

Drew Acorn



Student newspaper of the College

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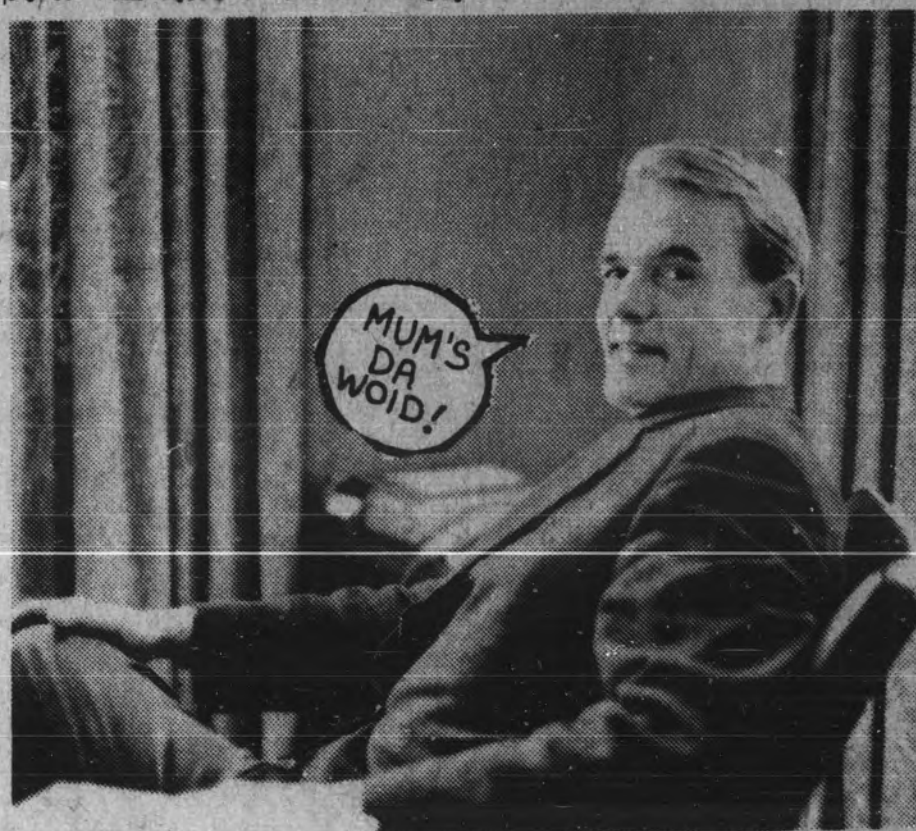
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BUT NO ONE KNOWS HOW IT'LL
END... EXCEPT FOR THIS GUY...
AND HE AIN'T TALKING!!



Cole: Fight to keep quality up

Director of Admissions Austin Cole told at a meeting several weeks ago that the number of applications for admission to the College are down about 17%. Dr. Cole said that although this situation is not overly serious, it merits some concern and consideration. At that meeting, Dr. Cole suggested that the Student Association initiate steps to contact applicants, recruit applications, and act as hosts for students visiting the campus.

In a recent ACORN interview, Dr. Cole emphasized that a drop in applications in many other colleges, even public universities have been hit by a drop in applications in recent years. "We are lucky that we weren't hit sooner and harder," Cole said, and noted that last year when the decline in application became a widespread problem, Drews application actually went up 10%.

In response to the speculation that Drew will have to sacrifice quality in order to fill next year's class, Dr. Cole

Applications down 17%



said that although SAT scores of applicants are significantly down, the class rank of Drew applicants has stayed fairly constant. He noted that SAT scores are nationally lower this year. It is estimated that the average SAT scores for this will be between 530 and 540 as

compared with 586 in math and 604 in verbal in 1971.

Cole said that upper classmen should take an interest in maintaining the quality of the student body in order to uphold the value of a Drew diploma.

Cole further said that Drew has been able to "compete successfully" in the area of financial aid when ranked against such institutions as Bates, Clark, and Hobart and Boston University. He concurred with other administrators that Drew must be careful not to price itself out of existence. Cole claimed that 90% of the freshman who apply for financial aid receive it in one form or another. The Student Association has called for an investigation of Drew's standing in financial aid.

There has been concern expressed as to whether the College can admit the 25 additional students called for by the present budget proposal, without lowering admission standards.

CLEP to begin

by Annette Nicorvo

CLEP is a College Level Examination Program devised to administer credits without course enrollment, and has been passed by the faculty.

The original purpose of CLEP was to assist those with irregular college background. It has since been used with many other intentions. It is now possible for high school seniors to receive as much as their entire freshman year in credits. Seniors in college may use it to make up credits toward graduation. There are a few colleges at the present time who have approved this program and granting requirements from sufficient achievement on the tests.

The test itself consists of two parts, the general exam and the subject exam. The general exam includes five tests, such as math, humanities, social sciences, etc., which are similar to the material found on the SAT's. The cost of this test is \$27.00. The second part, the subjects exam consists of thirty-three subjects to choose from. This is similar to the achievement tests and the cost is somewhere from \$10.00 to \$15.00.

Credit is granted only according to the percentile requirements of the individual college. It ranges from a twenty-five to seventy-five percentile requirement.

Drew has approved this program in principal only. Drew has not yet approved the general exam, nor have the departments established their criterion.

There are three or four exam centers. One is located in New York City and others are located in various local areas.

CLEP will go into effect at Drew as soon as it is approved by the various departments that choose to participate.

SAGA gets tough

The recent get tough policy in regards to entering the cafeteria results indirectly from the current negotiations between SAGA and the university over the contract for next year.

SAGA claims it is losing 3 per cent this year on its Drew operation. For next year the food service would like to make up the 3 per cent deficit, allow 7 per cent for inflation, 1 per cent for taxes, and 1 per cent for profit.

This request would total 12 per cent, but SAGA says it is willing to settle for an 11 per cent increase. This amount in dollar figures would be about \$70, raising the present board rate of \$640 to \$710.

The negotiators for the university, Vice President John Pepin and Services Director Mack Jordan, have not yet agreed to the SAGA request for 11 per cent.

Pepin and Jordan did insist that SAGA could reduce some of its losses by cutting out the number of freeloaders and non-students who enter the cafeteria without having paid any board.

Therefore, the SAGA management has instructed line checkers at the door to inspect every card and record the number of each student who enters.

This new crackdown has been unpopular with students who became accustomed to a fairly loose system of card checking that has been in effect since the mandatory meal plan.

Bull Committee proposes budget

Complex and difficult decisions on the shape of the university budget currently face the University Senate Committee on Planning and Priorities.

The faculty-student group, chaired by Professor Robert J. Bull, is responsible for recommending to the administration and trustees the priorities of university financing for the academic year 1973-1974.

The real dilemma challenging next year's budget-makers is the extent to which faculty compensation can be increased without boosting tuition beyond a reasonable level.

As reported previously in the ACORN, the University Senate Committee on Faculty has recommended a 10 per cent increase in compensation. The problem is to find the money.

The following realities face the committee in their search for a way to finance a compensation increase -

-- There will be no immediate increase next year in income from endowment.

-- The level of giving for current educational expenses will just about reach the amount budgeted for the current year, providing no increased gift income for next year.

-- The new money in state aid, the \$150,000 from the COG and SPUR programs, will be just enough to take care of any necessary increases in financial aid for college student and any unavoidable increases in non-salary expenses.

-- One possible source of new money would be to raise enrollment in the college beyond the present 1418 students. However, with applications for admission down 20 per cent, any significant increase in student body would mean a sacrifice in the quality of admissions.

-- Last year the Planning and Priorities Committee allowed for a 10 per cent compensation increase by making cuts and reductions in several areas of the budget. This process trimmed the budget to essentials, leaving no fat for the present committee to use for other purposes.

Therefore, the committee is left with only a boost in tuition available as a means of generating income to pay for the needed increase in faculty compensation.

As a first step, the committee recommended that any additions to the faculty be prohibited, since new staff would only mean further expense and less money for increased compensation.

To finance a 10 per cent compensation increase with tuition alone would require a \$250 hike per student, placing the tuition figure around \$2700 as opposed to the present \$2450.

Vice President John Pepin, and the Board of Trustees, all of whom have strongly favored a balanced budget.

Dean of the College Inez Nelbach, however, is attempting to persuade the trustees to accept a calculated deficit of \$200,000, a figure she feels would allow for a 10 per cent compensation increase, a tuition rise of only \$100, and new staff for several heavily overworked departments. (see separate article)

Besides Hartman and Professor Bull, the Planning and Priorities committee includes faculty members Lee Hall, James W. Nagle, Thomas Oden, and James O'Kane; students William Hauser and Donald Vorp; Registrar Barent Johnson and Vice President John Pepin.

Nelbach

Better red than moribund

Dean Inez Nelbach said last week that she would continue to recommend that a \$200,000 deficit be calculated into Drew's budget for next year. She reiterated her assertion, which she first made at the February faculty meeting, that the University should undergo a period of deficit spending in order to maintain and advance quality curriculum and faculty, and to allow bold steps in programming. At that faculty meeting she commented, "Better red than moribund."

Dean Nelbach emphasized that without the deficit a proposed faculty pay increase of 10% would have to be provided for by sharp increases in tuition. The current budget proposal written by the Planning and Priorities Committee (Ed. Note: see Bull Committee article) provides for a 6.5% increase in faculty compensation with a \$200 increase in student costs. Dean Nelbach contends that through a two-year esleriment program of deficit spending the faculty could

its full 10%, which is needed merely to bring Drew up to the national average, and student costs would only go up about % LO \$100. She stated that student and faculty needs should not be in conflict, and that Drew is in danger of pricing itself out of existence.

Nelbach further said that due to the tight financial situation, departments and faculty are forced to compete for funds and staffing and that much tension is caused by the fear that a course or even a whole department will be "axed" due to cutbacks. She said that deficit spending would ease this situation.

"We would never recommend raising tuition that much" according to Jim Hartman, the undergraduate student representative on the committee. "Everyone is painfully aware that Drew could easily price itself out of existence."

According to Hartman, the committee will probably have to opt for a lower compensation figure, to be financed by a tuition boost in the \$100-\$150 range and a slight enrollment increase.

"The only other alternative is to suggest a calculated deficit, but the committee was sure that spending in the red would never be accepted," he explained.

The recommendations of the Planning and Priorities group are used as budget guidelines by President Robert Oxnam,

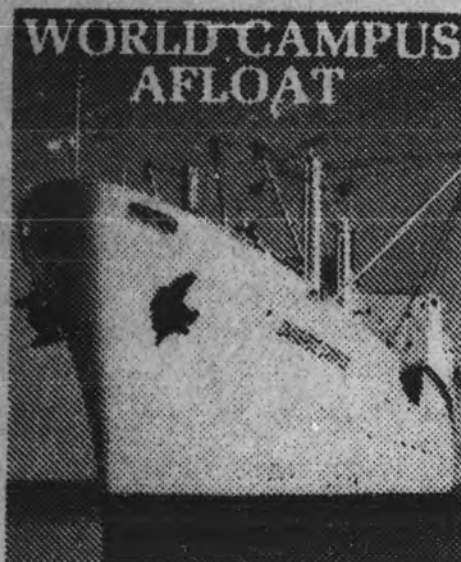
Ms. Nelbach said that she would especially like to see pressure on the Russian department eased.

Dean Nelbach sees the two year deficit as a period of revitalization. But added, "if such a program did not meet expectations, cuts would still be necessary." She said that one University service and two departments would probably be the first to go.

Some of the older faculty members have in effect said don't waste your breath," said Dean Nelbach, despite having received a standing ovation at the February faculty meeting. According to some sources the Dean had has encountered opposition to her suggestion from other administrations including President Robert Oxnam and Vice-President John Pepin. Vice President Pepin has said that many other Universities now experimenting with deficit spending are backed by large endowments, gift incomes, and reserves.

When questioned about the Universities alleged failure to solicit gift money, Dean Nelbach said that she did think that prospects for fund raising prospects for small private colleges were did were not go are good at this time, but that perhaps a calculated deficit would ease the situation for the time being until the University can accumulate gift money.

Dean Nelbach was scheduled to take her proposal to the Trustee Finance Committee on Friday. She said that she was pleased that she was being given a chance to present her ideas. The budget was due to be approved on Friday, but has been referred to the Committee for further deliberation.



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The fund raising problem

Cheshire discusses Development

by JIM HARTMAN

The Essentials of the Seventies program for Drew University has taken the official form of a three-year capital campaign with a goal of \$7 million - a decision less ambitious than originally proposed.

The fund-raising campaign was officially launched in October by the Board of Trustees. A report by President Robert F. Oxnam to the trustees explains the effort, and is published separately in this issue of the ACORN.

The three-year goal of \$7 million would be used for the following immediate priorities:

- \$875,000 for debt on the University Commons;
- \$625,000 for debt on the residence hall complex;
- \$4 million for endowment of faculty and program;
- \$1 million for endowment of student aid;
- \$500,000 for a new campus service center.

This campaign represents a significant reduction from the more far-ranging \$16 1/4 million development program that had been announced in May of 1971 for a five year period.

In addition to gifts for capital purposes, the now scuttled development program also included loan money and giving for current educational expenses.

"There was a strong feeling on the part of trustees that the development program was too diverse an effort," explained Richard D. Cheshire, vice president for university relations and chief staff officer in charge of fund-raising. "I think the Board was uneasy about the \$16 1/4 million figure."

For this reason the trustees chose not to officially launch the development program, but settled instead on a three year capital campaign aimed at raising \$7 million.

"Also, the trustees were in part responding to a strong feeling on campus," Mr. Cheshire told the ACORN in an interview last week. "The capital campaign puts more emphasis on faculty salaries and financial aid."

The goal of the development program had been to raise \$9 1/4 million for new buildings, \$3 1/2 million for new endowment, and \$3 1/2 million for current expenses.

As the President's report indicates, many of the original building projects - such as the fine arts center, the center for theological studies, the Hall of Sciences third floor, and others - have been given a lower priority.

"The trustees decided to put major attention on people as opposed to buildings when they were redesigning our fund-raising priorities," explained Mr.



Cheshire.

The vice-president said that the difference between a capital campaign and a development program is that the latter includes loan money and gifts for current expenses.

The current expenses portion of the development program totalling \$31/2 million will now simply take the form of the annual Drew University Fund and will be considered separate from the capital campaign.

"My preference has always been for a total development program," explained Mr. Cheshire, a principle architect of the \$16 1/4 million effort. "Solicitation for both capital and current funds is enhanced when the two are considered together."

The vice president, who is leaving April 1 for a similar post at Colgate University, added however, "The choice must be up to the trustees since their support is essential."

He says the success of the three-year \$7 million goal will depend upon the trustees, claiming, "Staff people can only bring fund raising to a certain point after which trustees and volunteer sup-

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is the complete text of a report by President Robert F. Oxnam to the trustee plans and resources committee. The report, which was adopted by the Board and issued in October, calls for a \$9 1/4 million cut in the development program goal, outlines recommendations for university priorities and fund raising campaign. Among the projects scrapped was the proposed fine Arts building.

port must take hold."

According to Mr. Cheshire two things must happen within the Board of Trustees before there will be the necessary "morale and momentum" for a successful campaign.

The first is completion of solicitation within the Board itself, since several trustees have yet to make a definite commitment on their own gifts.

The second involves completion of a top level organization within the Board that can proceed with the necessary work of any fund-raising campaign by a university.

"Both these steps require decisions by men," insists Mr. Cheshire, "and until they are made it is difficult to project whether Drew can reach the declared goal."

Much will also depend on how quickly a successor for Mr. Cheshire can be found. Most of his duties have currently been divided between the development office, the public affairs office, and the president's office.

The trustee plans and resources committee is responsible for the Board's role in the campaign.

The Report

Drew is emerging as an academically outstanding university. All of us would agree that we can achieve that goal only by progressing on a number of fronts simultaneously in a financially responsible way.

The foundation is solid. We have had good management success in admissions, budget, and governance. We are a private university and must stay that way. We relish our church relationship. We

Continued on Page 5

Oxnam's Development report (con't)

are intentionally small. We have a combination of strengths unique in higher education. Nobody else is doing the job quite the way we are. We are happy with our decision to develop the University in the ways we have, and we are going to continue in these directions. We are all agreed Drew should become one of the very finest institutions in the country.

For three years now, we have been planning for the future in fund raising. We have reached the point where basic directions and priorities should be stated forthrightly and directly. I am ready now to ask your concurrence in a series of recommendations which I am confident represent Drew's best interest today and in the future. I am going to take substantial time with each to make clear why I recommend specific priorities. You will recognize all of the ingredients of the ESSENTIALS OF THE SEVENTIES PROGRAM. I will discuss the program from three perspectives-priorities, campaign, and implementation.

PRIORITIES

University Commons and Residence Hall Complex

the new residence halls and the University Commons make Drew much more attractive, both because of the new facilities it provides and because it frees the University Center for new recreational possibilities. The apartments have helped graduate students and some faculty by opening up new housing in an area which is very short on lower- and middle-income housing. If I had to make the decisions on these three facilities over again, I certainly would make the same recommendations to the Trustees.

However, we have borrowed from plant fund reserves and current fund reserves to help pay for these buildings, and now we must raise the money to repay ourselves. I hope for two or three large gifts totaling \$1,500,000 that will reconstitute the reserves and restore to current operations the significant amount of income produced by them.

This one and a half million dollars is our first priority,

Faculty and Program Endowment

Faculty of high quality is the most important factor in the educational development of the University. In the present "buyers market," we have great opportunity to improve our competitive position. But tuition and gifts for current income will serve only to keep pace with inflation. We need income from new endowment to attract and retain the ablest faculty.

Imaginative programs are what keep us alive educationally. And imaginative faculty create them. Ours is a superior faculty genuinely committed to teaching as well as to scholarship. To maintain and improve it, we must be able to compete for the best candidates.

Government support is not designed to underwrite quality but to ensure egalitarian survival. We have to rely on ourselves to improve quality. Nothing is so important to our future.

In all three Schools of the University we must build strength. And we can do this best with faculty of excellent quality.

Our endowment objective in this area should be \$4,000,000 by 1975.

Student Aid Endowment

Any institution which aspires to be an institution of high quality must admit students on the basis of their capacity to learn and contribute, not on the basis of ability to pay.

We cannot afford, however, to take a large percentage of unrestricted endowment income, current giving, or tuition income for student aid without defaulting on a very serious obligation to improve faculty salaries and educational programs.

Why isn't the present level of student aid enough? Because tuition will undoubtedly have to rise, and scholarship aid must rise at least proportionately.

Some additional student aid income will come from governmental sources, but it will be geared primarily to the lowest economic groups or strictly to in-state students. We need more flexibility in our aid program to help hard-pressed middle-income students. Student aid endowment of \$1,000,000 will be needed by 1975 to maintain a reasonable balance between endowment income, annual gifts, and tuition in financing our aid program.

Campus Services Center

The Trustees have approved construction of a services building pending receipt of a gift or gifts designated for this purpose. The need is urgent.

We must not borrow from reserves to pay for this structure. We must pursue gift possibilities with vigor. After the Commons and the Residence Complex, we should make this project our number one building priority.

A figure of \$500,000 should be earmarked for this purpose.

Center for Fine Arts

For the past decade we have been talking about a new facility for art, music, and drama but have not gotten to it. Now we must.

It is clear that a fine arts center would be a focal point where the University itself

and where the University and the community--upon whose support so much of the future depends--would join in activities of mutual interest.

Twenty years ago Drew was the original sponsor of the Colonial Symphony which has now grown into a popular regional orchestra whose audience has outgrown its facility in the Madison Junior School auditorium. This year Drew sponsored the campus residency of the New Jersey Shakespeare Festival whose first season in our midst proved to be a resounding success with promise of rapidly outgrowing our modernized but tiny theater. The constituency these two arts organizations associate with Drew is very considerable.

There is good evidence that the leaders of the Symphony and the Festival along with other organizations wish to join with Drew in a community effort to raise the funds to build and endow a fine arts center at Drew to care for their needs as well as the primary needs of our students and faculty. Private discussions are in the early stages. A leadership nucleus is being formed in the community with which we are in close touch. Center for Theological Studies

We have spent a lot of time examining the needs of the Theological School. Much discussion has focused on the need for a new theological center. Now is the time to face facts. Faculty and program are our priorities! We have opportunities to do more with present facilities if we find enough endowment dollars to realize them.

If we put our priority on endowment for faculty and program, we will enhance the quality of program, serve more students, and eventually come to the point where the need for a new building is more pressing and apparent. Another important objective is a new residence hall with community center as soon as enrollment would justify it.

Seminary Hall has been appreciably improved by our substantial investment in refurbishing rooms. This investment can hold us a while longer while we concentrate on personnel and programs.

Therefore, my recommendation is that we defer construction in favor of endowment for faculty and program in theological education.

Hall of Sciences Third Floor

We are thankful we had the foresight to build a building which has provision of additional space. However, there are no academic or administrative needs requiring us to make additional investment in this facility right now. Therefore, I recommend that we place it lower on our priority list but keep it on the agenda.

Continued on Page 14

Financial aid

BASIC OPPORTUNITY GRANTS: The key to student financial aid. Basic opportunity Grants (BOG'S) are a new program enacted in 1972 with a potential additional \$1 billion per year in student financial aid for up to 2 million students. The additional \$1 billion is crucial in keeping institutions of higher education from raising tuition for all students. BOG'S ARE "entitlements" of \$200 to \$1400 per student for each academic year. BOG'S are the cornerstone of each individual student's financial aid package, (including Supplemental Opportunity Grants, Work-Study, Direct Loans formerly National Defense Student Loans -- and Federally-Insured Bank Loans). In addition to BOG'S, Congress in 1972 also required by law that these existing financial aid programs be funded (at \$130 million for Sup. Op. Grants, \$250 million for Work-Study, and \$286 million for Direct Loans) before any money can be appropriated for BOG. This insures that existing programs are protected in funding, so that BOG'S are not simply a sub-stitution of one program for another. This is "good news" when most Federal domestic programs face substantial cuts.

SUPPLEMENTAL OPPORTUNITY GRANTS, WORK-STUDY: "Bad news". Supplemental BOG'S, formerly Educational Opportunity Grants, under the 1972 Amendments have become supplemental aid for students ineligible for BOG'S and for BOG recipients for whom BOG'S are insufficient. Unfortunately, Pres. Nixon has not requested any funds for SSG for them. On this question there will be a fight (see Strategy). Work-Study under the Amendments is expanded so that part time students are eligible and students may work more than 15 hours per week. However, the Administration Budget Request have limited the program to \$250 million, and have not included any request for \$25 million veterans Work-Study program, which is strongly supported by NSL.

Appropriations this Spring: A fight to fund BOG'S and save existing programs for the academic year 1973-74 will occur in Congress, based on Pres. Nixon's Budget Request of January 29, 1973. For the BOG program to be operational administratively by next September, Congress must act on BOG'S within the next 2 months. However, at the same time will be a fight in Congress over the existing student financial aid programs because Pres. Nixon's Budget Request are below the legal minimums necessary for BOG'S to be legally funded. In this fight NSL is supporting the Administration's BOG request plus funding for the old program.

STRATEGY: A coalition of students, parents, and educators. Currently there

Good News and Bad News

is hesitancy among some student financial aid officers and higher education associations to fully support BOG appropriations. Hesitancy stems from difficulties in administratively setting up the BOG procedures by September to prevent administrative confusion. NSL close monitoring of Dept of Health, Education, and Welfare indicates that although there may be problems, but that the program can be operational due to the extensive work already done. Another hesitancy of educational associations is attributable to their interest in funding many other programs than simply student financial aid, since many institutions face substantial budget cuts as education are libraries, community services, land-grant support, and institutional aid. Strategy for higher education funding is for students and institutions to join together to meet the common financial crisis. The Committee for Full Funding of Education Programs, a strong coalition of education groups (including NSL, the National Education Assn., and American Council on Education) has developed such a strategy, and it places No. 1 priority on funding BOG'S at \$1 billion per year as the most realistic way to help both students and their parents as well as institutions. Some financial aid officers have considered postponing funding of BOG'S until September of 1974, but this is very dangerous since the first year appropriations for every program are crucial in determining the level of appropriations in future years.

Loans; an attempt to substitute 7% loans for 3% loans at a 4% loss to students. The Administration in its Budget Request has proposed termination of Direct Student Loans (at 3% interest) in favor of a system of having students take private bank loans (at 7% interest) guaranteed by the Federal Gov't. NSL and members of Congress will fight this costly exchange for students.

WE MUST ACT!! The most important form of pressure on Congress is personal letters from constituents. Write the Congressmen listed below from your state as well as your own Congressmen and Senators. Tell them about the rising cost of a college education and the need for BOG'S as the key to the over all funding level for higher education during the current period of cutbacks. Letters should come from 1) yourself, 2) your student body president, 3) the president of your college or university, 4) your faculty, 5) your student financial aid administrator, and 6) your parents, relatives, and friends. Carbon copies of letters should be sent to Seth Brunner at NSL so that NSL can coordinate this effort with the full funding committee. Address letters to Congressmen at U.S. Capitol, Washington D.C.

House Appropriations Committee; (DEMOCRATS) Mahon (Tex), Whitten (Miss), Rooney (NY), Sikes (Fla), Passman (a), Evins (Tenn), Boland (Mass), Natcher (Ky), Flood (Pa), Steed (Okla), Shipley (Ill), Slack (W.Va), Flynt (Ga), Smith (Ia), Glamo (Conn), Hansen (Wash), Addabo (NY), McFall (Ca), Patten (NJ), Long (Md), Yates (Ill), Casey (Tex), Evans (Colo), Obey (Wis), Roybal (Ca), Stokes (Ohio), Roush (Ind), McKay (Utah), Bevill (Ala), Green (Ore), Tiernan (RI), Chappell (Fla), Rutilson (Mo),

REPUBLICANS: Cederberg (Mich), Rhodes (Ari), Minshall (Ohio), Michel (Ill), Conte (Mass), Davis (Wis), Robison (NY), Shriver (Kansas), McDade (Pa), Andrews (ND), Wuman (NH), Talcott (Ca), Riegle (Mich), Wuatt (Ore), Edwards (Ala), Sherle (Ia), McEwen (NY), Myers (Ind), Rovinle (Ia), McEwen (NY), Myers (Ind), Robinson (Va), Miller (Ohio), Ruth (N. Car), Veysey (Ca)

Senate Appropriations Committee; (DEMOCRATS) McClellan (Ark), Magnuson (Wash), Stennis (Miss), Pastore (RI), Bible (Nev), Byrd (W. Va), McGee (Wyo), Mansfield (Mont), Proxmire (Wis), Montoya (NM), Inouye (Haw), Hollings (S. Car), Bayh (Ind), Eagleton (Mo), Chiles (Fla), (REPUBLICANS) Brooke (Mass), Hatfield (Ore), Stevens (Alaska), Mathias (Md), Schweiker (Pa), Bellmon (Okla).

For more information contact National student Lobby, 413 East Capitol St., S.E. Washington D.C. 20003, (202) 547-5550. If you plan to lobby in Washington, contact these people for information. The Student Association of the College has membership in this organization.

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Senate addresses Faculty on suspension

The Student Senate of the College of Liberal Arts convened on February 22, 1973 to consider the matter of the suspension of Acorn Editor Richard Zerbo. President of the Student Association, Tom Quirk termed that action "threatening" citing it as "the most regressive abrogation of student involvement in University decision making" in his four years at Drew. Four students serve on the College Judicial Committee which was by-passed in the Zerbo case. Quirk termed these actions "an assault on the integrity of a Standing Faculty Committee and the integrity of Faculty Regulations."

Quirk accused the Faculty of "abrogating their responsibility pursuant to their delegated authority in the University By-Laws to protect the due process of students "including" the presumption of innocence, "the avoidance of prejudicing proceedings pending before the civil courts" and "protection from arbitrary, unreasonable and capricious administrative actions." Quirk expressed fears that an administrator "may initiate charges against a student and subsequently take disciplinary action."

The Student Senate formally endorsed the proposal adopted at the Emergency Student Body Meeting of February 12 requesting that "the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts to convene a special meeting and address themselves to the usurpation of their prerogatives as delegated in the By-Laws of the Board of Trustees." Many expressed disappointment that the Faculty had failed to act on the request and at Dean Nelbach's refusal to call such a special meeting.

The request for a special meeting followed the referral by the College Judicial Committee to the Faculty of the question of the committee's jurisdiction. The Judicial Committee had suspended deliberation on a petition on behalf of Richard Zerbo until the Faculty provides clarification. The Student Senate endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that the Faculty clarify judicial procedure to bring it into accord with faculty regulations.

The student Senate formally endorsed a fund raising drive for the Student Legal Defense Fund, to be used to seek a possible injunction and/or class action suit against the University in the case of Richard Zerbo for disregard of due process. The Student Senate also formally allocated five hundred dollars for such a fund. At press time it is reported that the University had impounded these funds. Tom Quirk reported that the state office of the American Civil Liberties Union has expressed considerable interest in this case but that all civil actions are contingent on a private suit filed by Richard Zerbo.

The Student Senate endorsed the actions of the Student Concerns Committee which specifies that in certain respects the document from the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees entitled "Judicial Guidelines" is at variance with the philosophy of discipline adopted by the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts; the procedures for 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 the specific content of sections of the Faculty Regulations dealing with jurisdiction of the College Judicial Committee.

The Student Senate endorsed the following account of procedures regarding dispensation of cases regarding students who had been charged with violations of criminal law, particularly those violations which are classified as "high misdemeanors" under New Jersey law.

"Of primary importance is the avoidance, at all costs, of prejudicing proceedings pending before the criminal courts. Therefore, any hearing before the College Judicial Committee or any other judicial body on the question of the student's innocence or guilt can only subject the student's right to a fair trial to infringement. Ordinarily, hearings which seek to determine if a student has violated University regulations are not properly held while any court proceedings are pending. The proper manner in which to handle most cases of this type is for the Judicial Committee of the College, as empowered under the Regulations of the Faculty, to take jurisdiction on the matter and postpone any consideration until after court proceedings are completed."

"It is important, however, that the University be protected against students and others who may pose a clear and present danger to the health and safety of members of the University community. In such instances, the College Judicial Committee, empowered as the determiner of its own jurisdiction by Faculty Regulations, should, on the petition of the Dean or other University official, make a determination after hearing as to whether or not such a danger is, in fact, presented. If so, the Committee may recommend to the Dean of the College or to the President of the University that the student involved be suspended so long as such danger exists or, if necessary, until criminal proceedings are completed."

"In exceptional circumstances where proper University officials determine that the overt behavior of a student presents such a danger as to require immediate action, the student may be suspended provided that a hearing on the matter before the College Judicial Committee is

scheduled at the earliest possible time. The student should be notified in writing of the specific nature of the charges against him, and of the time and place of the hearing to be held. At the hearing, the Judicial Committee should determine if such a clear and present danger did in fact exist or continues to exist, and recommend action to the Dean or the President accordingly. Should the Committee determine that the student's actions or the nature of the charges against him do not warrant continued suspension from the University, the student should immediately be reinstated."

"Such a procedure would, we feel, protect adequately the interests of all involved in such matters. Most importantly, the presumption of innocence for the student charged and the principles of due process so central to the American system of justice would be reserved."

Several members of the Student Senate including Vice President Peter Brown felt the above statement did not address itself to the present matter at hand. The following statement was adopted as a supplement.

"Dean Nelbach recently issued a statement that Richard Zerbo was offered a College Judicial Committee hearing which he refused. Although this statement is a point of contention, IT IS NOT THE CENTRAL ISSUE. The central issue is that under the University By-laws and the faculty regulations pursuant to them, it is the function of the College Judicial Committee to decide whether or not "a clear and present danger" exists, and not the function of Dean Nelbach and President Oxnam. Due process should not be dependent upon the "good will" of any one administrator."



Simon discusses: The war revisited

Mr. Douglas W. Simon is an assistant professor in Drew's Political Science department. The ACORN asked Dr. Simon about his ideas concerning the war and the cease-fire.

1965-1966 Air Intelligence Officer - Defense Analyst 7th Air Force, Saigon - Command Headquarters for all air operations in South East Asia.

Job: Kept track of North Vietnamese air defenses and helped plan bomb routes in and out of target areas. Briefed command staff, visiting dignitaries and on many occasions, air crews at bases in Thailand and South Vietnam.

Upon return from Vietnam, served one more year in the Air Force and then attended graduate school at the University of Oregon in Political Science. While attending Oregon, became active in the anti-war movement.

On the ceasefire:

The cease-fire agreement is an incredibly open-ended, ambiguous document which is one of the reasons why all sides were able to sign it. The price for that ambiguity will be the inability to enforce it. It is a classic example of what one might call "purposeful ambiguity."

The international force that is in South Vietnam at the present time is not a peacekeeping force as the term is now understood in international relations. It is at best an observer mission, the implication being that they will report violations of the ceasefire. The question then arises - who do they report to? The violators themselves constituted as the Four Party Joint Military Committee (North Vietnam, South Vietnam, the NLF and the U.S.)? A lot of good that will do. Do they report to the Secretary-General of the U.N.? To the Security Council of the U.N.? The fact is, there are no provisions for them to report to anyone of higher power.

It is possible that the U.N. might get involved either in the cease-fire observation mission or in administering a program of reconstruction. There is a provision for the U.N. Secretary-General to sit on the International Conference to be held later; that is the only role specified to this date.

The war is not over. American involvement at least for the time being is over. My suspicion is that after a respectable time, civil war will again break out.

In terms of advantage, no side got all that it wanted. On balance between the Vietnam factions the advantage has got to go the NLF and NVN. Their military presence remains in the south and the NLF or Provisional Revolutionary Government as it likes to be called, has been duly recognized regardless of all



the fancy signing procedures in Paris. The NLF is at the conference table in Saigon at this very moment - that is a victory of sorts.

THE EFFECT OF MILITARY INTELLIGENCE AND REPORTING ON AMERICAN POLICY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA; INTERVIEW WITH DR. SIMON BY RICHARD WYATT.

Dr. Simon contends that severe problems in "the reporting of military positions and relative advantages and successes of missions being carried out" in Southeast Asia could not be solely attributed to the intelligence community. The problem, he thinks, is with the entire military reporting system during the Kennedy-Johnson administration. Although an attempt was made by the military intelligence agency to be optimistic and supportive of the government position, a tremendous fear of failure existed. Information from the field and the lower levels of South Viet Nam which painted a far more pessimistic picture of American capabilities of Southeast Asia was ignored.

Simon also points out that there was an over-estimation of the effectiveness of the bombing over the Ho Chi Minh Trail and North Viet Nam. Assurances given in Washington of the tremendous impact of the bombing were not entirely accurate. Although the movement of supplies from North Viet Nam to South Viet Nam may have been retarded, the bombing did not break the will of the people of North Viet Nam. Dr. Simon blames this discrepancy on the military's great fear of failure. The military just did not want to report that its tactics and its sophisticated weapon systems were not successful. So the military first deluded itself and then everyone else about the effectiveness of the policy and the actions of American units in South Viet Nam, says Dr. Simon.

Dr. Simon thinks that this inconsistency in military intelligence reporting is due to a failure to use available civilian controls. It is his contention that "most generals are very, very aware of civilian control by virtue of their training." Simon points out that most generals feel that the Viet Nam war was overly controlled by civilians political caprice.

"So, if the military or the CIA is going off and doing things that people are not particularly pleased about, my guess is that more often than not it is because of inadequate control from the civilian area. If that control was consciously exercised, there would not be as severe a problem," he said. He also points out that military generals are basically trained to be responsive to civilian control even if they don't like it and the General Lavelle Case not withstanding, this has been and is still basically adhered to.

Dr. Simon also indicated that the CIA in a way produced more accurate, realistic, and detached information than the military intelligence community. He attributed this to the military having a natural conflict of interest. Military intelligence is gathering information and acting in the field. Commanding generals want intelligence that is supportive of their efforts. Military intelligence has a vested interest in missions or in maintaining and justifying its own existence. The information gathered may initially be quite accurate but may be distorted on its way up the chain of command, basically to be supportive of the military role. He tends to think that this is due in part to operational personnel rather than to the intelligence community. Simon thinks that this may have been particularly true under General Harkin's, General Westmoreland's predecessor. Westmoreland's problem was just that bad tactics rather than the bad reporting that plagued the early Kennedy-Johnson Administration, says Simon.

In this context, Dr. Simon thinks that the release of the Pentagon Papers was very useful in exposing these discrepancies and served to the American public and that we should be thankful to Daniel Ellsberg for having the courage to release them. However, he feels that this should not be considered a free ticket to release any and/or all classified information at the whim of any individual. The problem is one of over-classification. Simon says that the American public has a right to more about what is going on.

These discrepancies within intelligence reporting can, according to Dr. Simon, be attributed to a lack of civilian control. McNamara in 1961-1962 could have corroborated military intelligence using several techniques but he chose to ac-

Continued on Page 21

Surveillance?

U. Senate looks at Student Rights

At its February meeting, the University Senate began consideration of the Joint Statement on Rights and Responsibilities, a project taken on several years ago as an enumeration of student rights and coordinate responsibilities within the university.

The original document was based on a joint statement by the American Association of University Professors and the National Student Association. The statement was then amended and considered by various student and faculty committees and submitted with amendments and desired changes. The University Senate Committee on Rights and Responsibilities reports that the version submitted to the Senate reflects those recommended changes recommended by each of those groups.

The report, which will be published by the ACORN when it is approved by the Senate, was generally well received by the Senate.

University President and Senate Chairperson, Robert Oxnam commented, however, that the report seems to be strong in its enumeration of rights, but sparing in its enumeration of responsibilities.

Vice President John Pepin objected to a provision of "Freedom of Access" which reads, "The guests of matriculated stu-

dents shall be welcome on campus subject to specific regulations governing the use of its several buildings and facilities." Mr. Pepin said that some provision must be to distinguish "bona fide" guests from those who, according to Mr. Pepin, "are here for no good and are merely adopted by students who don't even know their names."

"We've had trouble with these outside sat dances," said Mr. Pepin. "These people are crashers and yet students claim them as guests"

President Oxnam and Vice President John Pepin then objected to a section of the report entitled, "Protection Against Improper Surveillance." President Oxnam contended that this section should refer only to surveillance involving matters of speech, academic freedom, and politics. Oxnam said he feared that the general provision might be used to protect

"drug pushers". Dr. William Stroker and Dr. James Mills, members of the rights committee, said that the provision was intended to protect students from surveillance in general and that any form of clandestine surveillance should be consider-

ed as incompatible with academic pursuit. They asked that the provision be left intact.

Although the Senate did not vote on this matter, it is expected that it will arise at the March 29 meeting when the rest of the seven page statement will be considered.

When it has been passed by the Senate, President Oxnam will present the document to the Board of Trustees. Neither Oxnam nor the Trustees, however, will be under any obligation to approve it.

S.A. President Tom Quirk said that much time and effort went into the formulation of the rights statement, and that he would consider further deletions unacceptable. Quirk added, however that certain sections of the doc document must be clarified and made explicit. Both Quirk and University Senator Wes Blix expressed concern regarding the future of the joint statement when considered by the Trustees.

Next month, the Senate will consider provisions of the statement having to do with confidentiality in student records, freedoms of association, expression, inquiry, and student government, student publications, and judicial procedure.

Student Concerns supports Jud. Committee

The standing faculty committee on Student Concerns will report to the faculty at its regular meeting on March 2 regarding the Board of Trustees "Judicial Guidelines." The committee has endorsed the recommendations of the College Judicial Committee that judicial procedure be clarified and brought into accord with faculty regulations. The introduction to their report follows:

The Student Concerns Committee wishes to bring to the attention of the

entire Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts and through it to the administration of Drew University the following matters pertaining to current discussion of student discipline and judicial structure. The reason for so doing at this time is that in certain respects the document from the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees entitled "Judicial Guidelines" is at variance with:

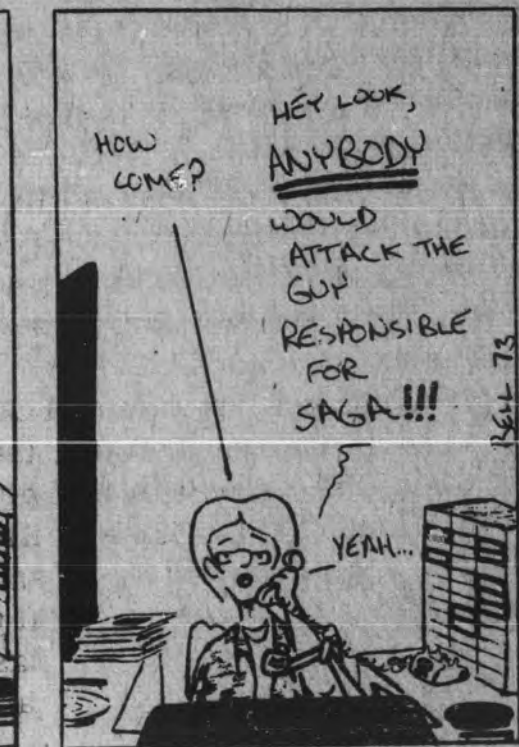
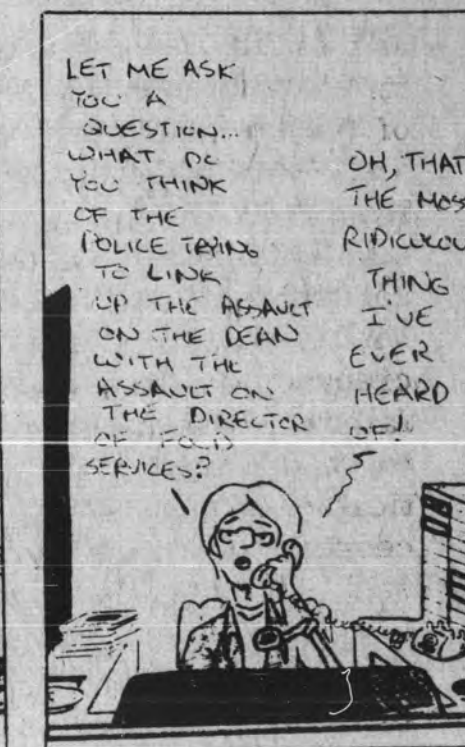
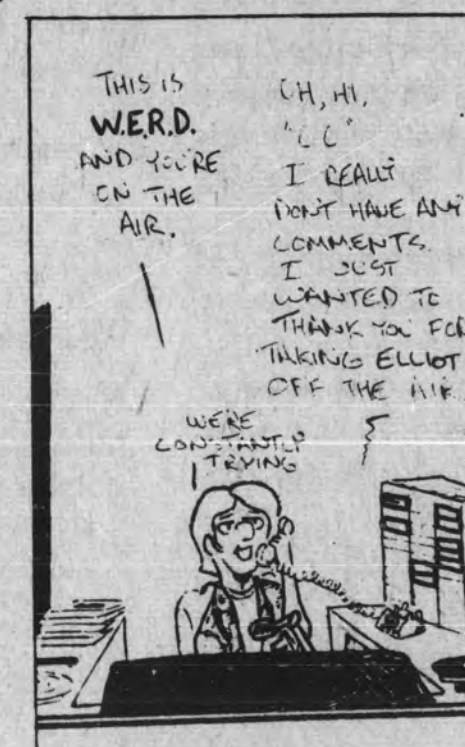
A) the philosophy of discipline adopted

by the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts

B) the procedures for 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.

DREWSBURY



By PAUL BELL

"Morning After" Pill approved despite danger

WASHINGTON(LNS)-- Women, beware! The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has unleashed the DES/Morning After Pill (MAP). In a decision handed down on February 21, the FDA ruled that the use of the synthetic female hormone, diethylstilbestrol (DES) as a "morning after pill" to prevent pregnancy would be permitted for "emergency use," as prescribed by physicians.

While the FDA spokesman suggested that "emergency use" might be for pregnancies conceived through rape or incest, the actual terms of the ruling make no limitations on the doctor's judgement of what is an emergency. In fact, the spokesman explained that the FDA is now in the process of drafting a new DES/MAP label which will tell doctors that it is "safe and effective."

DES has acquired a reputation as a cancer-inducing agent in a long and controversial battle by consumer, health and women's groups to have it banned. About a year ago, the use of DES as a growth stimulator in cattle was banned by the FDA because it was learned that at least 100 women--daughters of women who had taken DES in pregnancy to prevent miscarriages--were beginning to develop vaginal cancer now, some 20-30 years later. The evidence against DES was strong enough to warrant the head of the National Cancer Institute to call for the banning of DES in cattle feed and through skin implants (which gradually release the hormone from a capsule placed under the cattle's skin).

Since that time, the focus of the battle has shifted to the use of DES as a morning after contraceptive. Although the FDA had not yet approved it for such use, the Morning After Pill was becoming increasingly popular in the past year, especially in university health clinics. It is estimated that more than 2 million women have been exposed to DES in the MAP during the past few years.

These clinics administer the pill without even an investigation of the woman's health records, to see if any conditions might exist which would prohibit its use. The Health Research Group, a group which works with consumer advocate Ralph Nader, commented in a report on the MAP: "Doctors have issued the drug without determining the family and individual history of estrogen exposure and cervical or breast cancer and even without attempting to determine whether the patient is already pregnant from prior intercourse. Most of the women surveyed received no follow-up

of any kind, not even to determine if it had prevented pregnancy.

The FDA based its approval on the assumption that the doses of DES involved in the MAP were not proved to be large enough to cause cancer (the pill calls for two 25 mg. pills each day for five days) and on their "recommendation" that the MAP not be used as "repeated therapy."

However, the FDA's assurances are far from comforting in the light of the increased prescription of the MAP by doctors in the past few years. As Eli Lilly Pharmaceuticals, the largest single producer of DES, pointed out, in a statement on the FDA ruling, it is now up to the medical profession to determine how DES is used and that it will continue to supply the drug. "We don't expect this (the FDA announcement) will make a significant change in Lilly's sales or profits," a Lilly spokesman said.

It is understandable that, given the FDA's green-light, doctors are not going to be tight-fisted in their prescription of the MAP, especially when each visit can bring a high fee, for very little effort.

The great danger is that some doctors in every community--the same ones who gain reputations as diet doctors because they administer amphetamines for dieting at high fees and without supervision--will develop "MAP practices," encouraging women to use the MAP anytime other contraceptive methods are either forgotten or not used. And, if women are not informed of the risks involved, many may come to rely on the MAP, imagining it to be better than the alternatives--taking a birth control pill every day or having a foreign object in their uterus (IUD) or using the less effective diaphragm.

Women who think they may have to use the MAP should: find a reputable doctor or clinic to prescribe it and make sure that all the risks are explained in detail. They should also make sure that a complete medical history is taken to discover any circumstances which might preclude her using MAP safely.

WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT THE MAP

According to a spokeswoman from the Health Research Group (HRG) the only way that the use of the MAP can be controlled now is "by local action." She recommended that local groups--women's group and health groups--band together to force local clinics to at least warn women of the dangers of the MAP.

One plan she laid out was that these groups prepare a "MAP" consent form" which would explain all the risks involved

in taking the pill and list what things the doctor should look for in a medical exam before prescribing it including: that the woman is in mid-cycle (that is to at least be reasonably sure that she could be pregnant), a sperm check to be sure that sperm were present; a family background with any history of genital or breast cancer.

These groups should pressure clinics--especially university clinics which have been prescribing the MAP freely--to have women sign these forms before a doctor prescribes the pill. This hopefully would solve the common problem of doctors too busy to take the time to inform his patients about the map.

Many university health services have been prescribing the MAP almost indiscriminately, according to HRG.

The following is a list of only a few of the university clinics known to be using it: Oregon State, University of Vermont, UCLA, California State, University of Oregon, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton.

A full list can be obtained from the Health Research Group in Washington. Their phone number is 202-872-0320.

SCIENCE AND THE VAGINAL DEODORANT

WASHINGTON (LNS) -- According to Dr. Michael Jacobson of the Center for Science in the Public Interest, a non-profit consumer research group in Washington, there are more scientists working to develop fruit-flavored vaginal deodorant sprays than are working on methods to detect the causes of birth defects.

Chatam Township Employment Interested in a lifeguard position? Those having WSI certification please call 635-9013 in the evenings.

Correction

One of the major points to be made in the article I wrote for last week's Acorn was so destroyed by the printer that I think a little clarification is needed. I had mentioned that one of the reasons the University feels it must remove a student charged with the commission of a high misdemeanor is because he constitutes an immediate threat to the health and safety of the other students in the community. To me this seems plausible in cases involving violence and psychological disorders where a definite risk is involved. However, I have difficulty extending this principle to high misdemeanors involving drugs. In New Jersey if a student involved with drugs is charged with a high misdemeanor that means the quantity associated with him was great enough to suspect an 'intent to distribute.' This is the charge currently pending against the student recently suspended. But does this student still constitute a threat to the university community if he remains? The administration would say yes, as they did last year, because there is no assurance that the student won't continue his little business. I say no because:

1) He can't continue the business because he no longer has the drugs in his possession, and

2) The fact that he is facing charges for a drug violation should be enough of a deterrent to prevent any further 'distribution.' As I said last week: "He would have to be a nut if after being arrested for distributing drugs he put himself in further jeopardy with the law by continuing to sell."

The Court recognizes these two conditions as a sufficient deterrent - to protect society when it frees the defendant on bail. If society is no longer in immediate danger from the defendant why should the University consider its community to be. The Utilitarian justification are just not present.

I suspect the real motive behind such suspensions is to protect the good name of the University. By all means this is a very legitimate end which courts have supported, but I would seriously question the supremacy of that end over the right of the student to the education for which he contracted. It is only on rare occasion such as the incidents of the past two years in which this contracted right to an education comes into conflict with what I call the University's right to a good name. To handle these 'instances' I don't think we would overlook the possibility of compro-

To the editor of the Acorn:

I applaud the action taken by the Student Senate, C.L.A. as regards SAGA, even though I am a commuter and the quality of food at the cafeteria really doesn't concern me.

However, there is an incident concerning SAGA which might disturb any potential customer of the snack bar during week-day hours. On February 9, 1973, the "boss" of that shift, Mary Brown, quit. She had been working there for at least three years, doing apparently much more than the bare minimum that SAGA requires. She was being paid only slightly more than the personnel recently hired (minimum wage). Mary quit, after giving one month notice, when she was refused a raise to \$3 an hour, and the service at the snack bar has been drastically declining ever since.

The point is not being made that the service at the snack bar during weekdays was once superb, and I have no knowledge of SAGA's financial condition; but if SAGA cannot afford to pay an employee like Mrs. Brown higher wages for superior work, then Drew better start looking for a new food service

Rick Thomas

mise. I would not consider it entirely unethical if the University handled these cases involving high-misdemeanors with some disciplinary action before the actual trail as long as this action falls short of removing the student from the community, and is applied automatically to all arrests for high-misdemeanors. If the action is automatic this should alleviate any unwarranted influence on the trial, and would be a voice to the public and the student body that the University does not condone the action of the student. It should also be understood by the student, and all students entering the school, that conviction in court for a high misdemeanor could result in suspension or expulsion should the University consider such action absolutely necessary to protect its own reputation. And as I mentioned in the article this should only be decided by an impartial board.

There seems to be three variables that must be considered in any judicial decision on the campus: the name of the University, the 'common good' of the community (ie health, safety, protection from theft, etc.), and the rights and liberty of the individual student. To me the good

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

In last week's edition of the ACORN, Steve Ember listed me, among others, as a witness to a conversation in which Dean Sawin stated that Chaplain Linn was present when Dean Nelbach offered Rich Zerbo a campus hearing and that Zerbo had declined such an offer. This in fact is what I understood Dean Sawin to have said.

Subsequently I spoke to Dean Sawin and he denied saying or intending to say that anyone was witness to Dean Nelbach's offer of a hearing. Dean Sawin meant instead that Chaplain Linn (among others) was a witness to a different meeting where Dean Nelbach reported that she had offered a hearing to Zerbo. I regret that this misunderstanding has occurred. I believe it to be an honest mistake by all concerned.

This situation boils down to this: no witnesses were present when Dean Nelbach said she offered a hearing. No written evidence seems to exist that a hearing was offered or that a hearing was declined. It is simply Dean Nelbach's word against Rich Zerbo's word.

I hope that this controversy over whether or not a hearing was offered will not detract from what seems to be the central question involved: can a student, free on bail awaiting formal charge and trial of a criminal offense, be required to leave a private university and thereby lose the educational and related services for which he has contracted by payment of his tuition, room and board without first being found guilty of a crime? Why should the university feel the student's presence on campus is a menace to the school and to other students when the state feels that it is safe to allow that person out on bail and free to move about in society generally?

Admittedly, a trustee guideline (the validity of which is also being questioned) allows such a suspension, so President Oxnam is within his powers as he understands them. However, the constitutionality of this power to suspend before determining guilt is presently being questioned in court. It seems only fair that in the meantime the student be allowed back to campus to continue the studies for which he has paid.

Sincerely,
Albert Kolb

judicial decision considers the weight of each variable in the particular case and reflects the necessary balance of these three variables that the case demands.

Tim Troll

Worth it?

On Thursday, President Robert Oxnam announced a \$150 increase in tuition, and a \$50 increase in board. He further said that the January Plan will cost \$150. This means that, assuming you will participate in the January program, you will be paying \$350 more for a Drew education next year.

Even with these sharp increases, the faculty will only be getting a little more than half of its requested pay raise. The requested 10% pay increase was necessary merely to bring Drew up to the national average for small liberal arts colleges with some graduate education.

It also appears that Drew will be hard pressed to fill next year's class without sacrificing quality - let alone admitting 25 additional students.

We all must now ask the question - Is it worth it? Drew is, of course not alone in its financial problems. People no longer want to spend four years in wooded sanctuaries that cost over \$4000 a year. People also don't want to give money to institutions that offer little in the way of special programs and innovation. Neither do they want to give money to an institution that shows no regard for due process or for the basic rights of the members of the community.

Obviously, many people have decided that is indeed not worth it.

Trustees a several small colleges have suggested that if institutions like Drew are to survive, they will have to take bold steps in revitalization, that they will have to change their image. In order to do that, small

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

colleges must be able to obtain and keep a top grade faculty, adjust the curriculum to meet the interests of students, institute new programs, and nurture a satisfactory and attractive community atmosphere. It has been suggested that many of revitalizing steps might be accomplished by a period of deficit spending it.

At the February faculty meeting Dean Nelbach recommended deficit spending for these very reasons and received a standing ovation. She encountered immediate opposition from top University officials and we are led to believe that she in effect received a patronizing "thanks but no thanks."

This reaction, in conjunction with the seeming total failure of fund raising efforts, is indicative of continued short sightedness of certain members of the administration and Board of Trustees. Under the present system students and faculty are forced to compete for financial priority. Departments are forced to compete for the limited resources. in the formation of next year's budget, even the Extra classroom Activities Committee was threatened. There has been talk of cutting certain activities entirely. It seems evident that Oxnam and certain Trustees would like to see the ACORN die.

The age of colleges like Drew is over and if we are to survive and attract students and faculty, radical changes must take place. In the current financial crisis, the student body is getting a bad deal. The rat's ass all over again. We ask the administration to again consider the alternatives. Is it worth it? W.A.B.

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

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

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

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Letters to the Editor

Exhibitionist

"It's nice out today...I think I'll leave it out."

It was ironical that it happened the week after Women's Weekend which tried to stress the male enstrangement of the female in a four day multi-media presentation. But the fact that is happened and the fact that I'm spending a few moments relating this to you shows the only impact that it might possibly have.

Two weeks ago a Drew Freshman, Ms. Y, was studying in the Periodical Room in the Library at the deserted dinner hour of about 5:30. Mr. X, very courageous and masculine (fearless?), walks up to Ms. Y and pulls a nice, little perverted act like totally exposing himself. I guess he expected nothing to happen, surely this girl wouldn't do anything, shit!, it had probably been done here (by him?) at least a hundred times before. But something struck her that made her fed up with all the shit so she notified the Drew police who called the Madison police who arrested him and brought him down to the ol' Station House. Now the statement made, verified countless times, and the trial was set for the following Thursday. All of us, very close friends of Ms. Y, knew the verdict before we even walked into the court room that day. My word against yours, no witnesses, no evidence, shit! it was perfect! The only satisfaction that Ms. X and all of us who stood before her had was the fact that this guy---by the way, Mr. X is a senior Drewite, married,---might just now realize that he does need some kind of help, perhaps mental (perhaps Physical), but that this just might deter another performance in the future. Everyone from the deans to the house mothers on down told her that she had done the right thing, and all were proud that she had least the guts to stand up for once even with the apparent futility of all of this not to mention the fear, strain, and just plain disgust.

Scared at this point, Mr. X brought in a lawyer, "character" (?) witnesses, had the courtroom cleared, asked for a chamber hearing, Mom and apple pie, and even if all of this wasn't involved, the verdict of "Insufficient evidence" we already knew. (By the way, his wife testified that they were at dinner at the time...that he wasn't even there!!!!)

Also, I must thank the Drew security force for their great show of shit. They told Ms. Y nothing about bringing down any type of witnesses, forgot her statement made at the time of the arrest (which made it pretty easy for the defense attorney), and didn't even tell us until we called them up in the afternoon of the day of the trial where the court was! It al-

Rumors

To the Editor:

I am often dismayed at the misinformation on campus, especially in cases where correct information is easy to find. I should like to scotch one rumor, and ask a related question.

The rumor is that the cumulative grade point average appears on the transcript of a student when it is sent outside of Drew. This, however, is NOT the case. When a transcript is sent by the Registrar's Office to any outsider, the bottom part which shows the semester and cumulative grade point average is deleted.

Now my question. Many students ask for extension of Pass/No-credit: to freshmen, to more than one course per semester, to courses that meet graduation requirements. But if grade point averages do not appear on the transcript--which I know to be true--and if most graduate schools translate a Pass as a C--which I believe to be true--what is the advantage of having a P/N system at all, much less extending it? It is useful in certain courses (creative writing, for example) which are difficult to grade fairly, but it seems to me its other uses evaporated when the grade of D was done away with. I am exaggerating a little, of course: an A student may have an occasional P in a course remote from his major and have these ignored by a graduate school or employer computing a cumulative average. But in general I think a P is no advantage to a poor student and a distinct disadvantage to the student who might get an A or a B instead.

I should like to hear a rationale for extending Pass/No-credit. To be definite: come to my office (Science Hall 114) next Tuesday between 10 and 12, or write me a note.

Norma Gilbert

most seemed to a few of us it was an effort to "Keep Drew clean", let him win so there's no scandal. So what does all this mean? We all know that you're innocent until proven guilty and that the tie goes to the runner. Even if something could have been done legally, that sure wouldn't solve any problem, just create more of the same.

I ask Mr. X to seek some form of help. To speak to the deans if not to a shriner, (how about the counseling center?), to stop fooling himself that by tricky legal aid and insufficient verdicts that he really is innocent. To see yourself in the true light and not to hide again and again. Who knows, next time it might be something bigger, and there just might be

To the community

February 25, 1973

Dear Friends,

Those of you who know me know that to me violence of any kind against any living creature is unacceptable. I have laughed with some of you over my refusal to step on the ants that frequent the infirmary floor. We have talked, you and I, about the destruction that mankind inflicts upon himself and on God's "lesser beings."

So I needn't tell you what the recent personal violence that I suffered has done to me. Physically I'm okay except for a bruise here and there.

I do, however, pity the ones among us in this world to whom violence is a challenge, a thrill, a way of life. And I weep for those of you who, the innocent, will be guilty by society's way of grouping you together - despite your varied thoughts, personalities and ideals.

I want you to know that I will continue to work, because I love my job and I love each of you. I consider it a joy to know you and a privilege to be even a small part of your lives.

In my own small way, I think I may have helped a few of you over a rough spot. And you, in return, have made me secure in my knowledge that you are capable, thinking, thoughtful people to be trusted and enjoyed.

I surprise even myself that I am not afraid to return to work. I can assure you that I'll be in the infirmary to fill you with the same homespun remedies and the same quotations from my corny poems as before. And I will be available to help you in any way I possibly can.

My thanks, of course, to the campus security who came immediately to help me, to Tom Quirk whose telegram arrived yesterday, to those of you whose concern was so obvious and to all of you whose concern for others has always been so apparent.

Fondly,
Linda Stahl

someone else there besides you and whoever you choose.

Then there's no insufficient evidence. Then there's no "not guilty" to ease your conscience." Then there's only you.

With sympathy,
Roger Andersen

Plans and Resources (con't)

Other Needed Facilities

At the present rate of book acquisition, we will run out of shelf space in the Library in two to three years. However, the possibilities of new electronic developments in the storage and retrieval of information need to be fully explored. It must be pursued immediately in order to obviate, if possible, the problems that would result from overcrowding a facility at the heart of the educational process.

The Gymnasium is already used to capacity throughout the academic year. Some programs have had to be curtailed because of limitations of space. An adequate intramural and intercollegiate athletic program is a necessary part of a well-rounded educational opportunity. Detailed plans should be formulated directly for expansion of facilities for physical education, not only on a short-term basis but also for the long term.

As mentioned earlier, and additional residence hall for theological students should be part of our future plans. Theological School enrollment must grow well beyond the capacity of present residence space in order to insure the academic strength to which we are firmly committed. The building could be at least partially funded by a loan from private sources amortized out of income. Additional faculty, program, and student aid endowment.

Endowment is clearly our protection against fluctuations in the economy. It also provides the extra margin for excellence, enabling us to recruit and retain talent.

Drew has been favored with a sizable endowment. But the figures are deceptive. Our endowment helps finance not only undergraduate education by higher cost, professional and graduate-level education. Therefore, long-term high priority on new endowment is essential to our plans.

Land acquisition

Drew is one of the most beautiful campuses in the country. We have worked and planned to keep it beautiful.

To provide for future needs and still preserve the spaciousness of our present campus, we need to acquire additional land.

The Dodge property on the east side of Loantaka Way, comprising nearly 36 acres, would be a suitable addition. We have advised the administrators of the Dodge property of our interest.

CAMPAIGN

Not every one of our priorities can be pursued at once. Several of the most pre-

ssing should be funded with as much dispatch as possible. Other priorities, also important, will have to be deferred, mainly because the potential for fundraising in the short term is limited. In the meantime, these other priorities are receiving further study by the University Senate's Committee on Planning and Priorities.

The immediate priorities for an intensive three-year capital campaign should be as follows:

University Commons	\$ 875,000
Residence Hall Complex	625,000
Faculty and Program	
Endowment	4,000,000
Student Aid Endowment	1,000,000
Campus Services Center	500,000

\$7,000,000

The Center for Fine Arts, for which we had earlier designated \$2,500,000, should be pursued as a special situation apart from the campaign. We expect to co-ordinate the two campaigns when the community-based fund-raising effort for a fine arts center is later defined. I anticipate little if any overlap inasmuch as the \$7-million campaign should begin very soon; a possible fine-arts-center effort probably could not begin for some time yet. The other capital needs, upon which I hesitate now to place dollar values, should be deferred until completion of the immediate \$-million program.

IMPLEMENTATION

We should seek designated gifts simultaneously for all the projects comprised in the \$7-million campaign but should allocate unrestricted gifts to the Commons and Residence Halls until the debt to

ourselves is paid. Thereafter, we should apportion unrestricted gifts so that the total amount of funds allocated to each project is approximately as follows in relation to total funds received: 70 percent for endowment of faculty and program, 20 percent for endowment of student aid, and 10 percent for the Campus Services Center. All unrestricted capital gifts should, therefore, be designated for projects included in the \$7-million campaign until all its projects are concluded.

Restricted gifts obviously will be allocated to specific projects according to the donors' wishes. Restricted gifts for projects outside the goals of the campaign should not be sought, however, unless donor interest becomes apparent. The Center for Fine Arts appears to be a case which qualifies under this exception. As I mentioned before, we must give community-University cooperation all the encouragement and assistance we can. A cooperative project has the best potential for making an arts center at Drew a reality.

Other exceptions are likely to involve individual donors. We will be alert to expressions of interest.

Finally, we must keep in mind the need for giving to support current operations through the Drew University Fund and its constituent organizations. The capital campaign is a special major-gift effort over and above the annual Fund. With additions to endowment provided by the capital campaign, the annual Fund can help keep our budget in balance. With your help, with all of us pulling together, Drew can succeed in both efforts.

Robert F. Oxnam
President.

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To Joseph Urquhart whose wary friendship and compassion for others...

Like your friends next time

Like a country that was never there
Ready to be made in darkness
Like loving someone that's missing
Kept by memories and creased photographs
Like the day it was taken away
Hurried before the footsteps of winter
Like your friends next time

F. TERRANOVA

Promises and other things

Like the naked earth
A morning after spring
with no easy living
Like a cold man
A day of winter
weary of empty hopes
Like the vice in your eyes
A many words
for your anxious silence

F. TERRANOVA

The Questioning Cartoonist by Paul Bell

question: You have just
read an as yet unprinted
Bell cartoon, DREWNSBURY,
a Drew orientated take-
off of Doonesbury. Do
you have any opinions?



Bobby "Red" S.
D.U. Freshman, fencer,
and co-owner of T-CUB
"It's... it's disgusting!
It's... it's... tasteless!!
R... R... Revolting!!
I... uh... DREWNSBURY?
Paul Bell?
Uh... what's the
question?"



Mike "Turtle" S.
D.U. Freshman,
co-owner of T-CUB
"It's... it's... - (h
No! I think
whatever that
first guy has is
spreading!
I think he's
right, though, it's
tasteless - so, the
ACORN will probably
print it."



Snoopy
Graduate-Daisy Hill
Puppy Farm, lol! I
flying ace
" DREWNSBURY
was a lot
better than
this DREWNSBURY
junk!!!!

Informed opinion

Secrets From The Forest Or Bobby
Blows It Big

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with Bobby, and the word was Bobby." John I:I

The son of God, Bobby was born in a remote underdeveloped suburb over-looking the biggest trend in the nation. It was there that he received his first toilet training, which in later life he blamed for his habit of total control. A sly student, he scored in the highest percentile of his class before leaving school to the toads.

During the fall he married his childish sweetheart, a mousey haired post-pill soul tease with a flair for cosmic fads. After a whirlwind courtship, they were married a year later. There were virtually no children.

That summer, oppressed by the heat, Bobby drifted east taking a number of extremely odd jobs. He studied dramatics for a while, producing one absurd play which won him a 4-F award. But he grew tired and decided to give up aching and revert to being a jack-off-all-trades.

His first big break with reality came. He went on to become a leading follower of avant-garde stragglers and held a number of untenable positions under two administrations. He is now serving a year as a scapegoat.

To many he was a "crusading thrill seeker". Others called him a "jaded mystic with Faustian hobbies". A few had doubts. All agreed. Bobby himself was puzzled by everything. He once said he did not seek any position but if drafted he would run. For the most part Bobby lived simply spurning the trappings of an identity. He spent his time quietly, sifting through piles of correspondence, receiving occasional stimulate and conferring with his board.

Was Bobby a king come, bearing the key to Man's age old dreams of self-knowledge, aesthetic bliss, mystical union and good sex? or was he a frightened kid over-educated but still unlearned, chasing after synthetic "kicks" because he couldn't hack it in the real world? Should he be left to work on this present level or should he be made to face the facts of life and find his joy and nobility in grappling with the human condition without shortcuts and crutches?

If these questions have bothered you, you're not alone.

C. J. Ducasse

review:
Klute

by Marc E. Paavola

"And for an hour I'm the best actress and the best fuck in the world."

No, in this instance Jane Fonda is not talking about herself. Rather the above excerpt is from one of several incisive psychiatric sessions in KLUTE, a well-made, intelligent, and shrewdly entertaining thriller released in 1971. Because of the international acclaim for Miss Fonda's performance—including her 2nd New York Film Critics Award (the first being for THEY SHOOT HORSES, DON'T THEY?), an Oscar, and several other accolades—KLUTE itself and Donald Sutherland's neat underplaying of the title role have been somewhat overshadowed. Surely Miss Fonda's intuitive, and faultlessly timed portrayal of Bree Daniel, a stylish Manhattan call-girl terrorized by a sex-killer, is the best thing about KLUTE. But the film on its own captures much of the New York ambience in a series of well-piloted sequences that defy an ordinary and even old-fashioned scenario.

The plot itself isn't all that much. For the two or three of you who somehow missed it on its innumerable re-releases, Sutherland plays a somewhat naive policeman from Tuscarora, Pa. —or as Bree calls it, "Cabbageville,"—who has voluntarily come to New York to find a missing businessman friend. Obscene, threatening letters to Bree seem at first to be directly related to this man's disappearance, and what follows, though a twist of plot, is predictable as far as thrillers go—though the climax is nonetheless tingling.

More importantly in KLUTE is its depiction of the call-girl's world, minus for once any of the tart-with-the-heart-of-gold clichés. Bree is no street hooker, nor is one of your ludicrous "hostesses" that died in early 1960's films like BUTTERFIELD 8 and THE WORLD OF SUZIE WONG. She is a highly successful whore, who when more "active" lived on Park Avenue before moving to a more modest brownstone next to a funeral home. She wonders why she wants to trick beyond her own awareness of her conscious motives. As she tells her woman psychiatrist—played with firmness and warmth by Vivian Nathan—when she tricks, she controls the situation. She picks her own johns, inflated the price as she sees fit—as in a hilarious sequence with a vaguely seedy out-of-towner, a "quick fifty" that becomes a fast hundred. She leads the john "by the ring of his nose in the direction he thinks he wants to go—and calls the shots all

Continued on Page 17

Fonda's Call-Girl



review: Kes

by Marc E. Paavola

Released in 1970, the British film KES, is an "undiscovered" film given short shrift by its distributor and has subsequently been finding its surprised and appreciative audiences via film festivals and college film societies. Winner of numerous international awards including a gold medal at the Cannes Film Festival in 1969, it was received most favorably at the New York and London Film Festivals, and did find a commercial audience when given a chance, notably running for eight consecutive months in Paris alone.

Why then has KES been seen by no one other than film buffs adventurous enough to seek it out? First of all the title might be a possible turn-off and a mite confusing and the very theme itself seems initially unpromising: the tale of a lonely English boy and his kestrel hawk (hence the nickname title) filmed in the brooding, gloomy atmosphere of the English midlands. But what has been

Don't miss it

realized by the director Kenneth Loach in terms of both stark realism and the poetry of childhood makes for a memorable film indeed.

The actors are for the most part either non-professionals or semi-professionals with a minimum of acting experience, and are without exception superb. Individual scenes depicting the boy's rough background in a coal-mining slum have the veracity of such harsh environs, and the countryside has been beautifully photographed in color by Chris Menges. Actually because the film arrived late I did not have time to look at it carefully enough—thanks to the increasingly lousy postal system—and subsequently compose a more thoughtful review. The following is a quote from Andrew Sarris, film critic for the Village Voice, and judging by the consensus of other critical reactions to KES, Sarris' comments seem to say it best. He alerts audiences to:

"discover you're missing in this story of a boy in a slum and his kestrel hawk and his family and his society and the horror in which he lives and against which his finer impulses have little chance. Kes isn't sentimental like little boy-and-bird movies usually are but it's deeply moving just the same because you suddenly realize that good intentions are not relevant to most lives".

Amen. I wish I could have viewed KES sooner and had more time to mull over it. I don't know when I have been so affected by a film as KES. If you are not easily moved or even something of a curmudgeon, I dare you to see KES. But please don't miss it. You'd be denying yourself a really beautiful experience.

KES will be presented by the Social Committee as the sixth film in its mid-week film series on Wednesday, March 7th at 7:00 and 9:30 in Bowne.

Klute (con't.)

the way."

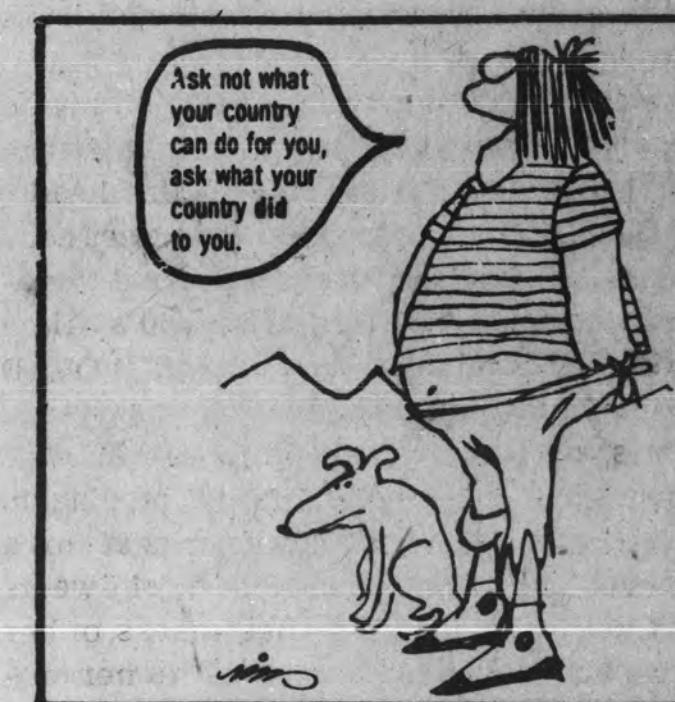
But the above is not to imply that Bree is simply a hard-nosed professional. In fact much of Fonda's understanding of the call-girl's involves her conveying Bree's complexity. On one hand she can flippily offer Sutherland a "freebie," the price of a dishwasher as she points out, and on the other doll herself up like a film star for the benefit of a seventeenth-century garment factory president because as she puts it the old man "has no one." The sight of her breasts is enough as is her tall tale of refusing a young Italian marquis, while on supposed holiday in France playing chemin de fer and baccarat—because she prefers older men is intoned by Miss Fonda with full appreciation of the quiet pleasure it brings the old garment man. And the scene itself is effectively photographed in crystalline blue-green light—reminiscent of the night scenes in THE CONFORMIST—by Gordon Willis, whose Westport photography suggested another social milieu in 1970's LOVING.

KLUTE's picture of New York's seamer side is complimented by Willis' photography whether it is the squalor of a junkie's apartment or a penthouse brothel. Bit players help in this regard: Jane White as a madam, Rita Gam as a lesbian, and particularly Roy Scheider

as a lean, self-assured pimp, Scheider in 1971 also praised in THE FRENCH CONNECTION. A well-conceived fashion sequence wherein Bree applies for a job is wryly observed, accurately reflecting the cold, elegant brutality of the model's world, the model something of a whore herself sometimes in the sense that she is selling her physical attributes, "Too pretty," sighs one angular chap as he dismisses one attractive applicant.

As the amateur detective who proves to be something of a helpmate to Bree, Sutherland is low-key, subtle, and comfortably reassuring. This is a well-thought-out performance, nicely modulated and neatly balancing Miss Fonda.

Michael Small's music with its wobbling xylophone and choral moans is appropriately creepy, particularly when Willis' camera takes us to the basement of Bree's apartment. But two scenes stand out in particular. One involves a voice-overlap of Bree with her doctor, Bree wishing she could somehow be "voiceless, bodiless, and left alone"—while Sutherland visits the city morgue. The other is Bree relaxing in her kitchen with a joint, singing in a deep clear voice the Thanksgiving hymn, "We Gather Together." Like Miss Fonda herself it is just plain beautiful.



Cartoon by RIUS. Caption by Carla Notic...

review:

Darling

Slashing Satire

by Marc E. Paavola

Although it purports to trace the career of a jet set model of the middle of the mod sixties, John Schlesinger's *DARLING*, released in 1965, is actually a slashing satire of certain mores of the affluent society and the notable lack thereof. Today *DARLING* is perhaps best remembered as the film which "made" Julie Christie in much the same way that *MIDNIGHT COWBOY* (1969) "made" Jon Voight (COWBOY also being a Schlesinger film as his already classic *SUNDAY BLOODY SUNDAY*). And indeed Miss Christie's many-shaded portrayal of a clawing wench who sleeps her way to the top remains one of the high points of her career, saluted with the Academy and N.Y. Film, Critics Awards as the Best Actress of the year. Frederic Raphael's lacerating, witty script has been similarly recognized.

The title should be taken ironically-intoned with the same venom as the late Tallulah Bankhead, with all the delicious bitchery of Tallu's renowned basso profundo. This role to which Miss Christie gives so much feline vigor and vitality is anything but a "darling". In a sense she is an updated female counterpart of the ruthless anti-hero of *ROOM AT THE TOP*, determined to reach the social and career heights at any cost—especially to someone else. She "progresses" from an immature, ill-conceived marriage to a series of unfulfilling affairs: first with a television interviewer and writer, Robert Gold—cryptically but interestingly played by Dirk Bogarde in one of his better performances—then with a cynical advertising executive, whose own protective shell permits him to toy with the sexy but not terribly intelligent Dianna without giving in to her; and finally ends up as the lovelless wife of an Italian prince in his beautiful palazzo. It's all she ever wanted it seems, or is it? Her affair with Bogarde, intellectually and morally her superior, is based primarily on his irresistible attraction to her while she drifts from him to the high-living ad man and thence to a homosexual photographer for a holiday in Capri, purely by him. The ambiguities of this bed-hopping "darling" are never explained or even explored in Schlesinger's and Raphael's otherwise graphic and often funny movie. And I don't think it matters.

Quite obviously Schlesinger isn't interested in why his heroine does what she does, or why the other characters mispend their lives. *DARLING* is ins-



tead an ironic documentation of particular modes of behavior, and in that sense, like his cold-cleared indictment of New York (among other victims of his camera and scenarist) in *MIDNIGHT COWBOY*, invites us to taste the decadence like a sinfully rich dessert—and yet remain safely detached from their occasional pain and emotional discomfort.

Schlesinger is a carefully but effective exploitive director. One has only to recall the devastating shots he obtained of Manhattan hustlers in *MIDNIGHT COWBOY*. In *DARLING* he achieves much

the same effects in less clandestine, often elegantly nasty ways. A sequence wherein the television interviewee stops passersby on the street to ask the incredible question, "What is wrong with England?" prompts some devastatingly funny gropings with high-flown words and ideas. Schlesinger's picture of the aging, seedy title holders, the vulgar, obnoxious nouveau riche, and the so-called "dolce vita"—seemingly populated almost solely by homosexuals—is an effect suggest what might really be "Wrong with England."

What does an abortion mean to a woman?

When I wanted to know what an abortion would be like, I tried to find some book, pamphlet, article, etc. Which would tell me. The thing I found most helpful, however, was a discussion with a woman who had had one.

Other than that, I found clinical information, appalling stories, and maudlin and moralizing accounts. There was very little about the thoughts and feelings involved. Most of the presentations were by men.

Woman's movement literature is mostly about our right to an abortion, since that has been the major hassle. There is very little material around about how we feel

when we realize that an abortion is necessary; that one has to have one and why, how it feels and why, and what one discovers about one self during this period.

If you would like to participate in individual and or group discussions about the abortion experience or the time you thought you might or did need one, please contact me, Irene Baros through campus mail, box 20. I am a first year seminary student and I do not consider this just a research project - it is probably a way for all of us to learn about our own experience in relation to that of others.

DrewTrek 4b



PAUL BELL 1973

Bowie wows audience

by Tom Lyons

When David Bowie appeared at Carnegie Hall several months ago, the members of the audience were unanimous in their decision that he had achieved a new standard of excellence that no-one would ever be able equal, never mind surpass. It was one of the most theatrically perfect music concerts ever seen.

As perfect as that first concert was, his recent appearance at Radio City Music Hall was that much better. The entire performance was a tour de force from beginning to end, combining stunningly beautiful songs with a sense of the theatric that prevented the audience from settling into their seats to become a complacent mass.

The show opened with the unsettling sight of the star of the show suspended almost forty feet above the stage in a circular silver mobile, as his band waited below on a movable bandstand. As Bowie was lowered to the stage, the bandstand was brought forward. The two elements of the show reached the same spot at the same time, and they charged straight into "Hang On To Yourself," Bowie's regular opening number since the lyrics include the words "...you're the blessed We're the Spiders from Mars." It almost goes without saying that Bowie's back-up band is called The Spiders From Mars.

At the close of the first number, two young girls rushed out into the stage and grabbed Bowie's gray and silver costume. It tore into two neat pieces, revealing a white silk outfit underneath. The girls rushed offstage, having helped Bowie accomplish the first of some four costume changes.

The real surprise in this show was the fact that Bowie has more than doubled the size of his band. On the first tour the band consisted of Mick Ronson on lead guitar, Mich Woodmansy on drums, and Trevor Bolder on bass guitar. This time around the original three were supplemented by a pianist who doubled on mellotron, and four multi-instrumentalists who played saxophones, flutes, guitars and assorted percussion.

The extra musicians allowed Bowie to do many things musically that had been impossible on the first trip. When he did "Space Oddity" at Carnegie Hall, for instance, the only instruments were Bowie's acoustic guitar and Mick Ronson's bass with backing vocal. This time around the instrumentation included two guitars, bass, drums, mellotron, flute, and ARP Synthesizer. The new version is startlingly faithful to the recorded version.

The entire show was divided into two sections of about an hour each, with a brief intermission in between. In the

first section Bowie handled all of the older and more familiar material. He covered most of the "Ziggy Stardust" album in the first section because, unbeknownst to the audience, he planned to do the material from his upcoming album which is reportedly entitled "Love Alladin Vain." Also featured in the first set were two songs that were released as singles, one of which was never released here at all. "The Jean Genie" was a hit in England and ignored here, while "John I'm Only Dancing" was a hit in England and was never released here.

The major objection with the second set was the simple fact that Bowie never introduced any of the songs. They were excellent in all respects and should make up a great album, possibly good enough to surpass "The Rise and Fall of Ziggy Stardust and the Spiders from Mars" both artistically and commercially. But he never told us the names of the songs.

Interspersed with the new material was another group of old favorites, and one or two real surprises. They did a long version of "Width of the Circle" from the "The Man Who Sold The World" album with a long instrumental in the middle. During the four minute guitar solo by Mick Ronson, Bowie ran off the stage for his third costume change. With his new out fit on he premiered a new version of the old Stones his "Let's Spend the Night Together." He has re-arranged the chorus very slightly to give the whole song an unnervingly different sound. About half of the quarter notes in the chorus are now eighth notes, thus speeding up the chorus very slightly.

The show ended with a surprisingly lackluster version of "Suffragette City," probably the only less than successful song in the entire show. He left the stage to thunderous applause and a standing ovation that lasted the five minutes before he returned for an encore. In typical Bowie fashion, those five minutes had been spent in a costume change.

The fifth and final costume or the night was pure white, which gave the whole thing a funereal effect after all of the brilliant colors in the other outfits. The unusual effect was probably carefully calculated, since the encore was "Rock and Roll Suicide."

In the ten minute version of the song, Bowie proved once and for all that he is without a doubt the most charismatic performer in the rock field since the early days of the Rolling Stones. By the end of the song the stage was thick with police fighting off the fans who were jumping into the stage and trying to run to Bowie. One girl succeeded in getting to

him and came very close to tearing the arm off of his white clothes. As a shock ending to the song, Bowie collapsed on the stage. The audience had lost sight of the fact that the song was called "Rock and Roll Suicide," and they thought the whole thing was real. The house lights went out, and Bowie jumped up and ran offstage. After a total of two hours, the show was over.

David Bowie is going to roll over this county like a steamroller, and his managers had better be prepared for the fact that the next time he comes to New York, even Madison Square Garden will be too small for all of his fans.

"Conflict and Concord: Issues Dividing Church and Society" is the theme of the Ecumenical Studies Institute's spring semester, which begins March 5 and will culminate in a free public symposium, April 30, featuring Gerald Mische and Rev. Daniel Berrigan, S.J.

The sessions will run on Monday evenings, 7:30 to 10:00, at Seton Hall University in South Orange, in Room 131 of the Humanities Building, (but in the Main Lounge of the Student Center for the Mische-Berrigan symposium, April 30). They will feature guest lecturers--Dr. (Rabbi) Ashel Finkel, Mrs. Doris Hudson, Dr. James A. Scott--as well as the institute's faculty: Seton Hall's Dr. Richard Nardone and Dr. John Radano, and Dr. Walter Wagner of Upsala.

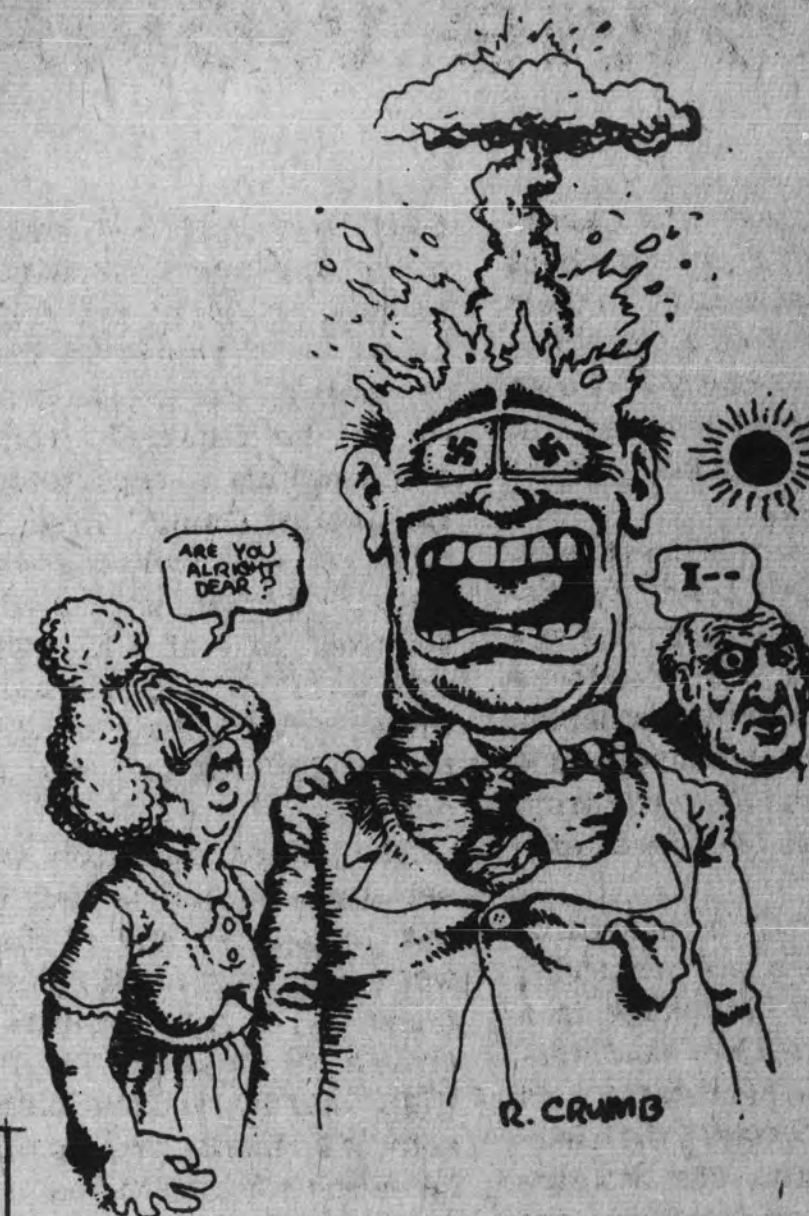
The emphasis is on the contemporary conflicts dividing society--sexism, racism, interfaith conflicts--and against what backgrounds these have developed through history. The audience will be encouraged to join in open dialogue on issues of concern and interest.

Those wishing more information on the lecturers and on the specific topic and speaker for each Monday evening session should consult the sheet posted in the Chaplain's office. The normal registration fee for the semester is \$10, however, Drew students will not be charged and should see Prof. Wagner (Wed. and Fri. in Brothers 201, after around 3:15). Also, check with the Chaplain's office about free transportation.

Continued from Page 8

cept military estimates and evaluations from Saigon without question. Dr. Simon feels that too often, people have been looking in the closets of the Pentagon to find the skeletons on which to pin blame, when in fact, one should be looking in the White House and its executive staff. As to the blame, he suggests that it can be pinned on the military for not being honest with itself, the CIA for not being more outspoken in pointing out differences in evaluation, the executive branch for having accepted the military estimates at face value, on Congress which has rubber-stamped the military budgets for the last thirty years, and last but not least, on American public for not giving a damn until it was too late.

For further information and greater insight, Dr. Simon highly recommends David Halberstien's new book "The Best and the Brightest."



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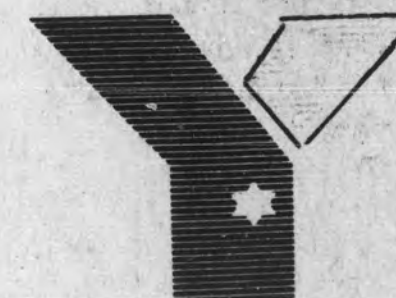
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Pepin tells oxnam: dig it!

FEBRUARY 27, 1970

Hello, Igor, it's good to see you're still here, Igor. Won't you sit down and have some raw chitlins?

Well, we approved the University budget today, Igor. They brought in a big blank pie chart, Igor, about thirty feet across, and we put it in the middle of the rug in my office. Then we brought in Dean Thompson, Dean Stonesifer, Dean Ault, and Ralph Smith, and we gave them each a big crayon. Hope you don't mind that we borrowed your crayons, Igor--we had to use my purple one because you drooled on yours--but they let me shoot off the starter's gun and then they all dived onto the chart and tried to draw the biggest section for themselves. I think Ralph Smith won, Igor--he set elephant traps and security men around the perimeter of his section and no one could penetrate them. Ralph got lots of extra money, Igor--he said he's going to try a unique experiment with his extra money. He's going to suspend 20-foot layers of dirt a hundred feet in the air and then plant fifty upside-down trees in the dirt. It'll be a first, Igory, right here at--uh--Drew.

Dean Stonesifer didn't do so well after he got cut on the broken glass. You see, when they came in I asked them to sit down and have a cup of coffee, and they each added a little to the coffee and had a toast. But Mrs. Hillegas didn't clean the glasses out fast enough. I hope Dick can find a graceful way to explain to the Political Science and English departments that there isn't any money to pay them next year. Maybe they can take their wages in fruit from the upside-down trees.

But do you know what, Igor? I thought of a plan to raise more money for next year. We're going to make the budget session public. Sure you can come, Igor, if you promise to stay on your leash. They're going to dress the Deans and Ralph in fluorescent bathing suits, grease them with lard, and charge admission. They'll probably use fluorescent crayons, and do the room in blacklight. And you know what else, Igor? They're not only gonna let me shoot the starting gun, but they're gonna let me sell popcorn.

So, Igor, I brought you a present. Fordessert, we made you a custard pie in the shape of the budget. It's all divided up just like the real one, so you can put it on the floor and play with it yourself. Just don't get too much merengue on your ascot.



Robert Fisher Oxnam



Igor Fisher Oxnam

Fencers finish well

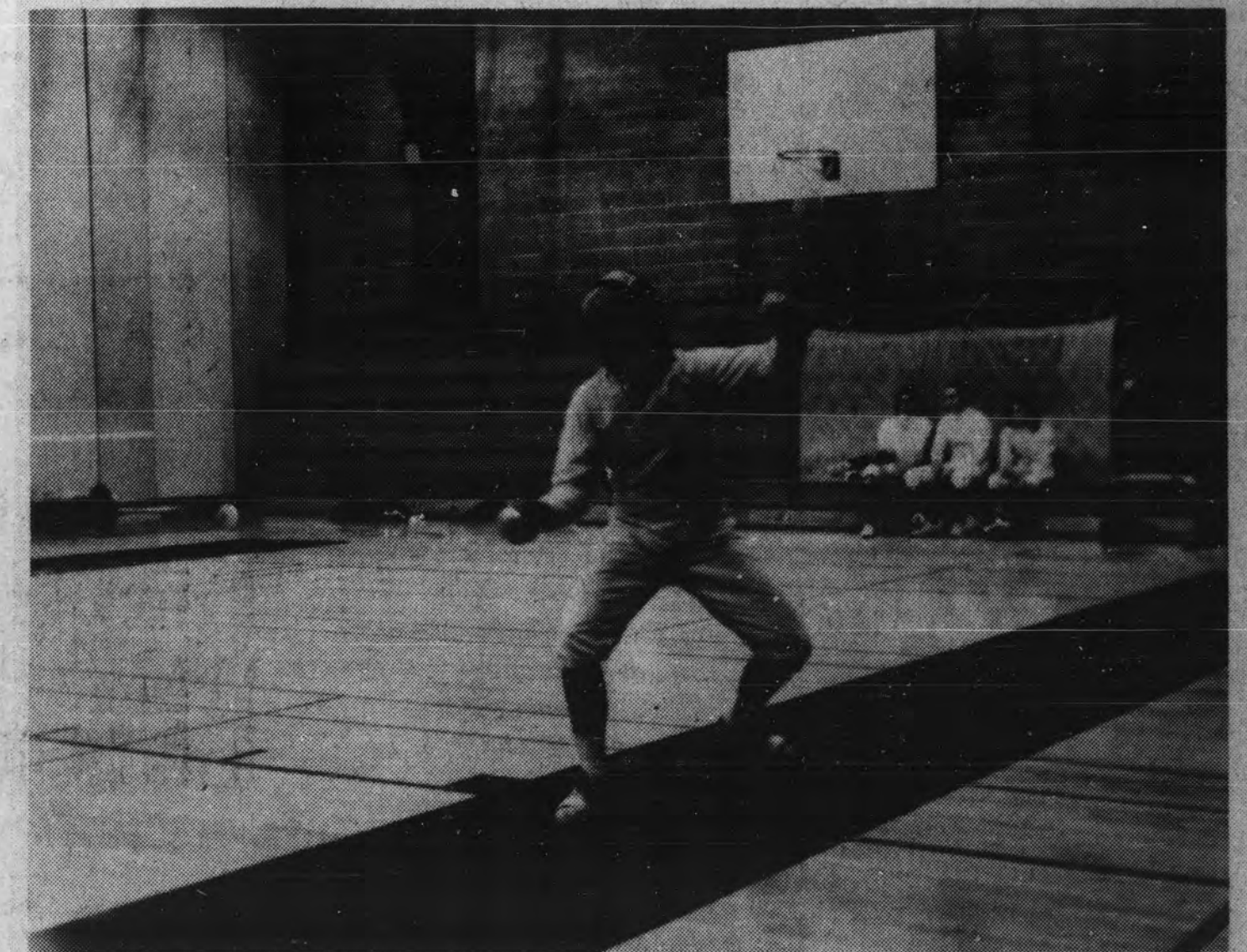
This week brings to an end, an excellent season for the Drew Fencing Team. With a final match v.s. Yeshiva on Tuesday night and the Middle-Atlantic Conference Championships at home, on Saturday Mar. 3 10 am - 7 pm, Drew fencers hope to complete their season with an 8-5 match score and possibly a few M.A.C. championship.

The sabre team held the best overall record with 65 wins and 52 losses. Captain Chris Bretschneider, first man on the team, had an admirable fencing season (29-8) and will certainly be a loss to the team next year. Brad Ross and Peter Brown also pulled in their share of match wins and will be great assets to the team next year.

The foil team was blessed with two experienced freshmen this year, who have good chances in M.A.C. competition. Bob Seidenberg (25-10) had his moment of triumph at N.C.E. when he evened up the bout score (with only nine secs. remaining) and proceeded to win Drew's closest match, 14-13. Frosh Mike Perry and Soph. Phil Toussaint, despite occasional losses, have both come a long way from the beginning of the season.

Foil's overall record was 64 wins and 53 losses.

Epee also fared well with senior Tom Holland, and sophomores Carl Rosen and Bob Marchant, third man on the team with a 23-14 bout score is another Drew fencer to follow at the M.A.C.'s. Tom



Holland is senior fencer, of long standing, who's contributions to the team will be missed next year.

Other fencers, certainly not to remain unmentioned, include first-year fencers Rich Quateman, John Hall, and Leo Fos-

ter. All three freshmen did surprisingly well as substitutes and will adequately provide Coach Paul Primamore with a good new line-up next year. John Savage and Tim Troll, both returning from the European semester, have also fenced exceedingly well, despite their late start.

Jones makes good

by Rich Wyatt

On February 14th, members of the Drew basketball team displayed their ability to win games by defeating State Union Maritime College 76-67. The teams paced each other, trading baskets, until six minutes before the half when Drew, leading 19-14, pulled away with a twelve point streak to gain a seventeen point advantage.

Freshman Dan Brown, who contributed four of the twelve points, was high scorer with 18 points although he played in only half the game. Scott Anderson, Gary Jones, and Vern Shepard contributed three, and two points respectively. Drew increased its lead to 26 points in the second half and at the buzzer led by nine. Both teams hit 34% of their shots. Vern Shepard finished the game with se-

venteen points and Gary Jones with thirteen.

Last Saturday the Rangers tangled with the toughest team in the conference, at least their jet set aspects, and as ce, Albright, and lost badly, 94-55. Gary Jones maintained Albright controlled the entire game. The only good new was that Gary Jones maintained his consistent high scoring with a high of eighteen points.

On Monday, Drew pulled out a thriller in overtime against Newark College of Engineering, 72-71. With one minute left in the game, Drew came from behind with four points to tie the game 59 all. Al Rentas and Rick Garr scored the crucial baskets. Garr literally won the game for Drew with the winning free throw with eighteen seconds left in the overtime period. Drew's record is now 8-10 with three games left in the season.

DARLING is now almost a nostalgic view of the "swinging London" years or at least their jet set aspects, and as such provides more fun than it did originally. Miss Christie as noted gives a mercurial performance, matched by Bogarde and Laurence Harvey as the executive. Interestingly enough it was Harvey who earlier scored as the similarly amoral hero of ROOM AT THE TOP. DARLING is more a sniping black comedy than a drama. as one reviewer put it in 1965, it's like devil's foof cake-dark and delicious.

DARLING is being presented by the Social Committee as the fifth film of its mid-week series on Wednesday, February 28th, in Bowne Theatre, at 7:00 and 9:30.

SPRING 1973 RUTGERS WOMEN'S SERIES

March 3 - April 8

Paintings by FAITH REINGGOLD, Voorhees Art Gallery

March 5

ANNE WALDMAN, poet and organizer of the St. Marks Poetry project in NYC 8:00 Graduate Student Lounge, RSC

March 7

DONNA WILSHIRE, actress - 8:00 - Voorhees Art Gallery - Dramatic presentation of Molly Bloom

March 12

PANEL: WOMEN in DON QUIXOTE - 8:00 - International Center, 180 College Ave.

March 14

DEIDRE ENGLISH, authority on Witches - "Witches and the Fear of Women" - 8:00 - Voorhees Art Gallery

March 29

FAITH RINGGOLD, artist whose works are on exhibit - Talk: Black and Feminist Art - 8:00 - Voorhees Art Gallery

April 3

NANCY MILFORD, author of ZELDA - 8:00 - Voorhees Art Gallery

April 6

(tentative) ROBIN MORGAN, author of MONSTER and editor of SISTERHOOD IS POWERFUL - Talk: (topic to be announced) Voorhees Chapel or Rutgers College Campus ? ?

April 7

Women and Education Day Speakers:

FLORENCE HOWE, NAINETTE RAINONE (WBAI), BARBETTE BLACKINGTON, directress Women's Studies Institute, D.C. 2:00 Labor Education Center and maybe in the morning.

April 19

MARGE PEIRCY, author of HARD LOVING and DANCE THE EAGLE TO SLEEP - Poetry Reading

May 3

(raindate May 8) MASS TRANSIT STREET THEATRE - 12:30 - Performance outdoors by the Commons, Rutgers College and 2:30 at Douglass College Hall Campus; Workshop at 4:30 Douglass Antilles Field.

For further information about the series, contact Nancy Bazin, ext. 6338 or Alberta Arthurs, ext. 6239.

1972-73 programs funded by: Kellogg Fund, Pres. Bloustein, Phi Beta Kappa, C & E Fund, University College, GSA, and English Departments of Rutgers and Livingston. Have co-sponsored with RSC and Voorhees Assembly Board.

Election Results

REFERENDUM: Question #1 --

That the students of the College of Liberal Arts endorse in general the proposal of the Student Concerns Committee for a new judicial structure contingent upon a change in the By-Laws of the University. That the students of the College commend the creation of a College Judicial Committee composed of an all student membership and empowered as the determiner of jurisdiction in all disciplinary cases. We further commend the institution of a Col-

lege Appeals Committee composed of three students, three faculty members and the Dean of the College. This endorsement by the students of the College of Liberal Arts is importantly contingent on a change in the University By-Laws specifying the College Appeals Committee as the final authority within the University in all disciplinary matters.

Question #2--

That the Constitution of the Association of Students College of Liberal Arts, Drew University be amended to include in Article IV the provisions of current Faculty Regulations concerning membership and jurisdiction of the College Judicial Committee.

REFERENDA	Question 1	Yes	No
		564	85
Foster Senator	Question 2	555	58
	Wyatt	13	
	Martone (Write-In)	4	
Male Frosh Advisor	Molin	386	
	Young	166	
Female Frosh Advisor	Mickey	204	
	Nordstrom	90	
	Reed (Write-In)	266	
	Griffin (Write-In)	40	