



DREW ACORN

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DREW UNIVERSITY—MADISON, NEW JERSEY

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Drew Receives Loan Of Modern Paintings

An exhibition of paintings entitled "The American Scene Between The Wars" has been loaned to Drew by the New York Museum of Modern Art. The exhibit was opened yesterday at 3:00 by a special program highlighted by remarks by William Gertds, the curator of paintings and sculpture in the Newark Museum and by Dr. Robert Smith, professor of political science at Drew.

Most Fortunate To Be Selected

The collection is one of a series of small concentrated exhibitions which have been loaned out by the museum to a few institutes of higher learning and major museums. The museum itself is presently closed for repairs. Mrs. E. P. Korn who arranged the exhibit considers the University to be most fortunate in receiving the exhibit. This particular collection will not be loaned out again anywhere.

Re-discovery of America

The exhibit is composed of the works of such outstanding artists as Beman, Levine, Guglielmi, Cervantez, Hopper, Burchfield, Marin, Spencer, Marsh, Carter and Blumenschein. The works were completed during a period when many prominent artists were re-discovering America, perhaps as a reaction to international modernism. Among the paintings one finds the bleakness and loneliness of the depression, rural regionalism, satire and irony, realism applied to American cities and buildings and cubism applied to American subjects. In the paintings of the 1930's one sees the increased interest in the common man.

Careful study of the works included in the collection reveals an interaction of the political history of the time between World War I and World War II and its reflection in American art.

Several of the artists represented in the exhibit completed their works as WPA projects during the Depression. These painters include Brennen, Cervantes, Guglielmi, Levine and Beman.

CBS Grants Financial Aid
The exhibition was organized

by the Museum of Modern Art with the aid of a grant from the CBS Foundation Inc., the organization through which the Columbia Broadcasting System makes contributions to educational and cultural institutions.

Faculty To Lead Lenten Services

Dr. Franz Hildebrant, the Philadelphia Professor of Christian Theology, in the Theological School, will direct the Lenten Preaching series this year. These services start Ash Wednesday, February 12, and will continue weekly each Wednesday, through March 18. **The Passion of Christ** is the series' theme, based on the message of the fourteenth and fifteenth chapters of the Gospel of St. Mark.

Dr. Charles W. Ranson, Professor Ecumenical Theology will preach the first service, Ash Wednesday at 8:00 p.m. in Craig Chapel. His sermon will be "The Last Supper." A Communion Service will follow. Professor Ranson has authored several books; his latest is **That the World May Know**. Dr. Ranson, a native of Ballyclare, North Ireland, has been a minister of the Methodist Church in Ireland and served as a missionary in India of the Methodist Missionary Society for many years. He was awarded the Doctor of Theology degree by Kiel University, in Germany.

W H Y

W A D

Cunningham To Speak

By KAREN STANFORD

The ACORN WORKSHOP will meet Thursday, February 13, 7:00 p.m. in the new multi-purpose room. The ACORN staff is required to attend and the rest of the student body is invited.

The principal purposes of the workshop are to train inexperienced staff members, to evaluate and give a critical analysis of the staff members and the ACORN itself, and to orient the students of the college as to how college journalism can relate to other fields.

There will be four workshops, each workshop having as its speaker a prominent Drew alumnus. The first workshop which will serve as an introduction and general coverage of the topic of journalism will be expertly handled by John T. Cunningham, newspaperman, author and lecturer. Mr. Cunningham worked as Feature writer for twenty-two years on the staff of the **Newark News**. His reputation as an author and historian is based on his many books and he is recognized as being the foremost authority on nearly every aspect of New Jersey's past and present. Author of the noted regional best-seller "**Tercentenary Tales**," Mr. Cunningham has also written numerous magazine articles, and several New Jersey movie scripts, one of the movies having been chosen for exhibition at the Brussels World's Fair and another at the Seattle World's Fair.

At present, Mr. Cunningham is writing a series of historical articles for the New Jersey Tercentenary Commission which are published throughout the state in 25 daily and weekly papers under the title, "Tercentenary Tales." He is also contributing editor to the New Jersey Almanac.

Other speakers for the evening will be Guy Cunningham, Vice-President of the Television Bureau of Advertising and Trustee of Drew University; Mrs. Marion Kelly, Associate Copy Editor of **Good Housekeeping**; and Frank Francis Bello, an Editor of **Scientific American**. These Drew alumni will speak more specifically on the aspects of Journalism.

A question and answer period will be allotted following the workshops and refreshments will be served afterwards.

America Must Act Now: King

5,000 Gather to Hear Negro Leader

"The hour is late and the clock of destiny is ticking out, we must not delay," proclaimed Doctor Martin Luther King to some 5,000 people who crowded into our campus facilities last Friday evening. The distinguished leader of the civil rights movement in the United States and Nobel Prize winner focused his talk on "The American Dream."

Reverend King stated that America is "essentially a dream — a dream that is unfulfilled." Our efforts to achieve this dream are defeated by America's being tragically divided against herself. America professes the principles of democracy but

education can solve the problem is a half-truth at best. King called for legislation and judicial decrees to bolster the battle against discrimination. He considers the passage of the civil rights bill now in Congress absolutely essential and opposes any compromise within the provisions of the bill, especially in regard to public accommodations. "Though morality cannot be legislated behavior can be regulated."

In addition to legal action, Reverend King called for the development of a world prospective. "Science has made the



Dr. King (center) greets his former teacher Dr. George Kelsey of the Theological School while Dr. Oxnam looks on.

practices the very antithesis of these principles, and the United States cannot afford such an "anemic" democracy.

Dr. King then specifies three steps that must be taken if we are ever to accomplish our "American dream." He called for action to rid our country of segregation. The idea that only time can solve the problem is completely false and such an attitude on the part of "good whites" is appalling. "Time is neutral and can be used constructively or destructively." The belief that only religion and

world into a neighborhood and man must make it a brotherhood...We must live together as brothers or die as fools." He illustrated his concept of a world prospective by citing India and that poverty-ridden country's desperate need for American surpluses.

Dr. King then attacked the lingering belief in the inferiority and superiority among the races. This idea has long been proven completely false and must be completely removed

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Martin Luther King

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from our country. King blamed the lagging standards of the Negro community on the social isolation and economic deprivation of segregation. In a lighter vein, Dr. King made a reference to the statement which originated in Mississippi claiming that God was a charter member of the White Citizens' Council.

The Negro leader stated that much of the Negro's problem was a result of his poor and unjust economic plight. The Negro is forced to live in an "air-tight cage of poverty in the midst of a affluent society." The unemployment problem of the Negro is being further aggravated by technological unemployment which is eliminating many of the unskilled and semi-skilled occupations to which the Negro has been restricted to.

King called fair housing laws the duty of every state. The Negro can no longer be confined to ghettos.

Dr. King then turned to a subject closely associated with him, the philosophy of non-violence which he introduced to the civil rights struggle. He called non-violence the "most potent weapon for suppressed peoples" because it demoralizes the opponent and arouses his conscience. The Negro must struggle with all his might to achieve first class citizenship but he must not employ second class methods for the "means represent the end in process."

Reverend King then turned his attention to the "good whites." He called for "divine discontent" which would result in action. His comment about the need for an association to promote "creative maladjustment" drew a warm chuckle from the intent audience. In a more serious vein, Dr. King stated that there are some things which men should not adjust themselves to.

As Dr. King closed his speech the audience rewarded him with a sincere and enthusiastic standing ovation, one of three which he received during the course of his program. Dr. Oxnam then accepted questions from the audience and Dr. King answered them in the same flawless manner that he had presented his lecture.

In answer to a question which made reference to the questionable wisdom of shifting school populations, Dr. King revealed his firm belief that integration in schools was essential to the Negro's struggle because it was during the school-age years that attitudes and prejudices are formed.

In answer to another question Dr. King stated that the school boycott recently enacted in New York City had had his full moral support and sympathy. He believes that sometimes dramatic action is necessary to bring the problem to the attention of the community. He considered the boycott a complete success.

In answer to several other questions Dr. King refuted the concept of black racism and all claims that communism played any role in the Negro's struggle. He also expressed his belief that President Johnson will have a much better chance to get the civil rights bill passed than President Kennedy would have had.

Varsity Loses

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38 of the Rangers. Drew recovered, however, and with about seven minutes to go in the game Gary DeAngelis put in two long one-handers which made the score 52-42. At this point the Rangers could taste another victory.

The Lions were not to be denied though, and within two minutes had the lead 54-53. Paul Ristow, number 35, came off the bench to lead this attack and keep the visitors in the game as the score remained close and time ran out.

Mickey Haber's driving layup with about 90 seconds left gave Drew a 61-58 lead. But later, two foul shots by Ristow put Trenton in command once again 63-62. Then with 42 seconds remaining Doug Wicoff hit one of two foul shots to tie the game. Tight Ranger defense prevented Trenton from setting up a play for a last goal shot as the clock ran out.

The five minute overtime was another story. Ristow hit a jump shot and Trenton was never threatened thereafter.