

Drew Acorn



Student Newspaper of the College

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**ALTHOUGH I'M SURE MANY STUDENTS AND FACULTY ARE IN
DISAGREEMENT WITH MY POSITION, SOMETIMES ONE MUST MAKE A
DECISION IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE UNIVERSITY**

Zerbo suspended,

In an attempt to present a clear account of the events which led to the suspension of Richie Zerbo, we present the following chronology, including relevant documents. We will also try to answer some of the predominant questions being asked about the case. All documents referred to may be found in this issue.

January 31: Richie Zerbo was arrested at about 4 a.m. by a Chatham police officer for alleged possession of a quantity of marijuana, hashish and hash oil and with alleged intent to distribute. He was arrested while driving through Chatham via King's Road. That night he had been at Vanguard Printers doing ACORN work. His companion Randy Shafman was arrested for alleged possession only. Both were released later that morning, Richie on \$1000 bail and his companion on \$100 bail. Tuesday February 6, was set as the date of Zerbo's preliminary hearing.

February 1: Zerbo was informed verbally by Dean Nelbach that he would be given 48 hours after his preliminary hearing in Chatham to inform as to whether he planned to voluntarily withdraw from the University. According to Zerbo he was not told what action would be taken if he did not withdraw.

February 7: Zerbo received a letter from Dean Nelbach stating that because his Preliminary Hearing in Chatham had been postponed, she had decided that she would have to act immediately and that if he did not voluntarily withdraw before noon on Thursday, she would recommend to the President that he be suspended. She also said, "I am convinced that you have clearly violated university regulations. Beyond that, I am also convinced that your continued presence on campus this semester would not be in the best interest of other students - or your own." It is alleged that this letter was the result of a meeting between Oxnam, Sawin, and Nelbach.

Richie was informed by his lawyer that if suspended he could begin legal proceedings against the University. He was also informed that he should have to further communication with University officials except in the presence of his attorney.

Fri. Feb. 9: Zerbo received a letter from Nelbach informing him that, at his mother's request, action would be postponed until Monday.

Mon. Feb. 12: Zerbo was informed by Dean Sawin that he would have to go off campus by 3:00 and escorted Zerbo to President Robert Oxnam's office. At Oxnam's office, Richie was given a letter informing him that he was suspended and again that he was in violation of "university regulations." No regulation was cited.

That evening at an emergency student Body meeting called by S.A. President Tom Quirk, it was decided that an injunction should be sought against the University to prevent Zerbo's continued suspension. Quirk claimed that the Board of Trustees Judicial Guidelines under which Zerbo was suspended were at variance with both University bylaws which delegate judicial responsibility to the faculty, and Faculty Regulations themselves. Despite various calls for a general student strike and for occupation of Mead Hall, it was decided that students should lobby faculty for support of judicial due process. It was contended that other actions might alienate faculty members, and it was voted that the faculty be formally urged to call a special faculty meeting to decide the issue.

Thurs. Feb 15: The College Judicial Committee met and Student Attorney-General Wayne Baveman submitted a brief requesting that the Committee assume jurisdiction in the case according to Faculty Regulations and that Richie Zerbo be returned to the University. The Committee decided to ask the faculty to clarify its jurisdiction in cases of students charged with violation of criminal law. The Committee further questioned if the Trustees Guidelines which led to Zerbo's suspension were not contradictory to University Bylaws and they did not then require an amendment to the Bylaws.

IS THERE ANY CONNECTION BETWEEN RICHIE'S SUSPENSION AND THE ATTACK ON DEAN NELBACH?

There has been no public evidence that would connect the two incidences which happened almost simultaneously. All university press releases have stressed that the two must be considered as being completely unrelated. President Oxnam was reportedly in the process of writing Richie's suspension notice when the attack on the Dean occurred. It has also been alleged that the Dean's assailant(s) said several things which would indicate that the suspension was not involved.

WAS RICHIE ZERBO OFFERED A HEARING BEFORE THE JUDICIAL BOARD?

Dean Alton Sawin has said that Chaplain Ted Linn witnessed Dean Nelbach's offer of a hearing, although neither Dean Nelbach nor Chaplain Linn have substantiated this claim. S.A. President Tom Quirk and Student Attorney - General Wayne Braveman were with Richie throughout most of his talks with Nelbach. These two students engaged the Dean in a lengthy conversation, during which they contended that student in jeopardy of suspension should be given a hearing according to Faculty Regulations. AT NO TIME DID THE DEAN MENTION THAT SHE HAD OFFERED ZERBO A HEARING, according to Quirk and Braveman. Also each of the letters that Zerbo received from the Dean, which are considered to be the only formal communication from her, recapitulated the facts of the case, and in no letter does she mention a hearing.

WHY WAS ZERBO CHARGED WITH INTENT TO DISTRIBUTE?

In New Jersey, a person arrested for allegedly being in possession of more than 25 grams of marijuana, is automatically charged with intent to distribute which is a high-misdemeanor. (IN N. J. a felony is called a high misdemeanor.)

WHAT HAPPENS NOW?

It will be up to the College Faculty to meet and define the jurisdiction of Judicial Committee and whether in fact the suspension was in error. It is expected that the Faculty will meet in special session on Monday or Tuesday.

Richie Zerbo has also started legal proceedings against the University. He requested his lawyer to file a show cause order against the University which will, it is speculated, enjoin the Oxnam from continuing the suspension.

Also, the Student Association is "awaiting a decision" from the State Director of the American Civil Liberties Union in response to its request that the ACLU represent the S.A. in its upcoming legal proceedings.

Stud. Body meets

The Letters

February 7, 1973

Dear Richie:

As I told you when we had our conference in my office last Thursday, I would be making a formal decision concerning your status as a student on the campus of Drew University immediately following the date for your court hearing in Chatham. Ordinarily I would have put my informal advice of last week on a far more definite basis had the date of the hearing been closer in time to the date of the arrest, but I felt that we could all wait the additional few days.

The delay, however, has not altered my original judgment. (And I know, after attending court last night at the time your case had been SCHEDULED to be heard, that further delay is envisioned.) Given the information contained in the initial charge -- possession of marijuana in excess of 1/2 kilo, hashish in excess of 15 grams, and a set of scales, all resulting in a charge of possession with intent to dispense -- I am convinced that you have clearly violated university regulations. Beyond that, I am also convinced that your continued presence on campus this semester would not be in the best interests of other students -- nor even your own. I therefore repeat my earlier recommendation that you withdraw voluntarily, without prejudice to a later application for readmission after all the legal and medical manifestations of this case have been resolved. If, after thinking this over VERY CAREFULLY, you decide against a voluntary withdrawal, I shall have no choice but to recommend to the President that you be suspended.

This is not lightly done, Richie. I shall expect to hear from you, either in writing or in person, by noon on Thursday, February 8. In the meantime the enclosed letter is being sent to your parents: I trust that YOU have already been in touch with them about this whole situation, for we agreed at our meeting last Thursday that I would neither telephone nor write to them until after Tuesday, the 6th.

Urgently,
Inez G. Nelbach
Dean

February 9, 1973

Dear Richie:

When your mother called me this morning she asked that any action on your case be deferred until Monday. As you know, your father will be returning home from the hospital either tonight or tomorrow and your mother is counting on you to be on hand to help -- and also to help her tell him about your present situation.

I relayed this information to President Oxnam. He agreed to postpone any further discussion of your case until Monday, after your return from Brooklyn. Although I shall be in Mr. Pepin's office for a budget conference for much of the day I can be called out for appointments, so please stop by my office to see me as soon as you get back on Monday.

Yours sincerely
Inez G. Nelbach
Dean

February 12, 1973

Dear Mr. Zerbo:

Dean Nelbach has been in touch with me constantly since the 31st of January, the day on which you were "arrested" for possession of marijuana in excess of 1/2 kilo and hashish in excess of 15 grams" and were "charged with possession with intent to dispense" by the Chatham Borough Police. Dean Nelbach, in her letter to you of the 7th of February indicated, "I shall have no choice but to recommend to the President that you be suspended." As you know, your mother was in touch with the Dean on Friday, the 9th of February; the Dean agreed to your mother's plea that her recommendation on suspension be postponed until you had an opportunity of talking the matter through fully with your parents and your family attorney over the weekend, with the understanding that you would return to the campus early this morning and report directly to the Dean. This you have not done. Word came from the Dean's office that your parents had recommended that you withdraw voluntarily. This you have not requested.

You are in violation of University regulations, are suspended from Drew University and required to leave the campus immediately. Would you please have your parents be in touch with me to determine how best to remove your clothes and equipment.

Yours very truly,
Robert F. Oxnam
President of the University

Dear Dean Nelbach and Chaplain Linn:

On Tuesday, February 13, I requested from Alton J. Sawin, information relating to the separation of Richie Zerbo from Drew University without a hearing. At that time he stated with unequivocal certainty that Richard waived the right to a hearing to Dean Nelbach and that Chaplain Linn was a witness to this. This evening I spoke to Richie and he told me he was never offered a hearing and that he was told he wasn't entitled to a hearing due to the Board of Trustees Guidelines. Dean Sawin's allegation was witnessed by myself, Holly Bakke, Al Kokbe and Bill Blount. I believe Drew students are entitled to an honest account of what happened.

Sincerely
Steve Ember

Conflicting rules of the game

Faculty Regulations

The following are the guidelines of the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts concerning the structure of the College Judicial Committee. These guidelines are recognized by the Student Government Association as the interim guidelines pending any reconfiguration of the judicial structure.

2 COLLEGE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

.01 MEMBERSHIP. The Committee shall consist of three faculty members and four students with a chairman elected annually from among the Membership at the first meeting of the Committee. Student members who wish to remain on the committee after one year of service shall have preference on the student government president's list of appointments.

.02 JURISDICTION. The committee shall be the highest court in the judicial structure and shall be the determiner of jurisdiction on disciplinary cases. Such cases as come before it shall be presented by any member of the community or by the student Attorney General on their behalf.

a) It shall hear any cases of off-campus violation of University regulations or civil ordinances presented to it by the Dean of Students.

b) All appeals from decisions of the Student Judicial Board.

c) It shall decide all matters of financial responsibility to the University arising out of violations of University administrative regulations, except where fines are specified.

d) It shall hear all appeals from decisions of the dormitory court of appeals or appeals of administrative penalties.

e) It shall decide all cases which student medical bodies have not dealt with in reasonable period of time.

f) It shall receive written reports on the disposition of all disciplinary cases, no matter by what agency, for purposes of information and study.

The Committee shall also be available to consult with members of the community on matters of student conduct. It shall also make regular reports to the Faculty and to the campus community at large.

CF 72-37 - "That the Faculty recognizes the judicial structure as outlined in the current Faculty regulations until such a time that agreement is made on the part of both students and Faculty for a new structure."

Disputed Trustee Guidelines

1. The Board of Trustees of Drew University, in Article IV, Section 2.b). of its bylaws, invests the faculty of each school of the University with jurisdiction over the discipline of students in the school, subject to the authority of the Dean and the President, the Charter of the University, the Bylaws of the Board of Trustees, and the approval of the Board of Trustees.

2. Except as provided in paragraph 3 below, the Dean of the school or, in his absence or at his request, the Dean of Students shall determine which judicial body shall assume original jurisdiction over a particular case and make the appropriate assignment.

3. At the request of the student the Dean of Students, * in consultation with physicians and counselors, is authorized to effect withdrawals for reasons of health without prejudice

to consideration of an application for readmission. In exceptional circumstances the Dean of the school, who may consult with the Faculty Appeal Board, is authorized to require a student to withdraw for reasons of health without prejudice to consideration of an application for readmission; in this event the student may appeal the decision to the President.

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. Absent voluntary withdrawal by the student, within forty-eight hours after the student is officially charged with a crime, the Dean of the school, who may consult with the Faculty Appeal Board, shall submit to the President his recommendation concerning withdrawal 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.

4. The Judicial Committee of a school shall have the following jurisdiction:

a) It shall hear appeals from lower judicial bodies.

b) It shall have original jurisdiction in those categories of cases specified in Faculty Regulations and not excluded from its jurisdiction by paragraphs 3 above and subparagraph - a) of paragraph 4.

5. A student may appeal from the decision of the Judicial Committee to the Dean of the school. The Dean of the school shall impanel annually the Faculty Appeal Board, composed of four faculty members. The Dean shall sit as chairman, with vote, and shall have authority to decide all procedural and administrative questions. The decision of the Faculty Appeal Board shall be made by majority vote. The chairman shall have the power to make a binding decision as to whether a given case shall be heard DE NOVO or shall be heard on the record in the lower judicial bodies.

A student may appeal the decision of the Faculty Appeal Board to the President.

6. The President has the authority to review cases from any of the involved judicial bodies, including the Faculty Appeal Board, the Judicial Committee, and all lower judicial bodies.

7. The Board of Trustees recommends that proceedings before the Faculty Appeal Board, the Judicial Committee, and lower judicial bodies be conducted in accordance with elements of due process appropriate for informal hearings.**

It is clearly impossible to foresee every situation. There must be some degree of reliance on the judgment of all responsible for the welfare of the academic community.

* Where a school has no dean of students, the Dean of the school.

** Attention is called to Article VI of the Bylaws of the Trustees.

April 18, 1972

Students questioned in Nelbach case

The circumstances surrounding the attack on Dean of the College Inez Nelbach at midday on Monday are at this time still unclear. Those students who have been questioned by police report that the police refuse to release any information about the case. It has not yet been divulged whether there were in fact two or three assailants, or what exactly they did to the Dean.

All reports seem to agree that the attackers were waiting in the Dean's office when she returned from a meeting

with Vice-President John Pepin, and that at least one of the attackers was not sure if the woman who entered the office was the Dean. There is also evidence which would indicate that one of the attackers was an older man, Dean Nelbach was apparently pushed down, kicked, and a rag soaked in a volatile liquid was placed over her face.

Police have said that the men must have known where they were going and that the Dean and her Secretary would be out. We hope to be able to provide more substantial information in our next issue.

Judicial Committee asks clarification

The College Judicial Committee requests the faculty to clarify its jurisdiction in cases of students officially charged with a violation of criminal law.

As a standing committee of the faculty, the committee has been operating under faculty Regulations, SEC. 181, describing the committee's jurisdiction.

Regulations 181.22 and 181.22a (jurisdiction) state:

The committee shall be the highest court in the judicial structure and shall be the determiner of jurisprudence on disciplinary cases. Such cases as come before it shall be presented by any member of the community or by the student attorney general on their behalf.

a. It shall hear any cases of off-campus violation of University regulations or civil ordinances presented to it by the Dean of Students.

However, judicial guidelines, presented

April 18, 1972, by the Board of Trustees, state, in part, in guideline number 3:

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. Absent voluntary withdrawal by the student, within forty-eight hours after the student is officially charged with a crime, the Dean of the school, who may consult with the Faculty Appeal Board, shall submit to the President his recommendation concerning withdrawal 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.

Dealin begins on Monday

by Ellen Brassill

"Dealin' ", the conclusive title for the newly-formed drug counselling center which will be staffed by student volunteers, will begin operating on Monday, February nineteenth. Its office is located in Hayes House, and anyone can seek help for drug-related problems by calling 377-1619. Walk-in assistance by trained volunteers in consultation with Dr. Paul Megan will also be available for those in need.

Once again it must be emphasized that Dealin' bears no affiliation with the University per se, or with any legal authorities for that matter.

Present funds will soon provide students with printed information concerning the operation. Other plans include legal investigation of possible liabilities involved, and also exploring future avenues of revenue.

Applying for Federal or State funds is highly complex and time-consuming. Furthermore, the government disperses funds more readily to large urban health centers rather than to counselling-type community programs such as this. There are possible alternative sources of income however, such as The Morris County Drug Abuse Council, local service clubs, and private foundations as

Sawin loses local race

STUDENTS VOTE IN BOARD ELECTION

On Tuesday, February 13, Mrs. Nancy Schaeen defeated Alton J. Sawin Dean of Students for a position on the Madison Board of Education by a vote of 764 to 583. The overall tally indicated unusual interest in the contest compared with last years total of 424 votes. It was noted that Sawin lost 100 votes in the Green Village district along which included Drew. A substantial number of locally registered Drew students and faculty voted in the race.

The guidelines and the faculty regulations conflict. Under the guidelines a student charged with a violation of criminal law may not come under the jurisdiction of the Committee, as set up under faculty regulations. Do not the judicial guidelines constitute an implicit amendment to the By-Laws? Because the guidelines were not enacted by the Trustees according to their official procedure for AMENDING THE BY-LAWS, the Committee does not know from which document it takes its jurisdiction. Therefore, the Committee request the faculty to clarify procedure to bring the guidelines into accord with faculty regulations.

John R. Riordan
Chairman, College Judicial Committee

15 February 1973.

In addition, state law requires certification of any private agency which deals with drug-related issues. With respect to the organization's essential confidentiality, this license serves only to inform the state of its existence.

Finally, the volunteer training is an ongoing process open to any individual wishing to regularly attend the weekly Sunday night meetings at 6:30 in Hayes House. A number of sub-committees have been formed, and volunteers are free to switch among themselves to the work schedules which are best-suited to their individual demands. well.

An opinion: Troll

The Right to

(Eds. note: The following was prepared by Tim Troll, a former chairman of the Judicial Board, in response to the current judicial crisis. Replies are welcome and should be addressed c/o ACORN.)

For the last few weeks I've been trying to write an article on the problem of 'due process' in the University. I've been laboring under the misimpression that maybe I could lay a theoretical framework that would help to clarify and maybe resolve some of the judicial fumbles we've been having. Long nights and days over the typewriter have told me that this involved too much work and far too much speculative theorizing. But the problem must be tackled, because as I see it many students don't realize the very precarious situation under which they attend this University.

Earlier this week a student was suspended from the University solely because his arrest (off campus) for a high misdemeanor constituted a violation of University regulations. The 'arrest' was in violation, not the state of his guilt. This student could be found entirely innocent of the charges by the state. If he is found innocent, what then does the University say to him? "We're sorry but that's the rules?" Would you accept this as an answer after having lost the semester's fees and had your education disrupted? If you did I would seriously question your rational faculties. The ironic thing about all of this is that we all agreed to accept this as an answer when we accepted admission to Drew. Take a look at what the University Handbook says:

Registration in the College, voluntarily assumed as it is by the student, is considered an acceptance of the rules and regulations of the faculty of the College and the governing board of the University. It is also a pledge to respect the University's standards of individual responsibility and conduct at all times. IN ADDITION, SINCE THE UNIVERSITY IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE LARGER COMMUNITY, A STUDENT ENROLLING IN THE UNIVERSITY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR OBSERVING ALL STATE AND LOCAL ORDINANCES GOVERNING THE BEHAVIOR OF ALL CITIZENS.

In seeking to maintain patterns of behavior which it deems essential, the College may take disciplinary action, including suspension of required withdrawal without refunding fees, for conduct which it considers to be undesirable. Neither the college nor any of its officers shall be under any liability whatsoever for such required withdrawal.

Off-campus violations of either Uni-

versity regulations or state and local ordinances of a serious nature may subject students to University disciplinary action.

If The Faculty Regulations are correct when they describe the relationship of student to University as "contractual", and if this statement from the handbook constitutes part of the terms of that contract; then we've been severely duped. We have in effect contracted away our rights as citizens in favor of the rights the University may or may not grant us. We have entered into an agreement in which we have consented to become strictly liable to the University. The education that you believed you were entitled to by virtue of your payment of the fees can be denied you literally without explanation. If you are removed from the University for reasons either fabricated or real, you have no right to a recourse, no right to an appeal, your money can be lost without your voice even being heard. If you think I'm being far fetched in this analysis consider the following possibility: Under present University Regulations (paragraph three from the Handbook excerpt above) I could be arrested for a high misdemeanor while home in Kansas, and before I could even get back to Drew to explain the situation I could receive a letter informing me of my suspension from the University pending the outcome of my trial, which might never come about if the state cannot muster enough evidence to indict.

To me, these regulations, especially when enforced by the Trustee guidelines, strike an ill chord with my sense of justice and do so for three primary reasons;

1) For cases involving high misdemeanors the University presumes guilt until innocence is proven by the state,
2) The University jeopardizes a student twice if the student is found guilty, because conviction is grounds for expulsion,

3) The University distorts all notions of due process or 'natural justice' by not guaranteeing the student an opportunity for a hearing before being removed from the community

Reasons 1 and 2 are quite self-explanatory but reason 3 can cause some interpretive difficulties. The obvious question is what is 'natural justice' and 'due process'? H.W.R. Wade gives a thorough definition of natural justice in his book 'Administrative Law'; he says:

'Natural justice' is the name given to certain fundamental rules which are so necessary to the proper exercise of power that they are projected from the

judicial to the administrative sphere. In English Law the term covers two rules: first, that a man cannot judge in his own cause; and secondly, that a man should not be condemned unheard. These are, of course, indispensable to the administration of justice in the courts of law. They should equally apply to the decisions of statutory tribunals. Finally, they should apply also to the acts of an administrative body in so far as the nature of the case admits.

The second principle of 'natural justice' that a man should not be condemned unheard, that he be granted the right to a hearing, has been passed to American law as the "right of due process".

Perhaps it is best to make one point clear from the beginning; we are not talking about due process under law, but rather due process under University regulations. There are no laws or Federal court precedents that clearly state that you have a right to a fair hearing before a totally private administrative body (like Drew) can exercise a judicial or quasi-judicial power. The recourse of due process under law technically does not exist for students because as far as the University is concerned, a breach of criminal law is first a violation of school regulation and second a violation of law. This strange circumstance exists because the University is a closed community, a community with its own power and own ends.

Even though our agreement with the University is only quasi-contractual with all of the advantages leaning in favor of the University; I have contended, and still contend, that our right to be heard is so fundamental that no matter what we agree to in ignorance, we can never forfeit this right. The University Handbook says that "since the University is an integral part of the larger community, a student enrolling in the University is responsible for observing all state and local ordinances governing the behavior of all citizens;" if we do not loose responsibility to the laws of the larger community when we cross the gates of Drew, then neither do we lose the rights we have in that larger community. If we believe our 'rights' to be fundamental then they cannot be abridged by boundaries either public or private.

I also contend that our case rests on even more solid ground than the ancient human tradition of 'natural justice.' In our "quasi-contract" with the school there is still the passing of a very tangible substance - money. "When this transaction occurs, something akin to a property right has been created. The

student has contracted the university for an education; a system of rights is agreed upon in which the student (after payment) has a claim to the education, and the University a claim to the payment. Education in very basic terms is a commodity, a service which the University offers. It might be compared to the service of insurance which an insurance firm offers. By coming to Drew we are essentially paying for its services. To a degree, Education, like most services we buy, becomes a form of property; ONCE PAID FOR WE HAVE A RIGHT TO IT. If at some point we are denied the continuation of that education we can at least expect a 'reasonable' explanation and the opportunity to defend ourselves and our investment. It is important to remember that in this little game of exchange between student and institution, the student is committing himself far more deeply. He is playing with his life and future. Drew, as many of us have come to realize, is playing with faceless computer cards.

One of the stumbling blocks that confronts the student's right to a fair hearing before removal from the school is the contention that the student arrested for a high misdemeanor presents such a danger to the health and safety of the other students on the campus that immediate separation is absolutely necessary. This argument is cogent in some cases such as murders, rapes, and severe psychological disorders, because the direct physical well-being of other students is in jeopardy. However, I ser-

a Fair Trial

iously question applying this same principle to students arrested for high misdemeanors involving drugs. The student recently separated from the school was charged with a high misdemeanor because the amount of drugs he was allegedly caught with was of such a quantity as to imply a threat to 'health and safety' for a number of reasons:

1) He no longer has the drugs,
2) He would have to be a nut if after being arrested for distributing drugs he puts himself in further jeopardy with the law by continuing to sell.

The courts when they agree to let the defendant go on bail recognize these two conditions as being a sufficient deterrent to prevent any further danger to society. Now I ask: If the courts no longer consider him a danger to society, why should the University consider him a danger to its community? There is no justifying answer. The University is only making an example of the student recently suspended just as they made an example of the three students suspended last year. To me this is absolutely and morally repugnant. The University does not sit on a pedestal higher than that of the courts, such that its value judgments can be greater than those society is willing to make.

There are a number of essential steps that I believe are necessary if students are to have their rights and interests protected. The first is that the University should take no action what-so-ever in a case in which the state decides to

prosecute, especially if the state considers it safe to let the arrested individual free on bail. Such action is an unqualified pre-determination of guilt and may prejudice the student's case in court. Punitive action, if any, should only come after the trial; and should only be determined by an impartial board whose sole focus should be on the question: Does the case before us merit the compounding of guilt by the University? In light of this, the Board of Trustee guidelines should be overwhelmingly rejected, and the University advised to get some better legal advice.

Second, The University Handbook should be re-written to include the above principle and to include the guarantee that any student accused of violating University Conduct Regulations will not be penalized until he has had full advantage of the college judicial process. Extreme cases, of course, may be excepted.

Third, someone ought to seriously reconsider Dean Sawin's position of authority.

Last, people should be aware that rights are not only violated when their own freedom is being encroached upon, but are violated whenever and wherever freedom is jeopardized by an unjust use of power. It does not matter on what level the power to take action or to resolve disputes is vested, there is always a form of legal procedure which ought never to be shaken off.

Pot Honey Pot Legal Aid

(Eds. Note: The following is an opinion concerning the current situation by Dr. Fred Starnes, Professor of Economics).

THE SOCIOLOGY OF (ILLEGAL) POT

I agree with Playboy Magazine and the President's Commission on Drugs that pot should be legalized. The problem is that this day will not be here next week, next semester, or next year. In the meantime the community has to live with the burden of the Law, and more important, to deal with what I call the "Sociology of Pot."

What I have in mind by this term must be confronted by students and student leadership. The "Sociology of Pot" has to do with the spillover effects of a commodity marketed by criminals. One obvious spillover is the environment. Prohibition, usually cited as an example of social hypocrisy, spawned the Mafia, which we still have around today. The

purchase of small amounts of Pot by students (like horse bets placed with bookies by parents) supports, in the aggregate nationwide, a frightening hierarchy of criminal types.

Another spillover from the Sociology of Pot is the attraction of Police, and informers to campuses. Another is the intimidation of students who feel they cannot speak publicly on the pot issue.

So what (in my opinion) should the student response to this situation be? First of all there should be the acknowledgement that there is a real dimension to the Sociology of Pot. Individuals who smoke pot must bear some moral responsibility for the operation of the pot sociology. In particular, students should realize that stocks of pot on campus are like a pot of honey. The honey attracts all kinds of flies--police flies, informer flies, and simple hoodlum flies (it's possible that some one might rob a student dealer).

Specifically, what actions can the students take? You might consider these two possibilities: 1) take steps towards student Self Regulation and, 2) use student ECAC funds to set up a Legal Advisory Board.

Under number (1), I would think that each dorm could adapt Dorm Rules to the effect that amounts of pot over the legal definition of "dealing" be not permitted in the Dorms. Depending on enforcement, the rules act to cut down on the size of the "honey pot," thereby eliminating some of the fly population.

Under number (2), I wonder if by cutting out some ECAC function several thousand dollars could be set aside to set up a legal advisory capacity. This unit would not handle individual cases in all probability, but serve to advise the student body as a whole on legal issues related to the drug scene. Also such money could be used to set up a conference on the legal aspects

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Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I believe that there should be a column in "The Acorn" solely for the purpose of expression in the form of poetry. Poetry, being very important to me, must be just as meaningful to others. Whether or not it would be given an "A" or "C" in a poetry course should be of little importance, for the beauty of poetry is the reader being able to relate to the basic feelings of a poem. If you think this a trivial matter, feel free to discard this letter ... but I believe an awful lot of people would benefit by it. People who are afraid to want their thoughts published due to criticism should feel

free to be able to give this love of words to any out stretched hands, regardless of so-called "talent."

I know you want a name but I don't feel it necessary to sign this. I ask only that you think about my idea. Also perhaps, glance at one of my thoughts which is enclosed. Thanks a lot.

PGK

what glacial mask
enfolds your soul
when dusk has come with it's wistful
sign?
what place in time
has settled down
to thrive upon your breath?
whose eyes are seen
beneath the stars

of yours & my eternity ...?

when all is far
remember love
and the sun will break through the grey.
when all seems lost
remember peace
and it's thin fingers in your spirit ...
when life seems death
remember tears
and see the reflections of knowledge in
their wetness.
when night has come
to place you in it's arms
remember my love
and sleep
secure in it's finality.

PGK

Sex and Reality

Sex and Reality is a subcommittee of the Women's Collective. We attempt to supply the campus with information about birth control, venereal disease, abortion, and to provide some sort of atmosphere for a continuing discussion of human sexuality. At the moment one of our major projects is trying to compile a comprehensive referral list of clinics and gynecologists accessible to Drew students. If you have been to a clinic or gynecologist in this area (N.Y. included), we would greatly appreciate it if you would send us a short

statement describing your experience. Outside of the usual name, location, price, services information, we are particularly interested in the doctor's attitudes and how they affect her or his way of dealing with you. Are they willing to spend time with you, answer your questions? Are they considerate, do they moralize or try to shove their values down your throat? You need not sign the statement but please do write one, we all need to benefit from each other's experiences. If you have had a particularly good or bad experience with

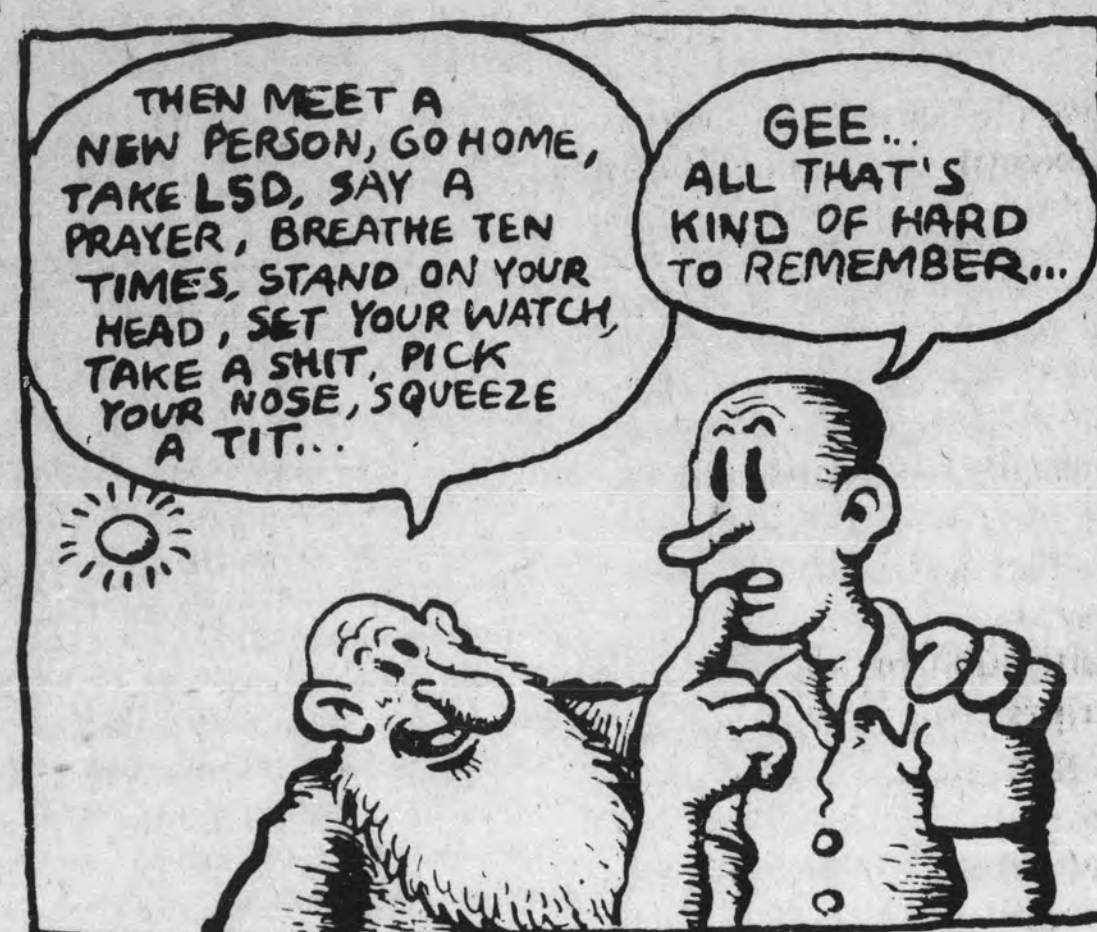
a doctor, please let other students know so that they can either seek out or avoid that doctor. Eventually, doctors will have to be receptive to patients needs or lose those patients. Women shouldn't have to keep repeating each other's bad experiences, we can learn a lot from each other. Please send any information you have on a clinic or gynecologist to either Debbie King or Josy Catoggio campus mail. If you're interested in joining Sex and Reality we will be meeting on Monday, Feb. 19th at 5:30 in Commons 209/13. Bring in your tray and talk to each other.



Continued from Page 7

of the campus use of pot. We might learn how other campuses deal with the sociology of pot, and at least gain some insight into the complexity of the problem.

In other words, largely because of the pressures of what I call the "Sociology of Pot," students must take some steps of Self Protection. They must (I think) include in their legitimate concerns due process, and a confrontation with some of the other important issues of pot consumption.



King Bob

The assault on Dean Nelbach was perhaps one of the most disturbing things that has happened at Drew in many years and campus condemnation of the act seems to be unanimous. We are very happy that the Dean has been able to return to her duties in good health, and we must again offer general support to her. We still assert that Administrative actions in the case of Richie Zerbo were grievously and intolerably wrong and that the situation must be righted. OUR FIGHT, HOWEVER, IS AGAINST THE STRUCTURE THAT ALLOWS ROBERT OXNAM TO EXERCISE AUTHORITARIAN AND ARBITRARY POWER OVER A DELUDED AND IMPOTENT STUDENT BODY AND FACULTY, and not against an individual who has worked progressively on behalf of the student body. We do not believe that a student was responsible for the assault on Dean Nelbach, nor do we believe that the incident was related to the case against Richie, and while we recognize the need for police action and will cooperate in this area, we resent the hard line

questioning and intimidation of students questioned by the police. The presumptions made by the police are ill-founded.

We believe that the faculty is in part responsible for the actions that led to the suspension of Richie Zerbo. It must be emphasized that the faculty has abrogated its judicial responsibility by not acting positively to assert the legitimacy of the Judicial Board. When the Judicial Proposal of the Student Concerns Committee was presented to the faculty it should have been acted upon immediately. The faculty must stand up to King Oxnam and his annual suspension decrees. We respectfully ask the faculty to meet immediately to decide the issue of judicial responsibility.

Richie Zerbo is still an Editor of this paper and will remain on the masthead, and we have every reason to believe that through injunctive legal action against the University, Zip will soon be returned to classes and to an active role in the ACORN. W.A.B.

Every year thousands of acorns drop from the Oak trees that give Drew its quiet and established look. These acorns are, in themselves, quite harmless. As soon as they fall, however, they are gathered up by the squirrels and taken to the Forest Tribes. The Tribes, who stay

hidden most of the time use the acorns to nourish their minds and store them as ammunition for the final struggle in which they will reclaim the campus. Thus Drew, like capitalism, bears the seeds of its own destruction.

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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Boycott Continues

Last fall, SAGA initiated the serving of salads made-up of Romaine and Boston lettuce, endive, and raw spinach. Thus, these salads, noticeable because of their dark green texture and coarse consistency, are not subject to the ongoing Student Lettuce Boycott. The Student Senate, CLA, Drew University, has urged students to continue their boycotting of "iceberg" lettuce in support of the plight and continual struggle of the migrant workers. SAGA's new salads offer the student body an opportunity to support the worker's cause.

For the past few months, the farm workers movement has been involved in turning back many attempts by the agri-business complex to destroy it. The latest victory for the farmworkers and their supporters was the defeat of Proposition 22 in California in the last election. Prop 22 was a referendum question, designed by the Farm Bureau and funded by the corporate agri-business interests, was intended to destroy the United Farm Workers Union. If Prop 22 had passed, it would have made UFW ineffective in the organizing of farm workers in California.

In spite of over \$1 million and a massive publicity campaign to deceive the public, the voters of California voted down this unjust and unconstitutional proposition, 58% to 42%. It was a resounding defeat for the big money interest who profit from the exploitation of farm workers.

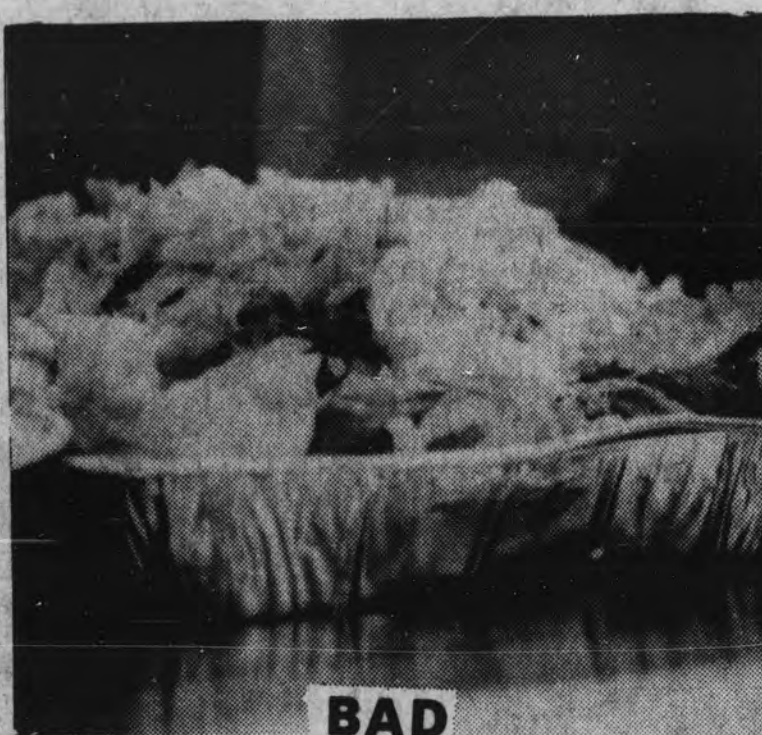
With the defeat of Prop 22, the UFW was able to turn its full attention to the lettuce boycott. UFW leadership has given top priority to the boycott and to bringing the lettuce growers to the negotiating table.

The UFW boycott organizers have returned to the major cities and with the call, "Boycott all iceberg lettuce that doesn't carry the Aztec Eagle label of the United Farm Workers."

NEW JERSEY BOYCOTT OFFICE OPEN AGAIN

The United Farm Workers boycott office in New Jersey has been reopened after a few months of inactivity. Staff members formerly in New Jersey had been reassigned to New York. The office is now being run by Dave and Pauline Cormier, northern New Jersey boycott coordinators along with Edie and Joe Thek who were formerly organizing in this area. Fr. Jack Egan from Jersey City is working with the staff part time.

The staff is spending much of its time now reactivating the large number of volunteers from New Jersey who were helping with the boycott at the end of last summer. The plan of the boycott is to establish



community committees wherever supporters live and work in order to spread the boycott throughout the northern counties in the state.

The New Jersey office is located at 288 Barrow St., Jersey City, New Jersey, 07302, 201/451-4970. All farm worker supporters are encouraged to request information, leaflets, buttons, posters, etc. from the boycott office. Stop by anytime.

The UFW has just announced a boycott of A&P stores throughout the country. This announcement came as a new development in the lettuce boycott.

The effort against A&P is the result of the company's failure to live up to its agreement to cooperate with the lettuce boycott. A&P made a commitment to a consumer delegation last summer but has broken its promise.

A&P is buying less farm worker lettuce than it might, has not gotten the message of cooperation through to its stores and, in general, is not cooperating with boycott supporters when they ask for lettuce brand information.

Many managers have been openly hostile to consumers asking about UFW lettuce. Some have deliberately misled customers regarding the labels on the lettuce and

others have refused to allow boycott sympathizers to check labels on the cartons in the store coolers. The effect of such practices is to hurt the boycott rather than help it. This cannot be called cooperation in anyway.

A&P is the largest grocery chain in the nation. It has over 4,200 stores and did more than \$5.5 billion in sales last year. There is no need for this corporate giant to fight the efforts of farm workers to gain a better life for themselves and their children. Yet, A&P stores are clearly not cooperating as their management promised. Only by a significant change in policy will A&P live up to its commitment.

Until A&P changes its policy toward the lettuce boycott, farm workers are asking all their friends and supporters not to shop in any A&P stores. Tell the managers why and spread the word to your friends and relatives. **BOYCOTT LETTUCE! BOYCOTT A&P!**

FARM WORKERS ASK FOR SUPPORT

With the lettuce boycott under full steam, the UFW is appealing to all interested persons to join the struggle. There is a big need for people to organize the boycott in the large cities. The Union gives room, board, expenses and \$5 per week. It will give anyone an opportunity to learn community organizing with a movement which is successfully using this method on a mass basis. The nonviolent methods of social change, promoted by Cesar Chavez and other farm worker leaders, have an important role in the future of poor people's movement. Contact the New Jersey office if you are interested in working on the UFW staff.

Like the grape boycott, the lettuce struggle will be won ultimately through the efforts of the thousands of volunteers who unselfishly give of their time and finances. The farm workers in the lettuce fields, like their brothers and sisters elsewhere, have no economic and political power. The United Farm Workers have just begun to change this unjust condition. But, because of this powerlessness, the farm workers must rely on those consumers who are concerned with justice and dignity in the fields. The work of the volunteers is what wins the boycott. Make no mistake about it! Your contribution, whatever it may be, is needed. Nonviolent social change occurs only when countless little contributions are added up over a period of time. This is how the boycott works. As Cesar Chavez has said, "It's like water dripping on limestone." This is why your efforts are so important and so necessary. **Viva La Causa!**

Tom Rapp and Pearls Before Swine Coming to Drew

Pearls Before Swine are: Tom Rapp, vocals, acoustic guitar; Art Ellis, flute, soprano saxophone, vocals; Bill Rollins, cello, electric bass, guitar; and Harry Orlove, Mandolin, banjo, electric guitar.

Rapp's musical education began at age six with the ukelele. At seven he wrote his first song and at nine he learned the guitar from a country singer named "Red." His early influences were Presley, the Everly Brothers and the pop tunes of the 60s. Soon he was appearing in local talent shows and one of them in retrospect, was memorable. The competition included the then Bob Zimmerman: Rapp came in second, Zimmerman sixth. Rapp is signed to Blue Thumb and will soon release "Stardance."

Recent appearances have included the Gaslight in New York the Troubadour in L.A., the Main Point in Philadelphia and concerts at the University of Ohio, the University of Pennsylvania, Yale, Boston University, and Michigan State.



Clapton on another "Best of"

There comes a time when all groups die. This is a fact that cannot be avoided regardless of the efforts of the record company, the manager, the group's fans or the members of the band themselves. It is understandable that major efforts are made to hold on to something that is destined to be lost forever, but what is gone is gone. The same can be said in reference to artists such as Joplin, Hendrix and Morrison whose tragic deaths result in unreplaceable losses. With the demise of either a group or a performer it can be expected that the record company will release a collection of the best work of the band. This action has a two part motive. First, as a tribute to the musicians ability and creativity, and second to capitalize on an opportunity to make money. It is this uncontrollable lust for dollars that brings about a new trend in the release of previously issued material.

Record companies are now venturing into the realm of the living dead. A prime example of this sort of type of thing is the recent release of CLAPTON on Polydor records. This album is nothing more than old material wrapped up in a brand new cover. The songs themselves are already available on Clapton's two year old solo album released on the Atco label entitled ERIC CLAPTON. The picture on the cover

of the "new" record is not even a recent photograph, demonstrating the great lengths the company will go to in reintroducing the new package.

In order to remove any doubt that this is a shot in the dark event in the minds of the record company bosses, the other re-releases should be noted. From Polydor has come such money driven re-issues as, ERIC CLAPTON AT HIS BEST, HEAVY CREAM (his old band) and a new single from 1969, BADGE. Atco has offered us THE HISTORY OF ERIC CLAPTON (which does contain an occasional cut that is unavailable) and the Derek and the Dominoes record LAYLA which was first made available in 1970. Doing what seems to be the vogue, RSO records has presented us with Derek and the Dominoes LIVE IN CONCERT. This is new material due to the fact that it has never before been released, yet the tapes are of a band that had its demise two years ago.

Not all of this is the fault of the record companies however. It becomes very frustrating to have an artist of Clapton's caliber who has failed to produce anything new in over two years signed to your label. The frustration mounts, tension rises and "new" records are the result. It serves to remind the public that their man is still alive. Except for a performance at the concert for Bangla Desh

and an appearance at London's Rainbow Theatre, Clapton has been lost from the face of the earth. Perhaps Eric died during the Bangla Desh gig where a guitarist unknown to the reviewer, (but clearly present at the concert) stole the show with an outstanding solo which caught Clapton defecating.

Nonetheless, this is not an attempt to shift the blame onto Clapton. A new solo album has been promised this spring and Clapton is reported to be looking for a new band to record with. The blame lies within the capitalistic format of the record companies themselves. In order to make back the losses resulting from the failure of another band to achieve success a company does what it will with what it has. Perhaps they think that the records that they only released two or three years ago are worn beyond the limit that the listener can endure. Possibly they are so naive they think that we will be foolish enough to buy anything shoved under our noses simply out of loyalty or gross stupidity. Maybe this budding trend will fall on its face. Then in order to make up the loss, we'll be blessed with more "new" recordings. People, pay strict attention to your favorite record bins and watch for another volume of Play it again, Eric.

Review: The Clowns

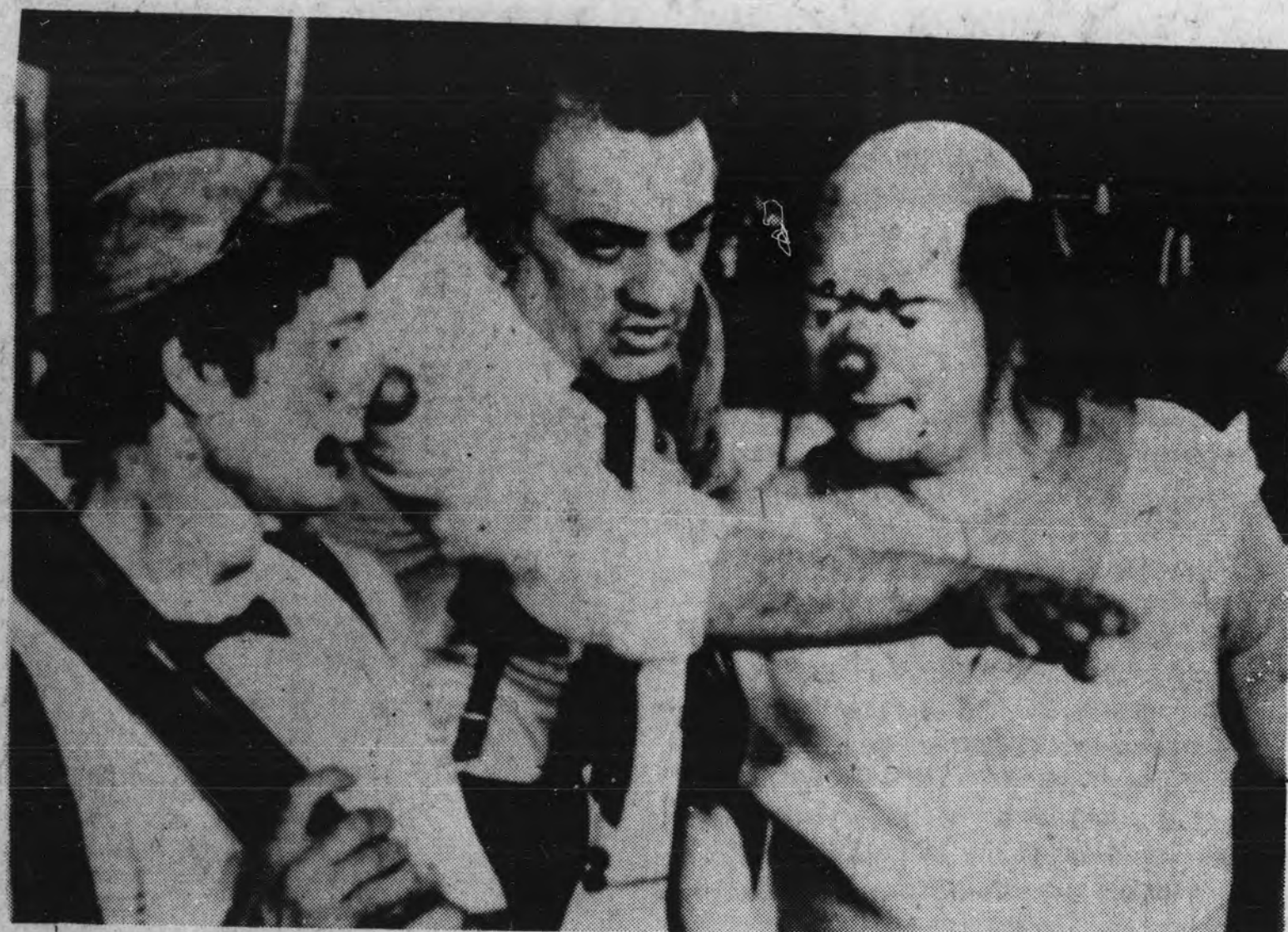
Enchanting

I don't know of anyone at some age who hasn't either loved the circus or even at times wanted to run away with it. Federico Fellini's affectionate homage to the circuses of his youth *THE CLOWNS* released in 1971 may just possibly revive some of those feelings. If you were upset in some way by either or both of the most recent films on the week-end--or even if you were not--by all means don't miss *THE CLOWNS*. Of all of Fellini's recent films it is one of the most fun, made with a good deal of love and full of good spirits.

THE CLOWNS, which is in Italian and French with subtitles, was originally made by Fellini for Italian television, and is a memoir or sorts, a lovely documentary, a Fellini's pean to the lost fantasy world of his childhood. There are evocations of the circuses he saw as a boy, particularly the clowns who scared him, and he appears on the film interviewing those older clowns in Paris who are still around. The film which runs a compact 90 minutes is in three sections, the first being the most enchanting. Fellini remembers the earliest circus experiences: the mannish female wrestlers with names like Miss Tarzan, people being buried alive for several days, and clowns whose lives including incredible physical assaults like mashed fingers, split skulls and gouged eyes.

And Fellini points out that the clowns weren't actually very funny to a child. Some were like the village cretin who made obscene suggestions to the local farm women, or the insane midget nun who did good deeds that the saints would permit no one else to do.

The second section of *THE CLOWNS* is shot in quasi-cinema verite style,



Fellini, wardrobe mistress, cameraman, soundman, and his secretary pretending to interview great circus performers, "happening" on them in the homes, or listening-in on their spats over who was the greatest White Clown. Sometimes Fellini shows the camera filming it all, and there is much talk regarding the merits of the death of the circus as it once was, but the movie is quite obviously kidding around until the last section.

For me the high point of *THE CLOWNS* is the uproarious mock funeral for Auguste, the legendary butt of the White Clown's jokes, and the clown which Fellini describes as a clown capable of not only revolting but of actually fostering

revolution, and as "sub-proletarian" figure. The funeral goes on perhaps a bit too long, but the circus images are fun and spectacular--the cannons, the fire engines the clown procession and the clowns dancing with each other as well the front halves of clown horses dancing with their own behinds, all marvellously underscored by Nino Rota's (*ROMEO AND JULIET*, *THE GODFATHER*, and virtually all of Fellini's movies) wonderful music. *THE CLOWNS* is a magical film, if somewhat too nostalgic for some people's tastes, and an elaborately escapist entertainment. Or as *THE ROLLING STONE* put it, "A pure stone gas! A trip and a half!"

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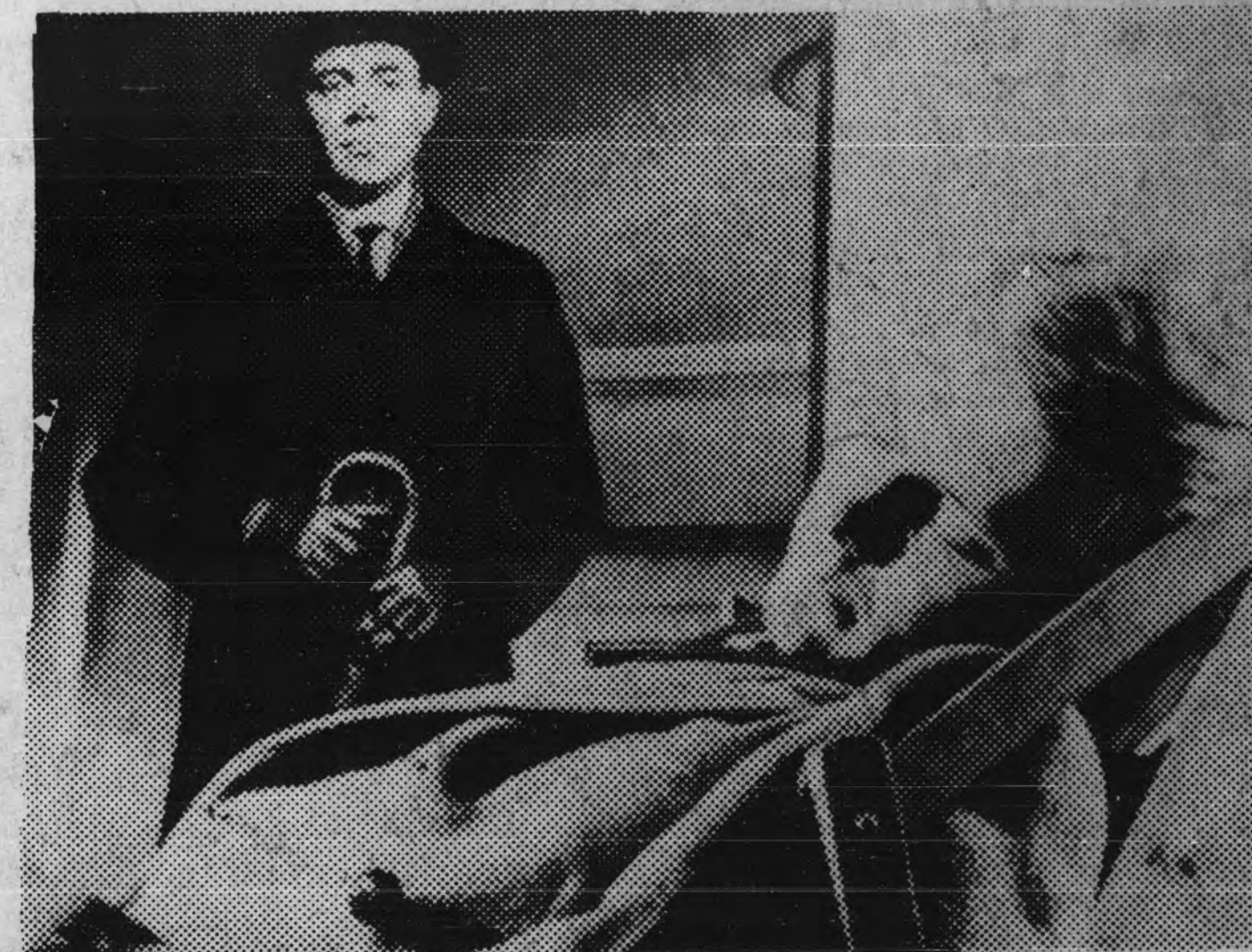
Review: The Servant

Lush Corruption

Adapted by Harold Pinter from the novel by Robin Maugham, *THE SERVANT* remains nearly nine years after its American release in 1964, a fascinatingly evil film, a superbly crafted piece about the slow degeneration of a young London aristocrat and the truly sinister takeover of his townhouse by his "gentlemen's gentleman," Barrett. Initially during its British release in late 1963, *THE SERVANT* was seen by a good many critics as a devastating reflection of London society--largely because of the Profumo-Christine Keeler affair a year previous. Now it can be viewed as an insidious tale, of human destruction in its reversal of the traditional roles of master and servant, of a successful power play that in its implications about human behavior is as quietly shocking as it is oddly intriguing.

THE SERVANT is of course one of the most highly regarded films by the American expatriate, Joseph Losey, who since has given us the grueling *KING AND COUNTRY* (1964), *ACCIDENT* (1966), and the recent *GO-BETWEEN* (1971), and reportedly is planning an ambitious film of Broust's *REMEMBRANCE OF THINGS PAST*. And like his more successful films *THE SERVANT* is marked by Losey's extremely individual visual style and effective use of sound. By using deep focus photography and a fluidly moving camera Losey establishes the characters changing involvements by purely visual means, his choreography of actors and camera are balletic in execution. Losey's noted fondness for decor as an effective filmic entity is especially evident in *THE SERVANT*, the atmosphere of increasingly lush corruption developed by his "characterization" of the house. The "master's" inch by inch degradation is made all the more disturbing by his relatively genteel surroundings and intensified by the metamorphosing of his rather too perfectly appointed home. As Barrett realizes his domination of his master as well as his elegant quarters, the house alters from initially a seat of luxury to a place of disorder and decadence, and finally, in the film's disquieting last reel, to something resembling a brothel.

Losey's trenchant direction results in a fine sense of ensemble-playing, and at the same time in several striking individual performances. James Fox as the indolent, spoiled, and initially, singularly unpleasant young aristocrat, Tony, manages the precise combination of languor and arrogance in a most diffi-



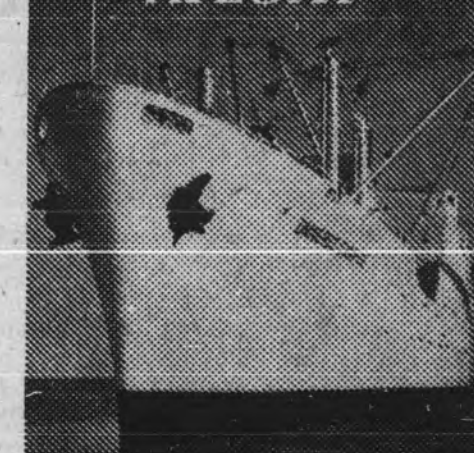
cult part. Wendy Craig ranges from bitchiness--when she suspects Barrett of something other than mere devotion to his master--to tenderness, as Tony's fiancée, emerging as the sole character with even a strain of romantic pathos. And Sarah Miles (*RYAN'S DAUGHTER*, and the new *LADY CAROLINE LAMB*) is ripely sexy and sluttishly appealing as Barrett's treacherous though entirely unsympathetic accomplice, Vera.

It is Dirk Bogarde in the title role who dominates the film in what remains one of his most brilliant performances. His is an uncanny, skillful blend of evil charm, mischievousness and sensuality, investing the Machiavellian servant with a flesh-creeping self-assurance, matching the calculated restraint of the director. For in Losey's development of this tale of a declining class structure--as well as of Barrett urging that decline

along--*THE SERVANT* is never obvious or sensational. We are slowly coerced into sensing the essential depravity of the characters by the off-camera laughter and the seemingly disjointed Pinter set-pieces--such as a restaurant sequence in which three unrelated couples display little contact but rather express the hold of one over the other.

There is a recurring blues song in *THE SERVANT* which initially you might find unintentionally funny with its lyrics like "give me death, close my mouth, take my breath etc." It is a corny song with its saxophone and string background and obsessional thing of Tony's, which later on in the film takes on uncomfortable new meanings--when the phrasing changes and the words are slurred. It is one of several Losey touches which help make *THE SERVANT* a vaguely squirmy--and extraordinary movie.

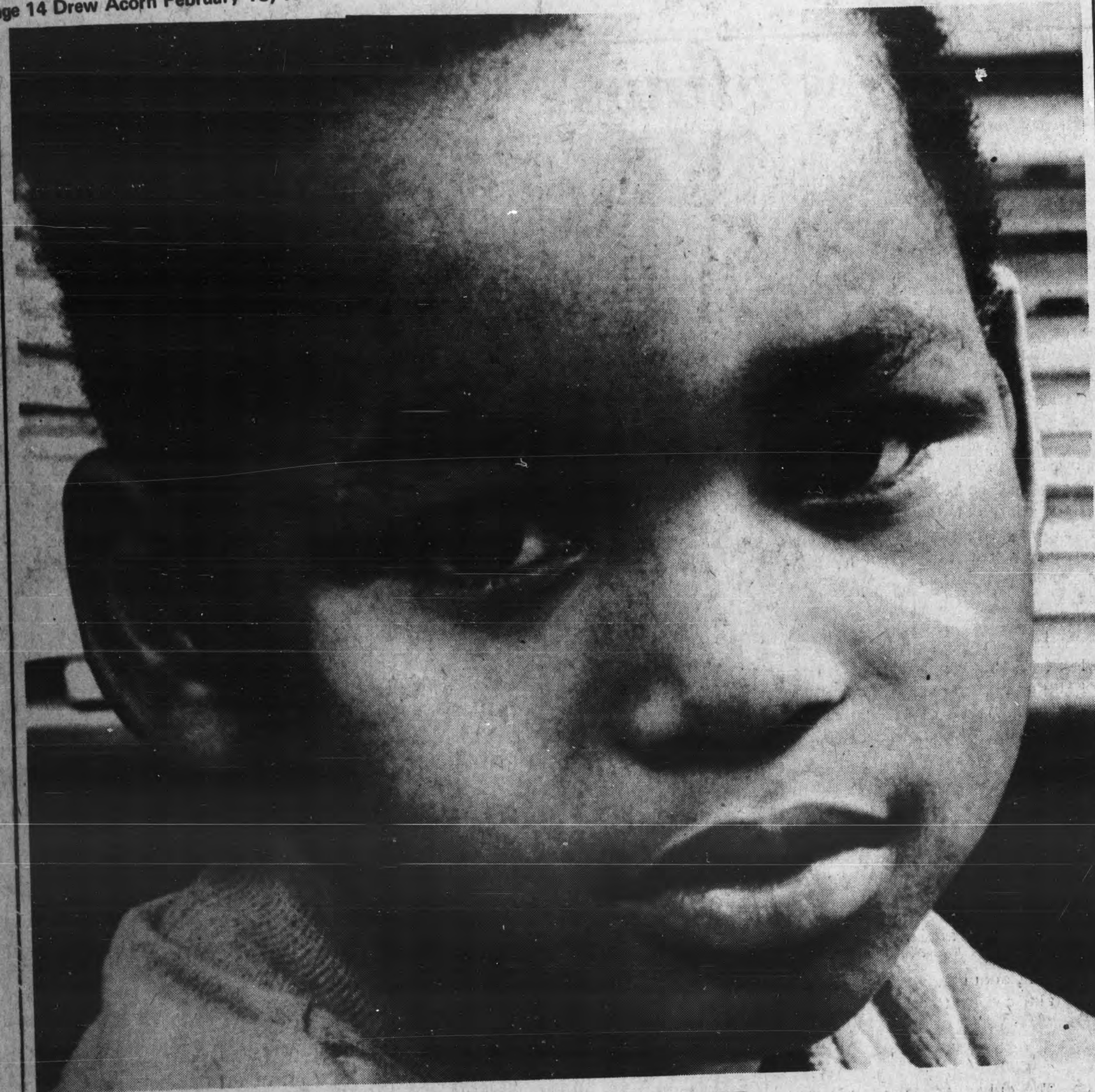
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Kodak
More than a business.



Rangers almost break streak

by Rich Wyatt

The Drew University Basketball Team broke a four game losing streak last Thursday by defeating Rutgers Camden by a score of 84-56. The Rangers opened up with an eight point streak at the beginning of the game, four from Gary Jones, who contributed a game total of nineteen points, to take the lead that was never relinquished. With a combination of a fastbreak and excellent play-making, Drew had stretched their lead at half-time to eighteen points with a score of 37-19. In the second half, the Rangers pulled away even further. The highlight came in the middle of the half when Drew had acquired ten straight points, six contributed by Mike Frankhouser who had a game total of sixteen and the other four from the games high scorer of twenty - two points, Vern Shepard.

Saturday, on an overnigher, the Rangers lost a heartbreaker to Washington College, 83-73. Drew had been behind most of the game, but had overcome the eight point deffincie to lead by three only to let Washington have a hot streak of ten points in the closing minutes of the game. Supporting the fruitless effort was Gary Jones, who was the high scorer with twenty-four points, Al Rentas with fourteen points and Vern Shepard with thirteen points.

On Monday, Drew suffered at the hands of Ursinus despite a starting score of 9-1. Ursinus immediately came back with eight to close the gap and with six minutes left in the first half, acquired six consecutive points to take the lead for good 30-24. To add insult to injury, Ursinus opened up immediately in the second half with three baskets to lead 44-34 and Drew never caught up. The only high point for Drew basketball fans was an exhibition of excellent shooting by Gary Jones, who was the high scorer of the game with thirty points which is the highest one game total for anyone this season.

Hopes have dimmed about breaking this propensity toward losing with Mike Frankhouser out sick in the infirmary and Ed Osterhout still out of play with his back injury. Osterhout is still the third highest scorer this season with a total of 108 points, an average of eleven points per game and a shooting percentage of 48%. Vern Shepard is second with 172 points, an average of twelve points and a percentage of 40%. Gary Jones is the high scorer for the team having accumulated 278 points, an average of nineteen points per game and a shooting percentage of 40%.



(Eds. note: We regret that due to a layout mixup no credit was given for the article entitled, "VIVISECTION AND TRUE AIMS OF EDUCATION." The article was printed by permission of the author. We apologize for this mixup).

The author is associate professor biology, Adelphi University, Garden City, N.Y. 11530 A 1959 graduate of Princeton University, he was awarded a doctorate in biology by Harvard University in 1963

and has held postdoctoral fellowships at Cornell University and Brandeis University. He taught biology at Princeton, 1965-1967, before joining the Adelphi faculty. Russell is much interested in organic gardening and farming and in conservation. His publications have chiefly to do with Euglena and Chlamydomonas. The present paper is to be reprinted in a revised edition of the The Human Encounter: Readings in Education, ed. by Sheldon Stoff and Herbert Schwartzberg (in press: Harper @ Row, Inc., New York.

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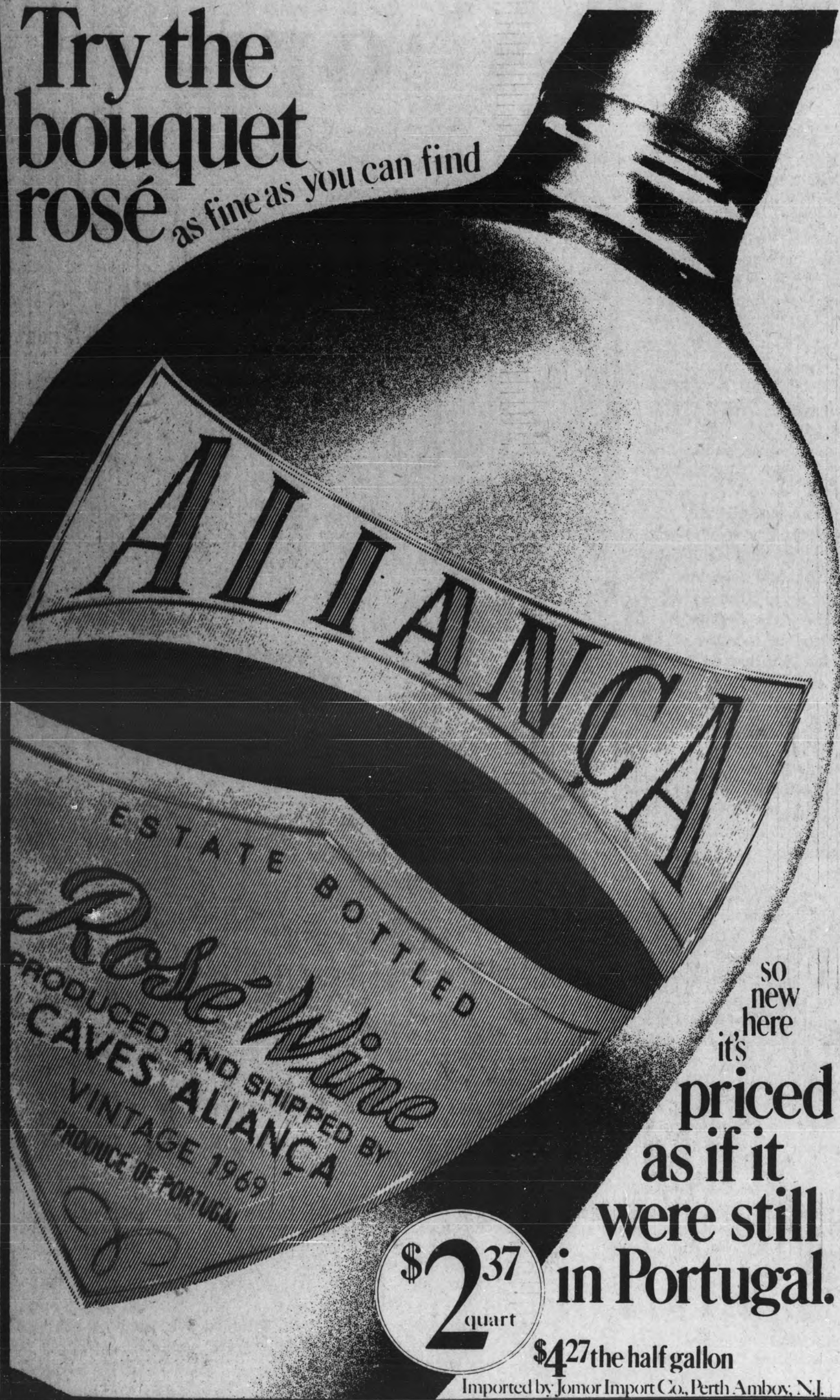
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