am new here, but it seems to me that the University has every right to be complacent about the students if the students themselves are so complacent about the way the University tries to run their lives. It seems to me that as long as the apathy is so strong here, the administration will continue to be justified in accepting silence as contentment. The University itself has absolutely no right to move against students outside their jurisdiction as educators. But if that right is continually granted them, they will use it. The student had better realize what they are giving up. One cannot demand rights that one is not willing to defend.

J. Schopfer

Mailroom Hassle

Letter to the Editor

To the Mailroom at Drew University:

Some photographs which I had requested for business purposes were sent to me through the U.S. mail. They were carefully packaged between strong cardboard in an 8" by 11" envelope, on which was plainly written in large letters "Photos - Do Not Bend." In spite of all this care which had been taken to protect my photographs, the envelope was folded by someone until it was small enough to fit into my tiny mailbox at the Drew Post Office. It must have taken someone considerable effort and several moments time to break the cardboard enough to squeeze it into my box. In that same time and with much less effort, a little card could have been placed in my box, requesting me to collect my package at the window. Needless to say, I was quite displeased at this blatant disrespect for personal property. The Mailroom has repeatedly requested cooperation and sympathy from the Drew community. I think that the Drew community has the right to expect this same respect and cooperation from the Mailroom.

Diana Kirven

Etymology

Editors:

In reference to the article "Expressing Yourself" (11/10/72), your theory of how the word "fuck" originated may possibly be correct but in the interest of good scholarly objectivism there are two other theories which I feel are worth consideration.

The first was related to me by my high school football coach with the subtle intention of discouraging use of the word among the team (it didn't work). According to him the word derived during the early crusades when the Christians were endeavoring to drive the infidels from the Holy Land. The soldiers, having been absent from their wives for quite some time and the wives having been absent from their soldiers for quite some time, became horny as hell. The soldiers began raping women along their way and the wives became an easy catch for those men who remained at home. These affairs eventually were related to the king who was apparently pressured into doing something. So to combat the pressure the king issued a proclamation entitled "Fornication Under the Consent of the King" which climaxed everything.

The other theory was told to me by a close relative. This one maintains that during the 16th century England atmosphere for sex at home was extremely unpleasant. In order to heighten sexual pleasures people went to the town common where sheep and other such creatures roamed and grazed. It was at the common that people found their greatest pleasures.

Word of the happenings were reported to the city authorities who became quite concerned. So the police were ordered to arrest the offenders. Since most of the policemen were illiterate to a degree, they just abbreviated the charge, "Found Under Carnal Knowledge."

I've offered two more theories which I feel are valid but fuck if I know which is most accurate. However, they're all fucking interesting.

Wayne Steffey



Community Happens

Letter to the Editor:

For a long time I have heard the R.A.'s and students harping on the fact that you wish to develop a greater sense of community amongst the students of Drew. I'll ignore the fact at the moment that you refused keys to commuters, a direct hippocratic action, and thus excluded them from the Drew community. Now I can get to the nitty-gritty. Community is happening at Drew. I am directly involved in this new community but unfortunately the entire campus is not. But that is a result of their individual choice. I feel extremely close to my peers. Now I want to tell you why. ORGIES. Yes, dear Dean. For the past week these sexual 'extravaganzas' have been occurring in numerous locations with numerous bodies. No emotions—just fucking. And we've all been enjoying each other for what we are. Why the orgies? QUAALUDES. They down you to the ground and allow you to loose all inhibitions. Now what do you think of that?

If I Were

Dear Editors

I'm a guy. But if I was a girl, I wouldn't go anywhere. I'd sit all morning in a big comfortable chair with my hands up my dress. And then in the afternoon, I'd put my hands in my blouse. I'd be fantastic. Why the hell would I want to anywhere? You answer me that.

Ben Grimm

If I Were

2

Dear Editors:

I'm a woman, but if I was a guy I wouldn't go anywhere. I'd just sit in my room with my big hands in my pants and smile. In the afternoon I'd sit on the john caressing my attributes. Can you answer me why the hell I would want to go anywhere?

Suzy Lamar

Judicial Board Supplement

The Student Concerns Committee is working on a new proposal to replace the current interim College Judicial Committee. Since any new system will be submitted to a student referendum, each of us will be responsible to consider and evaluate proposed changes. The Editors hope this special section will contribute to your understanding of these matters. We further hope you're concerned about due process—in the future it may be denied to you.

In November of 1971, the student body rejected a constitutional referendum proposing the establishment of a Student-Faculty Judicial Committee with four students and three faculty members. After a controversial campaign, 577 undergraduates went to the polls. For the proposed structure to be adopted, it was necessary for 2/3 of the voting electorate to cast a vote in the affirmative. 301 students voted yes, 82 shy of the necessary two-thirds.

Later, after three students were suspended by President Oxman pending a judicial hearing, the Student Senate rec-

ognized that structure on an interim basis. The Faculty by resolution 72-73 recognizes "the judicial structure as outlined that agreement is made on the part of both students and Faculty for a new structure." Those regulations stipulate the existing committee as the highest court in the judicial structure and the determiner of jurisdiction on disciplinary cases.

Criticism of the above structure centered about Faculty approval of student members and the potential power of the Faculty and the President to override its decisions. The referendum was described as "an attempt to legitimize the enforcement of administrative and Faculty regulations concerning student conduct with the aid of four students and the approval of the student body." Opponents called for the establishment by the faculty (empowered by the University by-laws to govern student discipline) of an all-student judicial structure with direct student selection of members, that is, requiring no

faculty approval. They further advocated a change in the University by-laws to give students self-determination in all matters concerning social policy, dormitory regulations and student discipline, with the all-student judicial structure as the final decision making body in all matters concerning student discipline. (See boxed insert)

Shortly after the defeat of the judicial referendum, Student Body President Mark Armbrust and the Student Senate endorsed the proposal for an all-student highest court. A Faculty Advisory Committee was proposed by the Student Senate empowered to review decisions and recommend rehearings. This was to provide structural continuity between the student committee and the University in order to protect both from civil liability. Over 800 students signed a petition in support of the newly proposed structure. A student body referendum accepted the proposed all-student structure with a Faculty Advisory committee by a vote of 539 to 75.

ACLU GUIDELINES ON REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES

These articles were prepared from the pamphlet ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OF STUDENTS IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES published by the American Civil Liberties Union. Copies are available free of charge for interested members of the Drew Community from the Student Association, CLA Contact Bonnie Baka, Student Senate Secretary, through campus mail.

Regulations governing student conduct should be in harmony with and essential to the fulfillment of the college's educational objectives. Students should participate fully and effectively in formulating and adjudicating college regulations governing student conduct. Reasonable procedures should be established and followed in enforcing discipline.

1. Regulations should be clear and unambiguous. Phrases such as "conduct unbecoming a student", or "actions against the best interests of the college," should be avoided because they allow too much latitude for interpretation.

2. The range of penalties for the violation of regulations should be clearly specified.

3. Regulations should be published and circulated to the entire academic community.

1. Minority infractions of college regulations, penalized by small fines or reprimands which do not become part of a student's permanent record, may be handled summarily by the appropriate administrative, faculty or student officer. However, the student should have the right to appeal.

2. In the case of infractions of college regulations which may lead to more serious penalties, such as suspension, expulsion, or notation on a student's permanent record, the student is entitled to formal procedures in order to prevent a miscarriage of justice.

These procedures should include a formal hearing by a student-faculty or a student judicial committee. No member of the hearing committee who is involved in the particular case should sit in judgment.

Prior to the hearing the student should be: a. advised in writing of the charges against him, including a summary of the evidence upon which the charges are based.

b. advised that he is entitled to be represented and advised at all times during the course of the proceedings by a person of his own choosing, including outside counsel. c. advised of the procedures to be followed at the hearing.

At the hearing, the student (or his representative) and the member of the academic community bringing charges (or his representative) should each have the right to testify, although the student should not be compelled to do so, and each should

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We regard men as infinitely precious and possessed of unfulfilled capacities for reason, freedom, love and self-determination. In affirming these principles we are aware of countering perhaps the dominant conceptions of man in the twentieth century: that he is inherently incapable of directing his own affairs. We oppose the doctrine of student incompetence because it rests essentially on the fact that students have been "competently" manipulated into incompetence. With the University's recognition of their right to self-determination in all matters concerning social policy, dormitory regulations and student discipline, we see no reason why students cannot meet with increasing skill the complexities and responsibilities of their situation. Men have unrealized potential for self-cultivation, self-direction, self-understanding, and creativity. It is this potential that we regard as crucial and to which we appeal, not to the human potentiality for violence, unreason, and submission to authority.

We advocate--

1. The rejection by the student body of Wednesday's referendum.

2. The establishment by the faculty (empowered by the University by-laws to govern student discipline) of an all-student judicial structure with direct student selection of members, that is, requiring NO faculty approval.

3. A change in the University by-laws giving students self-determination in all matters concerning social policy, dormitory regulations and student discipline, the all-student judicial structure to be the final decision making body in all matters concerning student discipline.

--Concerned students

DAILY RECORD



100 Demonstrate At Drew



Students Hold Drew Sit-In, Vow Return

Drew Student Sit-In Turns Into Sleep-In

INTERIM STRUCTURE APPROVED-OXNAM VETOES DECISION

DECISION OF THE COLLEGE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE
December 3, 1971

Martha Hampton, George Muller, and Thomas Hanrahan, charged with violation of University drug regulations, are hereby barred from all University activities and facilities except those specifically required for course work, library study and dining and in addition are placed on disciplinary probation.

The College Judicial Committee will consider re-opening the case at any time upon the request of the students involved the University administration or a majority of the members of the Committee itself.

The Committee notes that the three students have entered a narcotics rehabilitation program. While their voluntary enrollment cannot be taken as proof of prior guilt the requirements of the program are such that continued absence of certain types of drug involvement is assured. The students are hereby informed that any subsequent hearings in which they are involved will include a professional evaluation of their participation in this program.

Tim Troll
Chairman

NOVEMBER 22- Police arrest six people in an evening raid on Room 206, Holloway Hall. The group includes three college sophomores, Martha Hampton, George Muller, and Thomas Hanrahan, all charged with possession of heroin.

NOVEMBER 23- In the early morning of the hours, the six youth are released in \$500 each. The \$3000 bail money was raised by several students through dormitory collection.

NOVEMBER 29--President Robert F. Oxnam decides to suspend the three students until the case can be heard through the regular judicial process of the college.

Approximately 250 students gather in the University Center to discuss the suspension decision, labeling the action "arbitrary." President Oxnam tells the group his decision was based on opinions from the university attorneys who believed failure to act would leave the university in danger of liability.

The president admits to the group that the pending decision of the Judicial Committee may not eliminate the liability danger presented by the presence of the three students on campus.

NOVEMBER 30--The student senate approves an interim judicial committee, eliminating the judicial vacuum that had existed.

DECEMBER 1- The interim College Judicial Committee, consisting of three faculty and four students, begins to hear the case of the three students.

DECEMBER 3- The Judicial Committee announces that it has placed the three students on disciplinary probation and limited them to use of classroom, library, and dining facilities.

DECEMBER 4- President Oxnam overrules the decision of the Judicial Committee and continues the suspension until the arraignment in local court. He promises to make a decision on the future status of the students after the arraignment.

DECEMBER 4 through 8- Anger on campus increases over the suspension decision, with many students and faculty maintaining that it threatens the entire committee structure of the university.

DECEMBER 6- President Oxnam meets with the Judicial Committee and SG. President Mark Armbrust to discuss his action, although refusing to make a full explanation.

DECEMBER 8- The president says he is unable to reveal all information on which he based his decision, claiming

THE DOCUMENT PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT OXNAM

Because there is contrary legal opinion on the matter of University liability, because the President has not issued a rationale for his actions, because the President has undermined the legitimacy of student-faculty committees and because the President's action was made without asking the College Judicial Committee to reconsider its decision, it is requested that President Oxnam:

1. Rescind his overruling of the College Judicial Committee decision, reinstate the latter and, if he deems necessary, ask the Committee to reconsider the case. If he again sees fit to reverse the committee, we request that he present a full written rationale for his decision to the university community.
2. Agree to clarify immediately his view of the role of a judicial committee.
3. Make clear whether he had in his possession sensitive, confidential information not available to the Judicial Committee based upon which he reversed its decision, and to make clear, if there were such information, when it came into his possession.
4. Agree to clarify immediately his view of the powers of the Faculty.

The University Senate Committee on Student Concerns is requested by the group here assembled to urge the president to consider the role of the students, faculty, and the Office of the President in the judicial structure as it affects university life.

President Oxnam is requested to inform the College Community of his response to these four items by noon, Saturday, December 11.

The following is President Oxnam's Saturday letter Mark Armbrust:

"The suspension of three sophomores in the college, charged with the alleged use of heroin, was continued on the basis of the clear restatement of university policy sent to each student of the university during the summer, and because they are charged with the possession of heroin, which is presently generally recognized as the most dangerous illegal drug and because of the moral and legal implications of this to the university community.

Please do nothing to obtain further publicity which may in fact prejudice the cases of the three students now charged."

public disclosure could prejudice the legal case against the students and might increase the danger of liability for the university.

A mass meeting of 250 students and 20 faculty members approve a list of four requests and give President Oxnam a noon Saturday deadline to respond.

The requests ask Oxnam to rescind the suspension, clarify the nature of confidential information in his possession, and explain the role of the judicial system and the powers of the faculty.

DECEMBER 9- Municipal Court Judge John C. Howe postpones the scheduled preliminary hearing for the three students until January 13, pending receipt of laboratory tests.

DECEMBER 11- President Oxnam fails to respond to the four requests, although he writes a letter to Armbrust saying his action is in accord with university policy.

DECEMBER 13--The president, at the request of 55 faculty members, addresses the group, although reportedly says nothing new.

Over 300 students and six faculty members approve actions to pressure Oxnam into responding to the requests.

About 100 students march on Oxnam's home and engage in often angry exchanges with the president for nearly 90 minutes.

DECEMBER 14--Approximately 50 students participate in a six-hour sit-in in the hall in front of Oxnam's office.

SENATE HIRES LAWYER - OPINIONS

January 13: Thursday

President Oxnam continued the suspension of three Drew students following a preliminary hearing in Madison Municipal Court. The students now face Grand Jury arraignment.

January 18 Tuesday:

Open Meeting of the Board of Trustees Committee on Student Life attended by 40 students. Reports on the situation to that point were given by Mark Armbrust, and Ken Schulman.

January 27 Thursday:

Student-Faculty Meeting attended by 80 students and 5 faculty members. Ken Schulman read a letter from Attorney J. Morton Goldfein to President Oxnam which contested the President's actions. The possibility of a day devoted to workshops on alternate education as related to the present situation was discussed on a committee established to look into the matter. Also discussed were the prospects for legal action against the university.

Two Drew students acquitted of charges of malicious vandalism in connection with letting the air out of the tires of police vehicles during the November 22nd bust.

January 31 Monday:

Student Senate voted to retain an ACLU lawyer to represent the Student Association of Drew University C.L.A. in legal action against Drew University. This would first involve seeking a Declaratory Judgment that would order the three students readmitted to the University and define the rights of due process for college students. Provisions were made for collecting money from the student body to cover the costs of this legal action.

Armbrust

"The three students were treated as stigmatized individuals, deprived of the dignity which all students deserve as members of this academic community," he said.

Armbrust described "a feeling of administrative irresponsibility to the community as at no time did the president voluntarily offer an explanation for his overturning of the College Judicial Committee's decision; something which students and faculty thought they were entitled to."

"This is not meant as a personal attack on President Oxnam, but an attack on the structure which placed the administration in a precarious position," he concluded. "The only positive product of this event will be a new judicial system in which the rights of the individual are protected as well as the university."

The Students

We would like to thank all our friends for their generosity and support since Monday. It really helped keep us together and rational.

Martha Hampton
Tom Hanrahan
George Muller

ACLU

President Oxnam received a letter dated December 15 from Morton Goldfein, a lawyer for the Morris County ACLU Chapter. Mr. Goldfein has been privately retained by two of the defendants in the drug case.

"Your suspension of the students charged with criminal offenses is inconsistent with the presumption of innocence afforded to all persons who have not been convicted," Mr. Goldfein wrote to Oxnam.

Mr. Goldfein said the suspension decision is "hardly consistent with the constitutional guarantees of due process and trial by jury."

The lawyer discounted the possibility of liability to the university, saying, "The possibility of criminal liability is ludicrous and I know of no precedence which would subject the university to civil liability..."

"As to your reluctance to discuss these issues for fear of prejudicing the rights of the defendants," the letter read, "I must strongly disagree with this position as no harm could come to the defendants from a frank discussion within the university community (and without) of the university's role in making judgements on criminal matters."

In speaking of drug use, Mr. Goldfein said, "The university must accept re-

sponsibility for rooting out the plague - and not the children who are afflicted thereby."

"It is my hope that the university can reconsider its position with regard to the suspended students immediately and commence a thorough re-examination of its role," the letter concluded.

After receiving no reply from Oxnam, the lawyer wrote a second letter to the president, dated January 14, in which he claimed to "bear no personal feelings of ill-will."

Mr. Goldfein termed the president's failure to reply an insult to the student body who "are deserving of a better response and I leave your credibility to the judgement of those who take interest in this matter."

Due Process

Does due process as we know it in society have a place in the University when only University regulations and internal affairs are involved? Also in light of the very explicit policy of this university on drugs can blatant violators of this policy expect due process? Can they expect anything more than the discretion of the University on such matters? My answer is "Yes" to all three. Due process does have a place and the student can expect it.

As I mentioned earlier the conflict arises here between the University's desire to protect itself and the students' desire to continue his education. Let me now approach "due process" from the standpoint of education. My first question: is education a right that can only be denied by due process? I cannot go

so far to say that it is a right but, it is undeniably a privilege. Education is a privilege which a university grants, a privilege for which students pay heavily. The key term used here is "pay." Once the student has paid for his education it becomes to a degree his property, and property cannot be denied without "due process." Therefore, may I be so bold to conclude that education cannot be denied without "due process." An essential factor in the assurance of due process is that the accused will be confronted with all the evidence gathered against him, and be given the opportunity to rebut it. The three students involved were given that opportunity in committee, but were not in regards to the evidence used in your decision. The "nature of the drug," or the "moral implications," or finally the University's possibility cannot take precedence over the right of due process.

With all due respect,
Tim Troll

The Fringe

People, when are you going to wake up? You don't talk to men like Oxnam or Sawin--you knock them down. They are not talking to you as responsible persons, but as the mindless robots you are. You have been programmed to accept the word of authority, the opinions of your elders, and last Monday night you did just that. Dr. Oxnam came in and laid down enough bullshit to smother everyone and it worked. Three people are still suspended, the "legal structures" as voted in by the students is still being circumvented, and you, the students are still being duped.

Power can be fought only with power. And a unified student body willing to jeopardize all they have in the name of justice is all the power we need. But where is it?

Drew is composed of nice kids from suburbia. And what is a nice kid except

a spoiled middle-class brat accustomed to receiving handouts? Well, there are not going to be any handouts from the Drew Power Structure. If you want to be a part of it, you will have to get off of your asses and take it. You cannot talk the Power Structure out of a piece of power in the same manner that you can talk Mom and Dad out of five bucks. It will require unified action on the part of the students--a strike, a riot, maybe even more extreme forms of violence. This is not a game. If you want what is rightfully yours, take it or else keep your peace. The blame for the plight of the student body rests solely on itself and its inactivity.

Kuan Yu

AAUP

On December 16 the executive committee of the Drew chapter of the American Association of University Professors wrote a letter of protest to President Oxnam.

The letter accused Oxnam of failing to communicate adequately to faculty his action to overrule the decision of the College Judicial Committee.

The executive committee said the president is obligated to explain a decision to overrule on any matter in which faculty has the primary responsibility, such as disciplinary procedure.

The letter insists that Oxnam's action failed to indicate "a scrupulous concern that the faculty and whole academic community understand the nature of the reasons that make necessary the overturning of such a decision."

The letter also urged Oxnam to seek outside legal opinion rather than just counsel "from persons themselves closely identified with the university."

"We fully recognize the seriousness of the situation that you confronted; we also recognize the delicacy of your position," the letter concluded. "It is, however, precisely in serious and delicate situations that the most careful regard for proper principles of action and procedures is essential."

The letter, released to this week to the ACORN and the entire faculty, was signed by Jacqueline Berke, John W. Bicknell, Robert I. Chapman, Calvin Skaggs, John Von der Heide, Joan M. Weimer, and Frank Wolf.

Oxnam

The president said, "Ours is a mind-expanding role - to aid young men and women in developing their own minds - opening them toward knowledge and understanding so that they will enrich the universe."

"I emphasize the purpose of the university," he said, "for I see a serious, real, and present danger to all education in the growing tolerance toward the drug sub-culture. The illicit use of drugs subverts and contravenes the aims of education."

Oxnam stressed the responsibility of the university for counseling and education in drug matters, the promise to handle appeals for help and counsel on an individual basis, and the absence of any punitive intention on the part of the university.

"I am not taking a moralistic position; I am taking a pragmatic position that world's problems are too urgent, the colleges' and universities' resources too

limited, and our young people too unexpedient for us to condone this self-dimishment," he said. "A university cannot accept sensation, hallucination, and euphoria in place of reason, discipline, and intellectual integrity."

Hartman

As ACORN news editor I have handled news coverage of this situation from the beginning. From this vantage point, I have some observations, mostly subjective, that I believe are worth sharing. The following remarks are simply thoughts that have occurred to me.

I am convinced that President Oxnam sincerely believes his suspension decision was correct. The man has consistently and honestly defended his position.

Initially, I speculated that his action was motivated by public relations, external influences, fund-raising efforts, power plays, and other ulterior reasons. This speculation was wrong.

Oxnam believes the legal opinions on which he based his decision. Although I question this judgement, I do not doubt that the danger of liability was his principle consideration.

This entire situation has presented them with a long-awaited issue for confrontation, apparent by their ill-disguised sense of glee. The fervor with which they attack their self-appointed crusade leaves me in awe, although sometimes concealed by a smirk.

I am amazed at the jargon and the simulated tactics of the revolution being used in this confrontation. Even at its very best, calling Oxnam an idiot does not constitute a revolution. Besides, I don't think Drew students could even begin to make a pimple on true radical ass.

By Jim Hartman



1972 - Board of trustees Guidelines?

The new 1972-1973 Drew University Handbook, College of Liberal Arts, informed both students and faculty of a judicial system and procedures contrary to Faculty Regulations and Student Senate action. This procedure would replace the present judicial structure (a consensual arrangement of students and faculty) with administrative decision making in serious disciplinary cases.

The Handbook read, "A student officially charged with a violation of criminal law shall be permitted to withdraw pending completion of proceedings in court on the student's case without prejudice to consideration of an application for readmission. The student may appeal to the President, but, in any case, within forty-eight hours after receiving the Dean's recommendation, the President shall review the recommendation and inform the student of his decision concerning withdrawal."

These judicial procedures were formulated from recommendations of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees without student or faculty consultation. In accordance with these guidelines, disciplinary cases involving violation of criminal law would no longer receive a hearing. Such cases according to Faculty regulations and Student Senate action clearly fall within the jurisdiction of the Student-Faculty Judicial Committee.

In mid-October the Student Concerns Committee of the Faculty reported that in certain respects the document from the Board of Trustees Executive Committee entitled "Judicial Guidelines" is at variance with:

A. the philosophy of discipline adopted by the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts

B. the procedures of drafting and approving proposals dealing with matters of student discipline and its enforcement as contained in the Faculty Regulations of the College of Liberal Arts, and

C. the specific content of sections of the Faculty Regulations dealing with the jurisdiction of the College Judicial Committee;

A. It is clear that the Faculty conceived student participation in the formation of regulations to be part of the educative process. That this includes student participation in judicial matters is also clear. The "Guidelines" are at variance with the Faculty philosophy of student discipline in that they have been formulated outside the educative context and that they have not involved Faculty and student participation.

B. The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees is at variance with the procedures and practices of the Faculty as stipulated by the Faculty Regulations in that it has chosen to by-pass the Faculty Student Concerns Committee charged with drafting the proposal of a new judicial structure and also in that it has promulgated as operative "guidelines" stipulating components of a judicial structure and delineating the jurisdiction of such components without these "guidelines" having been duly considered by the Faculty.

C. The contents of the "guidelines" are further at variance with and, if treated as operative, contradictory to the specific contents of Faculty Regulations (181.2.01) which describe in detail the jurisdiction of the College Judicial Committee. The committee is specified as the highest court in the judicial structure and the determiner jurisdiction on disciplinary cases. The "guidelines" would remove from College Judicial Committee's jurisdiction all cases involving violation of criminal law and the determination of jurisdiction for disciplinary cases. At the May 5, 1972, Faculty meeting a resolution (CF 72-37) was accepted recognizing the judicial structure as outlined in current Faculty regulations until such a time that agreement is made on the part of both students and Faculty for a new structure.

The Student Senate at its October 3 meeting passed a resolution denouncing the "Judicial Guidelines". The resolution raised the following objections: 1)

the guidelines do not entitle the student to a formal hearing where he could vindicate himself. In cases of infraction of college regulations and/or criminal law which may lead to serious penalties such as suspension, expulsion, required withdrawal, or notation on the student's permanent record, the student is entitled to formal procedures in order to prevent a miscarriage of justice. These procedures should include a formal hearing by a student-faculty or a student committee.

2) A required withdrawal subjected on a student might prejudice his criminal trial and is contradictory to the principle of assumption of innocence. Where there is a possibility that testimony and other evidence at a college hearing would be subject to disclosure by way of subpoena in a subsequent court proceeding, college disciplinary hearings should be postponed to safeguard the student's right to a fair determination in the criminal proceeding.

3) Although relating entirely to student disciplinary proceedings, students had no voice in the formation of the guidelines.

Finding the students' argument to raise a substantial issue, the court ordered their temporary reinstatement while the university gave "consideration" to granting them a hearing.

There is a growing body of opinion that the participation of so-called "private" universities indicate that this issue is now receiving closer scrutiny.

In STURM V. TRUSTEES OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY, a Massachusetts state court ruled that the principle of due process



ACLU Guidelines Cont.

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have the right to examine and cross-examine witnesses and to present documentary and other evidence in support of respective contentions. The college administration should make available to the student such authority as it may possess to require the presence of witnesses and the production of documents at the hearing. A full record should be taken at the hearing and it should be made available in identical form to the hearing panel, the administration and the student. After the hearing is closed, the panel should adjudicate the matter before it with reasonable promptness and submit its finding and conclusions in writing. Copies thereof should be made available in identical form, and at the same time, to the administration and the student. The cost should be met by the institution.

3. After completion of summary or formal proceedings, the right of appeal should be permitted only to the student. On appeal, the decision of the hearing Board should be affirmed, modified or reversed by the penalty, if any, not increased.

Respect for the presumption of innocence requires that a college not impose academic sanctions for the sole reason that a student is or has been involved in criminal proceedings.

A student charged with or convicted of a crime should not be subject to academic

sanctions by the college for the same conduct unless the offense is of such a nature that the institution needs to impose its own sanction upon the student for the protection of other students or to safeguard the academic process. Where there is a possibility that testimony and other evidence at a college hearing would be subject to disclosure by way of subpoena in a subsequent court proceeding, college disciplinary hearings should be postponed to safeguard the student's right to a fair determination in the criminal proceeding.

Colleges should be especially scrupulous to avoid further sanctions attendant upon criminal convictions:

a. for conduct that should have been entitled to the protection of the First Amendment even if the student's First Amendment claim was not recognized by the Court which convicted him: for example, draft card burning.

b. for conduct which, while validly punishable, was a peaceable act of social, political or religious protest that did not threaten the academic process; for example, a trespass or breach of the peace.

c. for refusal to accept military service. (Students who have chosen imprisonment as an alternative to military service should be eligible on release for readmission to a college or university

without prejudice to opportunities for financial aid.)

Police presence on the campus is detrimental to the educational mission of the university and should be avoided if at all possible. In those last-resort situations, where all efforts to resolve campus disorders internally have failed, the institution may have to invite police to the campus to maintain or restore public order.

Guidelines and procedures for summoning off-campus law enforcement authorities should be established by a committee representing the administration, faculty and students. This committee should also determine the duties and prerogatives of campus security officers.

The proper function of law officers in crime detection cannot be impeded. Members of the academic community, however, should not function surreptitiously on campus as agents for law enforcement authorities. Such action is harmful to the climate of free association essential to a college community.

The Fourteenth Amendment due process and equal protection clauses, and the due process clause of the Fifth, are binding only upon states and state instrumentalities, such as publicly financed schools, not as such upon private

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AMENDMENTS RELEVANT TO ACADEMIC FREEDOM

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against

himself, not be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the Assistance of counsel for his defense.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

The foregoing amendments are part of the Bill of Rights, passed by Congress on September 25, 1789, and ratified by the States on December 15, 1791. The amendment which follows is not part of the Bill of Rights. It was drawn up after the Civil War and declared to have been ratified on July 28, 1868 in a proclamation by the Secretary of State.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State, shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State, deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

There's No Place Like Home

By Laura Wilms

It is difficult to think of Sir John Gielgud and Sir Ralph Richardson as patients in a mental institution. Yet, there they were, last Saturday evening at 8:30 p.m. on Channel 13, in a televised version of a 1970 Broadway play directed by Lindsay Anderson and written by David Storey, entitled, "Home."

The play treats one day in the dreary vegetative existence of five inmates in an English asylum. Harry, portrayed by Sir John, is a former "heating engineer," who once had boyish dreams of being a musician and a tap-ballet dancer. He is mild-eyed, gentle-voiced, a dreamer always remarking upon the beauty of a particular thing, a sympathetic listener whose characteristic responses ("Oh yes," "Absolutely," "My Word," "How fascinating," and "Oh no") are uttered with polite surprise, friendly interest, or simple understanding. Jack, portrayed by Sir Ralph is a former "dealer in food-stuffs," who once had youthful inclinations

toward the priesthood. He is a chatty fellow who likes card tricks, brisk walks, and speculating on the latest "scientific" theories, such as his pet one which places the original Eden in Gloucester.

To round out the cast are two homely harpies from the lowest dregs of the working class: Kathleen, portrayed by Mona Washbourne, a softhearted, loud-mouthed Cockney who still has an eye for men, and her hounddog, bile-tongued companion Marjorie, portrayed by Dandy Nichols, whose satisfaction lies in trying to make other people more miserable than herself. Finally, there is Alfred, portrayed by Warren Clarke, a former wrestler who can say little more than "Yeah" or "Nuthin," and do little more than pick up garden chairs and harmlessly carry them around as if they weighed tons, staring piteously with a protruding underlip all the while.

Immediately, one anticipates that depression will set in as he listens to what seems to be an unbearably banal conver-

sation between Harry and Jack. They talk about the Great War, Windsor Castle, George VI, wives, children, Waterloo Station, clouds, shadows, gloves, beards, moustaches, dust. However, there is a poetic Chekhovian simplicity and directness in these lines which suggests that life still courses through their tired old veins, through two "crazy" old codgers who are, as Jack admits, "waiting to be buried, a vitality which demands expression even through such seemingly trivial phrases as Harry's recurrent, "Oh yes," and Jack's typically English, "How extraordinary!"

The play leaves Harry and Jack standing alone at the end of their interminably long day, Harry, his lined cheeks glistering with tears, immobile, silent, and Jack, his loquaciousness reduced to a painfully drawn-out, "Oh yes," which leaves the viewer equally speechless in the presence of such impeccable, loving performances tinged by a despair shared by many.

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entitles. Although it would at first seem that private colleges and universities are wholly free to treat students as they choose, one leading commentator has noted that "(t)he concept of 'state action' has so far penetrated that very few colleges are today wholly 'private' in the sense of being altogether immune to the Fourteenth Amendment and the Bill of Rights."

Particularly in civil rights cases, activities of "private" schools largely financed by state funds have been held to be unconstitutional "state action." Tulane University, even though privately financed, was held subject to the Fourteenth Amendment because of its state charter, tax exemption, and three public officials who were nominal members of the governing board.

The claim to due process for students in a "private" university gained further support from a case involving students expelled summarily from Howard University after demonstrations and a boycott at the school. The federal district judge held that Howard's status as a formally private university left it free from the constitutional restraints applicable to public colleges. In an appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, the students pointed out certain public characteristics of the university, including substantial government funding.

In BROWN V. STRICKLER, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit ruled that the University of Louisville serves an important function and is financed by public funds; it is, therefore "sufficiently linked with the state for

its acts to be subject to the Fourteenth Amendment."

In COLEMAN V. WAGNER COLLEGE, students at the privately financed institution were disciplined under regulations required by the state. The Second Circuit ruled that the students were entitled to due process in accordance with the Fourteenth Amendment because the state has shown some interest in requiring action against demonstrators.

These decisions suggest that some interest in the long-held distinctions between "public" and "private" are being blurred. At this time, however, there is still no clear indication that the courts are prepared to rule that students in private

educational institutions are entitled to the same constitutional protection as students attending state-supported institutions.

Constitutional law regarding student rights is in a state of flux. Certain of the doctrines mentioned above have only recently become routinely accepted; others are still indispute. But the basic principle enunciated in 1967 by the U.S. Supreme Court in the landmark Gault decision has been established: "Neither the Fourteenth Amendment nor the Bill of Rights is for adults alone." As for the future, it would be wise to keep one moistened finger on the pages of precedent and to keep another pointed toward the strong winds of change.

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Drew Harriers Finish Strong

By Wayne Spitzer

The Drew cross country team ended their season by defeating Cathedral University by a score of 17-46 last Saturday. Harrier Bob Elkan sparked Drew's cross country team to easy victory and in this meet Elkan surpassed his record by seven seconds and ran his fastest time this season. 27:48. Harriers Elkan, Rex Merrill, and Mike Clark took first, second and third place, while Cathedrals runner Keany captured 4th place when he edged out Harrier Joe Uguhart who finished fifth. The cross country team had a good position by half of the meet and outran Cathedral's squad at the end. Harriers Bob Whitley, Warren Frisina, and Mike Far took sixth, seventh and eighth place, while Cathedral took ninth and tenth place. The Harriers victory

over Cathedral helped them finish their season with a 12 and 6 record.

This last race was a tribute to Bob Elkan and Coach Courtney. Coach Courtney had set up earlier this season a method of long distance running, where Harriers had to run a 50 mile distance each week. Though it was impossible to meet this requirement every week, the Harriers improved their record 100 per cent over last season's. The team went from a 9-1-9 record to a 12-6 record by running consistently as a whole at almost every meet. Though Bob Elkan had some poor races he set two new records for the Harriers team, an achievement he can be very proud of. At the meet against Scranton, he set a new record for a Drew runner of 27:55 and

at this last meet he improved on this with a time of 27:48. He also ran under 28 minutes against Rider College. Elkan's running has contributed to a better team, not because his running led to improved running techniques by the team his season.

Coach Courtney's efforts at making the Harriers into a swifter team should be hailed. The method of slower, long distance running improved the team's running techniques. It improved the kind of leg work that they were doing. The limited skill exercises also helped provide Drew students with one of the better run cross country seasons in the school's athletic history.

Rangers Defeat Ursinus 3-0

By Margaret Moore

The Drew Rangers finished their regular season play shutting out Ursinus 3-0, in the rain and mud. Due to slippery conditions, the game was not up to par. Nevertheless, the Rangers carried most of the play, actually scoring five goals, two of which were called back due to poor officiating. Bower picked up a pair of goals, one from Miller, the other from Rosow. Carnuccio kicked

in the other, assisted by Rosow. With this victory Drew clinched the northern division championship of the Middle Atlantic Conference. Sometime next week they will play Muhlenberg for the whole of the M.A.C.

The game scheduled with Kings on Tuesday was canceled until Thursday. Unfortunately, due to press time, there will be no information concerning this

game until the next issue. If the Rangers should win, they will play another game on Saturday. If they should win that game, they will go to the finals of the N.A.I.A. in Dunn, North Carolina.

These guys have put in a lot of time and effort to get this far. They deserve a lot of credit. Come out and support them!

Women's Fencing

By Jane Hopper

The 1972-1973 women's fencing season started last week. This year we have seven of last years freshmen members returning for their second season, Leslie Perry, Susan Thorn, Janet Hooper, Elda Velasco, Lillian Mercado, Evelyn Rivera, and Iris Jones. Junior Ruth Reinecker is returning for her third season. This years new members are: Judy Ambrose, Chris Havrilak, Emma Friedman, Holly Weiner, Dorothy Sanders, Ann Jacobson, Wanda Walls and Cindy Farrer.

Marie Koch is also returning this year for her second season as coach. She is a B fencer and has recently earned her 3 (National Ranking) status as a fencing director. Last year the team competed in the Women's Colligate Fencing Tournament held at Pennsylvania State University, placing well for their freshmen team. This season the team's meets do not start until February. Any girl interested in fencing is encouraged to come out for the team, no experience as a fencer is necessary.

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What's Happening.

On Campus: FRIDAY, NOV. 17

Black Emphasis Weekend (thru Sun. Nov. 19)

University Center Board Film Showing: "The General", "The Gold Rush," and "You Can't Cheat An Honest Man."—Bowne Theater—7:00 pm

SAT. NOV. 18

University Center Board Showing: "The General," "The Gold Rush," and "You Can't Cheat An Honest Man."—Commons Rm. No.102, 7 pm

Direction Class One-Act Plays: Bowne Theater, 8 pm

College Dance: Sponsored by College Social Committee and Black Emphasis Weekend Committee.—University Center, 9 pm to 1 am.

SUN. NOV. 19

Shakespeare Film Festivals Series: "Julius Caesar" w/James Mason and John Gielgud Hall of Sciences Aud. No.104, 2 pm (also Mon. Nov. 20, 7:30)

At FDU:

FRI. NOV. 17, 1972

Cancer Seminar: on "Virus", speaker, Dr. Midlidge, and movie, JFK Room; 3:30 pm Film Festival, Twombly Lounge, admission \$1.00: 8:00 pm

MCT presents "The Cave Dwellers", FDU community, free general admission: \$2.00 8:30 pm

SAT. NOV. 18, 1972

NCT performance of "The Cave Dwellers" 7:30 pm

Sigma Kappa Tau's Cloud 9 Dance, Cafeteria, \$1.50 Admission

AROUND TOWN:

SAT. NOV. 18—The Beach Boys: Capitol Theater, Passaic 8:00 and 11:30 pm—5.50, 4.50

FRI., SAT. NOV. 17-18—Summit High School presents "The Tempest" at the gym - admission \$1.00

ACADEMIC FORUM

Presents

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**A Lecture by Lee Pantas
Research Associate of the
Institute for Parapsychology
at Durham, N.C.**

Sun., Nov. 19, 1:30 P.M. Great Hall

**ACADEMIC FORUM Presents ESP. A Lecture by Lee Pantas Research Associate of the
Institute for Parapsychology at Durham, N.C. Sun., Nov. 19, 1:30 P.M. Great Hall**

The Peoples Free Classified Ads

**Friday, Nov. 17—"The Bottle Hill Boys"
in concert at FDU
Cafeteria in Student
Center at 8:00
pm—Admission: \$1.00**

**Anyone interested in playing Intramural
Basketball should see Coach Reeves
in the gym.**

Free Clasified Ad

**WANTED: Ride to Philadelphia for
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giving week. Will share expenses. See
Elliot Glontz Kaselton C-12 or campus
mail.**

**Sunday, Nov. 19—John Sebastian in
concert at FDU gym at
7:00 and 10:00
pm—Admission: \$4.00
(off-campus)**

**Group Leader wanted for Jewish Youth
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