



REAGAN'S FAVORITE PROF

U.S.C.'S LAFFER'S CLASSROOM
LECTURES MAY BECOME
NATIONAL POLICY

by Mary Anne Ostrom

LOS ANGELES, CA (CPS)—There is a young person, sensitive and worried professor in Southern California who doesn't like what's happening to the American way of life. But unlike all the other young, sensitive professors with similar gripes, a lot of folks — including students, businesspeople, New Right ideologues and someone who may become the next president of the United States—are listening to this one.

Arthur Laffer, a University of Southern California professor, is a flamboyant promoter of growth economics who enjoys a somewhat special relationship with Ronald Reagan. That special relationship, in fact, may help explain why so many others are turning to him.

Laffer says he spends "20 minutes a month" with Reagan, but he's just being modest. Laffer is credited with influencing major portions of the Republican's economic platform. Indeed, his controversial economic theories are the base of what passes for New Right economics, including the Kemp-Roth 30 percent tax cut proposal.

His notoriety continues to spread. He's talked about "his economics with Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Gov. Jerry Brown, John Connally, and even members of President Carter's cabinet. He also spends a good part of his time outside the classroom flying around the country making lecture appearances at a rate of \$4000 a talk.

"The economic policies of today are fostering an attitude that pits one man against the other," Laffer explained in a recent interview in his USC office.

He believes when government policy is based on taking things away from people — like taxes — everyone loses. "People don't understand that we are all in the same boat. A rising tide raises all boats."

His classes at USC are almost always full. Yet he's unhappy about his students' motives. "More people are taking business out of fear that they won't be able to get a job with any other degree. For the first time, university students have to worry about starving after graduation."

But if it's true business degrees are the only ones left that lead to jobs, Laffer believes we've lost a little academic freedom in the winnowing down of useful majors. He contends higher education is losing its value as fast as the dollar.

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SENATOR BILL BRADLEY VISITS DREW



Senator Bill Bradley, campaigning for the Carter/Mondale ticket, speaks to Drew students at lunch.

(Photo by Ron Jautz)

By Jan Zuckerman

Last Friday, October 31st, Drew Students ate lunch with New Jersey's Junior Senator Bill Bradley.

Bradley came to Drew to talk about the national political ticket. In an hour question and answer forum, Drew Students had a chance to express their concern over our country's internal and external problems.

The Senator opened the discussion by endorsing President Carter in Tuesday's election. He indicated that there were clear cut differences between the two candidates.

He stated that President Carter has taken a "thoughtful approach" to the energy problem. He stressed Carter's long term development of alternatives to the energy crisis, including solar energy and the use of synthetic fuels.

In regard to the Strategic Arms Limitation Agreement, he stated that "We need a president who could provide us with a sound treaty that will assure us a stable national security. We cannot afford Mr. Reagan, who wants to throw out SALT II and move onto SALT III but does not tell us how. The choice of

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NEW FBI FILES: KENT STATE STUDENTS "GOT WHAT THEY DESERVED"

CPS—The late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover thought the four students killed at the May, 1970 anti-war protest at Kent State "got what they deserved." Hoover subsequently helped discredit an accurate newspaper report that the federal government would prosecute six National Guardsmen who did the shooting.

The revelations are contained in FBI internal memoranda dealing with the investigation of the case. The documents were originally withheld when the Bureau released the bulk of its investigative files in 1978, but were recently made available to the public.

The memoranda portrays an angry Hoover preoccupied with covering the government's tracks, rather than with solving the mysteries surrounding the May 4 shootings. Guardsmen opened fire on a mass of Kent State students, who had gathered to protest President Nixon's invasion of Cambodia, which until that time had not been a combatant in the Southeast Asian war.

Four students were killed on the Ohio campus, while nine others were injured.

Seven days after the killings, Hoover wrote in a memo that he'd advised presidential aide Egil Krogh that "the students invited (the shooting) and got what they deserved. I said the Guardsmen used as much restraint as they could." However, he added, "We are getting both sides of the picture."

Two months later, Hoover eagerly followed instructions from President Nixon to "knock down" a newspaper story critical of the Ohio National Guardsmen who opened fire.

The story, which appeared in the *Akron Beacon Journal*, revealed that the federal government considered six Guardsmen liable to criminal prosecution. It concluded the shootings were neither necessary nor in order.

FBI files indicate the article was substantially correct. The newspaper, though, incorrectly attributed the information to the FBI. The department of Justice was the correct source. Nixon and Hoover both seized on the mistake.

A July 24, 1970 memo from Hoover to his top aides indicates that President Nixon telephoned Hoover early the morning after the story broke. Nixon had read a reprinted version of the story in *The Washington Post*, and, according to Hoover, was quite disturbed.

Hoover wrote: "The President said that from what he has seen, although it was just a cursory examination of our report, it looks like the Guard had a lot of provocation. I said I thought they definitely had. The President said he told his people he was going to have it 'shot down' as he was not going to have this student business erupting, as basically, what do you expect the Guards to do."

Hoover advised Nixon that "we never make any conclusions, but

leave that to the Department (of Justice). . . . The President said he just wanted to make sure that I had not, and if I ever had an opportunity, to 'knock it down.'"

In a separate memo, written by Hoover later that day, Nixon's request is described as an "order." According to this second memorandum, written to many of his same aides, Hoover wrote: "I told him (Nixon) I would see that this was done."

Other FBI memos, written by Hoover subordinates, indicate how the Bureau tried to discredit the report. In one, Thomas Bishop, head of Crime Records, describes how the Bureau contacted reporters emphatically denying the story, saying the FBI never drew any conclusions in this case. Bishop advised a superior in the Bureau: "We will continue to 'scotch' this matter."

On another matter, the newly-released files reveal that the FBI did, in fact run a laboratory analysis on a pistol confiscated from one of its informants enrolled as a student at Kent at the time. In 1973 Senator Birch Bayh accused the man, Terry Norman, of starting the shooting. However, Norman was subsequently cleared.

The internal memoranda indicate that the FBI Laboratory ran a test on Norman's .38 caliber pistol and determined the weapon "was fired since it was last cleaned." The analysis stated: "However, it is not possible to determine the length of time since the firing," meaning the

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THE END OF THE J.P. STEVENS BOYCOTT

UNION ORGANIZER SAYS STUDENT PLAYED A PIVOTAL ROLE IN UNION VICTORY

NEW YORK, NY (CPS) — If one union organizer is right, not many of the students who participated in the boycott of J.P. Stevens, Inc., products thought the effort would actually force the giant textile manufacturer to allow a union in its factories.

But now, a week after the huge firm signed its first labor contract with the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, union officials point to the student effort as an important part of the 17-year struggle over workers' rights, which was perhaps the most significant of the post-war era.

"They (the students) were exceedingly helpful," says Paul Minkoff, the union's campus coordinator. "They were a big part of the broad coalition which fought the corporate world."

The major parts of the settlement include recognition of unions at ten J.P. Stevens plants, as well as at any of the company's 70 or so other factories if the unions win labor elections there. The company also agreed to an 8.5 percent pay hike for its workers at its Roanoke Rapids, N.C., facility, and retroactive payments of \$3 million, or about \$1000 per worker.

Even more significantly, the settlement is expected to have profound effects elsewhere. For years, J.P. Stevens was regarded as the most powerful anti-union business in the South, a region well known for its general hostility to collective bargaining by workers. With this union victory, organizers believe less-determined companies may agree to collective bargaining.

J.P. Stevens' recent resistance to unionism was epic, and did not waver until 1976, when the Textile Workers Union merged with the Amalgamated Clothing Union.

One of the new organization's first efforts was to get students involved in the struggle. Minkoff was one of the first to bring the boycott — which had somewhat unsuccessfully limped along since 1965 — to the campuses.

"I knew some faculty members at Columbia so I called them and arranged a meeting," he recalls. "Then, I called student organizers. They created a committee, passed out leaflets and one thing led to another."

The Columbia chain reaction was repeated at colleges and universities across the nation. At its peak, Minkoff says, the boycott move-

ment had spread to nearly 150 campuses and their surrounding communities. Mostly, it was a student and faculty effort, with only rare support from administration officials and the schools' governing boards, he said.

"In many cases, the trustees at schools pleaded neutrality, saying it wasn't the responsibility of the university to take a stance," Minkoff says. "But that was clearly a way of them standing behind their own interests, which were, of course, business ones."

The union official recalls with obvious delight when incessant student and faculty pressure forced a Princeton trustee to resign from the J.P. Stevens board.

"Sometimes the Board of Trustees at a particular university would openly support the boycott, but most of the time, our help came from students and faculty through campus-wide petitions or student government votes," Minkoff says.

That perception of society and the business community's inflexibility was the most difficult obstacle to overcome, but he said it was done by pointing to the student victories in the civil rights and anti-war movements of the 1960s.

"We showed that if everybody worked together, something could be done. If public opinion became strong enough, people would have to pay attention to it," Minkoff says.

Rather than pushing the students to focus most of their activities on their respective Campuses, union coordinators in New York urged student boycott leaders to organize in the local communities surrounding their schools.

It was through that type of local participation that the boycott proved to be most effective, Minkoff says. He says the financial damage suffered by the textile company was minimal compared to the agitation and discontent that the students helped spread across the country.

"The loss of contracts at some schools was helpful, but it really didn't do that much. It was the students around and telling other people to boycott that was the real key," he says.

Since last week's settlement was announced, most of the credit has gone to the group of businesses which helped bring pressure to J.P. Stevens to give in to the union demands. Many of these companies had, in fact, refused to do business with the textile corporation until it revised its labor practices.

Faculty Moves Up In The World

Drew University has announced the promotion of ten faculty members—five to the rank of full professor and five to associate professor.

They are, Karen McCarthy Brown of New York City; Sidney L. Greenblatt of Highland Park; Paul Wice of Chatham; Norman E. Lowery of Green Village; and Madison residents Robert L. Fenstermacher, Lois E. Beekey, Donald P. Cole, H. Leedom Lefferts, Jr., Charles L. Rice, and John A. Reeves.

Chair of the physics department, Robert L. Fenstermacher has been promoted to the rank of professor. As one of the first 100 academicians to be named a National Aeronautics and Space Administration Faculty Fellow, he has conducted research at Cal Tech's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., working on the development of ultra shortwave radio equipment to be mounted in spacecraft for the purpose of sensing the makeup and conditions of atmospheres on other planets. A 1963 graduate of Drew, he holds the Ph.D. degree from Penn State.

Lois E. Beekey, chairperson of the German and Russian Departments, has also been promoted to professor. She has spent extensive time in the Soviet Union as a student, tourist and professor. A magna cum laude graduate of Bryn Mawr, she holds the master's and doctor's degrees from Indiana University. She has also studied at the University of Leningrad and the University of Moscow.

Chairperson of the economics department, Donald P. Cole has also attained the rank of professor. He is the director of the Drew University Semester on the European Community and previously served as the residential director of that program in Belgium. A 1966 graduate of Drew, he holds the MA degree from the University of Montana and the Ph.D. from Ohio State University.

Charles L. Rice has been promoted to professor of homiletics in Drew's Theological School. Author of the books—*Preaching the Story, Proclamation: Aids for Interpreting the Lessons of the Church Year and Interpretations and Imagination: The Preacher and Contemporary Literature*—he has also published several sermons and articles. A graduate of Baylor University and Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, he holds the S.T.M. degree from Union Theological Seminary and the Ph.D. from Duke University.

Director of Athletics and Chairperson of the Physical Education Department John A. Reeves has been promoted to professor. Reeves also serves as the soccer coach at Drew and is a former N.J. State Soccer Coaches Association Coach of the Year. A graduate of Montclair State College, he received the M.S. from the Pennsylvania State University and is currently completing his D.Ed. at Teacher's College, Columbia University.

Norman E. Lowery has been promoted to associate professor of

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S.A.T. SCORES DROP FOR 17TH STRAIGHT YEAR

For the 17th straight year, average Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) scores have dropped, according to a new report from the College Entrance Examination Board, which helps administer the tests.

High school seniors who took the standardized tests during the 1979-80 academic year — this fall's college freshmen — had average verbal scores of 424 and average

math scores of 466, compared with averages of 478 and 502 in 1963, when the downward slide began.

Average scores for last year's college freshman class were 427 on the verbal exam, and 467 on the math. The students who are this year's juniors averaged 429 and 468, while this year's seniors had a verbal average of 429 and a math average of 470.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS DOWN K.A.O.S.

CORVALLIS, OR (CPS) — Oregon State's Student Activities Committee voted recently to stop the playing of the game K.A.O.S. (Killing As an Organizing Sport) because it was "potentially harmful" to the student body and the rest of the community.

The committee ruled that the nationally popular fad would be dangerous if allowed to proceed during the fall term.

"We felt that it could scare a lot of people," says Tom Lindstrom, co-chairman of the committee. "People are up in arms around here about it. We've had a lot of rapists and other criminals roaming around. It wouldn't be safe."

OSU's Experimental College had helped organize a K.A.O.S. game on campus, using student funds.

Under the game's rules students — who are called assassins — are provided with a victim's class schedule and physical description. The victim is usually followed by the assassin who tries to make a "hit," usually with a soft rubber dart. If the hit is made successfully, the victim is knocked out of the game, which proceeds until one assassin is left. That person, of course, is declared the winner.

But when the game was brought up to the committee earlier this month, its members unanimously believed it should not be played until it could be revised. For instance, Lindstrom says, if students could take out the shooting and stalking and instead emphasize the positive elements, it's very likely the game could be permitted during the winter term.

"I told them (some students who organized it) if they could glorify the good things about the game, it could receive a more positive reaction," Lindstrom says.

He adds those positive things are overshadowed by the test for survival, the shooting, and the bad feelings it leaves. We're a conservative campus and we won't stand for that," he says.

Cyrano Goes To Hoboken

The Renaissance Theatre Company of Hoboken, New Jersey will present *Cyrano de Bergerac* by Edmond Rostand on Friday and Saturday evenings, December 5, 6, 12 and 13 at Stevens Theatre, 5th and Hudson Streets in Hoboken. Curtain is 8:00 PM.

Tickets are Five Dollars (\$5.00) and may be purchased at the door. For reservations, call (201) 798-4536.

DREW BLOOD

Circle K, the Drew University student community service organization affiliated with Kiwanis International, will sponsor a blood drive at the University on Wednesday, with cooperation from the Southeast Morris Chapter of the American Red Cross. Donors may give blood between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. in the University Center.

"It is the ultimate, cruel, degrading, and inhumane punishment," said Gerhard Elston, the executive director of Amnesty International, when he was explaining the organization's beliefs on Capital Punishment. Elston spoke on this issue Wednesday night, October 29, at 8 PM in the Brother's College Chapel to a group of about thirty people. His discourse consisted of a general explanation of Amnesty International's short history of Capital Punishment, with most of his time spent on giving the religious, moral, and judicial reasons for why Amnesty International wants to abolish the punishment.

Amnesty International is an international organization whose main goal is to work with governments to help release "Prisoners of Conscience." "Prisoners of Conscience" are people that are in prison because of their beliefs; because of who they are, defined by their language, origin, or sex; or people who have never committed any acts of violence. The organization believes strongly, though, that they cannot adopt as a member, any person who has committed an act of violence, but they feel that they cannot judge violence itself, and therefore, will aid other prisoners no matter what their claims. They are especially concerned with those sentenced to Capital Punishment, and that is why much of their work is spent in trying to abolish the sentence. Amnesty International has adopted an international campaign against torture for any reason, as well as Capital Punish-

ment which, they feel is the most inhumane punishment.

After the talk, there was a question and answer time in which two important questions were raised. One was that a person at the talk asked what about Capital Punishment in cases like Hitler and Idi Amin. Elston answered that the score could still not be equalled with the death of these two people, both of whom killed so many. Then, the person asked about the case in which a policeman was killed, and the judge would not ask for any monetary reimbursement to be given to his family because it would not "clear the slate." The person wondered if there should not be some reimbursement at least to move toward some sort of justice. Elston agreed that there should be some. Another person asked if a trade of Capital Punishment for a life in jail was not just as bad. Elston said that criminologists say there is no reform possible with the death punishment. It is also cruel to deprive people of hope.

Gerhard Elston was born in Berlin and is a Lutheran. In the United States, he has worked with the Lutheran Church and human rights issues. He became the executive director of Amnesty International in 1978. "I am deeply excited with working with Amnesty International."

There is a group on campus who meet at various times to discuss these issues.

Amnesty International began in 1961, in opposition to the execution of "Prisoners of conscience,"

which began their attempt to abolish Capital Punishment under any circumstances. There had been an abolitionist movement all the way back to the days of the colonies, Pennsylvania being the first state to remove it, and since then, the issue has been fought about in and out of courts. In the 1970's, the Supreme Court removed laws that dealt with Capital Punishment, but didn't abolish the sentence itself. Recently, there has been an upsurge of interest on this question, and there are, at present, 110 countries and 32 states that do have Capital Punishment as a sentence. Many of these countries deny that they practice it, or excuse the use for religious or offensive reasons. On Human Rights Day, at the United Nations, all agree to abolish torture, but not Capital Punishment. In 1977, the UN made a declaration to try to work toward abolishing it. The Islamic World does not want to abolish the death penalty because of their religious beliefs. In the United States, each state has its own decision on whether or not to adopt Capital Punishment, but Gerhard Elston says that this is wrong because, "Internationally, it is a human rights issue." Capital Punishment is a human rights issue because the Universal Declaration proclaims that all people have the right to life and is against all "human degradation," of which this is the worst.

Capital Punishment is often supported because people think it is a just punishment for murders and that nothing else can be done with them. Elston argues strongly that this is not a valid excuse because not every murderer is caught, indicted, or convicted, and asking what else can be done with them. The judgements are also often biased because the victim is usually white, and the convicted murder is usually poor.

Another argument in terms of judicial or a human rights aspect, is that Capital Punishment is a threat to any potential murders. Elston's strong disagreement with this reasoning is that we cannot hold other people responsible for other's acts. Amnesty International has a button which says, "Why do we kill people to teach people that killing people is wrong?" Elston says that we cannot use people as an example; they should be justly punished, but not held up as a symbol. Revenge is even more understandable because it is a human action, but not justice. Premeditated judicial murder is not understandable, though. Elston said that Capital Punishment is used because those in charge do not know how to deal with crime or murder, and that "It is a political cop-out."

From a moral point of view, Amnesty International feels that Capital Punishment is wrong for various reasons. Capital Punishment is an irreversible punishment and there are many cases when a person was innocent. There are many people on Death Row for many years who also turn out to be innocent. The person is usually in solitary confinement and has reduced medical care because they feel that it is not necessary. Needless to say, this has an extremely strong mental as well as physical affect on the person and the person's family, and, says Elston, is unbelievably cruel and degrading and is a "human rights violation." It (death row) impacts so incredibly on people."



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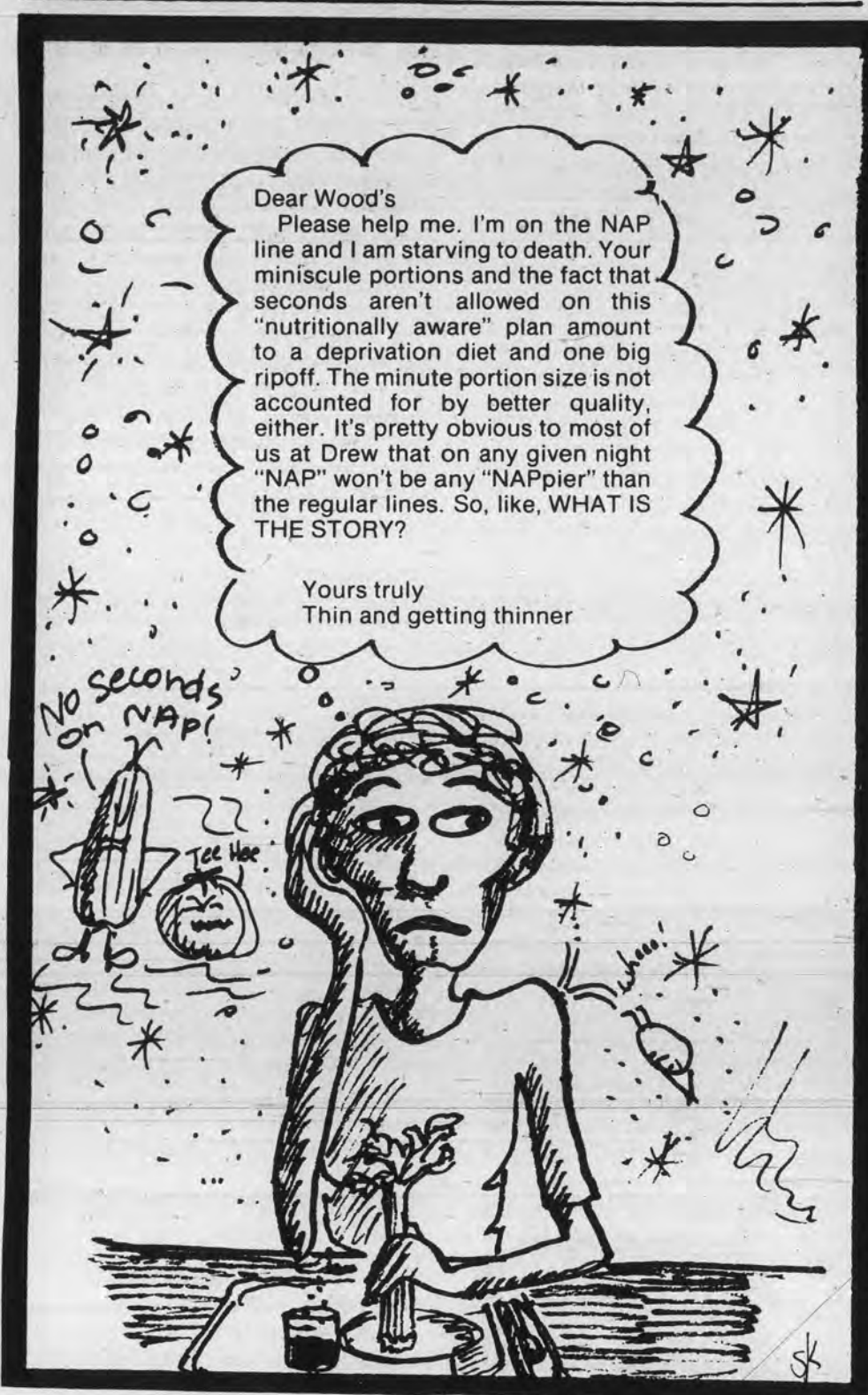
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The Drew Acorn

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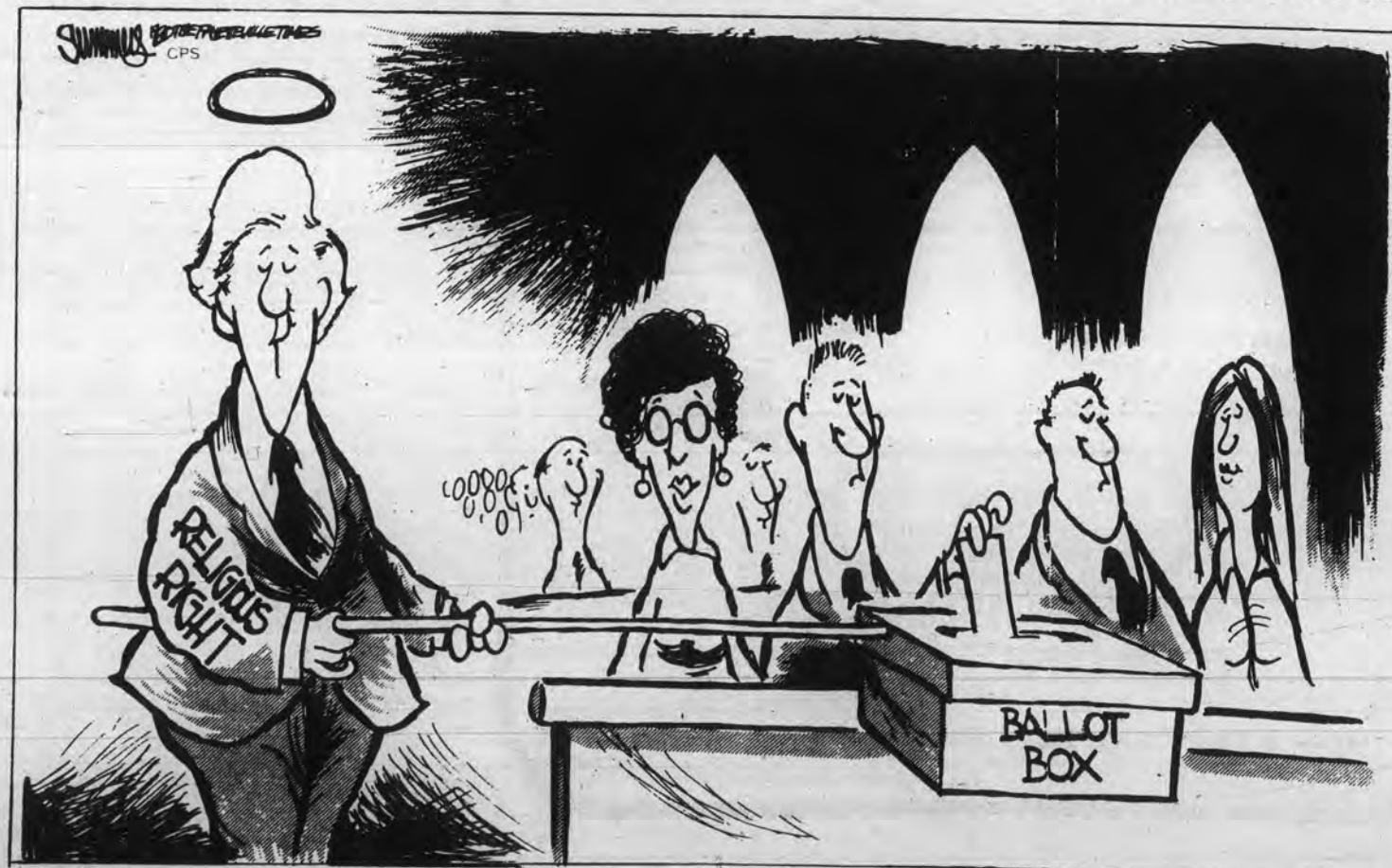
— Heywood Broun



NEWS FLASH...

The Student Concerns Sub-committee On Student Apathy meeting, scheduled for Wednesday, November 5 was cancelled due to lack of interest.

... This is not just a bad joke, it's true.

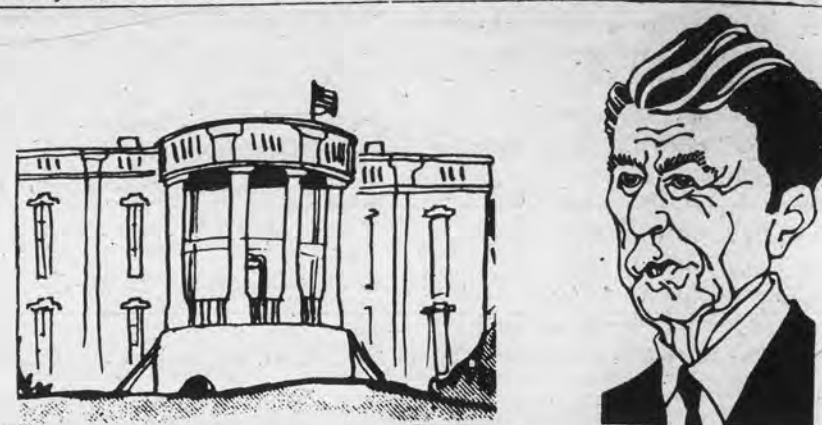


Letters to the Editor

40th Honeymoon Begins...

I, like many of us, spent the bulk of election night in Dr. Mastro's Election Night Watch in UC 107. As it became more apparent that Governor Reagan was going to win the election, I increasingly heard such ridiculous comments as: "Sign up here if you want to go to Argentina," or "I think I'm going to Canada." Such comments are unnecessary and foolish. No one was

Winson Reagan will become the 40th President of the United States. He faces probably the most difficult job in the world—for he will discover what happens when you raise expectations far above what you can deliver. The Democrats learned that lesson on Tuesday night. Believe me, it is not one you can easily forget. I sincerely hope that President Reagan is a success. If he



more distressed with the results of the election than I—not only was President Carter and Vice President Mondale defeated, but the Democratic Party lost control of the U.S. Senate and, in the course of that, lost such great men as Birch Bayh, George McGovern, John Culver, and Warren Magnuson. But that, as Vice President Mondale himself said in his concession speech, is the will of the people; and as Americans we have no other choice but to accept that will.

On January 20, 1981, Ronald

fails, we all fail. If he succeeds, we all succeed. What he needs more than anything else, is our patience and support. I, as a partisan Democrat, will give him just that. I ask you to do the same. This is not to say that if a Reagan Administration is a failure, you should not complain and work against it, you should. I will. But for now, let's give him our support—he is our next President.

Signed,
Ari Levine
Chairman, Drew Democrats

STUDENT CONCERN IS ALIVE
AND WELL
— AND LIVING AT DREW

Upon reading the first edition of this year's Acorn, I was introduced to the degenerate disease that supposedly has been "eating away" at Drew students. This disease is none other than "student apathy." I disagree with this diagnosis. According to the enthusiastic response received by the Wesley House petition, it seems that student concern is alive and well and living at Drew.

As you entered into the University Commons for dinner on November third, you were probably asked to Spare a minute to sign a petition to help some freshmen women continue to live in Wesley House for the

remainder of this school year. Monique Weggeland, Julie Chen and I begged, pleaded, yelled, screamed, ran out of paper and pulled our hair out, but finally got the signature of 655 people to help us in our "Plea not to Flee."

I wish I had a picture of all the "Drewids" gathered around our table showing their concern for the welfare of the Wesley House inhabitants. So, now that we know student concern was just dormant at the beginning of this year, let's continue this "great awakening" by supporting Wesley House and other worthwhile causes.

THE DREW ACORN

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Grade Inflation Is
Cooling... Temporarily

EAST LANSING, MI (CPS)—Despite indications from individual campuses that administrators and faculty members are successfully fighting grade inflation, a national study of college grades just released here contends that grade point averages are not declining at a very rapid rate.

Arvo E. Juola, who conducts an annual survey of grading trends for Michigan State University, says that while averages may have stopped rising, they may start going up again soon.

Juola's report shows that the national grade point average (GPA) for fall, 1978-79 was 2.720, compared to 2.719 the year before. In 1960, though, the national average was 2.28. "The recent fall in GPA is minute in comparison to the 14 years of rising GPA," Juola wrote in his report.

Administrators and faculty members have long fretted that rising grade point averages and the increasingly-frequent bestowal of academic honors were cheapening the value of college educations. A number of academic organizations began in 1974—the first year Juola studied grade levels — to impose stricter grading standards.

A College Press Service report of September, 1979 found that the most common weapon against grade inflation was the administratively-mandated grade distribution. For instance, only a certain percentage of students in any one class could receive the top grade.

The results so far have been

mixed. The composite GPA at the University of Rochester, for example, fell from an astounding 3.0 in 1974 to an improved but still amazingly-high 2.9, the lowest since 1971.

At the University of Hawaii-Manoa, where A's had been the most common grade given since 1971, administrators have forced decreases in the last three years. Twenty-nine percent of last fall's liberal arts majors got A's nevertheless.

Nationally, freshmen's grades are lower. A January, 1980 UCLA study discovered that nearly a third of last year's freshmen had GPAs at 3.0 or under. That's a minor increase from 1978.

Yet grade inflation has remained stubbornly on the rise on some campuses. The University of Arizona, which somehow resisted earlier inflationary pressures, records a student GPA rising to 2.32 last year, up from 2.19 in 1974.

At the University of New Mexico, the 1978-79 GPA rose to over 2.45 from 2.43, despite what one deal saw as a lack of "evidence that students are studying harder."

The inability of some institutions to roll back GPAs has turned Michigan State's Juola into a pessimist. He believes GPAs nationally may start back up again soon because faculty members, under unprecedented pressures to capture or hold onto the declining number of tenured positions, may tend to grade more easily to hold onto students.

How Would You Feel?

by Julie Chen

How would you feel if you were an incoming freshman, and were assigned to live in a house on the opposite side of campus from the rest of the dorms? Isolated? Frustrated? Well, that's how we felt—for a few days. But after the initial shock of moving away from

The predicament
of Wesley House

home and onto a college campus, things got better. In fact, something very special began to happen. The twenty-one freshman women (plus one R.A.) who were placed in Wesley House at the beginning of this semester began to form very close friendships. As the weeks turned into months, our sense of community just continued to grow. As we began to form friendships with people living in other dorms, any feelings of isolation that we might have had vanished. We all began to realize the advantages that we shared in living in a small housing unit with a group of friendly people. Along with having our own social gatherings, the social happenings of the other dorms were also open to us, and besides, we were closer to the library and to Brothers College. Most importantly the bonds that we formed at Wesley House were those of a community; a family. From very unassuming beginnings, our situation had turned out to be a serendipitous one.

Now, how would you feel if this had happened to you, and just when your transition into college life was beginning to settle down, someone threatened to take away your home? Indignant? Outraged? Frustrated? Helpless? Those are just a few of the negative feelings that we at Wesley are now feeling. Wesley House has traditionally belonged to the Theological School. In past years they have used the building for guest housing for the various conference programs that they hold. Because the college needed the space to house freshmen, they say that they must have it back; at the expense of displacing twenty-one people. The residents of Wesley house recognize the seminary's needs for office space and program housing, and yet we also believe that there are alternatives. There are



feasible plans that would allow the seminary to have space in other buildings on campus without having to break up our community. From what I have heard, through our meetings with Jane Newman and Vice President Lasher, the seminary has not even considered any of these alternatives. They do not realize the effects that our eviction from Wesley will have on us; all they see is the space that they will have after we are gone. We are beginning to feel more like cattle than like human beings with needs and feelings.

All we are asking for is a chance. A chance to stay together for the rest of this year, and to develop our relationships to their full potential. We realize that this might create some minor inconveniences for the Theological school, but we hope that they will consider our plea. Our house is far from perfect: we do not have kitchen facilities, not do we have a washing machine or dryer. Yet, we are willing to put up with these minor sacrifices in order to preserve our community. We hope that the seminary, a school long devoted to celebrating community endeavors, will work with us to try to find a plan that will be beneficial to the most people. We feel that this is important not only for the growth of our community, but for the growth and strength of the Drew community as a whole.



Moral Education In The Classroom

By Ray Kalainikas

The meaning of human life as subject matter within public education is immediately confronted by the problem of separation of Church and State. But the problem has a workable solution.

All religions and philosophies are specific answers to the four basic questions of life (WHAT AM I? WHY AM I HERE? WHERE AM I GOING? HOW DO I GET TO WHERE I AM GOING?). In parochial education, one set of answers to the four basic questions of life is continually expounded upon throughout the entire curriculum. But in public education this cannot be done, because the student body is a mixture of many religions and

philosophies. The workable solution, in this case, is not in offering the answers of any one religion or philosophy, but rather in offering the four basic questions of life to which all religions and philosophies are answers.

By confronting the student with the four basic questions of life throughout the entire curriculum, the student will be forced to publicly give his or her own understanding of the meaning of life in and of itself and in relation to various concerns and problems. This in turn, will have the beneficial effect of forcing parents and society to do very much the same. Added to this, students will have the advantage of being exposed to a

variety of viewpoints—something which does not readily occur within parochial education.

The morality by which people live is expressed when people give their answers to the four basic questions of life. And the infusion of moral education into public education is increasingly becoming an important and anxious concern to the public. Teenage pregnancies, sex education, drugs, alcohol, violence and disrespect in the classroom, and Johnny's inability to read or write are but some of the reasons for the public's anxious interest in seeing that moral education somehow be included within the public school.

This year's report on the Gallop-

Kettering education poll states that 79 percent of the people polled favor instruction in morals and moral behavior within public education, despite the law requiring separation of Church and State. It's interesting to note the report states, "In the early years of public school education, the teaching of morals was as important as the teaching of reading."

The utilization of the four basic questions of life within public education bypasses the issue of Church and State and fills a long-standing need for moral education within the public school. And so the question is, will you the public support the implementation of the four basic questions of life within public education?

HOME FREE AND THE WALL

by Sarah Whitaker

The lights go up and the audience's attention is drawn to a multi-colored miniature ferris wheel of wood and paper. In the center of the set are a bed, a desk, a chair, a kitchen table and chairs, and a blackboard. After a few minutes a boy enters, draws on the blackboard and begins lecturing to some imaginary students about a group of stars called the "Seven Sisters." The lay has begun. "Home Free," the title of this work, is the first of two plays that were presented by Drew students on Thursday, October 16, through Sunday, October 19 at 8 p.m. in the Attic Theatre.

"Home Free," written by Lanford Wilson, and directed by Amy Introcasso, is a play about a young man and woman, brother and sister, who are living in an apartment on their own, but who are essentially still children. They are expecting a baby and are going to be thrown out of the apartment because the landlady, "Mrs. Pruneface," does not want the noise. The decision about how to handle this situation is discussed by the two throughout the play, amidst their imaginary games and stories.

After the first fifteen or twenty minutes of the play, during which Lawrence, the boy, undergoes a series of character changes from a teacher to a young boy, to a lover, and to a father of imaginary children, his sister enters. After Joanna, the sister, has come, the remainder of the play is a series of games and a continuous change of relationships between the two. At one point, they are mother and son, at another, they are a married couple yelling at their invisible children. Sometimes they are father and daughter, and at times, they are both just frightened children.

An important element in the play is the repetition of certain lines and games between the two characters. One line which is repeated is, "They're after me! Mrs. Pruneface is always watching us." This line and images of being followed are constantly appearing. A game which is repeated is called "The Surprise Box." There is a chest on the stage in which one puts a surprise for the other person and, throughout the play, they are running over to it to see what they received from the other. The other important game is the putting together of the ferris wheel. Lawrence makes the seats for Joanna to put on the wheel and puts them in the surprise box for her. She is always anxious for the toy to be finished, and one by one, the seats are added as the play continues. In the beginning, when Lawrence is on stage alone, and is having a conversation, he says "You stammer and stutter in front of strangers. You embarrass me." We don't know whom he is mimicking until later in the play when his sister teases him about this and repeats these lines. This problem is crucial in the end of the play when Joanna falls on the bed in pain and begs Lawrence to go find a doctor, but he is unable to go because of his fear of the outside world and begins to stutter. The harder she pleads with him, the more he stutters. Lawrence takes the final seat for the ferris wheel and attaches it in hopes that Joanna will be revived; she is to be the first to turn it when finished, but she cannot. As the lights go down, Lawrence is sitting by the ferris wheel stuttering, completely incoherent. All of these instances of repetition emphasize how young these two people are and how everything is a game for them. "Home Free" is a play about children and games of make-believe. There are many comic lines about things such as what kind of baby Joanna

will have and the invisible children, which mask the difficulties and problems with their situations and behavior.

Mary Lee Hannell, who played Joanna, and Michael Horan, who played Lawrence, both did excellent jobs in their parts and were well applauded by the audience. Other students who worked on the other parts of the play were Amy Introcasso as the director and set designer, Jim Griffith as stage manager, Peggy Hamilton as Assistant Stage Manager, Lisa Polcou for the props, Gordon Ahlstrom as the lighting director, and Scott O'Shea as the sound director.

The second one-act play of the evening, "The Wall", begins immediately after the set for the first play has been removed, during the intermission. A group of girls sit talking and smoking while two guys use spray paint to write graffiti on the black back wall of the stage. By the time the entire audience has returned to their seats, a boy comes on stage in a painter's uniform with white paint to eliminate the graffiti. Annoyed by this, the vandals leave, and the play really begins.

A young woman wearing gypsy-type clothes enters the scene and decides she wants to get this painter's attention. She asks him for directions. The painter is very soft-spoken and timid, but gives her directions and returns to his work. The young girl sits down with her knapsack full of all her possessions and begins telling this painter her whole life story, full of wild adventures while he is horrified and tries to continue his work. She talks continuously and loudly while he remains relatively silent. The girl is on her way to California to open a natural food store in the San Fernando Valley, and the boy is a minister's son painting over the graffiti written on the wall of his father's church.

D.U.D.S.' DOINGS

Daria Blasi

For those of you who saw the winning performance of Mike Horan and Mary Lee Hannell in *Home Free*, and those of Keith Cedro and Liz Myrianthopoulos in *The Wall*, I'm sure you'll agree that the D.U.D.S. Fall '80 opening was a complete success. For those of you who missed it, there's more coming up.

This coming weekend, running from Nov. 6th to the 9th, are two more productions. We'll see another Lanford Wilson play entitled, *Brontosaurus*, and directed by Diana Blankman. The play stars Suzanne Lorraine, George Risse and Sue Hartman.

Janice Parin will direct the second feature, *Action* by Sam Shepard, which stars Mead Winters, Christie House, Karson Mesler and Toni Beshara. Curtain will again be at eight o'clock, and if you haven't seen a play yet this fall, try to make it to these. They both promise to make it worth your while.

The next set of shows run from the 20th to the 23rd of November and those will be *The Wrestlers*, by Bill C. Davis, and *Edward Albee's The American Dream*. More about the two will be forthcoming in the Acorn.

Remember, curtain is at eight all weekend and reservations can be made for any of the shows by calling 377-9787 between 6 and 7:30, Wed.-Sun. We hope to see you all.

"The Wall" is a play about breaking away and growing up. The girl eventually tells him that he is too quiet and dull and should have fun no matter what his father says. The boy tells her that she is too wild and ought to settle down. Both try to convince each other that their way is right. There is a really important tender moment in the play when the two explain the reasons for being the way they are. This is revealing for all because the audience understands them, they understand each other, and they understand themselves. Both realize that they can be happy and independent and still live the way they wish. The play ends when the girl leaves and the boy remains, and the way has been completely painted. Both have grown up.

The boy was played by Keith Cedro and the girl by Liz Myrianthopoulos; both very successfully. Matt Berman was the stage manager, Gordon Ahlstrom the Technical Director, and Karin Widinson was the House Manager. The technical crew included Carrel Myers, Don Starr, Christie House, Diane Kapnick, Asch Gregory, and Chris Arnold. The vandals were Donna Dvorsky, Dianne Greene, Mark Hagan, Pam Harbesson, Kaye Houlihan, and Edgar Sepulveda.

The next presentations by DUDS will be November 6-9 when they will do *Brontosaurus*, by Lanford Wilson, and *Action*, by Sam Shepard.

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Tickets \$1.00

For reservations call 377-9787 between
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NO ADVANCE SALE

FESTIVAL CONTINUES ITS LONGEST SEASON

The professional (Actors' Equity) New Jersey Shakespeare Festival, in residence at Drew University, Madison, has just opened the fourth production of its 1980 season, the longest season in Festival history. French playwright Jean Anouilh's dazzlingly witty romantic satire "The Waltz of The Toreadors", the current attraction, plays nightly except Monday through November 16. Yet to come in the 1980 season, playing through December 28, are Jules Feiffer's off-beat and hilarious comedy "Knock Knock", November 18 through December 14, and an original adaptation by Artistic Director Paul Barry of Charles Dickens' beloved holiday classic "A Christmas Carol", December 16 through December 28.

Area theatre-goers were reminded this week by the Festival Box Office of special fall discounts and special performances. Performances at the Festival are nightly except Monday: Tuesday through Friday at 8 p.m., Saturday at 6 and 9:30 p.m., and Sunday at 7 p.m., with special matinees for "A Christmas Carol" on Saturdays and Sundays. Mail and phone reservations may be made by calling (201) 377-4487 or writing to: Shakespeare, Madison, N.J. 07940. VISA and MasterCard are accepted.

Students - elementary through graduate school at any area school - may purchase tickets on the day of performance at a special reduced rate of only \$3.00 each. Adult or student groups of 20 or more are also offered discounts, with complimentary tickets for the person arranging the group sale. Group reservations may be made by calling the Box Office.

On Tuesday, October 28, guest director Samuel Maupin and leading actors Victoria Boothby, David Howard and Catherine Byers will join the audience for a post-performance symposium on "The Waltz of The Toreadors". Symposium nights at the Festival are invariably lively, and the discussion for this "pink play" by the great French dramatist should be particularly enjoyable. "The Waltz of The Toreadors" centers around the illusions of perpetual youth of the absurd General St. Pe and his formidable wife's many tricks to keep him in line.

On Saturday, November 1, at 1 pm, members of the Festival's pre-professional (Intern) supporting company will present an understudies' performance of "Waltz of The Toreadors". Admission is free, with no reservations required.



ON THE RECORD

By Chris Wheat

The dilemma of the supergroup is a funny one. These groups gain mass audiences, earn enormous amounts of money from platinum album sales and concert tours of sports arenas, but often at the expense of critical acclaim and musical growth. Their yearly albums usually show recycled pieces of other old music and they return to the concert stages to play their old hits for legions of fans. Musical stagnation usually sets in. This was evidenced by the departure of lead guitarist Joe Perry from Rock heavyweights Aerosmith, to form his own group. Drummer Joe English left the financial security of Paul McCartney's Wings to join Sea Level, a fledgling southern jazz-rock band; and most recently lead vocalist Jon Anderson and keyboardist Rick Wakeman have left the group Yes, citing musical differences as their reasons.

I would like to focus on another member of Yes who departed sometime before Anderson and Wakeman, and that person is drummer Bill Bruford. His last appearance with Yes was on the Yessongs album, then toured occasionally with Genesis. His next big project though, was in the formation of the group U.K. with former King Crimson bassist John Wetton, Zappa keyboardist and violinist Eddie Jobson, and former Jean Luc Ponty guitarist Alan Holdsworth. This group was heralded as the next progressive rock supergroup, to follow in the footsteps of Yes and ELP. They lasted thru only one well received album before Bruford and Holdsworth exited, becoming fed up with the group's musical directions. Bruford then began to release albums as a group leader, his rightful position in the music world. Bruford's latest album, "Gradually

Going Tornado," his third for Polydor, clearly shows Bill Bruford in command of his musical ideas, and finally winning some of the popularity he deserves. With Dave Stewart on keyboards, Jeff Berlin Bass and vocals, and the unknown John Clark on guitar, Bruford has assembled a first rate group of musicians to help give life to his compositions. On "Gradually Going Tornado" one can see the growth of Bruford's music within this group context. New on this album are the lead vocals of bassist Jeff Berlin on four cuts. The lyrics generally seem to convey an urgency which matches the music they were set to. This music most definitely can be termed progressive; with the bass and keyboards usually handling the melody, while Bruford holds it all down with quick complicated rhythms; and the whining guitar of John Clark fading in and out in bursts and flurys. While the music

on this album may not be as structural as on his last album, "One of a Kind," some of it is still nonetheless catchy. In particular "Joe Frazier" and "NqE.d" contain very catchy melodies. "Land's end," which closes out the album, starts out as a soft piece, but turns into an ominous rocker with Bruford displaying some tight intricate drumming. Of the vocal tunes my favorite is "The Sliding Floor" probably more for the music than for Jeff Berlin's singing. Although he sings on half of the albums eight cuts, there are enough musical interludes within the songs so that one does not get the feeling they are listening to a space age singer. The music of Bill Bruford is very exciting, and one has to admire his decision to stand apart from the crowd and make music he is proud of.

PUNDRE

George Eberhardt

The marionette performance on Monday last in Bowne Theatre attracted such a crowd that I had to pull strings to get in.

Notice on a U.C. wall asked students to be on the lookout for a lost cat. Could it have been purloined?

Some sound treaties sound like unorganized noise.

On Halloween nite Wood's kitchen made halloweeners - they save a lot of money that way.

To properly sculpt a Jack-O-Lantern you need holes in the head.

How it started: When Atilla invaded and attacked a small castle, the captain of the guards asked an observer how many men were outside. He replied "I dread those Huns - there are ten times my fingers."

I don't kneed a financial advisor to tell me how to save dough - I don't bake.

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Arnott's Marionettes

Anne Fuhrman

In the dim light of daybreak, two small figures on stage vehemently argue. Spellbound at once, the audience is drawn deeper and deeper into the ancient Greek tale as it unfolds. Though manipulated by strings, the figures seem to have a life of their own, moving and speaking of their own free will. Far from just an ordinary puppet show, the marionette performance they are witnessing is a true triumph of technical and artistic achievement.

Peter Arnott, chairman of the Tufts University Drama Department, performed Sophocles' *Antigone* in the Bowne Theater on November 3. With nearly every seat filled, the free performance by the internationally renowned puppeteer was extremely favorably received by its viewers. Although the story itself (concerning Antigone's decision to defy state orders and bury her dead brother) is a tragedy, Arnott enabled the audience to see and appreciate the humor written in the play. If Mr. Arnott had stood on stage for over an hour and recited from memory the entire play, it would have been admirable, though perhaps not very exciting; however, the fact that he stood for the same length of time, manipulated a dozen different puppets, and performed every part in a manner unique to each character is truly mind-boggling. The performance, Arnott admitted, "...seems to have a kind of hypnotic effect on the audience."

Tuesday morning Arnott conducted a "workshop" to provide some insight into the motivation behind his unique theater. (Actually, while marionettes are considered primarily children's entertainment in Western societies, in Eastern countries like Japan, puppets are a

major art form.) If fact, although the Marionette Theatre of Peter Arnott was originated in 1948, it was not until years later that Arnott began to understand why he was able to successfully perform Greek tragedies with puppets. He realized that if modern theaters performed these plays, they were being compressed into a format for which they were never designed. Only two solutions appeared possible: either put the plays back in the original theaters, or shrink the performance. The average Greek theater would seat 15,000 people. The audience would actually be able to see very little—emphasis was on the words, rather than on a great deal of expression or movement as in modern theater. By watching the play being performed with puppets, the audience sees about as much as would have been possible in a Greek amphitheater. Emphasis is once again thrown back to the language. Greek drama was a listening experience, rather like modern-day radio drama.

Most of Arnott's marionettes have the standard nine strings—one for each shoulder, each hand, each leg, each side of the head, and one for the back. The controls are smaller than usual—only one bar—so that two characters can be worked closely together without tangling. Each is considered to look as much like the original Greek actor as possible. One of Arnott's favorite ideas behind these productions is as follows: a central theme in many Greek plays concerns the manipulation of the characters by the gods. Through the use of puppets, these characters are literally manipulated as they act their parts.

Perhaps the most captivating aspect about Peter Arnott is the genuine delight he seems to have in his work. He displays an air of almost child-like pleasure when speaking of his craft. This affection allows Arnott, and in turn the audience, to become totally immersed in tales of Greek tragedy.



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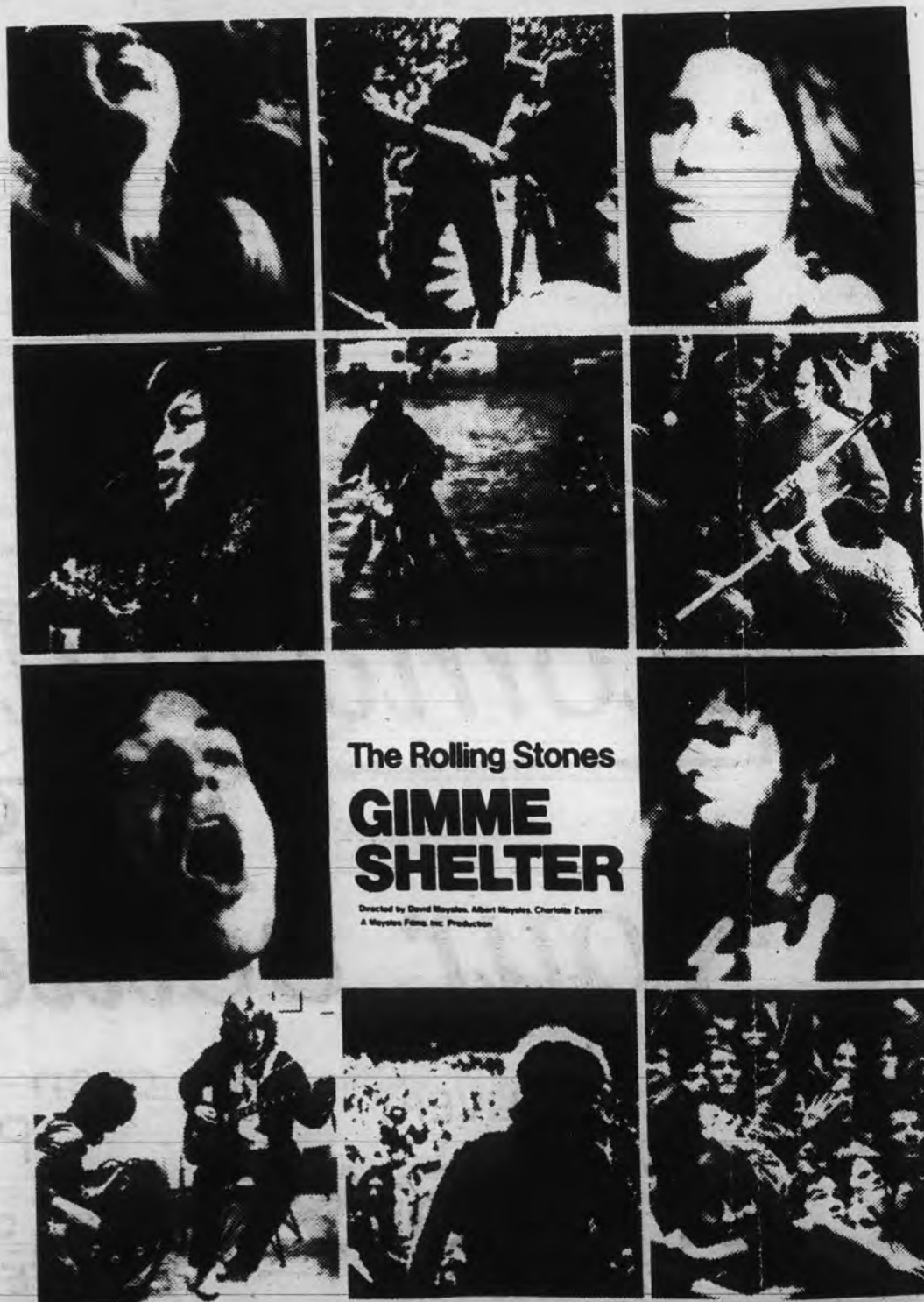
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WORLD RESEARCH, INC. SPONSORS

World Research, Inc., the San Diego, California-based non-profit, non-partisan educational and research group, has announced that it's sponsoring a nationwide art competition among high school and college students to find a new, bold, identifiable logo design, according to Barbara Stevens, promotion director for World Research. All entries must be received by midnight, December 30, 1980 to be eligible for the \$500 First Prize. Stevens went on to say that "in

addition to the cash award, there will be awards of excellence and honorable mentions awarded to runners-up in the competition.

World Research Inc., since its inception in 1969, has been developing unique and innovative educational materials designed to stimulate discussion of historical and current issues. Its primary distribution for these materials has been high schools, colleges and universities and each mailing numbers into the tens of

thousands. "We felt that since our main objective has been reaching students that they should share in helping create and shape our look and image," added Stevens.

World Research produced the best-seller book and award winning film—"THE INCREDIBLE BREAD MACHINE." They have also produced two other award winning films "LIBRA," and more recently "THE INFLATION FILE." World Research is divided into two study areas—The Campus Studies Divi-

sion, which researches and produces educational materials and the Ocean Studies Division, which is presently studying the preservation and propagation of the endangered abalone species.

The art competition is open to all high school and college students. Students interested in submitting a logo design should write ART CONTEST, World Research Institute, San Diego, California 92121 for entrant requirements and contest details.

Faculty Promotions . . . (continued from page 1)

music. The recipient of many awards and commissions, he has most recently been involved in collaborative performance/exhibits using ceramic sculptures, music, narration and videotape. A graduate of Texas Christian University, he holds the M.A. and Ph. D. degrees from Eastman School of Music.

H. Leedom Lefferts, Jr. chair of the anthropology department, has been promoted to the rank of associate professor. Author of numerous anthropological articles and book reviews, he is a specialist in Asian anthropology and archaeology. He is a graduate of Colgate University and holds advanced degrees from the University of Illinois and the University of Colorado.

Karen McCarthy Brown has been promoted to associate professor of the sociology of religion. A well known lecturer on folklore and Haitian religion, she studied as a Fulbright Fellow at the Folklore Institute of Copenhagen. Her lecture series, *Myths and Mythmakers*, has been published by the University of Copenhagen Press. She was awarded the Ph.D. degree with distinction from Temple University, holds the

M.A. from Columbia University and is a *magna cum laude* graduate of Smith College.

An expert of Chinese society, Sidney L. Greenblatt has been promoted to associate professor of sociology. Editor of the *Journal of Chinese Sociology and Anthropology*, Greenblatt has done extensive field research in the Middle East. A former Woodrow Wilson and Fulbright-Hays Fellow, he holds the M.A. degree from Columbia University, is a graduate of Harpur College, and has taught at Drew since 1966.

Attaining the rank of associate professor of political science is Paul B. Wice. A specialist in the field of public law, Wice is the author of *American Actors of Justice*, *America's Criminal Lawyers: An Endangered Species*, and *Freedom for Sale* as well as several monographs and articles. A graduate of Bucknell University, he holds advanced degrees from American University and the University of Illinois. He also attended the Vanderbilt School of Law. Before coming to Drew in 1978, he was a director of research for the U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Grad Student's Part-Time Job Turns Him Into A Millionaire

PASADENA, CA (CPS)—A part-time job four years ago has turned a graduate student at the California Institute of Technology into a millionaire.

Richard Scheller got a job in 1976 working part-time for a tiny little company called Genentech, which manufactured and researched biological processes. Because his

pay was so low, he was supplementally compensated with stock in the company.

"There was a lot of pressure to produce a product and show the investors we weren't lying," Scheller told the *Wall Street Journal*. Because of the pressure, Scheller left his job after two weeks, returning 15,000 of the 30,000 shares he had been given.

Last week, however, Genentech's stock was traded for the first time. Because of a June 1980 U.S. Supreme Court hearing allowing the patenting of new "life forms," business observers have predicted prosperous futures for genetic engineering companies like Genentech. Accordingly, the company's stock closed on the first day of trading at \$71.25 per share, making Scheller the only biology research fellow at Cal Tech worth \$1.1 million.

Scheller, whose salary is \$10,000 per year, told the *Journal* he plans to hold on to his Genentech stock for a while and keep on his track toward landing a professorial position at a university.

"I'm interested in being a professor at a good university," he said. "You can't buy that."

Scheller could not be reached for comment by College Press Service. But one of his co-workers at the Cal Tech lab noted that Scheller had been getting into work a little later since the stock market made him rich. "Then again," said Scheller's associate, "when you're a millionaire, I guess you can do what you want."

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SEMI-FORMAL DANCE ON SAME NIGHT

Communist Policies Discussed By Professor

"Communist Policies in the Soviet Union and China" will be the topic of a free public lecture at Drew University on Thursday, November 13, by Cyril E. Black, director of the Center for International Studies and Shelby Cullom Davis '30 Professor of European History at Princeton University. The program begins at 8 p.m. in the Hall of Sciences Auditorium.

Born in North Carolina, Black studied in Europe before earning the A.B. degree from Duke University in 1936. He also holds the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard. He was named an instructor in history at Princeton in 1939, then served with the Department of State in Washington and Eastern Europe during World War II, returning to Princeton in 1946. He was the first incumbent of the Duke Professorship of Russian History and was named to the Davis chair in 1973. He was selected as director of the Center of International Studies, Princeton, in 1968. The Center, established under the administrative auspices of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public

and International Affairs, sponsors *World Politics*, a quarterly journal of international relations which Black has coedited since 1959, and is devoted to encourage scholarly research in international studies.

Black has served as a member of the American delegation on the UN Security Council Commission of Investigation Concerning Greek Frontier Incidents, as alternative U.S. member of the UN Subcommittee on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and as a member of a U.S. delegation observing elections to the Supreme Soviet. He has been a consultant to the Bureau of European Affairs, Department of State, since 1967 and has served more than 20 years as a consultant to the Ford Foundation. His visiting professorships include appointments at Columbia, Stanford, and New York universities, the University of Minnesota, and Hokkaido University in Japan. His publications, academic honors, and professional memberships are numerous.

Distinguished Chemist To Discuss His Drug Search

The first free public lecture in a series of four, the 1980-81 Research Scholar Lectures at Drew University honoring chemistry professor emeritus Louis C. Jordy, will be held Monday afternoon, November 10. Professor Max Tishler of Wesleyan University will be the speaker at 4 p.m. in the Hall of Sciences auditorium. His topic: "A Chemist in Search of Drugs."

Tishler has been a professor of chemistry at Wesleyan since 1970. Prior to that, he was research director for Merck and Co., coordinating all research and development activities, both in the U.S. and abroad. Under this leadership from 1956 to 1970, Merck's research laboratories discovered and developed new drugs for the treatment of heart disease, hypertension, rheumatoid arthritis, and other inflammatory diseases, mental depression, infectious diseases (including vaccines), and animal diseases of poultry and livestock.

As a medicinal organic chemist, he has made significant contributions in the field of vitamins, steroids, antibiotics, and sulfa drugs.

Smith Scholarship

The College Scholarship Committee has asked the Political Science Department to nominate several of its majors who are juniors as candidates for the Robert G. Smith Scholarship. The University Catalog describes the scholarship in the following words:

Awarded annually to a junior demonstrating high scholastic achievement and involvement in extracurricular activities, preference given to political science majors. Award continues through the senior year.

The Scholarship Committee also applies the criterion of financial need in its final decision.

The Political Science Department invites interested juniors among its majors who think they may qualify to apply. The application should take the form of a letter to the Department of one page or less in which you state why you think you should be nominated. Letters must be submitted to the chairman, Professor Rhodes, Tilghman House-11, by November 21, 1980.

Tishler holds the B.S. degree *magna cum laude* from Tufts College and the M.A. and Ph.D. in organic chemistry from Harvard.

Other lectures planned in the series are Truman R. Brown of Bell Laboratories discussing "Nuclear Magnetic Resonance *in vivo*" on Dec. 8, Harry W. Wasserman of Yale University on Feb. 9, and Mark Wrighton of M.I.T. on April 13.

Justice For All...

As you probably know, Jerry Paul is the civil rights attorney who successfully defended Joan Little in her trial for the murder of a white prison guard. The guard attempted to rape Ms. Little several times during her incarceration in a North Carolina jail; the final attempt resulted in his death. Jerry Paul proved that the murder was committed in self-defense. Joan Little was acquitted.

In Mr. Paul's own words, "... I am interested in aggressive, innovative, wholistic approaches; this involves formulating and testing ideas ... Young lawyers need to be skillful, analytical and experimental. These qualities must be further integrated with a thorough factual understanding of an individual case and a general realism of our court system."

Jerry Paul's background has revealed the necessity of being motivated by a political awareness that has given him enthusiasm, confidence and even courage in the face of enormous social and economic adversity. It was also the spirit and training that helped lead Mr. Paul through various civil rights struggles. He maintains that the legal community must involve itself in fighting repressive conditions, particularly by training poor people to assume more control in the progressive movement itself, and in the larger society.

The North is now experiencing similar problems to those the South was confronted with twenty years ago. On November 14, 1980 at 8:00 p.m. in Great Hall, Jerry Paul will share with the Drew community, a first hand understanding of these problems.

CAREER PLANNING NEWS

GMAT REVIEW

Prepare in time for the January 24th test.

PLACE: The Mansion, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Florham-Madison Campus

TIME: Saturdays, 9 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.

DATES: Six Sessions, November 29, 1980 - January 17, 1981

FEE \$62.50 total

G.R.E. REVIEW

Prepare in time for the February 17th test.

PLACE: The Mansion, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Florham-Madison Campus

TIME: Saturdays, 9 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.

DATES: Six sessions, December 6, 1980 - January 31, 1980

FEE: \$62.50 Total

For further information contact the Office of Continuing Education, Fairleigh Dickinson University, 285 Madison Avenue, Madison, N.J. 07940

Pace University School of Law - recruiting Wednesday, November 12 9:30 to 12 noon, UC 105

Lehigh University School of Business - recruiting Thursday, November 13 9 a.m. to 12 noon, UC 105

Western New England College School of Law - recruiting Wednesday, November 19, 9:30 to 11:30 a.m., UC 105

SIGN UP FOR AN INTERVIEW IN THE CAREER PLANNING CENTER, UC 101

CORRECTION:

Biological Sciences Career Night Correct date is Monday, November 17 (NOT Thursday, November 20) at 7 p.m. in the Baldwin Lounge.

To: Senior and Junior Candidates for Graduate School.

Re: Workshop on Graduate, Law, Med School applications.

The annual Fall workshop on applications, conducted by Vivian Bull and Joan Steiner, is scheduled for Monday, November 17, at 6:30 p.m. in Room 4 of the Hall of Sciences. With the currently strong competition for acceptance to graduate, law, and medical school, universities are giving increasing weight to the quality of applications, including that of the accompanying essay(s). All students who are planning to apply to some form of graduate school are urged to attend the workshop. Vivian Bull will focus on the applications themselves; Joan Steiner will offer concrete suggestions on how to write effective essays that will strengthen the applications and increase chances for admission. Students should bring with them to the workshop the application forms for all schools to which they are applying; forms and requirements for essays can differ widely from school to school.

FIRESIDE CHAT

with

Dean Robert Ackerman

"Drew's Future:
Long - Range Planning"
you are cordially invited to
attend and/or participate!

Thursday, Nov. 13, 8:00 p.m.
Welch - Hollaway Lounge

Sponsored by Academic Forum
Refreshments Served

F.B.I. . . .

(continued from page 1)

FBI could not determine if Norman fired during the shootings at Kent. Despite this finding, the FBI misled a House Judiciary subcommittee investigating the incident by denying that any tests were conducted. Hoover's successor, Clarence Kelley, assured both Senator Bayh and Rep. Don Edwards (D-CA) that no tests were ever conducted on the gun.

Many of the other documents released by the FBI concern the burning of the university's ROTC building two days before the students were shot. These files contain no startling revelations, but the Bureau released some other interesting files concerning the FBI and the aftermath of the shooting at Kent.

Favorite Prof. . . . (continued from page 1)

Laffer's solution is to create more jobs, and he thinks he can do it by cutting taxes.

His thesis is that a large tax cut—such as the pending Kemp-Roth bill—would stimulate economic growth. If people gave less to government, they'd have more to invest in job-producing businesses. The businesses, in turn, would prosper. The government would then tax the businesses' newly substantial profits, but at a lower rate than now. Indeed, Laffer argues the government would be able to bring in more tax money under his plan than it currently does.

To prove all that, the 40-year-old Ohio native displays his well-worn graph, which has become famous as "The Laffer Curve." Its purpose, he explains, is to plot the optimum level of taxation. He says his curve shows that when the tax rate is too high, people will work less—because they earn less—will pay less in taxes. If the rate is too low, the government won't have enough to provide basic services to the people.

The trick is to find the best rate in between. Whatever it may be, Laffer is sure the tax rate now is too high to be productive.

As closely as people listen to Laffer, some of the professor's most prominent peers don't agree with him. On opposite extremes of the spectrum, the likes of Milton Friedman and John Kenneth Galbraith say that a large tax cut would only

increase the government's deficit spending, and therefore cause additional inflation.

But Laffer stands by his curve, which he says was substantiated by President John F. Kennedy. Kennedy sponsored a large tax cut, and was surprised that the government tax revenues actually increased in the aftermath.

Today, he thinks Ronald Reagan is the man to make his curve into policy. "Reagan's growth economics is the best to come along since that of Calvin Coolidge in 1924," Laffer contends. He says Reagan's not the one who has changed Kennedy's economic policies from liberal to conservative. It's just that the labels have changed.

Out of his cluttered desk in his small, modest campus office, Laffer pulls a paper he recently wrote that compares Kennedy with Reagan. "You couldn't tell the difference between many of Jack's and Reagan's quotes," he says with a grin. "On the other hand, Jack and Teddy are at complete opposites on the tax cut issue."

Despite his closeness to the Republican candidate, Laffer isn't sure he'd leave academia for Washington, where during the Nixon years he temporarily worked at the Office of Management and Budget. "I'd consider (a job offer from a President Reagan), but I doubt I'd actually take it. I had enough of Washington under Nixon."



Bradley at Drew . . . (continued from page 1)

war and peace is clear," the Senator stated.

The Senator stressed in his short introduction the differences between Carter and Reagan. He said, it was the duty of each voter to recognize that the next President will be making decisions on the question of future nuclear war, the structure of our energy sources, and most important, he will have the opportunity to appoint up to four Supreme Court Justices. Senator Bradley concluded his talk by asking, "Which candidate is more qualified to appoint the justices that will uphold the traditions of our country?"

Following, the Senator's opening remarks, questions were taken from the floor.

In response to the Iranian hostage question, he stated, he does not want the hostage release viewed as a political gimmick. "The release of the hostages, cannot be a last minute decision the night before November 4th."

One student asked what he thought the greatest threat was to this country. The Senator replied that it was not so much a nuclear missile aimed at New York but rather an interruption in our oil supply. "It would be devastating and would cause unemployment and inflation of twenty to thirty percent. It is therefore, necessary to protect

our vital interests as well as our allies and their oil supplies."

One question that has brought deep concern to all Drew Students was the draft. The Senator spoke of three alternatives for the United States, the draft, a volunteer army, or a universal service. He suggested a universal service. He suggested a universal service. He suggested a universal service. He suggested a universal service. He suggested a universal service.

The Senator took a poll of the Students on the three alternatives. Results clearly indicate no one was in favor of the draft, about forty percent in favor of the volunteer army and sixty percent for the universal army.

The final series of questions raised dealt with election procedures. The Senator feels the primary system is like a football game, noting that the June 3rd primary was referred to as "Super Tuesday". He wants to see the primary process shortened to eliminate "ridiculous" two year campaigning.

The Senator concluded by stating that "Mr. Carter, may be a difficult communicator but precise in the details. Whereas Mr. Reagan, is an excellent communicator but extremely foggy in the details."

ADOPTION TO BE TOPIC OF SEMINAR AT UNIVERSITY

Let's Talk Adoption" is the title of an interactive all-day program to be held on Saturday, November 8 at Drew University. Registration—at \$5, or \$3 for students—begins at 9:15 a.m. in the Hall of Sciences auditorium.

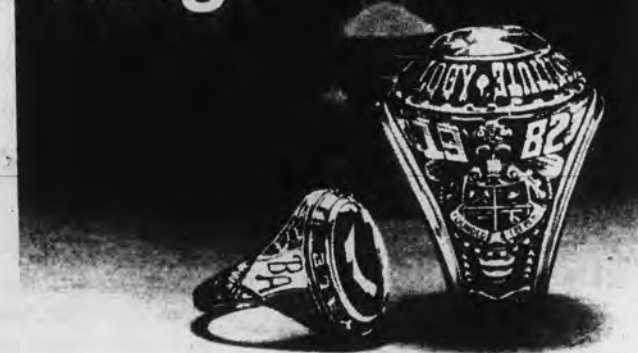
Workshops and discussions of various aspects of child adoption will fill the program, sponsored by Concerned Persons for Adoption. For further information, contact the agency at 21 Willard Place, Morristown, N.J. 07960.

ANSWERS TO SPORTS QUIZ

1. Bernie Parent, Phila.
2. Alberto Salazar
3. Ken Morrow
4. Whitey Herzog
5. Point Pleasant, N.J.
6. Wrestler "Gorgeous George"
7. 1972 - ABA
8. Drew Pearson
9. Rick Barry
10. Weeb Ewbank

Congratulations
to the Drew
soccer team and
coach John Reeves
for a fine 10 - 4 - 1
season record

Your Jostens
College
Ring!



...a timeless symbol of your achievements.

Date: November 24 and 25
Time: 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. — U.C.

DREW SPORTS

The NFL's Best Bets

by Steve Naturman

Hello again sports fans, here we are with the best picks for this week in the NFL. Last week proved to be a good one for me. I was right on 11 of 14. Not bad at all. If I could be that good every week I'd be a rich man. By the way, if anyone is interested in picking games and comparing them to my picks, please feel free to send them to me. I'll then compare our results and print them the week after. Just address it to me at box 1246. Well, here are this week's best bets.

Sunday November 9, 1980 (Home Team in CAPS)

Favorite - Dallas +14 Underdog - GIANTS

—This truly is a nightmare season for the Giants; a tough schedule, with the lousiest team they've had in years. The Cowboys will destroy them. Pitiful.

Favorite - JETS +3 Underdog - Buffalo

—The Jets looked great against the Pats, but they couldn't finish it up. The Bills have already beaten them once and the Jets should be psyched to be the spoilers at Shea.

Favorite - Detroit +7 Underdog - MINNESOTA

—Traditional black and blue bruiser. The Lions have been faltering as of late, but seem to have regained some spark. They know they have to start getting it together pretty soon. The Vikes still don't have much.

Favorite - Kansas City +1 Underdog - SEATTLE

—Here's a strange combo - The Chiefs were supposed to be terrible

and aren't, and the Seahawks were supposed to be good and they aren't. Still and all it should be a good game and high score.

Favorite - LOS ANGELES +7 Underdog - Miami

—L.A. has got the greatest schedule in the world. Even teams that they play that were supposed to be good aren't. For instance Miami has had so many bad injuries that they are starting a 22-year-old rookie quarterback. L.A. should cruise.

Favorite - Philadelphia +14 Underdog - NEW ORLEANS

—The winless streak continues to 10. The Eagles have the week off.

Favorite - Pittsburgh +3 Underdog - TAMPA BAY

—Both teams are a disappointment, but I still think Pittsburgh has got a lot of class and should get by this one.

Favorite - San Francisco +3 Underdog - GREEN BAY

—The 49ers have all but died, but I think they could take the Pack even if they were dead. Seriously, the Pack has been playing better, but I predict the semi-upset.

Favorite - CHICAGO + Underdog - Washington

—The Bears are coming in after some tough luck and the Redskins are giving up. Should be a good sleeping bill.

Monday, November 10, 1980

Favorite - HOUSTON +7 Underdog - New England

—The Oilers have had their troubles, but they seem pretty solid now. The Pats didn't look so hot against the Jets, but they might have some tricks up their sleeves.



Stephanie Tassinari charges downfield in Field Hockey's 1-0 win over Centenary.

photo by Ron Jautz

Beckenbower Bows Out With Grace

Franz Beckenbauer, the world famous star who helped the Cosmos to three championships in his four years with them, and who lent immeasurable credibility to the entire crusade of soccer in North America, has officially returned to his native West Germany where he will begin a new career with Hamburg.

Beckenbauer, who suffered a thigh strain in the Cosmos match against Lazio on October 28, left the Cosmos on Wednesday, October 29, two days ahead of schedule, to return to Germany for a three week break before embarking on his return to the Bundesliga at the end of November.

Before leaving, Beckenbauer hosted a small and intimate reception for the entire Cosmos traveling party in Rome. He made a special effort to make sure that the following comments were relayed to his many friends and fans in the United States, in his New York-acquired eloquent English:

"I want to thank everybody in the United States who offered me such warmth, such kindness during my four years. In the rush from playoffs to Soccer Bowl to NASL Select Game and then to Europe, I can think of many people who I did not get to say a full goodbye to. I hope you will all understand and I feel certain that I will see most of you some time again. I want to wish sincerest thank-yous to the Cosmos, who for me, are the best organization in the world. I know they try very, very hard to make soccer a big sport in America and I will always feel proud to be remembered as a small part of their success."

"If I helped show Americans one half of what they taught me, I am happy. Good health and happiness to you all."

Beckenbauer, who originally was supposed to play his finale on October 30 when the Cosmos ventured to Oporto, Portugal for the tenth game of their 12-game journey, made an international effort to have a few special words with each and every one of his teammates, and also relayed a fond farewell to his five teammates who are with the United States National Team.

N.J. Gems Offer Free Basketball Clinic

Loaded with the top names in women's professional basketball, the New Jersey Gems will offer a free clinic for high school and college players and their coaches at Drew University on Saturday, November 8, noon to 2 p.m., in Baldwin Gym.

Gems public relations director Jeff Bucholtz says that All-Pro Annie Meyers, a four-year All-American at UCLA; Carol "Blaze" Blazejowski, point guard Tara Heiss; and twin forwards Faye and Kaye Young will all be on hand, together with Kathy Masolino—the first woman head coach in the Women's Basketball League—to conduct drills and demonstrations and sign autographs.

Members of the Drew women's varsity squad and their coach, Linda Rebyack, coordinator of the N.J. Women's Sports Association, will assist. Players and coaches planning to participate in the clinic should come dressed and shod for court action. Advance reservations are not necessary.

Soccer Flash —

Soccer win streak reaches 8 with 1-0 win over Stevens Tech. Team to ECAC?

SPORTS QUIZ

1. Who won the NHL's Vezina Trophy for the 1974-75 season?
2. Who won this year's NYC Marathon?
3. Who played on a championship Olympic team and a championship pro team in the same year?
4. Who is the manager of the St. Louis Baseball Cardinals?
5. Where is the Benihana Grand Prix offshore powerboat race held?
6. Who originally said "I'm the Greatest"?
7. In what year did Julius Erving make his first pro all-star team?
8. Who led the NFC in pass-receiving in 1976?
9. Who was the only player to win the MVP in both the ABA and NBA?
10. Who was the only coach to win championships in both the AFL and NFL?



Mike Metayer cuts through the defense in the Championship Flag Football game. Mean Machine won the game 7-6. photo by Ron Jautz