



Drew Acorn

Skaggs Appointed Fine Arts Director Art Department Chairman Resigns

by Jim Bennett
and Walter Stresseman

The music, art and theatre departments are now classified as one: fine arts. Dean Ackerman has appointed Calvin Skaggs as Director of Fine Arts.

Although majors, chairpersons, and budgets remain unchanged, members of the three departments have mixed feelings about their consolidation. While Dean Ackerman, Calvin Skaggs and Lydia Hailpam, chairperson of the music department, have positive feelings; department chairman, Peter Chapin, disapproving of the restructuring, has resigned.

CHAPIN RESIGNS

Peter Chapin, two year chairperson of the Art department announced before the faculty meeting February 6, that he will resign his post at Drew. His decision reflects a concern over the recent restructuring of the Music, Theater, and Art departments. He feels that his job at Drew has lost its appeal with the new arrangement.

Peter Chapin feels that the new appointment sets Drew back to a time when the Arts had to be "supervised." Under the list of duties, the new director would have budgetary influence which was not part of the original recommendation by the Budget and Programming committee. Dean Ackerman, the person responsible for appointing the new director, felt that in a liberal arts college anyone who will make decisions concerning the three departments must have some say concerning budget or his influence in requesting funds would be diminished.

Professor Chapin questions what good will come from this restructuring. He does recognize that there will probably be greater foundation grants for the Arts, since one of Professor Skaggs' major concerns will be applying for grants. Chapin pointed out that as the Art department now stands there are



Peter Chapin

limited co-ordinated activities with music and theater. He would like to see some concrete ideas that can benefit Art and Music or Theater.

Restructuring Seen As Positive

Calvin Skaggs will assume his new responsibility as a Director of the Fine Arts with the beginning of the fall semester. Yet, aside from the sabbatical film projects he is now working on, he is occupied with the staffing of the Theatre Arts Department, since Jim

Lee and John Welden will leave Drew after this semester. He mentioned that the quality and quantity of applicants responding to various advertisements are good and many more answers are expected.

Fine Arts Department Will Be Stronger

Contrary to Peter Chapin, Calvin Skaggs sees the restructuring of the Arts as a way of strengthening the three departments. "If you have three individuals fighting, there is no political power," he stressed. The new director firmly believes in the coordinated Arts as a means of developing a larger, more respected program at Drew. Consequently he sees one of his most important roles as that of a fund-raiser, since the chairpersons of the departments have too many other obligations. With more financial support Skaggs hopes to possibly hire interesting guest-professors, thereby attracting more students who will major in the three departments. "With more majors," he concluded, "you have better chances for financial support."

Asked about the interrelations and possible interferences between the departments, Skaggs argued the importance of maintaining their individual characters, but pointed out that there are some relations and coordinations to be considered. Especially



Calvin Skaggs

the non-major courses offered, namely dance, film, and photography, are of growing importance. "For example a theatre arts major should take some dance, music, design, and film courses," Skaggs continued, while stressing that in this particular case the latter is becoming more eminent than ever for theatre people.

Skaggs views Chapin's resignation as unfortunate. The music department, though, chaired by Lydia Hailpam regards the new structure as helpful for what Skaggs described as "improving the student identification of the Arts."

Finally, on behalf of the administration, Dean Ackerman expressed his positive feelings toward the new structure, in the hope that it may benefit the Arts program as an essential part of Drew's liberal art tradition.

DREW'S ATTRITION EXAMINED

by Steve Conn

Drew faculty and administration are currently involved in an intensive effort to decrease the attrition rate of the college.

The figure quoted for Drew's retention of incoming freshmen throughout the four years is 65%.

Presently, questionnaires are being mailed to last year's transfers in an effort to gain more insight into the reasons for their withdrawal.

Many students, particularly of the freshman and sophomore classes, are not planning to return to Drew in September. As one student explained his reasons, "This school simply doesn't offer the academic program that I want." Certainly the school's liberal arts structure is not totally compatible with those who state, "I want to be a math teacher" or "I want to go into business." Others come with some questionable conceptions about Drew. "I heard the school had an excellent Music Dept.," one freshman explained. One primary problem is finding out where students get such notions and why vocationally orientated people come to a liberal arts school.

Bob DeVeer, Director of Admissions, had several comments about the situation. Some students, he felt, are pressured by parents into attending the liberal arts schools. "A genuine commitment to such an institution is very hard to sustain."

"Many high school students are very careless with their selection of schools," he also said.

Other students felt Drew lacked an adequate social life. "Sure it's Monday night, but I still don't see why the Pub can't be open," said one. "The problem is that no one comes out of their rooms. They're all involved in their own private parties and social lives: They should come out of their glass castles."

DeVeer felt that it is imperative that "students get involved with the school as a whole. Without involvement the chances of dissatisfaction increase quickly."

"Also, it's hard for a prospective student to decide whether or not a small school social life is right for him. He has to experience the situation first."

In the spring of 1975, the Sub-Committee on College Attrition (Robert Fenster-

macher and Ed Dombier) issued a report on their study of attrition.

A comparison was drawn between Drew's figure of 65% and information obtained from the admissions publications of other schools of equal selectivity.* The study found Hobart at 65% and Lehigh at 80%. Other schools such as Colgate and Seton Hall reported rates of 85% and 95% respectively.

The study showed that about 225 students who are eligible to return to Drew each year do not. The groups making up the largest percentage of this number are freshman males, freshman females, and sophomore females.

DeVeer said, "There is a large transfer rate due to the failure of sophomores to decide on a major."

Academics, the study found, was the primary reason for transfers. This includes lack of programs here, dissatisfaction with courses, major, professors, own performance, grades.

Personal reasons, though seen by Fenstermacher as a waste-basket term, were also given by many. Social life and financial reasons were surprisingly low.

The report made several recommendations. Improving the freshman advisory system, additional freshman seminars, and developing more cooperative programs in an effort to work towards more variation in the curriculum were some of them.

Also introduced was the possibility of promoting an earlier academic identity. This could be done, the committee felt, by spending some time discussing the various disciplines during the introductory course. This would give the student an opportunity to consider the options he has in that field.

One final recommendation had to do with the campus services. The committee felt it was important that the service people get along well with the students. Unnecessary conflicts between the two are seen as one of the factors that leads to that final decision to transfer.

When interviewed about his sub-committee's report, Fenstermacher stressed what he considered to be one partial solution. "Students should go and talk with their professors. They paid for the small college situation where direct student-faculty contact is

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Hardin Successful Fund Raiser; Deficit Hovers in Future



by John Green

"Wednesday we have five appointments but one was cancelled," said Paul Hardin. He then added, "We had a good day."

Every Wednesday, President Paul Hardin goes fund raising, and his success is essential to Drew University's survival.

Donations to Drew have increased impressively—17% ahead of 1974—and has greater long-range potential. This potential will have to be tapped, for even at the present rate of growth, Drew will have a deficit of \$1 million by 1985.

"It's a cultivation process," said Hardin. "You just don't go out and ask for money. You don't get many yes or nos. You research and interpret the institution and find the ones that meet your needs."

The interpreting is done by Karl Salathe, Drew's director of resources, who is in charge of fund raising. Hired by the late

President Oxnam who himself did not like to raise money, Salathe has boosted donations in his two years here by nearly half. Salathe, about 30, explains how his office works with Hardin.

"We set up his Wednesday appointments. We are his staff, in a sense. He likes fund-raising, and this is invaluable. If someone donates a large gift to Drew, they want to see the head of the institution."

Then Salathe explained Hardin's most important function of all.

"Hardin is a very good fund-raising leader," he said. "He has added a sense of urgency."

Trustee Ralph Porzio, a lawyer in Morristown, agreed.

"Many college presidents feel that it's not their job to get money, that it's somehow beneath them. That age has passed, and it's pleasant to encounter a president who enjoys getting money for his college," the head of the large law firm explained.

Drew's greatest gain has been in non-restricted money, which can be used for balancing the budget not a specific purpose.

The university prefers this sort of money, and it has gone up 42.9% from 1972, from \$456,537 to \$652,413.

Most important in the non-restricted fund area is the "Baldwin challenge." Started by Trustee Donald Baldwin, a trustee will match three dollars for every one given by an alumnus.

Not only does this generate more money, but it accomplishes two other vital purposes as well.

By increasing "people support"—as Salathe calls it—from \$70,173 to \$239,241—

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WE HAVE TO MOVE FAST

Members of the Food Service Committee have worked long and hard this year. The Acorn endorses their efforts and recommendations by asking all students who have a legitimate managerial complaint regarding the Wood's Food Service to register their complaints on paper and submit them to John Farley or any committee member. The accuracy of the reported incident and the promptness in which it is relayed will aid Food Service Committee negotiations.

Committee members:	John Farley	Box 552
	Jude Gnu	Box 653
	Debbie Katz	Box 917
	Nancy Miller	Box 1201
	David Eys	Box 351
	Tim Sperry	Box 1628
	Gerry Lian	Box 1039
	Charles Goldstein	Box 662
	Glen Sherman	Box 1567
	Didi Santos	Box 1481
	John Kittredge	Box 954

Inquiring Reporter

by Donna J. Hassler

Acorn Question: What is your opinion of Woods Food Service, as compared with last semester?

Answers:

Cathy Chapuk, sophomore: "It leaves a lot to be desired. I would like to see the food service improve in quality, preparation and attitude."

Jon Leonard, sophomore: "I think they should get a new food service, for the money we pay, meals could be better."



Stella Leo, freshman: "Repulsive! Downhill from last semester."

Tom Johnson, sophomore: "I'd rather talk about the lice."

Lenore DeVita, freshman: "Horrendous! Quality has definitely gone down from last semester. Sanitation isn't so hot either. They are also getting cheaper; in the mornings you can't get both eggs and sausage."



Bob Terlizzi, senior: "You are better off asking my stomach because it talks more than I do when I eat here."

Marc Banks, senior: "The food effects my mind so much that I can't answer your question."

The basis for the defense of Patricia Hearst by the famous F. Lee Bailey is that she was brainwashed. This means that when she robbed the bank in question (she is charged with bank robbery) she was in full control of her actions and in fact was in active support of the ideologies behind the S.L.A. This condition was temporary (according to the defense) and was a result of her treatment at the hands of the S.L.A. Miss Hearst supposedly renounced her heritage and all that it stood for and joined her captors not only in action, but in thought as well.

The above hypothesis, when taken in context with the personal characteristics of Patricia Hearst, seems highly unlikely. Her family has always advocated capitalism and in fact were somewhat of a symbol of it. Patty was never (to anyone's knowledge) alienated from her family, and in fact was the family heiress. Her lawyer, F. Lee Bailey, submits (with the aid of psychiatric expert testimony) that Patty was tied and blindfolded for some incredible length of time, was terrorized into saying things against her will on tape (the infamous "Tania Tapes"), and was even sexually molested by two members of the organization, all of which finally resulted in Patty's joining the S.L.A. It is proposed that a mental lapse took place in which Patty was convinced that her family, the police, and society in general had abandoned her, and that she would have been killed if she attempted to turn herself in.

It would seem logical that Patty, in robbing the bank, acted not out of a malicious intent directed towards "society," or out of an alliance or comradery with the S.L.A., but that she acted out of fear, pure and simple. When Patty was afraid, pure and simple, she was terrified. During those months with the S.L.A. she lived in constant fear for her life. There is nothing in the world that could have persuaded Patricia to believe in, and support those people who were not only her abductors, but were also her torturers and rapists. Miss Hearst even says this herself when she stated her reason for not escaping was her fear for her life (fear of the S.L.A. not the police).

Carol Larivee, junior: "It's not exactly good for your health. People go out of the Commons with stomach cramps etc. after eating Woods food."

Pam Nelson, freshman: "My mother's a lousy cook, but I can't wait to go home to eat her food."

Spokesman for Bruce Zimmerman, (former Drew student now selling vacuum cleaners in Chicago): "It's not even worth getting high for dinner anymore."

"Black Americans" in Angola

by Marvin Hall

The political scene in Angola since its independence from Portugal last November has been one of turbulence and constant change. Political struggles are very complex situations because there are so many actors and factors involved. This is one reason why so many people back away from politics. But the recent intervention of "Black American" participation in Angola is most striking.

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) has forced the Western-supported National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) into the "bush." It was reported that the Western-supported Angolan nationalists have begun guerrilla attacks against Cuban soldiers aiding the People's Republic of Angola. Along with

these developments Roy Innis president of CORE has just recently signed 300 ex-Black Vietnam veterans to fight on the side of the Western-supported African nationalist movements (UNITA & FNLA).

When I first became aware of this development it shocked me something fierce. I could not figure out why Mr. Innis took this political move. One reason why I was appalled is because it seemed so strange to see a "Black American" representative act on an African and or International affair. The issue whether Angola is an African or International affair has stirred up controversy among political leaders around the world. But I view this situation simultaneously as an African and International affair. This is an African affair because the struggle for political power to govern Angola is being fought between Africans on their own land. This is an International issue because nations like the Soviet Union, United States, Cuba, South Africa and Britain are directly or indirectly involved.

Second, the fact that "Black American" men in Angola don't represent a sovereign state and the fact that they volunteered to fight on the side in which both the United States and South Africa are supporting further perplexed my mind because both of these regimes are racist in nature.

Third, it's very disturbing that Black Africans are fighting each other, but the "Black American" people who are fighting racial oppression here in America have willingly committed their lives to kill other 'Black people' is even more disturbing.

"Black America's" involvement in international politics historically has been low-keyed in terms of importance to the world community and basically unaccepted because of our lack of power and oppressed situation in America. It is very difficult for Black people to deal and involve ourselves in international politics because our fight for freedom has not ended in America. The United States among other nations have criticized the presents of Cuban troops fighting in Angola, but at least these people are representing an independent self-governing sovereign nation. This is more than the ex-Black Vietnam veterans in Angola can say. The Cuban people because they are an independent people can protect themselves when they are attacked (diplomatically or militarily) by governments around the world. But I must ask, who is going to take to the defense of the "Black American" men in this situation when all forces backing the Western-supported African nationalists are attacked? It has recently been reported that half the world nations are now giving their recognition to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) as the governing body in Angola. These nations include France which has real potential to influence other nations in the European Economic Community to accept this position also. How will Roy Innis justify his actions if the MPLA win victory over Angola? Presently reports have indicated that the Soviet supported MPLA has taken over enough territory in Angola to assure them victory.

Innis's motivations to see Black people in America shed their blood in Angola have not been made public. So because this information has not been released I will not call him a fool. But a few questions concerning this matter still lingers on in my mind. What does

*U.S. News & World Report, Feb. 23, 1976, p. 26.

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Academic Focus

by Gerry Lian

Note: The following is one of a series of articles concerning academic affairs. After this initial introductory article, the structure, function, and pending issues in each academic committee will be analyzed.

In recent years the traditional role of the student in campus affairs has changed. Where student involvement was once limited to self-government of strictly student affairs, the past several years has witnessed a tremendous surge of increasing student participation in virtually all areas of college affairs.

Perhaps the most striking gain which the student has achieved in this forward march of greater involvement, centers on the admission of students to faculty-sponsored academic committees. In terms of political power alone, unlike the Student Senate which can only recommend changes, students on academic committees are empowered with an equal vote and have a real voice in determining academic policies. And, in consideration of the fact that the most basic bond of a college community rests in a universal desire to promote academic excellence, it is also important to point out that decisions and policies forged by these committees effect us all in a very fundamental way. Not only do academic policies shape the learning environment through which students are educated, these policies also contribute to the overall academic reputation of the entire university.

Yet, despite the fact that students have gained access to academic committees, the general student body is not adequately represented in academic policy planning. As it now stands, each academic committee consists of three students, who, in their joint undertaking with faculty members, serve to represent the interests of their fellow classmates. Let me initially point out that the reason why the general student body is not adequately represented in academic matters is not the fault of these elected officials, but is, instead, traceable to a vast communication chasm within the student environment which somehow must be bridged.

As our elected spokesman, these students are forced to rely almost exclusively on their own discretion in formulating a vast array of important academic decisions. Yet, competent though they may be, and interested as they most assuredly are, these students represent but a small minority of the general student body.

Of course the mere fact that these students constitute a minority does not mean that they can't adequately represent us. On the contrary, given the fact that these students have volunteered to lend their time and service only serves to demonstrate that they are interested and willing to meaningfully represent the student body.

However, through no fault of their own, these students are limited in their representative effectiveness for three reasons.

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First, as it now stands, the general student body lacks even the most basic familiarity of the functions and jurisdiction of each academic committee. As a result, if a student has an idea or a suggestion, unless that student wages a sustained effort to find out which committee does what, and then traces down a student representative on the pertinent committee, a possibly valuable suggestion simply dissolves. Thus, in one crucial respect, student representation is limited by a gulf in student to student contact.

Secondly, due to the absence of an institutionalized communication mechanism, students remain uninformed of current issues pending in academic committees. Whereas the general faculty is kept abreast of these pending issues so that they can voice concerns and offer opinions before a formal recommendation is submitted, students are unable to do so. Thus, not only are students stifled in their suggestive capacity, but of equal concern, the student body is also unable to review any issues developing in the committees.

The interaction of these two deficiencies has resulted in a third, cumulative development. Since the student body is unfamiliar with the various academic committee functions, and, at the same time, remains uninformed of current academic issues, there is a real absence of ideas to be represented. In reviewing the past three years issues of the Acorn, the general absence of academic topics connected with committee activity serves to illustrate the very limited degree to which students have addressed themselves to important academic matters. But before the vast potentialities of student involvement in academic areas can be even minimally appreciated, it is first necessary to become familiarized with the various functions of the different academic committees. Then perhaps students will awaken to the fact that a rich area of creative enterprise has hitherto lied dormant, awaiting to be tapped.

To a certain valid extent, one might argue

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Open Apology

To the Community:

Having unwittingly borrowed a number of library books in a preemptive fashion, I have found such proceedings inequitable. To borrow library books in an unsanctioned manner is especially unfair during the reading days period. Such activity not only deprives the library of a record of the books' locations but also the students who seek the materials. Following much reflection I would like to express my deepest regret over such an inequitable act. Having been castigated and fined by the Administration, I would now like to join others to help insure that books are correctly charged out from the library. It is discouraging not to find the materials for which one searches in the library; accordingly, I hope that more people will help the library maintain its fine collection of reference material.

S. Coffin

CRIMINAL LAW

by Irwin Nowick

From Common Law there came a maxim: "Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea"—an act is not culpable unless the mind which inspired the act is also guilty. Therefore, before liability may justly be imposed, two elements must coalesce: 1) the "material element" of a guilty or prohibited act (*actus reus*), and 2) the "formal element" of a guilty mind—*mens rea*. *Actus reus* is the voluntary act—a subject discussed last week.

The voluntary act is proved by the *mens rea*. *Mens rea*? What is it? It is the mental state which is required by the definition of the offense to accompany the act which came close to the commission done with (as an example) the intent that the offense be committed. A more cogent example is section 2110 of the proposed Michigan Criminal Code: 2110. A person commits the crime of menacing ... if, by means of a deadly weapon, he intentionally places another person in fear of imminent serious physical injury. In this section the intent required is that which places another in fear of imminent serious physical injury. The fact that a person is armed is a factor which deals only with gradation. Hence, the fact of being armed deals only with aggravating the penalty. It does not require he intentionally be or go armed, the fact that he is armed when he menaces, is what raises the penalty to a felony. In short, it is the fact that he goes armed not the intent that he goes armed which matters in this case.

Without the *mens rea*, most *malum in se* offenses are not committed. If there is no guilty mind, there is no offense under traditional Common Law offenses.

Where did *mens rea* come from? American Criminal Law comes from merry old England—which in reality was not so merry. While culpability has always oc-

cupied a central place in American Criminal jurisprudence, the concept had a rather late development in English law—the first systematic treatment appearing in the middle eighteenth century. At any rate, it is clear that in its earliest stages Anglo-Saxon Law was not concerned with abstract theories of blameworthiness.

Criminal Law arose out of the "blood feud" in which families sought personal vengeance for injuries to their members. The English kings sensing the instability of this and the threat it was to the state, sought to convince these families to take their grievances before the courts. The early criminal law concerned itself largely with offenses which were likely to provoke vengeance and other offenses which were intentional wrongs. Since even vengeance (yes, Dan) demands blameworthy victims, it is only natural that there be a guilty mind. Statutes from this period so indicate. But concepts of justice were not yet so sophisticated enough to draw the fine line of guilt. *Mens rea* acted more as a mitigation of punishment, rather than as a defense.

When the Normans took over, English law underwent great changes. One of the first projects undertaken by the Norman Kings was to draw together English Law into codes. Included in the first code was the maxim that "whoever commits evil unknowingly must pay for it knowingly." It should be regarded as a measure of necessity rather than an endorsement of strict liability. In the old days trials were rare and justice was quick.

However, by the end of the thirteenth century, the effects of two powerful new forces began to have their effect on Criminal Law. First, there was the rise of education with concepts of ancient Rome. Scholars took up the concept of guilt.

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The Social Committee-What's Going On?

by Lizard

People have been wondering about the Social Committee lately, and rumors have been circulating about it's running out of money and the possibility of grants from either the U.C. Board or from ECAB. Here is the situation as it stands now.

"Yes, the Social Committee is planning to ask the ECAB for money," said Social Committee Chairman, Flip Willis. "I think we have a good chance of getting it, since we serve the whole Drew community."

And what does the ECAB think of this? The ECAB like the Social Committee is not in good financial standing. The ECAB has only \$900.00 to work with till the end of this semester. I asked Jill Moscovitz, the new ECAB Chairperson, what she plans to do. "It's up to the committee, really," Jill said. "If the Social Committee can present a strong enough case, the ECAB may grant some funds. But it would only be a few hundred dollars at the most."

How has the Social Committee gotten itself into this financial squeeze? Most people believe that the Bonnie Raitt concert was the main reason, but this was only partly to blame. True, \$4,000.00 was lost on the concert, but Flip has his theory on this which is agreed to by some: "I just don't think 'big name' concerts should be done here anymore," said Flip. "The area is just not good. The gym holds 1,500 people, and we can only count on three or four hundred from Drew. For the rest, we have to depend on townies and we can't fill the gym up. We have to pay so much for the band that we just can't break even."

Well, then, why have a big name band, one wonders. Flip's original plan called for a series of "mini-concerts." What happened? Public demand wanted a "big-name" band. Raitt drew 65-70% of the poll, so she was booked. But what happened on the concert night? It was raining, and it was only a few days before exams, not to mention that it was in the middle of the week. This was why so few people showed up—(approx. one half expected) and everyone was outraged

on the "poor planning" of booking Raitt on such a night. Why, then, was it done? "It was the only night she was available," said Flip, "because it was at the end of her tour and she was not able to come at any other time." So much for Bonnie Raitt.

Another facet of the financial problem seems to be that the funds allocated are just not sufficient. The Social Committee originally asked for \$21,000.00 but did not get it. They received 19,100.00, but prices for films, dance bands and concerts have doubled or tripled. Therefore the Soc. Comm. has been cut short by these price increases. This point was illustrated by Doug Goodman, last year's Soc. Comm. chairman—"We considered booking Raitt WITH Jackson Browne last year, and the asking price then was \$3,500. Now this year, alone, Raitt's price was \$6,500!"

Dance band's fees have gone up too—from \$250.00-\$300.00 to \$375.00-\$400.00. As have film fees (no prices available).

What will happen? I asked how much the Soc. Comm. has in funds now. There is \$4,000.00 left from the original \$19,100.00 Soc. Comm. allotment, and \$700 left from the \$1,100.00 given to the Coffee House. To dispell fears and rumors, there will be dances, films and one or two mini-concerts.



Erikson Discusses Alternatives to Campus Living

by Lea Malmquist

Three years ago some students went to Dean Erikson with an unusual request. They were all undergraduates, dependent on their parents, had lived on campus for two or three years and were ready for a change. They asked the Dean if they could move into residences in Madison and in other nearby communities. Such a move was unprecedented and the Catalog said and still does say that undergraduate students who are dependent on parental support, unmarried and not living with parents or a close relative within commuting distance of the Drew campus, are required to live in college housing. Dean Erikson understood, however, that college housing was impersonal and could not adequately satisfy all the needs of all the students.

She discussed the request with Dean Sawin. The two of them decided that each year twenty students who had not formerly been eligible to live off campus would be permitted to do so. The students must have relatives in New Jersey and a letter of request approved by Deans Erikson and Sawin.

Since then consistently fewer than twenty students per year have applied for permission to move off campus. The students who do apply are usually juniors who have lived in a dorm situation "forever," students who have had difficulty adjusting to dorm life and students who have spent a semester living in the less dormitory-like housing provided in the Washington or overseas programs.

Both Deans feel that although living off campus may be better for some people, for the majority, campus life is advantageous. Dean Sawin's comment was "Campus life is imperative to the learning experience and to a student's preparation for his life career." He does not want to discourage a student from making the change but feels that it is his duty to "lay out the facts which, in fact, will probably seem discouraging."



These "discouraging facts" which Deans Sawin and Erikson feel must be understood are, first, a campus resident who is receiving financial aid will receive less if he becomes a commuter. Second, the Madison area is zoned mostly for one family residences. Finally, if you do succeed in finding an apartment, the responsibilities and hassles of being on one's own has sent many off-campus residents back to the dorms saying "never again!"

One of those students who will be returning next year is Eugene Lisansky. Eugene is not however, returning because he had too much of the hassles and responsibilities.

"The advantages of living on your own, off campus, is that you can combine the resources and pleasures of campus life with the privacy and freedom of your own home. The disadvantage of dorm life is that you have to sacrifice individuality for convenience." Eugene has decided to sacrifice some of his individual life style next year because he feels that his senior year will require more time than he could put into it in a situation where he is also responsible for cleaning, shopping, cooking and other maintenance chores. He has lived off campus for three semesters and agrees with the Deans that there are drawbacks to living off campus. "A move of this magnitude requires mature initiative and motivation. You have to be sure that you want to take on all these responsibilities in exchange for the independence and satisfaction of being on your own."

The extra responsibilities of budget, and maintenance are valuable to Eugene as a part of what he calls "Reality training." Dorm life, he believes, may be a worthwhile experience but it is not one that could be applied directly to any situation likely to come up in "real life."

Dormitory housing provides an assured place to live but contrary to the belief of Deans Sawin and Erikson that there is a scarcity of off-campus housing in the Madison area, Eugene has found that he has had his choice of housing at a cost comparable to that of living on campus. "It depends on what you're looking for. Luxury apartments are at a premium, but a place like mine, two bedrooms, living room, kitchen, and bathroom on one floor of a three family house, is easy to find—if you know how to look."

Eugene found his apartment after one day of concentrated hunting. "You go prepared to spend the day. You talk to people, investigate those 3x5 cards in shop windows, any possibility, you work on. When you find four or five places that have

Hardin Talks About His Policy: Questioning Doesn't Automatically Mean Cutting!

by Tim Sperry

"We plan from ground-zero... Nothing is sacred and immune from questioning," said Paul Hardin in explaining his examination of the University and its offerings.

This policy has made people at Drew uneasy because things are changing more rapidly than in the past. Hardin recognizes this feeling but he stated, "When we ask the question, we do not have a predetermined decision. When we question a department or a program it is not because we want to get rid of it but because we want to know about it."

When he came to Drew one year ago, Hardin asked the Faculty to let him have the privilege of being "tentative." Being "tentative" has allowed Hardin to be open to suggestions from everyone on campus. He not only enjoys it but also wants it to continue.

Many of the suggestions have come from a "strong faculty." Hardin sees its strength not only in its teaching ability but also in its habits such as participation in decision-making.

He answered the question about difficulties between a strong faculty and a strong president saying that decisions are made easier when they are challenged. "I would much rather be challenged by a strong faculty than have a weak one not questioning any administrative decisions," said Hardin.

Not only does he respect faculty opinion in matters but Hardin also knows what powers are properly faculty, what powers are properly administration, and what powers are properly trustee. "Administrative decisions are not stepping on the faculty."

Hardin also recognizes the power of students committees such as the Food Service Committee. Prompted by the Committee's recommendation that the Wood Company's contract be terminated, administration officials sat down with executives from M.W. Wood to discuss the situation.

The University has not made any final decision on renewing the Wood contract. However, Hardin did offer some suggestions as to how to hold a Food Service accountable: 1) offer them a one-year contract; 2) the Food Service should not be too sensitive to student criticisms. This does not mean that there should be no complaints heard but that the company should not get overly upset by them; 3) positive re-enforcement. When the Food Service does something good, people should let them know.

Hardin defined his attitude about the Food Service by saying, "I defend Wood when talking with students and I defend students when talking to Wood."

On the subject of an honor code for students administered by students Hardin commented that if the students want one, it will work. "The recent problem gives us a good excuse to look at it." However, he has not made a decision one way or the other. It is a student matter.

what you need you make a decision and a down payment. You do all that as quickly as possible, in one day if you can. The landlords won't hold onto an apartment for you if they can rent it to someone else before you get back."

The advantages of your own place are usually more obvious than intangible lessons in "reality." "Living on campus, for me, was an experience in depersonalization," explained Eugene. "At home I feel like an individual. I have quiet when I want it and when I want music and noise, I can have that too. I don't have to wait in line for cafeteria food. I eat better now that I do my own cooking than I did when I had to rely on Woods. There is a very real sense of self-satisfaction when I can go home to a place that is not just like sixty other rooms in the building, a place that I know is my own as long as I keep paying the rent."

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Journalism Hottest Subject in Nation, But Where Are the Jobs

by Bill McGraw

(CPS)—"A lead." The white-haired professor catches his breath as he creaks across the classroom in front of 35 eager students. He has one foot in his dogie, the other on a banana peel. He recalls the night they nabbed Dillinger like it was yesterday but hasn't been in a newspaper's city room since Korea. He has, however, written a book on the press in Australia. "This semester," he harumphs, "we will learn to write leads."

This is a scene taking place in a rapidly increasing number of classrooms all across the country. Observers cite several reasons for it but one thing is certain: journalism has blown home-ec and education off the map and has taken their places as the current "in" academic pursuit.

Enrollment in journalism schools this year is pegged at 64,000 hopeful students, a mind-boggling 481 percent increase since 1960. The Wall Street Journal reports. Since 1970 the enrollment increase has jumped 93 percent; from 1974 to '75 it was 16.5 percent and educators see no end in sight.

From "the largest school of communications in the universe" as Dean Wayne Danielson calls the University of Texas School of Communication, to one room departments with nary enough typewriters to go around, students are tapping out enough stories each day to fill a dozen Sunday New York Times. "I've been interviewed so many times I can't see straight," says a businessman from Columbia, Missouri, home of the University of Missouri, the nation's oldest journalism school. "I think we're suffering from a journalism glut."

School officials give various explanations for the journalistic upsurge. Vocational training, the glamor of the Woodward-Bernstein caper and the chance for personal involvement in one's career are ones that are heard most often. Some experts say that people are simply looking at journalism as a "class" profession for the first time. "We're getting a new kind of young person," explains Edward Bassett, director of USC's journalism school. "Journalism is now attracting the kind of student who would have entered law or medicine in the past."

Whatever the reasons for all the students, everyone seems to agree that most of them are in for a rude awakening when they graduate. When it comes to journalism jobs, all the news is bad. A recent survey by the Newspaper Fund discovered only 62.4 percent of 74 journalism grads were able to grab a position in either newspapers, advertising or public relations. The outlook for the future is worse, the Fund found, with 20,000 journalism grads in 1978 chasing only 5,600 media-related openings.

Most major news organizations are doing very little hiring these days. The Washington Post, where reporters with four years experience earn \$24,700 a year, had 1,000 applications for 15 summer internships this year and

Angola/contd.

Roy Innis propose "Black Americans" will gain by his actions concerning the civil war in Angola? Is this operation really being implemented by the CIA? And, how does "Black American" involvement in Angola suppose to aid us in our struggle in racist America?

I truly hope that the president of CORE has not evaded the fact that historically the United States has largely disclaimed as (Black people) as being representatives for America on the international level. The United States has and still treat Black people as second class citizens in every conceivable way, but yet we pick up their banner to bleed in the name of imperialism, capitalism and racism. The eradication of racism and inhumane treatment in this country has been our plea for more than a century. But how can we continue to defend America in the same vein? Throughout America's history since the American Revolutionary War we (Black people) have fought to defend this nation. However, we must recognize we have been spreading our energies too thin when we needlessly have fought to defend this nation and in return get peanuts and a pat on the back! The African people in Angola will find a solution to their differences in time and peace will follow. But the question still hanging over the heads of "Black Americans" is will we in time ever find a solution to our differences so we can collectively deal with this political germ called America?



will only be taking on 10 new reporters and editors in 1976. A Wall Street Journal editor says he has a three year supply of "hot prospects"; editors at news magazines, radio and TV stations try to hide their smiles when queried about employment.

The job crunch is not leaving students unscathed, journalism school deans say. "In 1969, journalism students were an upsurgeous group," recalls Elie Abel, Dean of the top-ranked Columbia School of Journalism. "The class of 1976 is quite different: enormously businesslike, sober and hard working." Danielson, the Texas Dean, agrees. The "half hearted" students are gone, he says, and "the new crop is very interested in academics. They're attentive, good students who turn things in on time and the faculty has not adjusted to this."

In the meantime, with all the added student baggage, journalism schools are finding themselves in the unfamiliar light of harsh scrutiny. Academics are asking if journalism is really the academic discipline it purports to be or rather a skill to be picked up on the job. Professors are griping about students who can't write or spell, students complain about grizzled old profs teaching "Front Page" style journalism in the era of Video Display Terminals and, cruelest blow of all, some editors are questioning the worth of a BJ degree in any case.

"I and most other editors I know would rather hire a reporter who knows something about something—economics, history, literature, political science, physics, anything—than a kid who can say 'who, what, where, why, when and how' but otherwise has an empty mind," says Molly Ivins, co-editor of The Texas Observer.

"Provided a kid is bright and can write, a good city editor can teach her (or him) everything she needs to know about newspaper writing in six weeks," she continued. "Qualities of mind are more important than knowing a pica pole from a pig's eye."

by Wade Thunhorst

For the last three years, Drew has opened its doors to selected high school students. This semester, seven students from Madison, Millburn, and Morristown high schools are taking courses here.

The students attending Drew under this program take one or two courses, generally at the introductory or intermediate levels. Courses are offered in virtually every department. The credits the students earn can be applied toward graduation here or can be transferred to another institution. According to Dan Boyer of the admissions office, most of the high schoolers have done fairly well grade-wise.

All of the students are juniors or seniors who rank near the top of their classes. They are recruited by the admissions office, who sends a letter explaining the program to various area high school guidance counselors. The students who apply are subject to the same admissions standards as prospective freshmen. They pay sixty dollars per credit/hour, half that of other part-time students.

High schoolers also have the opportunity to take Drew Jan-Plan courses. According to Coordinator E.G. Stanley Baker, "Several private high-schools requested that a few of their students be allowed to take an intersession course here. These requests came from

Criminal Law/contd.

Secondly, the rise of the church, in general, and in the field of criminal law especially, served to mitigate the harsh Norman rules. It was the emphasis of Common Law on mental guilt which really gave the impetus for the development of the theory of *mens rea*. Bracton, the great thirteenth century legalist, noted that *mens rea* came from the spiritual notion of guilt. He did so in his tract on homicide. While Bracton may have overstated the growth of *mens rea* at that time, it does indicate a major advance. But more important than the church was the harsh penalties of the Common Law. Almost all offenses were capital and the judges in a death case were unwilling to send a person to the hangman's noose. This would show itself in the growth of theft law. It was often remarked that an unpopular person was half hung.

Although legal commentators from the time of Bracton's focused on the mental element in crime, there are no writings that associate basic concepts. Besides the guilty mind, as noted last week there must be a voluntary act. The writers did not treat volition in great depth when discussing the culpability of an act because the prevailing thought put great emphasis on the necessity of free will. It was the exercise of free will that gave actions their moral character. Thus, an act was blameworthy because the actor freely chose to do evil rather than good. By ignoring the difference between freely acting and desiring that a prohibited result should occur, part of the "actus reus" element was grafted into the "mens rea."

Blackstone, writing in the eighteenth century set forth a classification of the *mens rea* defenses as they existed at that time. Those defenses were insanity, duress, involuntary intoxication and infancy. They were allowed as defenses because it went to the heart of the free will regardless of the desired result occurring. Only technical *mens rea* defenses were allowable. Mistake of law (limited) and fact of accident. The fact that the Common Law treated all of these defenses as going to the *mens rea* element of an offense has affected American Criminal Law. During the colonial period, the settlers brought with them the common law, and the doctrine of *mens rea*. In America, legal scholars had only second hand knowledge of English law; principally Hale, Blackstone and Coke. They were the reference for our law. The failure to distinguish the basic mental states troubled American law. The harshness of the Common Law, the misunderstanding of it, and a general dislike of strict liability offenses like the Stamp Act led to the American Revolution. This love-hate relationship led to much confusion.

It was not till the 1950's when the proposed Wisconsin Code and the model penal code were drafted that some sense was made out of this subject. In summary, it is basic that there has to be a union of joint operation: the act and the guilty mind. Next week I will deal with the most misunderstood term in Criminal Law—intent.

How then can a greater and more representative kind of student input be channeled into the academic planning process? One viable means through which to elicit a wider scope of student discourse on academic issues is by familiarizing the student body with the structure, functions, and pending issues in each academic committee. That will be the purpose of this column. Hopefully, by introducing the student body to various academic issues, our student representatives on academic committees might then at least have an informed constituency whom they can meaningfully represent.

High School Students at Drew

For the last three years, Drew has opened its doors to selected high school students. This semester, seven students from Madison, Millburn, and Morristown high schools are taking courses here.

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B.E.O.G.: Write Your Congressman

by Chuck Redfern

The Basic Educational Opportunities Grant is a federal endowment to colleges so that they can aid students who require financial assistance. There are 100 students on this plan at Drew, receiving from \$200 to \$1,400. In the past, it has helped students who might have no other way paying tuition. Unfortunately, this year it fell into the hands of fiscal irresponsibility, and was over-spent by 180 million dollars. This means that aid must drop by 20% to avoid a deficit.

Dean Sawin said that there is "no reason to panic" though, since there are lobbyists in Washington, D.C. who are representing colleges and trying to persuade Congress to borrow from next year's fund. He was optimistic that Congress would agree, and he foresees no problems this year.

But what about next year? Sawin regretted to say that aid reduction is inevitable. Drew is at the mercy of the federal government and can only give as much as it receives. Thus, some will face financial difficulties next year; for when told of the proposed cut, one freshman responded that it might be time to "go to the grandparents" for assistance. Another stated that it would affect him "very much," because he has few monetary sources; jobs are hard to come by back home.

It should be emphasized that none of this is Drew's fault. It is the federal government who has over-spent and it is they who are cutting and changing the plan. All colleges are in the same spot as Drew, making this one problem which transferring to another school will not solve. Sawin urges students to write to their Congressmen should the bill pass. Sawin also mentioned that there is a consolation for prospective seniors; next year the plan will be broadened so as to make them eligible for the grant. In the past, the plan had only covered freshmen, sophomores and juniors.

Academic Focus/contd.

that the absence of student discourses on academic matters may be related to a general unfamiliarity with committee structure and pending issues, but that this unfamiliarity, in turn, can be explained by one lucid fact: students are unfamiliar with academic policies simply because they are not interested.

Undoubtedly many students are not interested in academic matters. But, without even arguing that other students are very much interested, it should be pointed out that even in assuming that a vast majority of students are not interested in academia, the overriding fact remains that in order to improve the manner in which education is transmitted, due consideration must be awarded to the manner in which education is received. In sum, there is a genuine need for a more representative kind of student input to be funnelled into these committees.

How then can a greater and more representative kind of student input be channeled into the academic planning process? One viable means through which to elicit a wider scope of student discourse on academic issues is by familiarizing the student body with the structure, functions, and pending issues in each academic committee. That will be the purpose of this column. Hopefully, by introducing the student body to various academic issues, our student representatives on academic committees might then at least have an informed constituency whom they can meaningfully represent.

Attrition at Drew/contd.

inherent. They should take advantage of it. It's part of the professor's job to make himself available for individual discussion with students."

As far as the recommendations go, he stated, "Right now we're doing a good deal to help the freshman and sophomore, but it's not enough. They might be having problems with what they're going through. What we're attempting to do is get them to know that somebody cares."

*It is beneficial for admissions publications to exaggerate these figures for obvious reasons.

Foreign Film Award Day for Night

Rob Mack

Day For Night, directed by Francois Truffaut, is a film about making a film. The pretend picture is called *Meet Pamela*. Truffaut casts himself as the director and his standard surrogate, Jean-Pierre Leaud, as its leading man. Leaud, who has grown up in Truffaut's films *The 400 Blows*, *Stolen Kisses*, and *Bed and Board*, is here called Alphonse, but he remains recognizable as the director's persona.

While the director ponders his production, questions himself as to the true nature of direction and often dreams of a little boy pushing a cane through a locked gate to steal promotional photography from a *Citizen Kane* display, the actor, the substitute Truffaut, makes a fool of himself with women, gets deeply hurt by one, and almost ruins the life of another out of childish and self-centered dependency.

No other Truffaut film lives so fully in its references to his other works, and I wonder what this picture will be like to those unfamiliar with the director's past. There are scenes reminiscent of *Jules and Jim*, *Love At Twenty*, and most of all *The Soft Skin*, but the whole attitude of ambient lyricism strongly recalls the classic *Shoot The Piano Player*.

Early in *Day For Night* there is a scene in which Leaud argues with the apprentice script girl, with whom he's fallen in love, whether they should go out to a good restaurant, as she wishes, or once again go to the movies of which he can never get enough. He finally gives in to her, but on one condition—a solemn, elegant, rather theatrical "that you marry me." The scene fades out; it doesn't matter yet that the girl neither desires nor quite accepts the proposal. What matters is that we have been shocked into a mood of romantic seriousness which is typical of Truffaut but for which you are never, and must never be, prepared.

Something of that mood lingers in the hotel in Nice, where the cast and crew of *Meet Pamela* are staying, and in the studio lot reconstruction of a Paris square where they do so much of their work. In the course of the film *Meet Pamela* does get made. It's the tragic story of an English girl who falls in love with her French husband's father. But *Day For Night* is not fundamentally the story of this particular show-business success.

In the first place, Truffaut does not ever convey the feeling that this is altogether a success story. *Meet Pamela* culminates in a winter street murder, with detergent suds sprayed from fire hoses for snow. There has been a major disaster, and several near-escapes, and almost everyone in the company ends the picture less happy than when he began it. Secondly, everyone seems to have an outside interest which is more important than anything that happens on the set.

The father, played by Jean-Pierre Aumont, a famous international lover in his day, has a young man, perhaps also a lover, whom he wants to adopt. The mother, portrayed by Valentina Cortese superbly, has a drinking problem which has been brought on not by a career crisis, as we first believe, but by a son who is somewhere dying of leukemia. The father's secretary, the very beautiful Alexandra Stewart, is unexpectedly pregnant and fends up the shooting schedule. And the young wife, stunningly played by the exquisite Jacqueline Bisset, has a nervous breakdown in her past and a new, and much older, husband—her doctor—in her present. It is in a sense a parallel with her role in *Meet Pamela*, but there are other things we discover about her which matter more.

From time to time Leaud runs up to people to ask the amazing question: "Are women magic?" He gets a wide variety of responses—like "No," or "Yes, at least their legs are magic," or "Yes, but men are magic too."

Jacqueline Bisset is as close as the film gets to magic in its people. In her astonishing physical beauty and her combination of warmth and sensitive vulnerability it is as close as it gets to an ideal humanity as well. Such ideals are always charged against their opposites by Truffaut, in this case, the fickle script girl who jilts Leaud and runs off with the stuntman who has come to stand in for Bisset in the climactic car crash of *Meet Pamela*.

But what Truffaut makes us understand is that the script girl is also magic. To leave the star and follow the stuntman in its way an act of fine, reckless romanticism. Everybody has his reasons, and the longer you stay with *Day For Night*, the deeper, the more just, the more poignant their reasons become. Of course you can choose between reasons, but cannot dismiss the ones you haven't chosen. Truffaut's very real greatness rests in good measure on the alternatives he is unwilling to get rid of.

The film's French title is *La Nuit Americaine*, and it refers to a film process which the French call "American" that uses special filters to film nighttime scenes during the day. The American title is a fine substitution; it connects with a series of dislocating substitutions that pervade the film and run all the way from "Nice for Paris," through "stuntman for leading lady," and "summer for winter," and ultimately to "life for death." Like "day for night," all these substitutions tend to soften or lighten reality, which is often too dark.

The business of filmmaking, and not the films themselves, seems to have a quality of strenuous but improving make-believe that only a few special people can live with for long. The passions, the depths, the exaltations exist either in films or in life; in *Meet Pamela* or in the real world, and not in between.

Having placed himself squarely in between, Truffaut has made a picture about being outside, like the dream child with his cane, a funny film, a comedy that is full of longing and lost chances, sadness and farewells, and the memories of those who are only passing through. It is one of Truffaut's finest because it is fraught with froth and frivolity, with frustration and finally with fulfillment.

Pundre

George Eberhardt

In order to survive, there are political COMMON-TATERS with their roots deep in DIRT.

These days we hear politicians exclaim: "I stand on my record," meaning "I'm in the groove."

In our office some employees dance around so much that they are known as "DESK O TEKS."

In Europe, some CIA members work in GREECE; at Drew, some CIA students (Contemporary Interpretive Art) work in SLIPPERY CLAY.

Sometimes you can recognize an exaggerating sportsman by his BRAGGING TALE.

Southern Comfort is a real GINU WINE YOU-ALL LOG.

Do you believe that in front of the "200 Club" in Buffalo, there is a GUARD known as BISONSENTRY?

When we look into the "intelligence pipeline" we must be aware of a "PIQUE LEAK."

This Week In Film History

by Michael P. Smith

- Feb. 20th: *The African Queen* (Humphrey Bogart) released, 1952. Sidney Poitier born in Miami, Florida, 1927. John Frankenheimer born, 1930.
- Feb. 21st: *The Iron Mask* (Douglas Fairbanks) released, 1929. *Strawberry Blonde* (James Cagney) released, 1941.
- Feb. 22nd: Robert Young born in Chicago, 1907.
- Feb. 23rd: *Death Takes A Holiday* (Fredric March) released, 1934. Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet (Edward G. Robinson) released, 1940.
- Feb. 24th: *Folies Bergere* (Maurice Chevalier) released, 1935. *Pittsburgh* (Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne) released, 1942. *None But The Brave* (Frank Sinatra) released, 1965.
- Feb. 26th: *The Good Earth* (Paul Muni) released, 1937. Tony Randall born in Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1920.

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Entertainment
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Feb. 20 "The Terminal Man," a movie, will be presented in Dreyfus Auditorium at Fairleigh Dickinson University, at 8:00 and 10:00 P.M. Admission is 75c.

Feb. 20, 21, 23, 26, 27, 28 The Stoney Hill Players present "Star Spangled Girl." Show times are 8:30 on Friday and Saturday, 7:30 on Sunday. Tickets are \$3.00. For more information call Mary Ellen Calvert at 464-7716.

Feb. 11-March 7 "6 RM's Riv Vu," a romantic comedy, is playing at the Paper Mill Playhouse in Millburn. For tickets and show times call 379-3636.

Feb. 12-22 "The Heiress," a play adapted from Henry James' novel, "Washington Square," stars Maria Tucci and Richard Bachus at the McCarter Theatre Company. The theatre address is Box 256, Princeton. Box office 609-921-8588.

Jan. 17-April 4 The state museum in Trenton presents its bicentennial exhibition "The Pulse of the People." The display emphasizes the causes of the Revolution, the war, its effects on the citizens of New Jersey and the aftermath of the conflict.

Feb. 21, 27, 28 The Florham Park Players present "Anatomy of a Murder," a courtroom mystery drama, by Eilhu Winer, at 8:30 P.M. in the Ridgedale School auditorium, Florham Park. Tickets at the door \$3.00. For more information call 822-2365.

Feb. 24 Christian Science Lecture entitled "The Liberating Protests of Truth" by John Kenyon, C.S.B. will be given at 8:30 P.M. in the Summit Junior High School, Summit.

Feb. 24 Charles Berlitz, author of *The Bermuda Triangle*, will speak at Fairleigh Dickinson in Dreyfus Auditorium at 8:00 P.M. Tickets are \$3.00. Call 822-1732.

Feb. 25 The Walt Whitman International Poetry Center in Camden presents a program of poetry, music, and dance entitled, "For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide/When the Rainbow in Enuf," written by Ms. Shange of New York. The program begins at noon and is free to the public.

Feb. 25 The Bernardsville Library Camera Club is sponsoring a contest in abstract photography. For information attend the meeting at 8:00 P.M. Call 766-0118.

Feb. 25 The Bernardsville Library presents a Happy Times Theatre production, "Happy Birthday America" at 11 A.M. Admission is free. Call 766-0118.

Feb. 27 8:30 P.M. The Philharmonia virtuosi of New York will perform in Memorial Auditorium, Montclair State College. The presentation is a part of the college's Events in Arts series. Admission is \$2.50 for the general public, \$1.50 for students or by subscription. The 26 member ensemble is conducted by Richard Kapp. Further information about the Events in the Arts series may be obtained from Harry Rosenweig, director of cultural programming at Montclair State. 201-893-5112.

Feb. 27 "Betsy & Molly & Me," an original play by Irene Sterling will be presented by the Learning Theater, at the Atlantic County Community College, Atlantic City, at 8 P.M. Contact Jean Frymire, at the college. Admission free. The play will also be presented at the Pine Hill School at 8 P.M. on Feb. 28. Contact: Beatrice Boughtright, Bicentennial Committee, 99 East 9th Ave., Pine Hill, 08021. Fee: \$2. Thru song, dance and drama, the presentation provides a look at what life was really like for women in the Revolution.

March 20 Patti Smith in concert, McCarter Theater, Alexander Hall, Princeton. Tickets at Box office. Contact Dave Wynne or Cree McDouglas at 609-921-8588.



A NUTTY SCENE

My older brother (below) is named almond. He was hand picked. I am a modern nut named almond—I was picked by machine which knocked the 'L' out of me.

READING CENTER

The Reading Center, on the third floor of Faulkner House, is where a student can get help, on an individualized basis, with improvement and further development of reading skills, study habits, note taking techniques, vocabulary development, and test preparation. Melanie Dunn, the Reading Assistant, is there on Tuesdays 1:00-3:00 p.m., Wednesdays 3:00-4:00 p.m., and other times by appointments made through the Counseling Center, Second Floor, Sycamore Cottage, (extension 335).

A typical student is someone who would like to increase reading speed and comprehension. The student works with Melanie to learn the methods that can help with this, and they set up a program which can be followed independently. After the initial sessions, the student meets with Melanie for periodic progress checks and further help as needed.

Hardin Brings in Money- More Always Needed/Contd. from page 1

15 to 36% of unrestricted money—the Fund has made Drew more independent of institutions. This increases Drew's financial stability.

This also has increased alumni support and interest in the university, for in 1972 only 17% donated money, now over half do.

Most money, however, still comes from foundations and corporations. Pharmaceutical houses, such as Warner-Lambert, Sandoz and Plough have contributed heavily in the sciences. New Jersey Bell is a substantial contributor.

The most recent large gift comes from the Aquinas Foundation, which donated \$200,000 toward a chair—which costs \$750,000—of the history of natural sciences. This would, according to Drew Press Secretary Goodrich, add to Drew's doctorate program at the Graduate School and to the College's history department.

Salathe explains how the process works. "We find and trace institutions with the same specific interest as Drew, and the slow cultivation process begins. It's usually a meeting with an executive of a corporation or foundation," Salathe said.

Salathe mentioned Drew did have some government money, but stressed that schools such as MIT, which has one-third of its money coming from government, has lost nearly all of its federal money in budget cuts. Faculty send in their recommendations and they are matched to an institution with a similar idea.

"It can take a long time, but it can work. In 1964 James Miller of the chemistry department had an idea and proposed it," Salathe said. "He wanted Drew to hire a retired scientist and have him continue his work with students assisting. It is a unique idea and it took a long time to find a sponsor. But this year the Dreyfus Foundation contributed money to finance it."

All restricted money is not so useful however. Salathe explained that contributing money towards a building does not take into account maintaining it, and such gifts are not needed.

Restricted money comprises over a half million of Drew's \$1.3 million gift income. The "cultivation process" is not guaranteed to work. "Just recently," explained Goodrich, "we were at the top of an organization, and we had never gone up so far and been turned down. But this time we were."

Hardin stressed that trustees, sometimes heads of large corporations or banks, lend stability to Drew's name, and their presence alone often satisfies the donor.

Asked if he had ever encountered a conflict of interest in his job as fund-raiser, Salathe said that he has never entertained an offer.

"It's never happened, at least not to my knowledge," he said. "It's just not done. The reaction around here would be one of disgust."

"As an example," he continued, "the son of the head of a major bank applied here and was turned down. That would have been a large source of income."

Hardin said that favors being granted for money would lose the university respect and hence money in the future.

"Favors are not granted," Hardin said. "At the same time, we don't bend over backwards to be pure, either. If an alumnus who has donated money or a trustee has a good idea, there is no reason why it should not be accepted."

Hardin explained that small, personal touches help considerably in fund raising. "It's just as important to thank someone as it is to ask for it. You must let the donor know the money is really appreciated. Handwritten notes are written by me for many contributions, and personal thanks are given for larger gifts."

Honesty and courtesy are always appreciated, said Hardin.

In order to match Drew with the right institution, Hardin continued, "we talk of needs, which is also exposing weakness."

"We push three things when we talk to someone," Hardin said. "First, there is Drew's academic quality, which is first rate. Then we stress Drew's financial stability, and here's where we mention the trustees. Last we explain Drew's special programs, which are unique. Right now, for example, we're talking to several multi-national companies about our London and Brussels programs."

The Wednesday trips are usually to New York, and about one in four is in New Jersey.

Drew is also a member of the New Jersey College Fund, which collects money for private colleges in the state and distributes it. All the members, according to Hardin, work for the program.

Hardin explained that as gifts get bigger more confidence is gained, and large gifts become easier to obtain. According to Goodrich, Hardin expects a large gift every month, generally in six figures.

"But we can't get too optimistic," Hardin said. "Even if we grow at our present rate and limit the size of staff and faculty, we'll still have a million dollar deficit by 1985 unless we improve even more."

Hardin feels more planning must be used in the future. Because the College is fairly new—the first graduates were in the thirties and the theological school graduates are not wealthy—Drew has not received estates and will money.

This "deferred giving" is what Drew must have in the future. "This is beginning to happen, and Drew will need it to build up the endowment and just balance the budget," Hardin earnestly stated.

Hardin will also depend more on challenge funds such as the present one to increase donations. This will increase independent support, which is the most desirable.

"If inflation continues, we'll need to get the deferred gifts and the challenge money to survive," Hardin concluded.

With all the problems of fund raising, Hardin still looks forward to the challenge. He grinned and said, "I don't mind saying I enjoy it."

People's Free Classified

FOR SALE: Pair of Acoustic Suspension Speakers made by Marantz under different name. Large Cabinet, 3 Way w/ 12-inch woofer. \$100. Can be seen in Hoyt Bowne 105.



briefly...

Seeing-Nose Girl Freaks Out Motorists

(CPS)—Everyone knows what happens when the nose knows but what happens when the nose sees?

That is the question quizzical doctors in Japan are asking as they puzzle over the case of little Sayuri Tanaka. Sayuri, 10, has perfect vision—in both eyes and also in the nose. Doctors and researchers have confirmed it and a British newspaper reporter recently clamped tight blinders over Sayuri's eyes and then watched as she read a magazine, watched television and caught a baseball, all by watching with her nose.

Doctors say Sayuri is nearly unique. "There are cases in the Soviet Union, Albania and the U.S.," says Dr. Toshiya Nakaoaka, "interestingly, some have vision in their fingertips, but I have heard of only one case like Sayuri's." Sayuri herself takes it all in stride. She likes to blow minds by riding her bike blindfolded in heavy traffic.

Funky Record Industry Gets Three—Three—Three Disks in One

(CPS)—Record collectors may soon be able to buy a single 45-rpm disc containing three complete songs, but before you jump up and do an impromptu hustle, the three cuts will just be different versions of the same song. The move, described by the Village Voice, is an attempt to please disheveled operators who want something long and funky to please their dancing customers. Already long and short versions of songs on the same record exist to satisfy the differing needs of FM and Top 40 stations.

The first song to get the three-in-one treatment is "Street Talk." It has a 9:22 disco side, a 6:08 cut for FM stations and a 4:22 version for Top 40 rockers.

The disco disc market is big in itself, the Voice reports. In New York, a record that never makes it on the air may still sell 50,000 copies just from its play in the city's discotheques.

Russians Nab Hooligan Censor

(CPS)—Been wondering what happened to that copy of "Gulag Archipelago" you sent your dissident cousin in Moscow that he never received? Blame Andrei Sokolov.

Sokolov, 48, was formerly a top dog in the "Second Department" in the Chief Board for Protecting State Secrets From Publication, the Soviet Censorship department. For the past 15 years, Sokolov has been dipping into the Second Department's ample supply of banned booty and funneling it into the Soviet black market, where it drew a hefty price. When investigators busted Sokolov, they found 170 sacks of supposedly destroyed loot which crammed every nook and cranny of his office.

According to the Washington Post, Sokolov will now have to leave his two apartments, two wives and two yearly vacations for a seven year, hard labor hitch in prison.



Culture comes to Drew

Robin Karpf

"Singing takes up a lot of your energy and emotions. Sometimes it's not always easy to convey what you want to feel, but when you do, there's nothing like it."

Robert Van Valkenburg, a Tenor, grew up in Chatham, New Jersey and graced Bowne Theater this past Wednesday. He was assisted by Lydia Hailparr at the piano. The tenor sang selections from various operas by Handel, including the rousing *Svegiateli* nel core from the opera *Julius Caesar*. Tenor also sang selections from operas by Hector Berlioz. In the latter half of the program he and Dr. Hailparr favored their audience with selections by Sergei Rachmaninoff and Richard Strauss.

During a break in rehearsal two days before the concert, Van Valkenburg mentioned that "Singing is an extremely physical art. You can't possibly sing and feel dragged and tired out. I'm not really tuned up now, but before the concert I'll do various exercises to limber up." He then returned to

the side of the piano and practiced another selection. When questioned as to what it was he grinned and replied "This was by Handel, but...possibly not by Handel. You know, one of those obscure pieces not connected to any opera we know of." After singing briefly again, he added, "Most of the selections at the outset of the program were used just for the glorification of the human voice, even back then (in the 18th century)."

"Facial expression and body movement are very important in conveying your mood, and even to yourself. Even though the audience cannot understand the words if they're written in Italian or German, they can feel what you are trying to express."

Robert Van Valkenburg's voice powerfully resounded through Bowne Theater. In particular, his long, drawn-out notes were well handled, built up to a strong crescendo and eased down again before one realized he'd done it.

Although in total command of his singing, Mr. Van Valkenburg prefers to be left alone during the intermissions. "I hate to talk to anyone during the intermission," he said. "Mostly I try to think about the second half of the program, try to go over certain things in my mind."

Those who attended the Concert on Wednesday found Mr. Van Valkenburg a fascinating and enjoyable singer. Mr. Valkenburg will be performing in Verdi's *Battaglia di Legnano* at the Amato Opera Co., Puccini's *La Boheme* at the Opera Studio of New York, Offenbach's *Tales of Hoffman* with the Young Artists Opera Co. and in Mascagni's *Cavalleria Rusticana*.

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Captain's Corner

"The Winning Edge"

by Jon Dworkin

In this modern era of the arm-chair quarter-back and the television instant replay, there remains a sport that can only truly be appreciated by the participant. The sounds of slashing, crashing and thrashing metals can be heard as two gallant figures lunge at each other. Attack and retreat... probe and wait... careful... being ever-so careful... you lunge and... a HIT!... Your opponent has been caught off guard... points are scored as your weapon finds its mark...

Senior Leo Foster has found "the mark" quite often. This year's team Captain now in his fourth year of intercollegiate fencing, holds an impressive personal record of 15 wins and only 6 defeats. According to Leo: "Fencing is not a spectator sport! IT IS a participant sport.... You must be able to appreciate the smoothness, quickness and complexities of the event. Moreover, the rules are very difficult to understand. I enjoy fencing because of its sheer quickness and speed. It's almost like playing a chess game since each opponent knows the moves. It's mainly a matter of how you apply what you know that will determine the outcome."

I asked Leo how he became interested in the sport. He smiled and handed me two paperback science fiction novels.

"I have been an avid reader of Andre Norton science fiction stories since the sixth grade. Norton's novels deal primarily with weaponry and futuristic warfare. The sword is the chief weapon and it is characterized by its magical powers. I actually became interested (in the sport) through reading about duelling swordsmen."

Leo began fencing as a senior in high school. As a Freshman at Drew he entered the American Fencing League Association's open tournament and came away with a gold medal. Last year as a Junior he was voted by his teammates, Most Valuable Player. When asked why fencing doesn't seem to have caught on in America, Leo was quick to reply: "In Poland, Hungary, France and Italy fencing is very popular! They push fencing like we push baseball. The sport is relatively new in America...."

Leo enjoys fencing *saber* because he believes it is the fastest of the three weapons (foil, saber, epee). Style and technique are most important. The arm-chair quarter-back doesn't know what he's missing! Ask Leo Foster....

**RUGBY
PRE-SEASON MEETING
ALL THOSE INTERESTED IN
SPRING RUGBY ARE
INVITED TO ATTEND
MONDAY, FEB 23, 9:45 pm,
BALDWIN BASEMENT**



by S. Schnitzer

Spring fever seemed to hit early as a rather lethargic looking Drew Women's basketball team dropped another, this one a 48-29 decision to Ramapo College Tuesday at Ramapo. In a game punctuated by Drew turnovers, the Drew offense just couldn't find their mark.

Ramapo took an early first half lead capitalizing on several Drew turnovers and loose balls. Once again Drew played a fine defensive ball game but on offense lacked the shots and rebounding, as evidenced by the halftime score of 26-12.

Second half action was tighter. Ramapo scored 22 points to Drew's 17. Although taking almost twice as many shots as they



#14 Jesse Anthony pauses for a few moments before the opening tip-off against Albright last night.

Basketball Team Improves Record to 7-10

by Rob Smith

The Drew Rangers continued their quest for a .500 season with two victories last week: 69-62 over New York Maritime and 63-50 over NJIT. The Drew team now stands at 7-10 with three games remaining on their schedule.

Against NY Maritime, Jim Magee was the whole story; he scored a season-high 28

points on nine field goals and ten foul shots (out of twelve attempts). Magee led the team to a 34-28 lead at halftime as he poured in 18 of his points during the first half. Maritime gave the Drew team quite a battle in their home gym. Their tough defense prevented Drew from taking a big lead at any point during the second half. Jesse Anthony hit a couple of important baskets in the closing minutes when it appeared that Maritime might capture the lead. The referees added another dimension to the game of basketball: I will be nice and just say that they made some highly questionable calls against both clubs. Coming off their tough overtime loss to Ursinus, the Drew club was happy to come home from New York with a victory, even if it wasn't their most artistic triumph of the season.

Against NJIT Monday night, Drew may have been looking ahead to their big games against Albright and Haverford, and it almost cost the team a victory. Drew struggled into halftime finding themselves on the short end of a 31-27 score. The team appeared to be just going through the motions; they weren't playing the crisp brand of ball that they have displayed in previous victories. Drew didn't wake up until the final four minutes of play, when they broke the game open. Led by some fine outside shooting from Jesse Anthony and a couple of 25 foot bombs by Dave Ellovich, Drew forged out to a 13 point lead. Jim Magee again led the Ranger scoring with 19 points while Anthony chipped in with 15. The NJIT game was one of Drew's poorest performances of the season, but it proved that they can beat a weak opponent even on an off night. Drew has three tough games remaining against Albright, Haverford, and Stevens. The Rangers will have to play a more inspired brand of basketball if they want to see that .500 record materialize.

Slap Shot! Street Hockey Begins

by Warren Paul

In the past at Drew University, the only indoor intramural sports played during the winter were basketball and soccer. Announcing for the first time: *Intramural Street Hockey*. Paul Boren has taken charge of running the program and offers insight into the newest intramural addition: "In my home town street hockey is more popular than basketball. Hockey is the kind of game where a special skill is needed."

But why has Drew taken so long to start a program?

"Last year an attempt was made to organize a league, but because of time conflicts in the gym it was simply impossible; games could have only been played at ten P.M. Sunday night."

The league is presently organized into four teams; Captained by Hugh Brady, Ray Bradbury, Guy Blumberg & Eric White (co's), and Paul Boren (Co-captains). Each team will play six games. The games are scheduled to begin on Sunday at 10 A.M. and last until 1 P.M. There will be three, twenty minute periods (just like the big boys) and a referee (poor Steve Kent).

Will this street hockey league take the course of violence which the Broad Street Bullies of Philadelphia have integrated into the NHL. Paul?: "Believe me, the games are

rough and tough and very competitive. However, no one wants to square off with someone else to fight. If there is a fight the player (or players) will be immediately thrown out of the game."

It's obvious that Street Hockey is popular, illustrated by the overwhelming response from students. There are still a few available spots remaining on the rosters. If you want to compete contact Paul Boren in Baldwin 107. But hurry up, the league begins play this Sunday. And please, bring socks to put on your hockey sticks....

Badminton Club

by Sue Schnitzer

Among the many activities taking place in Drew's Baldwin Gymnasium this semester has been a sport played at least once by almost everyone—badminton. Although played with a style and vigor few would recall from their backyard barbecues with the family, the activity has drawn a large and talented following here at Drew.

The All University Badminton Club, as it is officially known, was founded and is coordinated by Men's Tennis Coach George Davis. The Club is open to all university students, faculty, and friends and is primarily for advanced players and those interested in improving their skills. Six nets are set up in the gym to accommodate the average twenty-five person turnout each Tuesday night from 6-7:25. Many of the players have played serious badminton before and are able to find a player of comparable caliber to challenge or just practice with.

Coach Davis is in the process of arranging a ladder tournament for the group in anticipation of several proposed matches against outside groups. Matches will probably involve six singles players and three or four doubles pairs. They are currently being arranged with County College of Morris, the Chatham Badminton Club and the Mountain Lakes Badminton Club. In an effort to introduce intercollegiate badminton to Drew, Mr. Davis is trying to work out matches against Fairleigh Dickinson University and Centenary College.

Club membership is always open and Mr. Davis encourages all who are interested to come out and play. One word of warning though: after twenty minutes of hard play this writer could feel the strain. Badminton isn't just slapping at the little birdie. These guys mean business.

Men's Varsity Basketball:

February 21 vs. Haverford College H at 8:00

Women's Basketball:

February 24 vs. Centenary H at 4:30

February 26 vs. St. Peter's College H at 4:00

Fencing:

February 21 vs. Johns Hopkins Univ.

H at 2:00

February 25 vs. Yeshiva Univ.

A at 7:30

Close Matches Keep Fencers Ahead at 4-3

by David Dean

The fencing Rangers hold a 4-3 record following two home matches last week. On the eleventh, Stevens Institute took the Rangers 19-8, and on the fourteenth, Drew edged Temple University, 14-13, continuing to exhibit their propensity for close matches.

Holding an 8-2 record, Stevens Institute was the first team that really outclassed Drew. For the first part of the match, the Rangers put up a tough fight, gaining 6 wins by the end of the second round. Then the Drew offense collapsed; Stevens taking 7 of the 9 remaining bouts. The sabre team had 3 wins, one apiece by Foster, Hanson, and Showalter. Epee had 3 wins, Rockower taking two and Stansfield taking one. The foil team won a poor two bouts, one each by Canino and Dean. Coach Paul Primamore took advantage of the situation by subbing Tom Tani in sabre and Glen Dewar in epee for one bout apiece. The final score was Stevens 19, Drew 8.

Saturday's match with Temple provided plenty of excitement for one of the largest crowds the team has hosted in several years. At the end of the first round, Drew led 5-4, and kept its lead of at least one point for most of the match. Going into the final bout, however, the score stood at 13-13. It fell to second epee man John Stansfield to fence the deciding bout in front of a tense and excited crowd. He took his opponent 2-3, wrapping up the match for the Rangers, 14-13. The sabre team had 5 wins, two each by Leo Foster and Jay Showalter, and one by Kevin Hanson. Epee won 5 also, Dave Beckhusen going 1-3 and John Stansfield and Geof Rockower going 2-1. The foil team had 4 wins, one by Al Canino. In the outstanding performance of the match, foil man David Dean went undefeated, taking all three bouts.

The cumulative records for the season are as follows: Hanson, 9-10; Showalter, 8-12; Beckhusen, 12-8; Rockower, 13-7; Canino, 7-12; Allen, 2-12. Leo Foster still holds the top record, followed by David Dean, 12-5, and John Stansfield, 14-6.

Toughest Competition

On Saturday the twenty-first the Rangers will host the University of Baltimore, Maryland, and Johns Hopkins University in a double match, the last home match of the year, at 2:00 in Baldwin Gymnasium. Hopkins is traditionally one of the finest teams in the nation, and all who are interested are invited to come watch the Rangers take on their toughest competition of the year.

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