

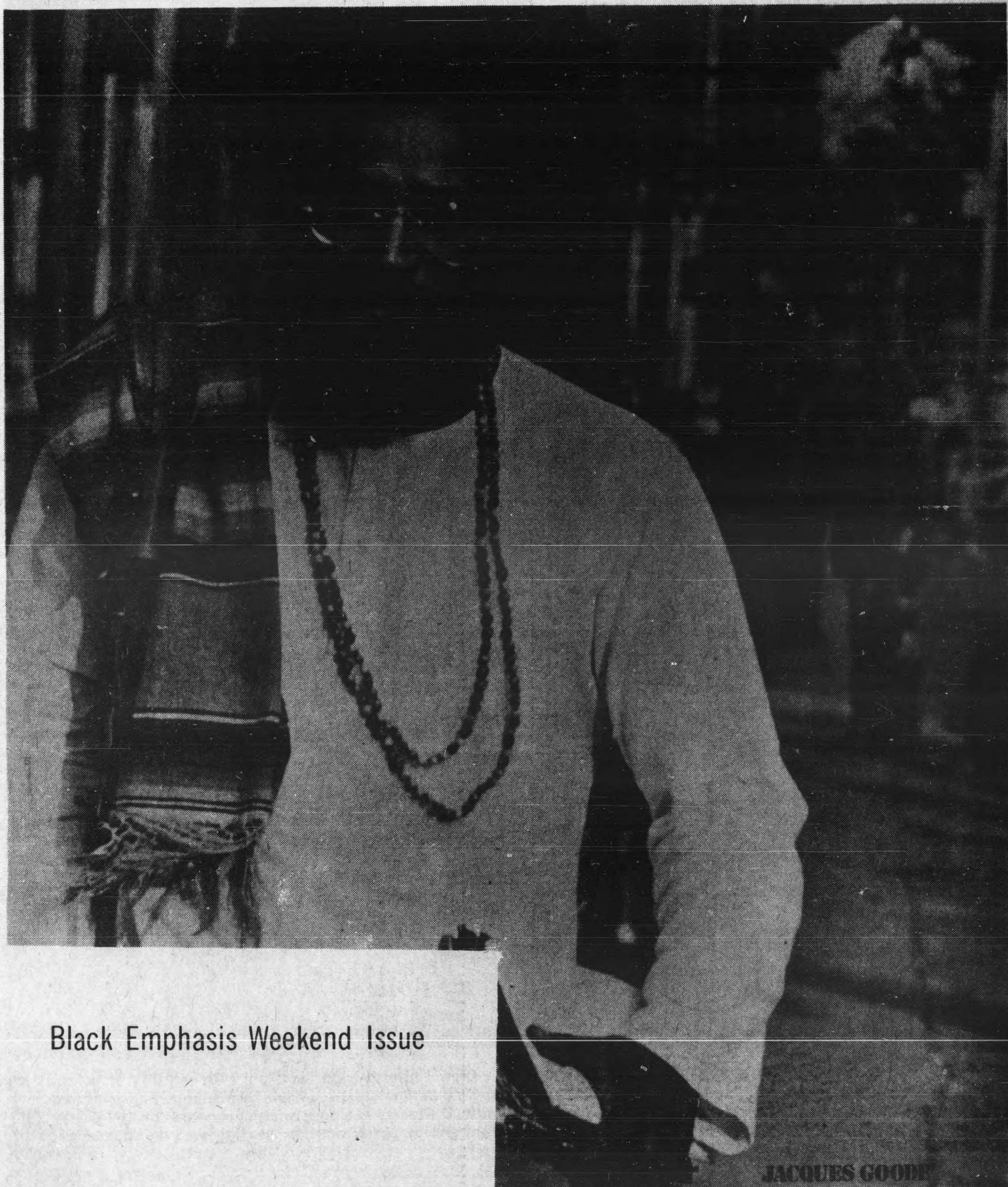
Drew Acorn

Student newspaper of the College



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Black Emphasis Weekend Issue

JACQUES GOODE

Hyera plans good weekend

by Koya

This weekend, HYERA, the Black Student's Union, presents its Spring Black Weekend, a series of social and political happenings designed to give the Drew Community a taste of the Blackamerican's impact on the American and world scenes. The activities planned represent just a sampling of the vast spectrum of black contributions and creativity, and will range from music, art, poetry and sports to political workshops and discussions on current issues of significance to the Black and Third World communities.

Despite expressions of veiled curiosity and suspicion about why HYERA is doing, past Black Weekends have been marked by disinterest, non-involvement and non-attendance on the part of the larger Drew community. The program this year will present unique opportunities for exposure to and involvement in stimulating discussion and activities reflecting past, present and future expressions of the black essence and experience. So, come out this weekend and get a precious glimpse at the rarer side of Drew's cultural offerings.

April 13-15, HYERA will be doing its thing one more time. Be there.



Black poetess, Beatrice Nivens, will read from her own work at Drew University, On Sat. April 14th at 2:00 P.M. at UC. 107. Ms. Nivens is a former member of the John Oliver Killens' and Ed Bullins Creative Writers' Workshops. She graduated from Fish University in 1969 and is presently associated with Hofstra University as a pre-professional counselor. Her poetry readings have been performed before many community and student groups. Ms. Nivens has also appeared on Channel 13, WNET in the film "Pigeon".

High?

I am high, yes all praises due to God
I am high
I didn't smoke pot
No I didn't smoke pot
I didn't shoot dope
I didn't snort cocaine
But then, How can I be high?
I got high when I heard
The beats of African drums.
I got high when I saw Black
bodies swaying.
I got high when I saw Black feet
stomping
I got high when I saw Black
hands clapping
I got high when I heard the
pulse of the African drums
Yes, Oh Yes I'm high

Lorna Hines

briefs

Howell wins close race

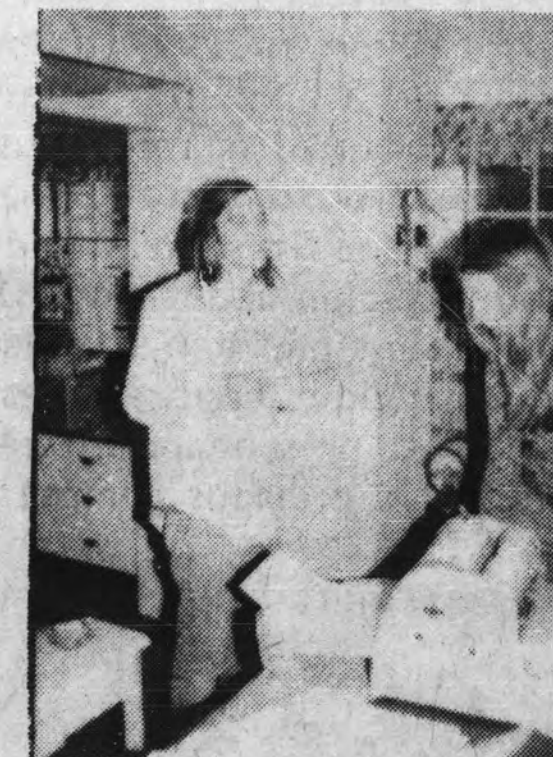
"I think its simply won erui," said new Student Association President John Howell after he won his up to the wire race against Peter Brown.

Howell won by 53 votes in what was considered the closest election in recent years. "We win no matter how you look at it," said one student shortly before the election.

Brown's running mate, Tom Lovett said, "I think John will be a great President."

In other races, sophomore Dan Hawkins upset junior Martin Duus the new Social Chairman.

Current ECAC member Sarah Hawrylak put down a vigorous write in campaign by John Eichner for the post of Extra Classroom Activities Committee Chairperson.



The East is red

"I have seen the future and it works," writes K. T. Fann, a Professor at York University who has recently returned from the People's Republic of China, and who spoke on "China after Mao" on Monday in Hall of Sciences 104.

"I spent one month in China" writes Fann, "visiting cities Communes, factories, historical sites, and schools, from primary schools up to Universities and cadre schools."

As a professor of Philosophy, Fann was primarily interested in the philosophy of China and was able to meet with Premier Chou En-Lai. Accounts of his meeting with Chou will be published in SOCIAL PRAXIS, a journal edited by Dr. Fenn.

Fenn emphasizes that the Chinese are expected to learn two things from philosophy; 1) the ability to analyze and solve problems independently; and 2) the ability to unite theory with practice.

"What impressed me most about the state of philosophy in China," says Fann, "is ... the degree to which the masses have grasped philosophy." Fann notes that in the first two years, philosophy majors study Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Mao extensively.

Dr. Fann's visit to Drew was sponsored by the Philosophy and Sociology departments. Fann is the author of six books including a translation of LAO TZU'S TAO CHING, and numerous articles on philosophy, imperialism, and Marxism.

Oxford Semester planned

The Religion Department is pleased to announce the Oxford Religious Studies Semester for the fall of 1973. Juniors and seniors may apply by seeing either Professor Stroker or Professor Jones to discuss qualifications.

Any Junior or Senior with a very good grade point average and who has a sound background in religious studies (especially, biblical studies, church history

and Theology) may apply. Because of the advanced level of materials and the demands of tutorial education at Oxford, the department is being highly selective in choosing candidates for the program.

Students wanting to be considered must be interviewed immediately and written applications must be in Professor Jones' office by Monday, April 16.

Ram Dass, the former Dr. Richard Alpert, professor of psychology at Harvard and associate of Timothy Leary, will be speaking Friday evening, April 13, at 8 o'clock in the student center lounge. Ram Dass will discuss his transformation from the establishment, through the drug experimentation with Leary and towards a quest for spiritualism. Join us.

There will be a class in hatha yoga each Monday at 3:30 to 4:30, in the U.C. Stereo lounge. All students and faculty are welcome to attend. Beginners are invited.

Sponsored by Dealin, The Women's Collective and the Chaplain's office.

Evaluation coming

Under the guiding hand of Rich Wyatt, the results of the fall Course Evaluation were compiled this week, in time for pre-registration. These results were to be published in this week's ACORN. Certain faculty members, however, contended that the current form of the report reflects student opinion of the professors themselves rather than of their courses, and that its publication would therefore be divisive and destructive. The report will thus be released in a different form next week.

Jan. Plan tabled

At its meeting on Friday, the Faculty discussed the structure of next year's January plan, but tabled action until its next meeting.

"Choices" again

Another in a series of Choices for '76 programs (see ACORN no. 17) will be viewed and discussed at 1 p.m. in U.C. 101 and 103 on Sunday. This week topic will be "environment."

Checks are bi-weekly

A week from today student employees of the University will be receiving their first automated pay checks processed by the Drew computer. For the approximately 500 students employed by the University, this will mean "payday" every other week instead of once a month.

The new plan, developed by Arthur A. Perry, assistant to the vice president and treasurer, was adapted for the University's IBM 1130 computer by Tom Makosky, manager of the Computer Center.

Through the conversion to the computer, the payroll will be processed within five days from receipt of completed time cards. Further, according to Mr. Perry, the new system has the ability to generate, as a bi-product, various regulatory and statistical reports, now compiled manually, for internal and governmental purposes.

The new time tickets, necessary for the computer operation, were phased in during last month to minimize the confusion during the transition period. Mr. Makosky has completed the necessary trial runs and the program is ready for implementation.

"The conversion from essentially a manual system to an automated procedure," explains Mr. Perry, "is an economic approach to solving paperwork processing problems, reducing clerical workload and obtaining maximum utilization of our data processing equipment."

Black Emphasis Weekend

N.Y.C. Candidate to speak

Brother Norman Oliver the 22-year old mayoral candidate of New York City, is to lecture on "Black Nationalism and Socialism", April 13, at 8:00 p.m. in the University Center stereo lounge.

This lecture is one of the events featured in Hyera's Black Emphasis Weekend. Oliver, a former member of the Black Panther Party-New York City, is now a member of the Socialist Workers Party. On the Socialist Workers ticket Oliver is backed by a sizeable constituency and seems to be a very hopeful and promising candidate.

The following article (reprint from the March 12, 1973 issue of "The Militant") gives some background as to what Brother Oliver is about in relation to politics in New York City and its affect on Black and Puerto Rican peoples.

By GINNY HILDEBRAND
NEW YORK,

—"Just one look at areas like Harlem, South Bronx, Bedford-Stuyvesant, or the Lower East Side will tell you that life in New York City for Blacks and Puerto Ricans is getting worse.

"Our communities are facing impossible conditions of oppression—no housing or slum housing, crowded, run-down schools, unemployment as high as 40 percent among our youth, inflation eating up our wages.

"When you talk of the crisis of the cities you're talking about a crisis for millions of Black and Puerto Rican people."

These were the opening remarks of Norman Oliver, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor, at a news conference Feb. 15 on the steps of City Hall. Also present at the news conference, which announced the opening of the municipal SWP campaign, were Joanna Misnik, SWP candidate for city council president, and Dick Roberts, candidate for city controller.

The sharp contrast between the alternative presented by the SWP and that of the other parties was highlighted by the news conference of Vito Battista, a conservative Republican, who was at City Hall at the same time to announce his candidacy for Brooklyn councilman-at-large.

Battista's candidacy falls in line with all of the other announced candidates for municipal offices from the Democratic, Republican, Conservative, and Liberal parties. They are raising crime

in the streets as the major issue of this campaign. Their solution is more cops on the streets and harsher prison sentences.



Norman Oliver

Militant/John Lauritsen

During the question period, Chertov challenged these candidates to endorse the school board's budget and the right of the community to keep Fuentes as superintendent in District 1. No indications of support were given.

In order to learn more about the problems facing tenants in Manhattan, Richard Ariza, SWP candidate for Manhattan councilman-at-large, attended a meeting Feb. 15 of the Clinton Community on New York's Upper West Side. The topic of discussion was how to prevent the city from tearing down their apartments to make way for a Convention Center and high-income apartments.

The media has already shown significant interest in the alternatives posed by the Socialist Workers Party campaign. The Feb. 15 news conference was covered by the *New York Times*, the *New York Post*, the *Long Island Press*, UPI, Channels 4 and 5 TV news, and several radio stations. Interviews with Norman Oliver have been given to WRVR-FM, WNYC-AM/FM, WCCR-FM (City College of N.Y.), WFUV-FM (Fordham University), *The Villager*, *Pace College Press*, and the New York City Community College newspaper, *Arts*

and *Sciences*.

Oliver's tour of New York City campuses and high schools begins this week with meetings at Brooklyn College (where he will be participating in a meeting commemorating the assassination of Malcolm X), New York University, City College of New York, and Stuyvesant High School. These meetings are being organized by the Young Socialist Alliance and Young Socialists for Oliver.

Already there are active Young Socialists for Oliver at 14 city colleges and 11 high schools. The first major activity of the YSO will be to publicize the campaign kick-off rally scheduled for March 2 at 8 p.m., Tishman Auditorium, New York University Law School, 40 Washington Square South. The featured speakers at the rally will be Norman Oliver and Linda Jenness, the SWP 1972 presidential candidate.

Oxnam vetoes protection from surveillance

At the April 9th meeting, President Oxnam informed the University Senate of his opposition to an approved section of the proposed Student Rights and Responsibilities Document concerning "Protection against Improper Surveillance." Reminding the Senate that it is constituted in an advisory capacity to himself, and the Trustees, Oxnam stated "when I report this to Trustees, this will not go with recommendations."

The controversial section was approved after hours of deliberation extending over three Senate meetings. It reads as follows: "The pursuit of knowledge requires an atmosphere of freedom and openness. Accordingly, the employment of individuals

associated with the University as undercover agents to spy on students and to report on their activities, beliefs, or political associations is detrimental with the processes requisite for the pursuit of knowledge and truth to which the University is dedicated. At the same time, a student who witnesses an illegal activity or violation of regulations is responsible to report it to the authorities."

The original version of this section condemned the surveillance of any student by ANYONE for ANY purpose.

Dean of the College, Inez Nelbach and Vice-President Pepin requested that they be recognized in minutes as in opposition to the proposed statement. Following the

meeting, outgoing Student Association President Tom Quirk expressed "no surprise" at the actions and attitudes of President Oxnam. Quirk did express, however, "great disappointment with Dean Nelbach's general insensitivity to issues such as improper surveillance and guarantees of due process for College students."

Other sections of the Rights and Responsibilities Document seeking to safeguard the confidential nature of students records were approved and met with no similar administrative opposition.

Women want Hoyte-Bowne fully co-ed

At last Wednesday's Open Meeting of John Pepin's Staff, four representatives from Hoyt-Brown-Janet Booth. Marv Castner, Patrice Cochran, and Damali Niambi-presented a letter and a petition signed by almost 1/3 of the dormitory and opposed to the new housing policy assigning 1st floor H-B to men. The letter and the petition were the result of increased concern within the dorm which culminated in floor meetings this past Tuesday evening. At that time, thirty-two people signed the following petition: "We the undersigned residents of Hoyt Brown for the academic year 1972-1973, request the University to make available a proportionate number of rooms in Hurst and New Dorm in order to balance the rooms in Hoyt Brown relegated to men." Hoyt-Brown residents wanted co-ed housing to entail the same number of men allowed for first floor simply dispersed throughout all four floors of the dorm.

Mr. Pepin responded to the co-ed request by saying "We're not going to do it, so you might as well stop bringing the idea up."

Mr. Pepin and Dean Sawin also drew attention to two resolutions. One passed last Spring and the other passed last Fall by the Student Senate, requesting the University to "make Hoyt Bowne co-ed by floors." Ms. Booth responded by pointing out the ambiguity in such a phrase. Whereas, she continued, the Administration interpreted the resolutions to mean men and women living together in the same dorm but on separate floors the Senate interpreted it to mean men and women living together in the same

dorm and on the same floor but in separate rooms. Ms. Cochran further stated that Frank Carnabucci, the senator who introduced the resolution last Fall, stipulated then that he, as well as the entire senate, stood by the latter interpretation. One point made by Ms. Fran Sellers, director of Housing for the University, to which the women conceded was that men should be given more singles since the singles now available overwhelmingly favor women. Hence, the four women conceded that men should not have to give up rooms elsewhere on campus in order to have rooms in Hoyt-Bowne made available to them. However, this is about the only thing everybody agreed upon. Ms. Castner mentioned that two alternatives exist in addition to the keeping Hoyt Bowne exclusively female: first, the new policy of turning first floor over to men; and secondly, distributing the rooms throughout the dorm or at least on more than one floor. Ms. Castner stated that most women preferred the second alternative as well as the present all female situation to the Administration's new policy. The letter presented at the meeting also raised additional objections; first, the above mentioned interpretation misunderstanding; secondly, the absence of both a student wide poll and a Hoyt-Bowne poll in order to assess people's opinions on the matter; and thirdly, the ignoring of a private poll undertaken by Ms. Cochran the results of which (49 out of 50 H.B residents rejected the Administration's policy) were presented at Mr. Pepin's meeting in late January. Additionally,

Ms. Niambi reiterated the well known fact that Hoyt Bowne already is co-ed in actuality, though not on paper. Because of this she continued, men on every floor have bathroom privileges to which no one objects. She also pointed out that the refusal on the part of the Administration to consider making H-B co-ed on paper was ethically and morally based. In their letter to Mr. Pepin, H.B residents also stated that "It seems apparent that the University neither cares about asking us what we think nor care as to what we think. It is our opinion that a fundamental right inherent in autonomous dormitory living has been violated. It is, we think, too easily forgotten by many administrators at Drew that our rooms and dorm are our home a point of fact which makes housing policy our concern and decision as well as your and other administrators."

Having rejected the idea of converting Hoyt-Bowne into a co-ed dormitory by having men and women living together on the same floor or floors, the administration agreed to leave Hoyt Bowne solely for women if the Senate was willing to pass such a resolution. This would entail eliminating 18 singles (out of 40) and 4 doubles (out of 12) from the New Dorm presently assigned to women. At press time, rumor had it that a resolution calling for a co-ed Hoyt-Bowne would be introduced instead of the above resolution simply because the latter deprives too many women of selecting a room in New Dorm.

Black Emphasis Weekend

Black Student Choir brings professional talent

Kofi Ameen Jamal

The history of the Black Student Choir prior to September 1970 cannot be told because the oldest members, Rebecca Wilson, Yvonne Geter and myself were freshmen then. It originated as a gospel choir, directed by a former student, Larry Crossland. It has matured to a choir that is ready to handle any and all music. The choir is now directed by Miss Pat Dixon—a native New Yorker. Pat's a cellist who attended Performing Arts High School and later became a free lance cellist and composer in New York City.

Miss Dixon has had a cycle of songs for soprano and piano performed. She has performed with such artists as; James Brown, Dionne Warwick, Diana Ross, Supremes, Randy Weston, Novella Nelson, Isaac Hayes, The Stylistics, The Main Ingredient, Melba Moore, Mandrill and Andrew Hill. Pat is now a member of the Symphony of the New World. Also among Miss Dixon's credits are recordings with Don Cherry, Archie Shepp, The Stylistics and Freddie Hubbard. All arrangements in the upcoming production, done by the choir are Miss Dixon's.

The members of the choir are:

Marcus Adams—better known as "Lil Marcus Adams." He can not only be heard with the choir but you can also check him out every Monday night from 6 - 9 on radio station WERD. Marcus is a freshman Zoology major.

Cleo Dixon—A.K.A. "Dixon" or Cleofus, is a "junior" Zoo major. Cleo will be heard doing a very short, but dynamite solo in the song "People get ready." "People Get Ready" for Kofi Ameen Jamal. He leads this song which

was composed by Curtis Mayfield. Kofi is a sophomore Political Science-Sociology major. Bill (William) Freeman, our bass, a junior Economics major, will sing lead on a song made famous by the Edwin Hawkins Singers "Oh Happy Day."

Yvonne Geter—Known to all as (Hot) Damall does a job on her Aretha Franklin hit "Don't Let Me Loose This Dream."

Iris Jones— or as we know her, "Mae" like Mae West, "has a lot, a lot of what she's got, and what she's got is all—! Iris is a sophomore psychology major.

Cynthia McClean—if good things really come in small packages then everyone will be checking out Cynthia. Cynthia is a sophomore Music major.

Vicki Sizemore - a sophomore Religion major will be making her musical debut in the production. Although Vicki plays a minor role in the production, she is definitely destined to one day become our major soloist.

Kim Smith - better known as Shani will add her sweet inovative polyrythms to the sound of the choir. Shani is a sophomore Sociology major.

Walkie A. Waller - better known as, "Wallace" is definitely the new "Lady Day." Wallie will perform a solo on the gospel tune "Steal Away". Wallie is a sophomore Psychology major.

Lazelle Williams—a gazelle so swift, sooo swift a freshman prospective Zoology major. First their was Jackie Wilson, then fancy Nancy (Wilson) and Mary Wilson (Supremes) but Rebecca Wilson tops them all. The Hot Wheel of the group is a junior Political Science major, and has been with the choir for three years.

Arlene Woodbury is the better half of "Oh Happy Day." Arline is a sophomore Psychology major.

The choir will be accompanied by: Piano—Stanley Cowell, president of the Strata-East Records, Inc. of New York City and has recorded LPs; "Blues for the Viet Cong," "Brilliant Circles" on the Polydor (London) label and "Illusion suite" on the ECM (Germany) Label.

Violin—Gayle Dixon has performed and/or recorded with such artist as The Four Tops Randy Weston, Dionne Warwick, Alice Coltrane, Mc Coy Tyner, Donny Hathaway etc. Gayle is now a member of the Symphony of the New World.

Cello—Bernard Fennell has performed with artist Isaac Hayes, Dionne Warwick and James Brown. He too is a member of the Symphony of the New World.

Bass— Bill Davis is a free lance musician and has attended the Julliard School of Music and New York University. He has performed with Arthea Franklin, Freddie Hubbard, Sun Ra and Martin Makeba.

Trumpet— Charles Tolliver has performed with Roy Ayers, Art Blakley, Horace Silver, McCoy Tyner and Sonny Rollins.

Drums— Barbara Burton is a native of Chicago, Illinois. She has performed with Society of Black Composers, The Wayne Shorter Quintet, the New Jersey Symphony and the New York Philharmonic. Barbara has studied at the Chicago Symphony School, with Sol Goodman, The Julliard School of Music and the North Carolina School of the Arts.

Varner honored by Ebony

James Varner, a counselor at Drew and Head of Morris County Economic Opportunity, has been selected for inclusion in the forthcoming directory Ebony Success Library.

Executive director of the Morris County Economic Opportunity Council and a member of the staff of Drew University's Counseling Center, Mr. Varner has been selected to have his biographical sketch and photograph in Volume I of the three-volume set to be published later this year.

An alumnus of the University of Maine, he holds two master's degrees from Rutgers University and was a chemist, pub-

lic school teacher, and associate director of Plainfield Community Action, Inc., before assuming his present post in November, 1966. He joined the Drew staff in 1972.

Mr. Varner is a member of the board of the Congress of African Peoples, the Morris County Branch of the NAACP, and other civic and professional organizations; and serves as state chairman of the American Foundation for Negro Affairs and as a national education committee member of the American Institute of Planners. He is chairman emeritus of the National Association of Planners Morristown branch.

EPPC outlines January Plan in full

These suggested regulations for January, 1974 are based on the assumption that courses for credit will be given with extra tuition for student and extra compensation for faculty: student run courses without credit will also be encouraged. The proposals presented here are for faculty discussion, not faculty vote. Please bring these sheets to your Division meeting this week as well as to the faculty meeting next Friday.

COURSES FOR CREDIT

TUITION: Mr. Pepin is taking this up with President Oxnam and the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees; probably will be \$50 per credit (less than half the regular rate) for students who are regularly enrolled in both the Fall and Spring semesters of '73-'74, somewhat more for students registered full-time in either Fall or Spring but not both, and regular rate for those who are not full-time students in either regular semester. This cut in rate for regular students is based on the rationale that they have paid their share of overhead (administrative, library, and plant costs, for example) for the year in their regular tuition.

COMPENSATION: Probably \$350 per credit hour (\$1,050 for a 3-credit course, for a non-lab. Course for regular Drew faculty, all of whom will be paid at the same rate, regardless of rank or regular salary. Again, Mr. Pepin is taking this up with the President and the Trustee Executive Committee. The question of pay for lab. courses etc. has not yet been considered.

COSTS: The program as a whole must be self supporting, and it is hoped that there will be net income to the university. EPPC agrees that some income from each course (AT LEAST 10%) should be used to provide scholarships for those unable to pay full tuition. Rationale: Some of the students least likely to have tuition funds are those who should be most encouraged to take a course in January, either to make up academic deficiencies in the regular semester or to allow a lighter load in a regular semester, when necessary extra work suggests concentration on fewer subjects.

A basic policy decision is needed on the number of students per course:

Option 1. A minimum number of, say, 10 students per class would give tuition income of \$1500, faculty pay of \$1050, \$150 or more for scholarships, some minor overhead, some profit. This is simple to administer. A course with built in costs would have a higher minimum of students; say a film course needs \$1500 for film rentals; the minimum number would be increased by 10. (10 x

\$150 equals \$1500).

Option 2. An average number of say, 12 or 15 students per class would allow more flexibility, especially to small departments, and might encourage innovation rather than endless repetition of basic freshmen courses. Presumably the average would be determined after deducting the number needed to pay extra costs. There are problems of which courses to withdraw if the average does not meet the required number; does each department meet the average, or must a judgment be made which courses are least worthy of trying out? Who makes the judgement? on what basis? Can there, be, say, an average of 15 and a minimum of 6?

Any off-campus program must cover all expenses; transportation, board, room, space rental, etc. etc. faculty member would normally receive compensation as well as be reimbursed for his own expenses. If the number of students is too few, however, the course may still be offered if the instructor is willing to donate his time in return for expenses.

Type of course; Innovation is encouraged, but academic merit is essential (no Chinese cooking!). Small discussion or seminar type classes for freshmen are especially hoped for, particularly in departments where the introductory course is very large. A faculty member may teach a course outside for his ordinary expertise, but (must have the approval) must report his plans to the department concerned if his offering fits into a department. A physicist whose hobby is African music, for example, (must get the approval of) (must discuss his plans with) the Music Dept. A course not fitting in a department (geology, say) would start with the Division most closely concerned. In either case, the usual Division, EPPC, and faculty approval would be required. A budget showing proposed costs must be submitted with the proposal.

Miscellaneous rules or problems:

Compensation for team teaching will be shared by those on the team; they shall decide the shares, with the Deans as arbiter if necessary.

Field trip funds shall be allowed for January, to a maximum of \$50? \$100? \$5 per course. Pro: there is a large reserve of field trip funds, and this is a sensible way to spend them. All students will not be here in January and therefore would not share equally in field trip funds, but they don't all share alike anyway. Anti: all students pay \$10 / year into the field trip fund, but not all will take courses in January.

Independent study: presumably a student doing independent study for credit in January will pay \$150 in tuition. Any compensation for faculty? What if a faculty

member has 2, 3, 4, . . . students doing independent study? Scholarships for independent study as for any other course. A student taking independent study for credit in the Fall or Spring semester may stay in January to study with the approval of his faculty advisor, even though not for credit in January (and without payment of the \$25 fee mentioned below).

Field work in January has already been dealt with: a student signs up beforehand, receives credit the following semester or the preceding semester, and pays extra tuition only if his total credits for the semester exceed 18.

Timing: Approval of January plans in principal as early as possible by faculty (May 5?) approval of courses by October, registration at the end of October. Some programs may need earlier approval, registration, and even a down-payment by students in order to make plane reservations or other definite plans.

STUDENT RUN NON CREDIT

COURSES:

These are to be encouraged: at the same time, we feel a good deal of concern that some students will sign for a course while planning a nice vacation at the Drew Resort Hotel; the result for students trying to study would be terrible. We therefore recommend a fee of \$25 be charged each student registering for a student run course. Part (up to half?) of this amount shall be applicable to expenses of the course; guest lecturer, car or bus rental for a field trip, supplies, books for the library, etc. The remainder shall go to scholarships (for both credit and non credit courses.)

The student planning the course shall work up a syllabus and find a faculty advisor. The course shall be submitted to EPPC (but not to faculty in general) for approval. The student leader may apply for Field Work credit; subject to approval of the faculty advisor and the Field Work Committee.

The faculty advisor should examine the syllabus, give what advice he can, and get a report from the student leader after the course is over (even if Field Work credit is not given). He is not expected to be present in January. He gets no compensation for acting as advisor.

Non Drew students are welcome for courses for credit in January but not for student run courses.

A student doing field work in or near campus may live in campus in January; he does not pay the \$25 fee.

Movies, dances, etc. in January are up to the Social Committee and ECAC; indirect word has come from ECAC that this would be included in the regular activities fee.



Untitled

Man and Woman are two lone beings
 It was you that loved-
 And it was you alone that lost that love
 And now you are alone
 Naked, alone, alien, motionless, speechless
 And a Hundred different things
 In facing these things alone without the one you once loved
 Without one solitary single human being
 It was you that center your world around his
 And made your life his-
 And now he's gone and part of your life was snatched away
 It's dead- the part you shared
 Soon it will seem racist and old
 And so it must be buried
 Forever- All your loneliness must die too-
 From that part that died new cells, blood, bone must arise,
 multiply and grow
 the part that died must live again
 If only to smell the sweet smell of life.

Lorna Hines

H Y E R A

The Black Students Union
 at Drew University

presents

"BLACK EMPHASIS WEEKEND"

April 13 - 15, 1973



Powers to discuss Ethical Investment

Charles W. Powers, associate professor of Social Ethics at Yale Divinity School will keynote a forum on "Corporate Investments and Social Responsibility" to be held Sunday April 15 at 7:30 in Great Hall. Sponsored by the Religion Department of the College, the Black Concerns Committee, and the Academic Forum program the forum will focus on issues of social responsibility derived from corporate investment.

Powers is a contributor to the THE ETHICAL INVESTOR - UNIVERSITIES AND CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY. This study has its origins in a series of meetings held at Yale in 1968 and 1969 among members of the university's administration, members of the Yale Corporation (the governing body of the university), and a group of faculty and students convened by two of the authors (Messrs. Powers and Gunnemann) and Associate Chaplain Samuel N. Slie. The conferences focused on the issues raised in an article by Powers and Gunnemann, entitled "Institutions, Investments and Integrity" (THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY, January 1969), which called on universities and other nonprofit institutions to consider the social consequences of corporate activities from which these institutions derive an endowment return.

The students participating in the seminar came from Yale College (seniors majoring in economics), from the Graduate School (biology, religious studies, and political science departments), and from the Law School, Divinity School, and School of Forestry. They formed themselves into teams to look into legal, economic, and administrative problems raised by the notion of socially responsible investing, and to focus on selected case-study areas (corporate involvement in South Africa, corporate impact on environmental pollution, and economic and housing needs in the Greater New Haven area).

Based on recommendations from the Yale Studies, the University Senate of Drew University requested the establishment of an advisory committee on investment policies, in order to deal responsibly with questions relating to the social implications of Drew University's investment policies, and in order to assist and support the trustees in this complex and sensitive area of decision making. This committee should include members drawn from all areas of the university community (students, faculty, administration, trustees, alumni), and in particular persons with skills relevant to the task of investigating and analyzing allegations of corporate responsibility. Such a committee would entertain all questions or complaints concerning the



social implications of the university's holdings, collect and analyze pertinent data, including viewpoints of interested persons within and without the university community, and render a report and recommended action to the trustees.

The Board of Trustees of Drew University failed to approve the establishment of an advisory committee on investments.

CHURCH PROJECT ON U.S. INVESTMENTS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Tim Smith from the Church Project on U.S. Investments in Southern Africa will also participate in the program. Outgoing Student Association President, Tom Quirk, has introduced to the University Senate resolutions requesting that body to commend the proxy resolutions of the Church Project to the University and that the Board of Trustees exercise their powers as stockholders on their behalf.

TARGET COS.: BURROUGHS CORP., CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO., CONTINENTAL OIL CORP., EASTMAN KODAK CO., EXXON CORP., FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK, FORD MOTOR CO., GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., IBM CORP., ITT CORP., MOBIL OIL CORP., NEWMONT MINING CORP., PHILLIPS PETROLEUM CO., 3M CORP., TEXACO INC., XEROX CORP.

The Church Project is a coalition of Protestant denominations, including boards and agencies of the American Baptist Church, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the USA, the United Church of Christ, the United Methodist Church, the United Presbyterian Church in the USA, and the Unitarian-Universalist As-

sociation, as well as the National Council of Churches, that hold stock in the above companies investing in Southern Africa. The proxy resolution to all those companies except CONTINENTAL OIL, EXXON, MOBIL, NEWMONT MINING, and PHILLIPS PETROLEUM asks them to disclose to shareholders noncompetitive information about the history of their operations in South Africa. This history should include a description of the annual profits, annual capital investments broken down by source, legal form of ownership, relations with the South African Government, a description of relations workers, a breakdown of work force and job description by race, and plans to invest in the Bantustan areas or areas bordering on the Bantustans.

As of March 9, 1973, the Church Project's disclosure resolution will appear on the proxy statement of only INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES, FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK, GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., and CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO.

Responding to church pressure, XEROX CORP., MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., BURROUGHS CORP., INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORP., TEXACO, EASTMAN KODAK, and FORD MOTOR CO., have agreed to disclose the information requested and send it to all shareholders. The agreement by these companies underlines the legitimacy of the church request, based on the premise that U.S. corporations should disclose information on corporate social responsibility to the public.

Since EXXON has applied for a license to explore for oil off the shore of the Portuguese territory of Angola, the resolution the Church Project has filed with that company calls for the establishment of a "board-based committee to fully examine the implications for both the company and for Angola of its proposed new investment in this Portuguese colony." The proposed committee would contain 15 to 20 people appointed by the EXXON board of directors. It would include representatives of EXXON, African independence movements from Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea - Bissau, labor organizations, religious organizations, and the Black community. The committee would study how much the investment would contribute to the maintenance of Portuguese control of the area; the effect the investment would have on stockholder investment, customer goodwill, and international good reputation; the possibility of future losses if oil operations were to be nationalized upon independence; and the Portuguese Government, including monetary payments expected by and military protection provided

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Financial

Bull Comm. outlines tuition rise

Eds. Note: The following is a complete text of the budgetary recommendations of the Planning and Priorities Committee of the University Senate, which led to the contested tuition rise. This report was the subject of much debate when President Oxnam presented it to the Board of Trustees before it had been seen or approved by the University Senate, its parent organization. Several Senators claimed that this was a further denial on the part of President Oxnam of the responsibilities of the Senate. University Senate Representatives from the College Tom Quirk and Wes Blixt voted against the budgetary recommendations because they did not include provisions for deficit spending which would have given the faculty their requested pay increase and would have kept tuition down. Tom Quirk introduced two resolutions which would in the future make the Planning and Priorities Committee specifically responsible to the Senate.

INTRODUCTION

The Committee on Planning and Priorities with its 1972-73 membership began meeting on January 22, 1973 (following the completion and submission of Report II by the 1971-72 Committee).

The first task confronting the Committee was to formulate recommendations on the 1973-74 university budget, scheduled to be acted on by the Trustees at the Board's mid-winter meeting, February 23. It is these recommendations to which this report addresses--and basically limits--itself.

Obviously, within the time scheduled at hand, the Committee did not have the opportunity to explore budgetary problems and possibilities in as great a detail as would have been desirable--although it was not intended in any case that the Committee engage in as exhaustive a study as was undertaken in 1971-72. The Committee regrets the fact that its study was more truncated than was desirable. More importantly, it urges THAT SUCH SCHEDULING NOT BE PERMITTED TO OCCUR AGAIN whatever the cost.

Nonetheless, the Committee does believe that it has had sufficient time and information at hand to make a number of helpful budgetary recommendations.

In considering and making its recommendations the Committee took as basic guidelines the relevant considerations in the Committee on Planning and Priorities Report II. Further, the January 1973 report on Compensation of the University Senate Committee on Faculty, adopted by



the Senate in January, 1973, was carefully considered, as was information and views communicated to the Committee through its faculty and student members on behalf of their peers, and by the Deans and by the central administration.

I. NEEDS

The Committee found the University faced with certain inevitable increases in costs. The prices of supplies are inescapably increasing -- particularly fuel and utilities, but in almost all other areas as well. Food costs have skyrocketed.

The relationship between one year's budget and the next must take into account and adjustments must be made to accommodate variations resulting from persons going on leave and returning from leaves of absence, temporary replacements for those on leave to the degree such are necessary, and the filling of temporarily unfilled positions such as the deanship and the dean of student's position in the Theological School.

Like the University, faculty and staff are faced with increasing living costs. In addition, the University is faced with the fact that although faculty compensation had moved significantly ahead during the early to middle 1960's, from 1966-67 to 1970-71 Drew had dropped in national ranking for compensation among colleges and universities from 139th to 402nd. With respect to non-faculty personnel the University finds itself in a highly competitive locale and must offer adequate compensation to the non-instructional staff if it is to maintain competent personnel in the several areas falling in this category.

The Committee believes that the high quality of education built up at Drew

over the years is its most precious asset, and that quality of education is dependent on the maintenance of a highly qualified faculty dedicated to instruction and to relevant scholarly activity and on a student body of commensurate quality, together with competent and dedicated supporting personnel. Thus, the Committee has taken very seriously the priority given compensation in Report II of the Committee on Planning and Priorities and to the January 1973 report of the Committee on Faculty and to the University Senate's response to that report. Specifically it has noted the Senate's adoption of the recommendations that:

1) The University within the next three years should achieve compensation levels equal to the national median for IIA institutions (four year colleges and small universities) adjusted for the local cost of living;

2) Until this level is reached, the compensation problem must maintain the top priority status accorded it last year.

Accordingly, the Committee would again accord very high priority to making significant, continued improvements in compensation. It has had, however, unfortunately but necessarily, to view improvements in the area of compensation in relation both to the fiscal realities and in relation to other needs. For there are other urgent needs. Students, for example, as well as faculty have needs, also. While in an educational institution, quality education can be considered a primary need, in a private institution, students must be able to afford the cost of attending, and charges to students must not be so great as to make it unrealistic, if not impossible for them to attend; nor can total tuition charges be so dependent on students' own contri-

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Hard times for N.J. Students

CRANFORD--More than a third of the total undergraduate enrollment at the New Jersey's 16 accredited independent colleges and universities, or some 13,500 students, may be among the casualties of the current confusion on the future funding of federal financial aid programs, according to Dr. Earle W. Clifford, president of the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in New Jersey.

"Unless the Congress acts within the next 45 days, the confusion could move through the crisis point to chaos," Dr. Clifford said. "By comparison the guaranteed loan debacle of the summer of 1972 will seem insignificant."

The seriousness of the situation for New Jersey's independent colleges is further heightened by some 27,000 applicants for admission, whose decisions about going or not going to college or to a particular college are affected by federal financial aid.

"The instability and uncertainty in Washington focuses not on dollars as much as it does on the allocation of funds to particular programs," the president of AICUNJ said. "The fundamental issue involved is whether the Congress and the 1972 Higher Education Amendments or the Nixon Administration will prevail. And while the political battle is waged, students suffer."

The direct impact on students was noted by Mr. Thomas Scott, Director of Financial Aid at Saint Peter's College. "The tragic irony with regard to federal STUDENT aid programs in this case is that the students have become the first victims of a continuing bureaucratic battle," Mr. Scott administers aid funds assisting over 2100 students, 84 percent of the Saint Peter's full-time undergraduate enrollment.

And at Stevens Institute of Technology, Mr. William James commented "the current confusion will gravely affect approximately 615 continuing students and the entire prospective freshman class. We just can't keep putting students off because of indecision in Washington." Mr. James directs the financial aid program at Stevens which serves 63 percent of the undergraduate enrollment.

Dr. Clifford summarized the events and issues leading up to the current impasse in Washington as follows:

The Higher Education Act of 1972, passed and signed into law a year ago, provided for continued funding of the Educational Opportunity Grant (EOG), National Direct Student Loan (NDSL), and College Work-Study Programs. Also introduced was the Basic Opportunity Grant (BOG) Program - a new "entitlement" award. The law required appropriation for existing programs before the new BOG's are funded.



The Nixon Administration budget for 1973-74 proposed elimination of two existing programs - the EOG and NDSL. The College - Work - Study program was recommended for support at the present level, \$250 million. But a major appropriation of \$622 million was requested for the new BOG program. Since such a funding approach is contrary to the law and Congressional intent, the battle lines were drawn.

"One of the most tragic aspects of the situation is the fact that in total dollars the Administration budget proposal represents an increase in federal financial aid," Dr. Clifford said. "And, although students enrolled in so-called 'proprietary schools' and other forms of post-secondary education become eligible and are added to the pool seeking financial assistance, the dollar support level does not represent an abdication of federal responsibility in this area."

Unless a decision is made soon by the Congress and the Nixon Administration, they may be "on the edge of irreversible error," Dr. Clifford said.

"The student and his parents need to know now the amount of aid that reasonably may be anticipated for the next academic year," he said. "As things stand now, the financial aid officer of his institution cannot tell him. Issues of transfer, (with academic as well as economic and social disruption), summer employment options, family budgeting, 'stopping out' for a year until the federal government options, family budgeting, 'stopping out' for a year until the federal government comes down with a final funding formula -- all must be sorted out in the next 45 days. While the Congress and the Administration may be able to wait until the summer, students and their families cannot. It seems entirely possible that when the smoke and fire of debate have cleared we could have a fine program with sufficient funding -- but no students."

At Upsala College, Mr. Damon Peters confirmed the concern regarding students not returning next year. Of the 836 students receiving aid at Upsala, Mr. Peters

indicated "we have been forced to send students 'tentative' award letters. If we cannot contact families soon with final, firm information, we are concerned that many students will be unable to return in the fall."

Another problem, according to Dr. Clifford, is the time required to start up a totally new program like the Basic Opportunity Grants.

"The longer the debate and indecision continue, the more likely it is that any effort to begin the new BOG program in 1973-74 would court more chaos," the AICUNJ president said.

Mr. Robert Chonko, Director of Financial Aid at Fairleigh Dickinson University, emphasized the dramatic impact on high school seniors. "Assuming that federal aid dollars will be available eventually, we are concerned that that message be heard by families of high school seniors trying to decide if there is any sense in applying to Fairleigh Dickinson, or to any college." Chonko's program serves 3197 students, currently enrolled at the three FDU campuses, in Florham Park, Rutherford, and Teaneck.

Dr. Clifford expressed his special concern also for the high school senior and the dilemma he faces in sorting out choices and deciding which college he will attend next fall.

"The current confusion is certain to encourage a 'play it safe' attitude regarding financial plans," Dr. Clifford explained. "The result could easily be a decision based not upon educational considerations but instead purely financial grounds. Such an outcome would not only have dramatic impact on the enrollment potential at independent colleges, but, in larger terms, be contrary to the public interest. It has the potential of translating a limitation on free choice into unsound educational planning, and for society in general, less than a full return on its investment in post-secondary education."

Not content with registering a chronicle of the confusion, Dr. Clifford reported that the Association staff has undertaken an analysis of the situation with the intent of developing a proposal for its resolution.



Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

I have noticed that you have again chosen to print a letter signed C. J. Ducasse. I must fervently protest this disgraceful and philosophically bankrupt behavior. Mr. Ducasse is dead and has no moral right whatsoever to send letters to any newspaper, particularly a newspaper of a college at which he never taught. As I made quite clear, I believe, in my last paper presented before the philosophy, erotic art, and Photography club of the Morris-town Elks, Mr. Ducasse is clearly ethically wrong to produce posthumous works of any sort. My paper, which was entitled "An Ethical Consideration of the Use of the Nixon fl. 2 Standard lens in photography of Human Females and the Right to Publish Newspaper Letters During Life," I made the point that one's natural rights, as defined in classical terms, does not extend to the writing of letters after one's demise. Surely, this can be seen as an infringement upon the rights of the living. It is not fair for those of us who are still alive to have to compete with dead philosophers for space in the letter columns. Next Mr. Ducasse will be submitting articles to MIND, INTELLECTUAL DIGEST and THE DAILY WORKER. Then where will he be? Naturally, a dead author has the advantage of sensationalism in selling his work. What if every dead person started writing to the Acorn and publishing articles? Live writers would have to die in order to earn a living! What is more, a dead writer cannot possibly be in tune with the problems of the living and therefore, by crowding his breathing contemporaries off the pages of our journals, he is depriving the living world of the wisdom of its still vital authors. This plutonian conspiracy must be laid to rest before it can begin in deadly earnest. DELENDA EST CARTHAGO! I hope that you will consider your responsibility to those writers who embody life instead of resurrection and your obligation to serve the people of this world.

Very truly yours,
John W. Copeland, Ph.D.

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Dear M.E.

Last summer was a fine one and I had the good fortune of avoiding a rip off and fathering a number of mature Cannabis plants. The females had only sparse flowers, but the male plants, especially the 11 ft. grandfather were abundant in pollen. I kept all of these flowers separate and used it in varying ways. To me this was KIF. It was a light green fluffy, dusty bagful. The plants were born of seeds imported from Columbia and while the pollen didn't get you as stoned as the leaves, it gave you a real light, very sweet toke and mellow head. Really divine stuff. Far more mental than physical as opposed to the leaves which did outrageous stuff anyway.

(Name withheld)



THIRD TERM FOR NIXON?

MYSTERY GROUP SET OUT TO REPEAL 22ND AMENDMENT WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS)-- In case Four More Years isn't enough for you, a recently-informed committee, Citizens for Nixon '76, is planning to start a campaign to repeal the 22nd amendment which limits any one person from serving more than two consecutive terms as President.

The Wall St. Journal reports that the committee has hired a New York advertising firm to run the campaign, which will begin July 4. The committee hopes to raise \$4 million for the effort.

The names of the committee members remain secret for the time being because, according to the president of the advertising firm, "premature disclosure" would subject them to undue pressures.

A White House spokesman has asserted that he "doesn't know a dam thing about the group," but the committee claims to have a channel to Nixon. They say they are waiting for a favorable sign from Nixon before they start a state-by-state drive.

To The Editor:

There are 165 courageous people at the Dow Chemical plant in Bay City which has been on strike for 14 months. They would like to enlist the aid of your newspaper and members of the student body so that we may survive. Dow Chemical is using its unlimited resources in an attempt to destroy us economically and eliminate the collective bargaining process of our Local Union which is 14055 of the United Steelworkers.

Many workers and their families have suffered unlimited hardships in the loss of income and personal property which they have had to sell in order to feed their families because Dow Chemical refuses to resolve an unjust labor dispute provoked by Dow Chemical and its local management.

In the interest of humanity we ask that you print this letter in your college paper and that the student body aid us by refusing to buy Handi-wrap plastic food wrap and Ziploc bags which are made at the Bay City plant.

If there are individuals or groups on campus who would like to aid us in this humane endeavor, please contact me at the address which is given below. We request that they boycott the above mentioned products which are produced by Dow Chemical in Bay City and by any other aid or activities which may aid our cause.

Please print this letter in your student newspaper and if possible send me a copy.

Thank you,
Martin Schwerin
401 N. Chilson St.
Bay City, Michigan
Local 14055

Editor, the Acorn:

Richard Wyatt has done a tremendous job on the course evaluations, and almost single-handedly. I think he deserves public credit for this.

The zoology department has been criticized for being uncooperative in these evaluations; this rumor is quite untrue. The professors refused to distribute the questionnaires in the middle of the final exam, but this should label them as thoughtful of their students rather than as uncooperative.

Norma Gilbert

"At five-fifty three Saigon Time" our hands were washed of the awesome crime, but the felon remains and the bloodstains will always define our fingertips.

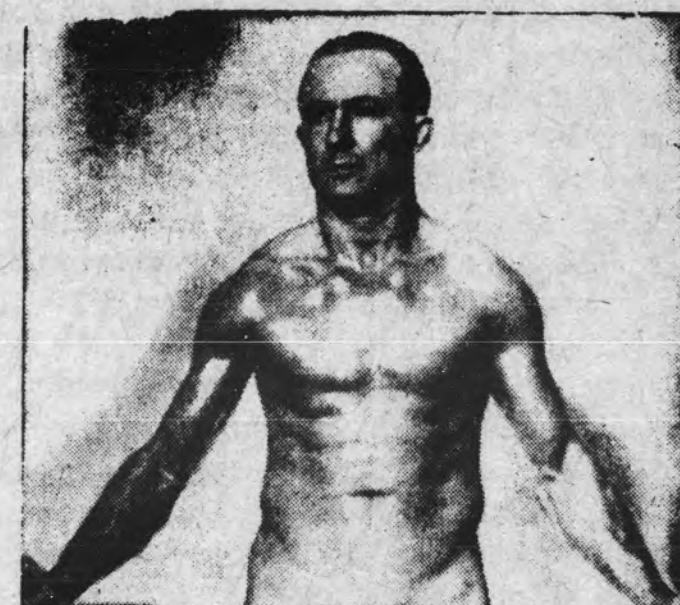
Anon
March 29, 1973

Not to be trusted

This week President Robert Oxnam effectively vetoed a provision of the "Statement on Rights and Responsibilities for Students," which would protect students from improper surveillance. This provision had been passed by the University Senate and was a watered down version of a clause contained in the joint rights statement of the National Student Association and the American Association of University Professors. It had passed through student and faculty committees of all three schools of the University.

Despite his liberal pretensions, however, Oxnam as much as condoned the employment of student spies, again showing us that he can NOT BE TRUSTED.

We urge everyone to attend the functions planned by Drew's Black Community and to participate in a different kind of Drew weekend.



Young Bob Oxnam

Oxnam originally objected to the "Surveillance" clause because he said it would protect drug dealers. YET THE REVISED CLAUSE CLEARLY SPECIFIED PROTECTION FROM POLITICAL SURVEILLANCE.

This sort of thinking fosters a community atmosphere of fear and suspicion and cannot be tolerated. Dr. Oxnam must also be willing to be responsible for the consequences should a paid spy be discovered.

This incident also clearly highlights the impotence of the University Senate. The President may and will ignore any recommendation of the Senate with which he does not agree. His power is dangerous and destructive. —W.A.B.



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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More tips for the Stoney

by M.E.

Cleaning Grass

Whether you use a pipe or roll joints, it is well worth your time to clean grass. The taste of the pot will be smoother, seeds will not be wasted, the pipe will be easier to fill, rolling papers will not rip, and seeds will not pop out and burn you.

To clean pot, first remove the sticks after brushing off all the pot on them, and save them for tea. The buds should then be broken-up and small twigs removed. Break the twigs into small fragments so as to avoid puncturing the rolling paper. Play with what you have for awhile, making certain that not shit such as rocks remain in the goodies. The next step involves using a double album cover, Saga Food tray, or some other flat surface. Place a small amount of weed on one side of your object and elevate that side. By gently tapping or shaking the surface, the seeds will roll down to the crease of the album cover or the opposite end of the tray. Store your seeds for planting (see next week's article on planting). The tray method is a quick, easy way to separate seeds from a large amount of pot. The album cover works well if you are careful about elevating the side with the grass and using an empty matchbook cover to gently push around the pot so that the seeds fall into the crease. An ID card works best and the flip top of a pack of rolling papers is also good in the place of a matchbook cover. If the seeds don't roll well enough on a tray or other object, use your ID card or a substitute. The last step involves crushing the pot between your fingers and hands until it reaches the right consistency for a jay or a pipe. The grass should not be crushed too finely or else the jays will be hard to roll and the pot will burn too fast in a pipe.

Rolling

Rolling papers vary in quality depending on their glue, flexibility, taste, strength, and size. Bambu, Zig Zag, and Marfil are the conventional brands. The papers themselves are good, yet the glue often isn't. Smoking and Abadie have stronger fibres, the latter having excellent glue yet lacking the width less-experienced smokers need. Smoking papers are stronger, although those that are packaged in a red packet are often too long to handle. Acapulco Gold and Cannabis Indica are the best tasting papers, as hemp fibres are used to make them. Gold papers are strong but not as flexible. A non-hemp Gold paper exists but it is a rare find. Modiano is made without the chemicals that other papers contain and has no glue (sticks by saliva only). The advantages of Modiano are minimal taste (perfect for bomber jays) and a fresh-



ness that often lasts for several months. Unfortunately, their smooth fibres are harder to grip and they are weaker than many brands. Though I've recommended Smoking, Modiano, Abadie, and Cannabis Indica, try out different types and find what's best for your use.

Learn to roll with two papers but try to roll with one. This enables you to taste the grass more and cuts down on the tar build-up (not the resin build-up, though) on the end of the jay. Follow these steps: 1. Make a crease about a 1/2 inch from the ungummed end of the paper. The part of the paper from the crease down, we will call the "creased part."

2. Pour grass in the crease and spread it evenly from end to end. Fold the creased part of the paper over the pot and press down with fingers of both hands--starting in the middle and finishing at the ends. Don't worry about some grass falling out of the ends.

3. Now, fold the part with the pot over itself toward the gummed end once. With your thumbs and index fingers press the pot down and work toward the ends again. This pressing should be done in the air as you roll the part of the paper with the pot up and down--distributing the pot evenly from end to end.

4. Repeat the last step until you get close enough to the gummed end. Lick the gum well and make the final fold. Lick the whole joint and curl the ends carefully so that no pot will spill out in transit. Saliva retards the burning so the jay will last longer. The thicker the jay, the more pot is added. The tighter the jay, the more pressing and rolling up and down is done. Tighter jays are harder to take off of, but last long and have less air in the taste--thus they are smoother. For better pot, roll a tight jay so less is wasted; however, if you are not hassled over the small amount that is wasted, roll a looser joint so that the tokes are larger. A jay that is too loose will fall apart and burn unevenly.

Pipes and Jays

One of the major disagreements among heads is whether to smoke grass in jays or pipes. Some feel quite vehemently about their preference. Pipes accumulate resin (helpful in times of desperation), have no tar build-up, burn more efficiently, yield

big tokes, save rolling time, and water pipes cool the smoke. Joints are more portable, the taste is natural, and the aesthetic value of personally styling your jays. Jay people point out that pipes can be busted whereas unused papers cannot; additionally, pipes must be cleaned as they clog up and acquire a bad taste. Most old potheads insist on jays--cultural upbringing. Stoney tradition says grass is for jays and pipes are for hash. Pipe-freaks usually find roaches and keeping papers in stock a hassle. Constantly buying papers for them is a pin-out. We'll stick to jays for the taste and the personal pride of a well-rolled joint. Curse you, pipe-fiends.

Hash is best smoked in pipes as it is too expensive and too hard to roll, unless mixed in a jay with good grass. For larger and smoother tokes, longer burning and staying-lit power, powder your hash. Dense chunks are hard to light, and numerous attempts waste some of the potency. Take a chunk from 1/4 to 1/2 gram; hold it between two match-heads, on a knife, or on the end of a pin. Heat it thoroughly for a few seconds--just enough so that the hash can be crumbled between your fingers into little pieces or a rough powder. Pack the bowl loosely with the powder, leaving no air holes. Ah! a splendid sight as it burns.

Much can be discerned from powdering hash. Only poor or unusually made hash will become a fine powder, without applying heat. Unusual hash can be good but is inconsistent in quality. The resin and the base should stick together to minimize exposure to air. Another interesting fact is that only Moroccan will crumble readily into a fine powder when heated. All other real hash will first break up into rough powder or pieces, then gradually into a fine powder.

Ingestion

Grass and hash can be eaten or smoked. The head from smoking begins with the toke and lasts several hours. Good smoke will last 4 or more hours, depending on the quality and quantity of tokes. Mediocre smoke lasts less than an hour. Sometimes, the effects are slow to develop and other times, the effects "rush" you. A rush is when your head seems to swirl around and you are suddenly dazed. With good smoke, the rush will linger. The longer the linger, the higher the head. With rush type of smoke it is worth drawing large tokes. Not all good marijuana will have this rush effect. It is a sign of preference not quality. Jamaican and paki are known for smoothness, for example. Quite often, good smoke is known to creep up or gradually build-up on your head.

There will be a separate article on cooking with marijuana. Let it suffice us to say that it takes 15 minutes to an

Continued on Page 22

Dealin' reports on Barbs

The following article is another in a series of unbiased reports from Dealin', the independent community organization. The people at Dealin', which is located at Hayes House, offer help and confidential referral to anyone with legal, medical, or psychological hassles related to drugs or not. They also welcome any assistance that people are willing to offer. The dealin' number is 377-1619.

Barbituric acid was first synthesized in 1846, and this form of barbiturate does not have the depressant effect on the central nervous system which is associated with modern barbiturates. The first sleep producing barbiturate was synthesized in 1903 and called barbital. Since that time some twenty-five hundred related compounds have been synthesized, about fifty of which have been marketed for clinical use. Approximately a dozen are widely used in the United States. Modifications in the molecular structure have produced changes in such characteristics as solubility, time of onset of action, duration of action, and primary type of depressant action. Barbiturates are generally classified in terms of duration of action as: (1) long acting, of which phenobarbital (Luminal) is best known; (2) short to intermediate acting such as amobarbital (Amtal) pentobarbital (Nembutal), and secobarbital (Seconal); and (3) ultra short acting (used primarily for intravenous anesthesia), of which hexobarbital (Evipal) and thiopental (Pentothal) are examples.

Barbiturates are general depressants. They are unspecific in their effects and are capable of depressing a wide range of functions, including those of nerves, skeletal muscle, smooth muscle, and cardiac muscle. All barbiturates have effects on the central nervous system varying from mild sedation to coma, depending on the dosage level. At normal clinical dosage levels they may depress the respiratory system and produce slight decreases in blood pressure and heart rate in the cardiovascular system. At high dosage levels the above are accentuated, the activity of the smooth muscles and uterus is depressed, the secretion of a hormone in the kidney which results in decreased flow of urine is stimulated, and the enzyme system of the liver is affected, probably resulting in morphological changes in the liver with chronic use of high doses.

At moderate dosage levels, barbiturates may produce disinhibition and euphoria much as alcohol (also a depressant) does. In some persons certain barbiturates may produce excitement rather than sedation. Others may react with lassitude, dizziness, nausea, or vomiting following

We of Dealin' believe that Drew University can be an impersonal institution. We also believe that impersonality hinders an individual's growth--an extremely important process. Our fundamental purpose recognizes the need for a non-university related, yet student-initiated "human potential center." To realize this purpose, we acknowledge both the need to remain flexible to each individual, and the need to provide a neutral ground for people to make their own decisions without negating personal expression or feeling. We also acknowledge that as we become a clearing-house for creative ideas, for viable alternatives, and for a free flow of communication, we too are gaining perspective on our own personal growth--both as individuals and as an organization.

the characteristic period of sedation or sleep. An individual may react differently at different times and at different dosage levels. Allergic reactions may occur in some individuals but they are less frequent with barbiturates than with many other drugs. These reactions include swelling of the face, dermatitis, and other skin lesions. In rare cases there may be fever as high as 105 degrees, delirium, degenerative changes in the liver, or anemia.

Excessive dosage levels ("excessive" may vary from individual to individual and from situation to situation) result in barbiturate poisoning, which may involve convulsions, coma, or death. In some individuals prolonged use, usually in amounts exceeding normal therapeutic dosage levels, may result in a high degree of psychological dependence, toxic psychosis, or delirium.

As is true of most chemical substances, the type and rate of elimination of the substance is important. In the case of barbiturates, but varying from compound to compound three processes are responsible for the elimination of the substance from the central nervous system: (1) redistribution from the brain to other tissues, (2) metabolic destruction, chiefly by the liver, and (3) excretion of the non-degraded material by the kidney. The presence or relative importance of each of these processes depends on the particular form of the barbiturate. It may be stored in muscle and fat after redistribution from the central nervous system, resulting in cumulative effects from repeated doses. Traces of barbital may be detected eight to twelve days after a single dose.

Tolerance to barbiturates may develop in some individuals even when relatively low doses are taken repeatedly. The mechanism of tolerance is not fully understood. It may be a function of more rapid destruction of the drug in the liver. It may also result from an adaptation of nervous tissue to the presence of the drug. In either case it results in the need for in-

creasing dosage levels in order to produce the desired effects. Unlike morphine-like drugs, but similar to alcohol, there is a limit to the dosage level to which an individual can become tolerant. This limit varies widely from individual to individual.

Doses of 800mg. (normal therapeutic dose is 50 to 100 mg) daily for six weeks or more have been shown to produce severe physical dependence. Severe physical dependence on barbiturates is very dangerous and is far more serious than physical dependence on opium, morphine, and heroin. Abrupt withdrawal following excessive use often results in convulsions, stupor, coma, and death. All of these reactions may be accentuated when barbiturates are used in conjunction with alcohol.

Every year there are approximately three thousand deaths due to accidental or intentional overdose of barbiturates. There is increasing evidence which suggests that many of these deaths may not be intentional suicides. If ingestion of a normally sedation-producing dose is not followed by sedation, the individual may show signs of euphoria or of confusion and poor judgement. If ingestion of a normally sedating dose is not followed by this effect, the individual may take further amounts which may in turn produce more confusion and result in taking still more of the drug, sometimes leading to acute poisoning or death. In addition, normally harmless amounts of barbiturates following ingestion of large amounts of alcohol may produce severe reactions.



Bull: Gifts must go up

butions that only those able to substantially meet the tuition charges without assistance can afford to attend, producing an economically isolated and elite student body.

There are also other needs of students which must be carefully guarded, needs in educational programming, needs for available faculty time outside the classroom, needs for study space in the library and elsewhere and needs for student services.

Admittedly, except in the areas of tuition and campus living costs, the Committee has not had the time to give much study to the several areas of student needs. Further, it could see little chance of recommending budgetary realignments or additions for 1973-74, where such might be involved in coming to grips with such needs. However, the Committee is very much concerned with student needs overall and will make them a part of the agenda for the next phase of its work.

II. Financial Resources

Financial resources to meet the educational and general budgetary needs (compensation, scholarships, instructional supplies and expenses, operating and maintenance costs of buildings and grounds other than those connected with auxiliary services) come from the following sources.

1. Endowment Income. No increase in regular endowment income is projected for 1973-74, although restricted endowment income not utilized in the last several years will be drawn on to supplement the budget for the next two years. This will afford a slight addition of \$15,000 per year and bring anticipated revenue from this source for 1973-74 to \$1,115,850 overall.

2. Current Gift Income. An increase of \$84,000 over the 1971-72 actual gift income of \$516,000 is projected for 1973-74, making a total of \$600,000 anticipated from this source.

3. New Jersey State Aid. Drew's contract proposal, following "the alternate route"--the institution is already substantially given its nature and purposes--has been approved by the Board of Higher Education. \$145,000 in new income is projected here, \$70,000 to go into undergraduate educational purposes.

4. Tuition. An inevitable major source of support for private higher education, tuition remains one of the more flexible items on a short term, year by year basis. Unfortunately, but realistically, in an inflationary situation, regular increases in tuition charges, mitigated so far as possible for those with need by increased financial aid, must be expected. A number of institutions are simply anticipating an average increase in tuition

of about 6% annually for the next several years and announcing this expectation as a part of the record. See below for recommendations for Drew for 1973-74.

5. Income from Institutions and Special Programs. No net income available for general university purposes is expected from those sources for 1973-74. It is anticipated, however, that under the able leadership of Dean McCall, supplementation of University resources will develop in the near future.

6. Miscellaneous Income. Primarily, this represents income from short-term investments. A slight increase is projected here, essentially due to higher interest rates.

In assessing University resources, the Committee wishes again to emphasize as strongly as possible the urgent need to augment the non-tuition sources of University income.

Aid from the state of New Jersey is, of course, helpful, but it is not anticipated that this will be in large amounts in the foreseeable future--if ever. Federal aid to education, let alone private higher education, is still an unknown quantity. Too, the extent to which private institutions should permit themselves to become dependent on such aid is at best debatable. Some net income for general purposes can be anticipated from the growing work in special programs and continuing education, but the amount is yet to be determined by experience.

Savings from a careful review of operations and consequent economies in some areas to be applied toward urgent needs elsewhere is still a possibility and will receive continuing attention from the Planning and Priorities Committee and the administration and others alike. But the 1972-73 committee has no reason to doubt the conclusion of the 1971-72 committee, after strenuous efforts at such pruning, that little remains that can be done, barring some degree of selective major surgery and that in fact some restorations will be needed, at least from time to time.

The conclusion seems inescapable, then, that Drew must look to significant increases in its endowment and increased annual income resulting therefrom and to continuing increases in annual giving for current purposes as the major resources for avoiding an unhealthy, and potentially self-defeating, over-reliance on tuition income. The former is a long range strategy, but one which must be begun now to protect and provide for the future. The latter can be of more immediate help, but success here too is a cumulative process, albeit one needing constant attention. In these efforts the concern and support of all constituencies of the University are imperative, but the initiative and

primary responsibility rest with the Trustees and the central administration.

In reporting on a recent exhaustive study of the fiscal situation at Yale, commissioned by the faculty, Horace Taty, dean of Yale College commented:

When the Blum-Peliken Committee began its work a lot of people believed that stringency was still the answer to our problems. There was a sense that a gold mine existed somewhere and that we only had to dig to find it. Now we see that the harder we look for savings the less we find. . . . The prevailing tenor of faculty sentiment is that we have to make these savings. . . . but the only long-range solution is to increase the endowment. If this is true of Yale, then how much more is true of Drew.

III. Recommendations for 1973-74 and the Budget

After taking into account all the factors it could in the time available--and it believes the essential considerations were before it--the Committee makes the following recommendations for constructing the 1973-74 budget.

1. Compensation. The Committee recommends that a compensation pool representing a 7% increase (about \$280,000) over compensation for the 1972-73 be created and utilized for compensation increases. With respect to faculty compensation the Committee views this as a significant step toward meeting the overall goal of bringing faculty compensation up to the national median for IIA schools as adopted and recommended by the Senate, January 1973.

2. Personnel. The Committee recommends that there be no overall net increase in full-time equivalents in faculty or other University personnel for 1973-74. (New adjunct faculty for the new D.Min. in ministry program in the Theological School excluded--the program will return net funds for on-campus use.)

3. Enrollments. The Committee recommends the following: a) for the College, that an increase of 25 f.t.e. students be projected as a budget base, the increase to come from a slight normal increment, increased transfer admissions, and no more than 12 additional freshman (making a n entering class of 425); b) for the Theological School, that an increase of 30 students (not f.t.e.) through the new D.Min. program for those already in the ministry be projected and budgeted; c) for the Graduate School, that an increase of 10 f.t.e. students be projected and budgeted.

4. Tuition and Fees. The Committee recommends that student tuition and fees increase by no more than \$200 (an increase of 5.2% overall). Of this maximum, \$150

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Review: The Decameron

By Marc E. Paavola

Presented by the Academic Forum on Monday, April 16th in Room #104 of the Hall of Sciences, Pier Paolo Pasolini's film of THE DECAMERON is both a lively and truly beautiful adaptation of the tribal tales of Giovanni Boccaccio's 14th century masterpiece, a series of prose tales comparable to Chaucer's less bawdy CANTERBURY TALES in their broad yet terribly incisive picture of the human comedy. Needless to say Pasolini-whose other films include the widely praised THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. MATTHEW (1965), considering by many to be the best of films on Christ, and the highly controversial TEOREMA, in which Terence Stamp as the Christ-Satan figure seduced the entire family of a wealthy Italian industrialist--has not used all 100 of Boccaccio's tales in his extremely imaginative film.

Pasolini turned to the subject of THE DECAMERON, he has stated, as an "instinctive reaction" after the abstraction and solemnity of some of his previous films being particularly attracted to Boccaccio's tales for their simple, realistic, and immediate characters--people in other words, as Pasolini put it, who "have nothing to do with allegory." Each of the several episodes in early Renaissance settings uses for the most part non-professional actors, each possessing its own comedy, each illustrating a different aspect of human sexuality. Complimented by the unbelievably rich color photography of Tonino Delli Colli, THE DECAMERON is at times outrageous and irreverent, but hardly smutty or leering. Seemingly disconnected, the selected ten episodes are actually related by more than simply the sexual theme. The true structural core of the film consists of various premonitions, dreams, and the very power of the imagination itself. Pasolini himself appears throughout the film as the painter, Giotto, personifying the central metaphor of the transformation of imagination into a concrete reality, and as Pasolini's film concludes so is Giotto's fresco completed.

As has been the case of the late, his film arrived too late for me to evaluate it at greater length, so allow me to quote some of the critical reactions which THE DECAMERON got in early 1972. THE NEW YORK TIMES' Vincent Canby observed that in THE DECAMERON Pasolini has:

"created one of the most beautiful, turbulent and uproarious panoramas of early Renaissance life ever put on film. . . . Pasolini is fascinated by the truth of prepared faces. . . . all either extraordinarily beautiful or extraordinarily ugly. . . . something about their awkward ability and self consciousness. . . . lending

BAWDY "DECAMERON"



a special dimension of truth to the film itself."

And the critic of THE LONDON EVENING STANDARD noted of this film whose tales range from one of a gardener seducing an entire convent to a girl who secretes the head of her murdered lover in a vase of basil, that:

"Power cuts have not brought out the ribald side of society the way the Great Plague did six centuries ago. The imminence of death acted like an aphrodisiac on the medieval mind--and the best read book of the time was Boccaccio's DECAMERON. The sexy distractions, its tales and anecdotes have given pornographers gainful employment through the ages. And it is no doubt the sense they convey of a permissive society that made Pasolini see their worth with our age. In the 14th century--as in the mid 20th. . . . sex was the great leveler. This is the exuberant, swarming, secular society that Pasolini's selected tales depict. Just as he never strains to underline a 'period' feelings and so achieves enormous fresh-

ness and actuality--Pasolini rarely overdoes the vulgarity. In this outdoor world the full frontals of both sexes are sweetly innocent or sourly practical; you feel people's new sensation of delight in their nodies, of following their desires. From a collection of stories whose subject matter was lechery, Pasolini has extracted a film celebrates something far larger--namely life itself."

Indeed, and I might add that I cannot imagine a more appropriately uninhibited and joyful than THE DECAMERON to greet (hopefully) the overdue arrival of spring at Drew. If THE DECAMERON can be at all considered "obscene,"--if of course, as THE TIMES noted, that one automatically defines "obscene" as offensive to ORDINARY concepts of chastity, delicacy and decency--then I suppose this film is "obscene." And I also would assume therefore, that this film of THE DECAMERON is only for the "extraordinary"--depending of course how one defines that word--among you. Enjoy it.

Review: Macbeth

By Marc E. Paavola

Much has been made of Roman Polanski's casting of relatively young (28 and 25 years old respectively) actors as Macbeth and his demonic lady in his adventurous 1971 film of Shakespeare's play. That, and the nudity and not inconsiderable violence, not to mention PLAYBOY magazine's financial sponsorship caused much talk during the film's production. Actually the nudity is confined to Lady Macbeth's sleepwalking scene—legitimate enough since in the 11th century nightgowns weren't favored, and she does say later in the scene, "Put ON your nightgown,"—and to a coven of some three dozen witches. In Shakespeare's time Lady Macbeth was played by a boy, and nudity would have to say the least shattered the illusion. As for the violence it is all there in the play itself, one of Shakespeare's bloodiest. Polanski simply vivifies it with all the brilliance his camera can muster, and certainly, as an integral part of a power struggle, violent acts constitute a good deal of the play.

In regard to the youth of the two leads it might be argued that after all, Macbeth is a warrior—and warriors did not generally live to ripe old ages. And Kenneth Tynan, the esteemed critic and Polanski's "artistic advisor" as well as co-scenarist of this film, argues convincingly, his views set forth in an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES, entitled, "They're Young, They're in Love, They're the Macbeth." Apart from the historical likelihood that the real Macbeth was a reasonably young man when he usurped the Scottish throne, Tynan suggests that an older actor is usually cast because:

"... you have to get an actor of stature to play the lead in order to persuade other actors to play boring and unrewarding parts like Malcolm and Ross. . . . But it makes no sense to have Macbeth and Lady Macbeth performed by 60-year olds and menopausal. It's too late for them to be ambitious. Much more plausible for them to be young and sexy, with their whole lives ahead."

Polanski added in the same interview: "It's much better to have them played young. There's some sex between them which I want understood. It's much more sympathetic. Lady Macbeth usually nags and nags. How could any man be influenced by this type of woman? He'd say, 'Shut your trap, my dearest love, thou borest me to death.'"

One might quarrel with Tynan's and Polanski's judgements particularly the latter's comment about engendering sympathy for Macbeth and his wife. But in terms of cold, calculating ambition, it does make more sense to cast younger actors. If Jon Finch and Francesca Annis

SEXY, YOUNG MACBETHS



lack the stature let alone the polished craft of an Olivier, they gain in accessibility. This is not a MACBETH of deep characterization anyway. Polanski conceives MACBETH's world as which subordinates the individual, and indeed Macbeth and his "fiendlike queen" do emerge as John Simon observed, as something of a "medieval Bonnie and Clyde, victims of a brutish society, out on a murderous lark."

The contemporary parallels have not been lost on Polanski. Inevitably the movie will remind one of the grisly murders of his wife, Sharon Tate, and her friends, and Polanski has state that this was intentional to some degree. When Ross tells Macduff of the murder of Lady Macduff and her children—"you wife and babes savagely slaughter'd"—such parallels are unavoidable. Yet Polanski tends to minimize both Macbeth's and Lady Macbeth's evil by some curious experimenting with the supporting parts. Ross—marvellously played by John Stride with a lot of secret smiles—is changed in Polanski's version into a double-crossing villain assisting in Banquo's murder, and expediently following the crown as it passes from one slain king to another. Lady Macbeth—a lovely strawberry blonde in the person of Francesca Annis—is a demure, seductive accomplice, her death now a suicide, hurtling from a window onto the courtyard below, her corpse grievously unattended and barely covered.

In addition Macbeth's later visitation of the witches in the cavern becomes an

11th century drug trip, Macbeth DRINKING the loathsome brew of boiled snakes, newts eyes, frog toes, dog tongues, goat gall, and baboon's blood—to mention a few of the ingredients—and hallucinates the prophecy of Banquo's forthcoming line of Scottish kings.

Polanski's MACBETH is primarily a film of wonderfully achieved effects, much of the credit due to his cinematographer, Gil Taylor who worked on Polanski's REPULSION (1965) and ROSEMARY'S BABY (1968) as well as Kubrick's DR. STRANGELOVE (1964). Polanski does not excise that much of the Shakespearean text, and when he does, Taylor's often poetic color photography takes over in itself as lovely as one of the bard's metaphors. This is especially true in the opening sequence—and others like it involving time dislocation—in which a deserted beach, colored by a blood-orange sunset becomes a barren place in the cold-white morning. And there are several magnificent views from the ramparts of Inverness in the early dawn.

Both Taylor and Polanski have a real and exciting sense of the atmosphere of the medieval world in the former's regard for the rugged terrain (the movie was shot in North Wales and England), and Polanski's admirable insistence on the physical squalor that characterized even the noblest of men at the time. Accordingly Lady Macbeth receives Duncan and his party in a courtyard overrun with geese, squealing pigs, and dogs, an aged porter pisses against a wall before admitting

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Review: Of Human Bondage

By Marc E. Paavola

Though acting and directing styles have radically changed since the 1934 release of this film of Somerset Maugham's lengthy novel, OF HUMAN BONDAGE, this early sound movie considerably outshines the two remakes which followed it—the first being a pallid 1946 effort with Eleanor Parker and Paul Henreid, the second, the laughable 1964 British film featuring Laurence Harvey and the idiotically miscast Kim Novak. If one can look past the technically crude aspects of this version, and the barely adequate script, this first film of OF HUMAN BONDAGE is worthwhile, particularly for Leslie Howard's sensitive performance—and Howard was the screen's foremost exponent of "sensitivity" for 1930's audiences—and Bette Davis' extraordinarily bitchy one.

OF HUMAN BONDAGE was directed by John Cromwell whose many later successes include THE PRISONER OF ZENDA (1937) with Madeleine Carroll and Ronald Colman; ALGIERS (1938) in which Charles Boyer took Hedy Lamarr to the Casbah; ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS (1939) with

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Macduff the morning after Duncan's murder, and at the evening banquet for Duncan, all eat sloppily with their fingers.

So, though Polanski's MACBETH is ultimately a well-paced action film, it is often strikingly effective. The use of sound as in REPULSION is masterly: we hear the moans of dying soldiers under the morning fog or the crunch of an ax hacking through flesh and bone. Under the circumstances the actors are all quite good. Finch, who first made his mark as the Glaswegian prostitute who lifted Peter Finch's medical bag in SUNDAY BLOODY SUNDAY, and has since starred as the wrongfully accused in FRENZY and as Sarah Miles' devoted spouse in LADY CAROLINE LAMB, is a handsome, rugged Macbeth, conveying the man's self-doubts and uncertainties. And Francesca Annis is imperious as she awaits the arrival of her victim, Duncan, and then a mad beauty in her later scenes. Martin Shaw is a knowing Banquo, Nicholas Selby a rather smug old Duncan.

What Polanski sacrifices in poetry-treating lines like "ordinary speech," so Finch delivers the "Tomorrow and tomorrow" soliloquy hurrying down the castle steps—he nearly compensates for in intriguing experimentation. Such scenes as the nude Lady Macbeth ogled by a repulsive old doctor, and the epilogical visit of the witches by a surly, now club-footed Donalbain, are imaginative and provocative. The latter is a particularly creative treatment of the concept of fate and the seizure of power.

BETTE THE BITCH



Raymond Massey in his most famous role and Ruth Gordon as Mary Todd; and a particularly interesting "small" film about the rise and fall of a young actress, closely modeled on Marilyn Monroe, THE GODDESS (1958) with the stage's Kim Stanley. OF HUMAN BONDAGE was Cromwell's first really big success, and if it is a rather simplistic and even simple-minded truncation of Maugham's more probing work, it nonetheless demonstrates this director's skill with handling actors. As Pauling Kael has noted, "OF HUMAN BONDAGE was the first film to fully release Bette Davis' energy on the screen," and indeed it was this movie that made her a major star.

Bette Davis had made no fewer than TWENTY-ONE movies in the first four years she was in Hollywood, following her debut on the New York state, and performed expertly in mostly mediocre films. She won "promising" notices in THE MAN WHO PLAYED GOD (1932) opposite George Arliss, and appeared in a rapid succession of second-rate movies, garnering such comments as "Bette Davis is unusually competent," to "Bette Davis serves this film well." She made so many films that she became quickly recognizable, hinting at what was to come in the political satire, THE DARK HORSE (1932) and as a Southern wench opposite Richard Barthelmess in CABIN IN THE COTTON (1932).

But because Arliss had so admired her in MAN WHO PLAYED GOD, she won the role of Mildred Rogers in OF HUMAN BONDAGE, one of the great bitch parts of all time. Her clawing, scheming if obviously mean portrayal effectively contrasted with Leslie Howard's poignant one, and together they made BONDAGE a great hit, later to be teamed again in THE PETRIFIED FOREST (1936). Indeed

the star power of these two helps considerably in overlooking some of the unintentionally funny aspects of '30's film-making such as musical underscoring—and Max Steiner's typically awful score doesn't help here—and dramatically hokey camerawork. In the latter regard for instance, Leslie Howard is given to a lot of long brooding stares in semi-close-up, and it is a tribute to his neat underplaying that these are at all bearable.

More importantly is the two actors' intuitive understanding of what remains of Maugham's renowned characters in an 83 minute movie. The reality Howard brings to such potentially soggy lines as "I'm a little awkward at this—will you kiss me tonight?" prevents his tormented medical student from becoming simply a milquetoast. As the object of his nearly destructive obsession, Miss Davis not only manages a good Cockney accent, but projects a plump sensuality, as well as capturing the cold qualities of her cheap little waitress.

This brings me to the plot. Since Bette's variously horrible antics are a large part of the story, I'll let you discover them on your own, for those of you who have not read Maugham's novel. Suffice it to say that she portrays one of the fastest declining sluts in 20th century literature, and her delineation of Mildred's "fall," helped by grotesquely effective makeup as the syphilis gets worse, is strong and even fun to watch. Her scene in which she cruelly repudiates Howard—even mocking his club-foot—remains one of the most memorable of her long career.

Supporting roles are competently filled, especially by Kay Johnson who plays a writer of pulp novels with wry intelligence, unusual for films of this period, and the lovely Frances Dee as the girl who "saves" Howard. But it is the team of Howard and Davis, their vastly different styles playing off each other, who make OF HUMAN BONDAGE an absorbing—if at this point in time—almost prehistoric film experience.

OF HUMAN BONDAGE will be presented as the tenth film in the Social Committee's mid-week series on Wednesday, April 11th, in U.C. # 107 at 7:00 and 9:30.



Preview: The Guru

EAST—WEST CONFLICTS

By Marc E. Paavola

Presented as the eleventh film in the Social Committee's mid-week film series on Wednesday, April 18th at 7:00 and 9:30 in U.C. #107, James Ivory's *THE GURU*, released in 1969, is a largely undiscovered film that in the past few years has built up something of a cult following. Hopefully, since its star, Michael York has become better known as the co-star of *CABARET*, and has in England received the best notices of his career in the new film of Graham Greene's *ENGLAND MADE ME*, soon to be released in the U.S., *THE GURU* will be re-released and find the audience it so richly deserves.

THE GURU is one of a handful of movies that over the years despite excellent reviews was shoddily treated by its distributor and allowed to disappear from public viewing in no time, not even being distributed at all in most parts of the country. Again since the film arrived late my comments here will be somewhat terse, and a more extensive review will appear in next week's *ACORN*. Suffice it

to say that in *THE GURU* that director, James Ivory—an American whose films have often explored Eastern cultures, largely in India—has realized a film, *SHAKESPEARE WALLAH* (1964), which through the eyes of a troupe of Shakespearean players contrasted Western and Eastern societal ethics and behavior.

THE GURU also is a provocative examination of the relationships and conflicts between East and West as personified by the involvement of a British rock star (Michael York) with a sitar musician (Uptal Dutt). The musician not only tries to teach York the art of playing the sitar, but demands total commitment to Indian ritual as well as to music. When York declines to become this guru's disciple, the culture gap between the two becomes more pronounced, whereupon a young wanderer (Rita Tushingham, best known for her wonderful performance in *A TASTE OF HONEY*) arrives. There is good deal more to the film than this, but I shall comment on

that and the performances next week. In the meantime I would most strongly urge you to see *THE GURU*, filmed entirely on location in Benares, the holy city on the Ganges and all over India. This is decidedly NOT a faddish film, though sadly because it was released at the end of a fad—i.e. the Beatles, the Farrow sisters et al, making pilgrimages to the giggly Maharishi (the one who later bombed on the Johnny Carson Show)—20th Century Fox dumped *THE GURU* for a pathetic 16 day run at the 68th Street Playhouse in N.Y.C. and then shelved it. Perhaps at this point the soundtrack—largely sitar music composed and played by Ustad Vilayat Khan, and brilliantly mimed by Mr. Dutt—will make you feel nostalgic for the era that brought about George Harrison's discovery of Indian music. And you can certainly enjoy *THE GURU* for its lovely music. But see for other reasons—primarily an entertaining and perceptive study of relationships between Westerners and Easterners today.

O'Kane on N. Ireland

In response to the British White Paper on Northern Ireland, Finbar O'Kane, member of the North Derry Civil Rights Association and Drew graduate student, has republished a pamphlet printed two years ago which then suggested most of the proposals now included in the White Paper. He says: "At the risk of appearing prophetic some things must be said about the British White Paper."

My friend A.J. McEvoy and I published "Northern Ireland—There is Only One Way" as a commentary on the N. Ireland Situation of 1971, indicating a way forward. This pamphlet was originally produced in N. Ireland in adverse circumstances—written in two hours and produced in one night at the author's expense. Two years and over 700 lives later the British publish remarkably similar proposals.

Besides, all elements of political opinion in the British Isles were circularised with the first and second editions. The failure of the Conservative Party and Government members to respond was noted. Labour and Liberal members had at least the courtesy to reply.

However the authors are not embittered either by the original failure to respond or by the subsequent failure to respect what was then termed "copyright."

We are, however, disappointed that it should have taken so long to see the logic

of the N. Ireland situation. We are also aware that what might have solved the problem two years will not solve it today. Consequently we regard the White Paper as another example of two little far too late.

Furthermore, the White Paper proposals could have readily implemented two years ago: for example, Mr. Craig promises to make the White Paper workable; two years ago he was in no such position to do so. Levels of expectancy were lower and more logical at that time; on all fronts, lines of division were less clearly drawn.

However, even now, it depends on the British whether the White Paper introduces the solution to "the Irish Problem" or becomes another wasted political opportunity.

O'Kane points out that there are still several provisions of the White Paper which are clearly not acceptable to the Catholic minority, and says that one can never be sure that the British are serious particularly where Ireland is concerned. He says that what could have been done two years ago must now be done in an atmosphere of recrimination and bloodshed. A copy of the pamphlet may be obtained by calling Finbar O'Kane at 822-3621.

INGRID BENGIS TO SPEAK
AT DREW

Ingrid who?

Ingrid Bengis. She wrote a book called *Combat in the Erogenous Zone*, and she's coming April 19th, 8:00 PM, Great Hall.

What's an "erogenous?"

"Erogenous" means "exciting or tending to excite sexual desire (F&W)," and she's going to talk about—

Man-hating, lesbianism, and love.

Well, that's pretty close.

Look—don't you think we've heard enough about that lately? I'm just a little bit tired of female "authorities" screaming about the atrocities committed by the male half of the human species.

Nothing like generalizing.

Me generalize? How about them?

Ingrid Bengis is obviously not one of the women you heard. On the first page of the introduction to her book, she writes that although she originally began her book on generalizations about men and women, while she worked, she was constantly reminded of individual exceptions. Therefore, she was forced to "write a different book," as she puts it, "one in which I would speak for myself, and for no one else."

I see. When did you say she was coming?

SAT. APRIL 14, 8 P.M. GREAT HALL

Bull: Wary of deficit

would go toward tuition (an increase of 6.1%) and \$50 toward the board portion of the comprehensive room and board fee (an increase of 4.1% in the comprehensive room and board fee).

5. Scholarship Aid. The Committee recommends that the College scholarship fund be increased by \$70,000 (a 30% increase over current budget); that the Theological School scholarship fund be increased by 45% of new tuition monies generated by any tuition increase and any additional f.t.e. students on-campus programs; that the Graduate School scholarship funds be increased by 50% of the monies generated by any tuition increase and increase in f.t.e. students.

6. Savings. The Committee has made no new recommendations as regards savings. Savings effected for the current year will be continued, wherever this can be done without adversely affecting operations of services. A reduction of \$25,000 (prior to compensation increases) has been made in the general administrative budget and the Committee commends this savings.

7. Deficit Financing. The Committee has not recommended budgeting on a fiscal deficit to meet current needs because it believes that when done, such should be done only within a carefully devised plan which would not result in a diminution of endowment resources over a period of time or an accumulation of interest and principle on loans to be met in the future without prospective new income to meet them. Such a plan was

not apparent to the Committee. IN A LARGER SENSE, HOWEVER, THE COMMITTEE BELIEVES WE ARE AND HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN DEFICIT BUDGETING. There are areas of real

need which are not being adequately cared for (in some cases teaching loads tend to be excessive and additional staff support is needed for the benefit of students, let alone faculty). The slippage in relative compensation rank in recent years and our current efforts to overcome it itself represents one kind of deficit and planned attempts to meet it. The Committee believes we should be as concerned and careful about such deficits as about those of the more usual sort.

Careful preliminary estimates indicate that a balanced budget reflecting inevitable increases in costs and necessary adjustments, together with the Committee's recommendations regarding staffing, enrollment, compensation, tuition and fees, and scholarship aid can be achieved. The results are not all that any of us, certainly not the Committee, would desire. But the Committee believes it represents a workable and relatively equitable solution.

In desire we all would tend to wish that compensation could increase more and that tuition could increase less or not at all, that undergraduate enrollment might not be increased, that staffing could increase modestly -- at least in hard-pressed areas -- and that new income from gifts and/or some unforeseen source would cover all fiscal demands not otherwise covered within our desires. But the Committee has been faced with practicing the art of the possible -- for Drew -- so far as its limits of wisdom, time, and imagination permitted. It has sought to make recommendations which have promise for making actual as optimal a balance of our (sometimes conflicting) desires as the possibilities at hand would seem to permit.

NORTHERN IRELAND

TWO YEARS TOO LATE!

The New York Times termed the British White Paper on N.I. "a clever document."

When this pamphlet was published three times in 1971 it was ignored by the British.

Two years and 700 lives later the White Paper contains these very same proposals.

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Continued from Page 9

by the Portuguese Government. The committee would prepare recommendations and make a public report within six months of the 1973 stockholders' meeting.

The resolution filed with CONTINENTAL OIL and PHILLIPS PETROLEUM would amend the Composite Certificate of Incorporation of the Corporations to read that the companies would "not conduct exploration, mining or drilling activities in Namibia (South West Africa), either directly or through affiliates and shall wind up any operations currently underway in that country as expeditiously as possible."

The resolution notes that the International Court of Justice has ruled that South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia is illegal. Official United States policy is that American corporations should not invest in Namibia and that any that do "on the basis of rights acquired through the South African Government...will not receive U.S. Government assistance in protection of such investments against claims of a future lawful government in Namibia."

The resolution filed with MOBIL OIL and NEWMONT MINING requests that their by-laws be amended to read, "In its operations abroad, the Corporation will practice principles of fair employment... In any country where local laws involve racial discrimination in employment, the Corporation will initiate affirmative action programs to achieve meaningful equality of job opportunity."

The resolutions filed with EXXON, CONTINENTAL OIL, PHILLIPS PETROLEUM, MOBIL OIL, and NEWMONT MINING will appear on their respective proxy statements.



Stoney (con't)

hour to get off. The head is more intense and longer lasting than smoking the same amount, once you get off. One more point is that THC must be heated to have effects on our body. Eating does not get you high unless the marijuana is cooked first.

STORING MARIJUANA

Hash should be stored in saran wrap, airtight baggies or closed containers. Keep it away from heat, moisture and light. Grass is similar, but takes much longer to go bad. Aluminum foil reacts

with THC and induces impotence. Hard and dry hash, as well as, dry and brittle grass mean that the smoke is aging rapidly.

Corrections from Last Week

Pakistan hash is getting rare, but not because of its characteristics. All paki nepalese, and ghani are just hard to get, period. Nepalese potency is not always outstanding- it is very good to outstanding. Nepalese and Ghani are by far the superior grades yet other has can be as good or better.

Nice Stuff

caters to the college crowd



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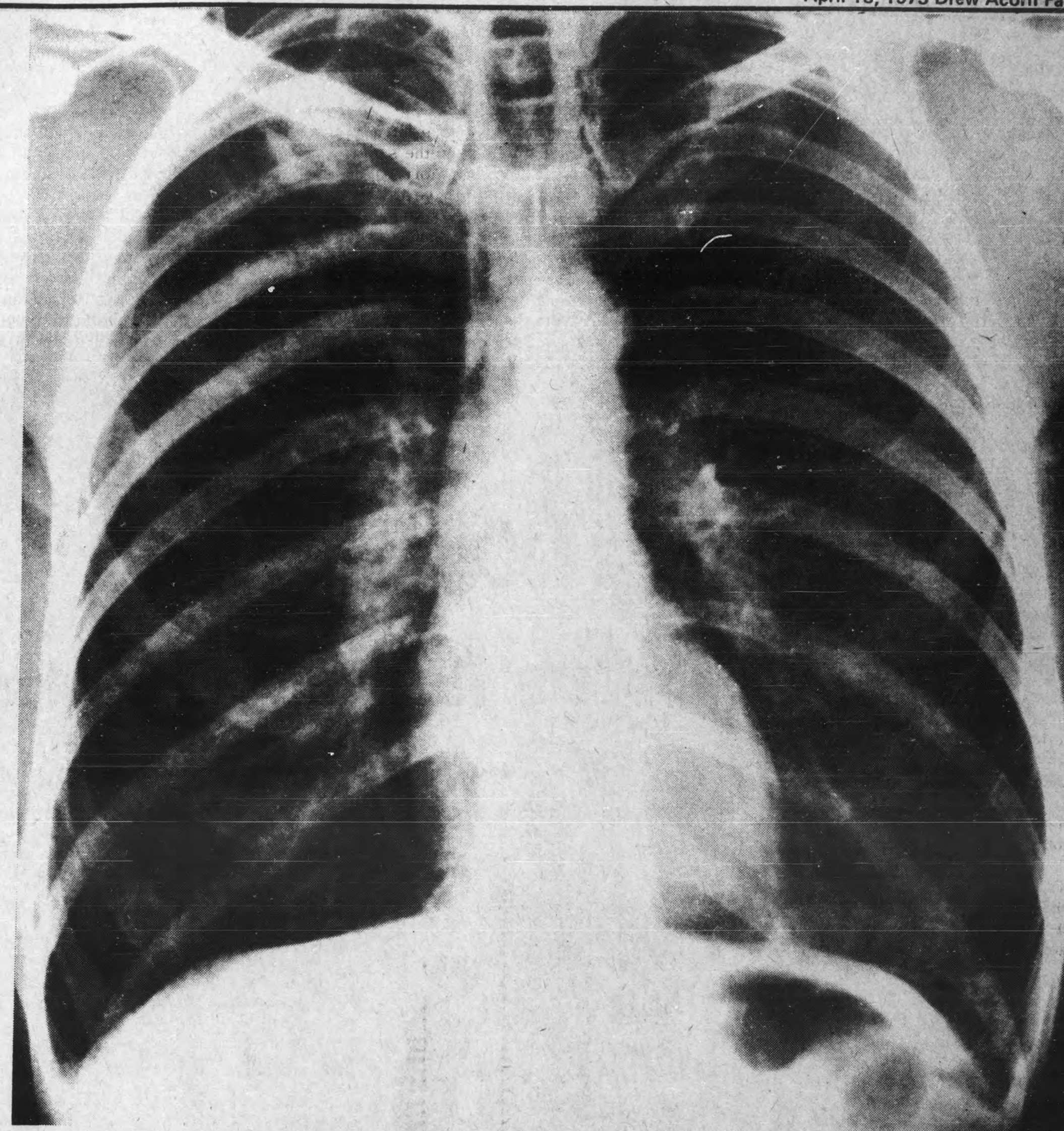
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If you think Kodak is just pretty pictures, you ought to have your chest examined.

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When doctors are out to catch these potential killers, they want the sharpest, clearest x-ray films they can get. And that's why people at Kodak spend so many hours creating new and better x-ray film equipment. Already, the results in-

clude convenience for the patient, economy for the hospital, an even more useful tool for the radiologist—and, most important, reduced radiation exposure.

Researching and creating better x-ray films is good for our business, which is why we went into them in the first place. But it does our society good, too—which isn't a bad feeling. After all, our business depends on our society—so we care what happens to it.



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"BLACK EMPHASIS WEEKEND"

Friday, April 13

Check into Mead Hall	10:00-10:50 a.m.
Check into the dorms	11:00-11:50 a.m.
Luncheon with the faculty and students in the U.C. Commons	12:00-1:15 p.m.
Class visitations and tours of the campus	1:30-3:00 p.m.
Free time	4:00-5:00 p.m.
Dinner in the U.C. Commons	5:00-6:15 p.m.
Hyera vs. The Faculty Basketball game	7:30-9:00 p.m.
Norman Oliver, speaker "Black Nationalism and Socialism" Stereo Lounge in the U.C.	9:15-10:00 p.m.
Dance featuring "New Breed" Tolley-Brown Lounge	10:15-1:00 p.m.

Saturday, April 14

A briefing on Drew by the Faculty in Hall of Sciences Auditorium	10:15-11:30
Picnic Luncheon-Young Field	12:00-1:15
African Market, U.C. Room 107	1:00-4:00
Beatryce Nivens, Poetess U.C. Room 107	2:00-2:50
Jacques Good, Poet U.C. Room 107	3:00-4:00
Soul Dinner U.C. Commons	5:00-6:30
Hyera presentation An Experience in Black Music Bowne Lecture Hall	8:00-10:00
Private Party for members of the presentation and invited guests of Hyera will be held in the Coffee House or the Pub	10:00-1:00

Sunday, April 15

African Market continued U.C. 107	1:00-4:00
Academic Forum: Forum on Corporate Investment and Social responsibility in South Africa	7:30-9:00

Jacques Goode is a dynamic and honest man; his poetry reflects the honesty of his life. As he writes about friends, lovers, or strangers, you feel his blackness and his roots. Please come and hear him read his poetry on SATURDAY at ONE O'CLOCK in the U.C. Stereo Lounge. After you hear him, you'll be ready to walk down to the Chatham Book Store and buy his book of poems RAW MILK so that you can listen to him a little longer.

V. Sizemore