

# Drew Acorn

Student Newspaper Of College Of Liberal Arts

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DREW UNIVERSITY, MADISON, NEW JERSEY

February 10, 1967

## Pass-Fail Starting In Fall; Limits Put on Eligible Courses

Dr. Richard J. Stonesifer, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, announced that the faculty accepted the proposal to place Drew on a limited pass/fail system. The decision was made at the February 3 meeting of the faculty.

One course per semester may be chosen on a pass/fail basis by any student carrying at least a minimum full-time registration, subject to the following regulations. a) The student must have earned at least thirty credit hours at Drew. b) No course so chosen may be utilized to satisfy a general graduation requirement. c) No course in the student's department of concentration and no specified related field course may be undertaken on the pass/fail basis, except, in each case, where an entire course has been placed on a pass/fail basis in accordance with g). d) The student may elect no more than six courses on the pass/fail basis during his course of study at Drew; such courses will not be computed in the student's cumulative average. e) The election of a course on the pass/fail basis

must be made at the time of registration for the course. f) The student may, at his option, and by written notification to the Registrar, again place his pass/fail course on the conventional grade basis during the first two weeks of the semester. g) An instructor may, on recommendation of his division and with the approval of the Educational Policy Committee, designate an entire course for grading on the pass/fail basis. The approval of such a request from an instructor shall be granted only in the case of seminars and courses for which the normal grading is patently inapplicable. Registration in such a course shall not restrict a student's individual right to designate any other courses as a pass/fail course for the semester involved. h) Any exception to these regulations through item f) must receive the approval of the committee on Academic Standing.

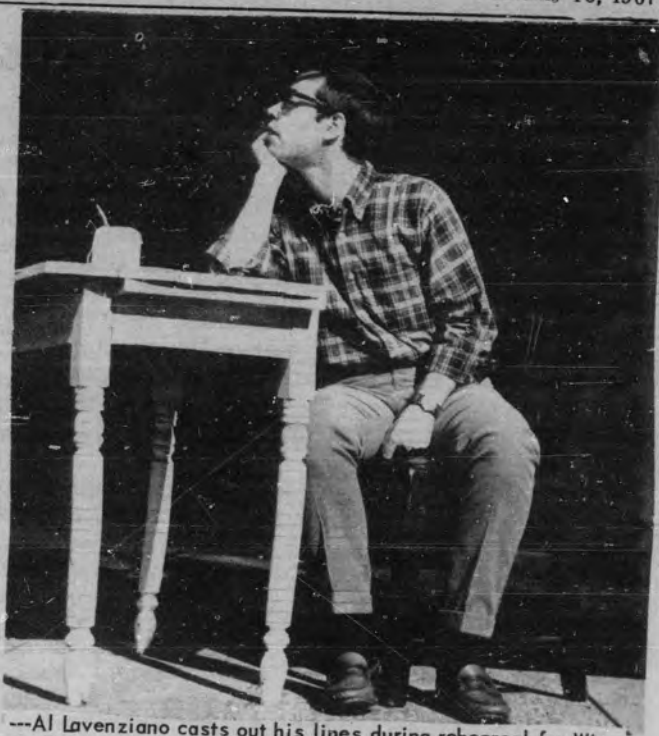
### Saga to Offer Survey Winners

Saga Food Service Manager, Mr. George Koenig, has recently released and posted the results of the national food service preference poll.

As previously, hamburgers, hot turkey sandwiches, cheeseburgers, and french fries lead the list of luncheon entrees. Once again, roast beef, steak, and roast turkey are the evening meal favorites.

Throughout the week of February 17th, Saga will feature each of these entrees to demonstrate that the Saga philosophy is to serve those meals which students most prefer. Mr. Koenig assured that these most popular entrees will appear frequently on the menu. He also expressed his thanks to the student body for participating in the poll.

These rules will go into effect as of the September, 1967 semester.



---Al Lavenziano casts out his lines during rehearsal for Winter Production. The two plays being presented are "The Bald Soprano" by Eugene Ionesco and "The Public Eye" by Peter Shaffer. Performance will be given four nights, February 22-25 inclusive. Reserved seat tickets must be picked up at the information desk at least a week in advance of the performance. Miss Gladys Crane is the director. Photo by Charles Frasc.

## National Editors Find Several Generation Gaps

A conference of college editors meeting to study the "Generation Gap" became a conference of national student leaders to which political leaders and social leaders came to seek student approval. This is the way that Minnesota's Senator Walter F. Mondale described the United States Student Press Association Conference held February 3-5 at the Park Sheraton Hotel in Washington, D.C.

The purpose of the conference was to examine recent changes in American society and to assess the significance of conflicts between the generations. "Don't trust anybody over 30", slogan of American youth and reason for student's new values and styles of life, pointed out the need to bridge the generation gap.

Differences between percep-

tions, attitudes and behavior of the generation - in - power and those of college students were discussed as were the implications of these differences for American society. "Why is there a disparity of views?", was the major question. Varied ways representing the right, left and conservative position of dealing with problems were presented.

Paul Potter, coordinator of the Educational Cooperative of Students for Democratic Society and past president of S.D.S., presented a major address. He pictured students as dissatisfied, rejecting present American values after finding their background empty and college disappointing, and fashioning a movement to comprehend national issues.

In contrast, Senator Walter Mondale spoke of the gap which has always existed between generations and pictured youth movements today as idealistic, and concerned with personal honesty and commitment. He sees many efforts of the college generation as wasteful because they fail to seek reforms from the top, and blamed the generation itself because the brightest leaders are staying out of the political picture. Their high values are threatened by "lousy strategy". Senator Mondale urged young

leaders to attack problems from the political level.

Walter Lippmann, columnist for the Washington POST and NEWSWEEK, blamed the "cultural lag" and the human tendency to see the world through spectacles which fitted them twenty or thirty years earlier for the present gap. Evolution of events has become faster and faster and this was stated as the reason for the confusion. Mr. Lippmann suggested.

(Continued on Page 4)

Did you know that "200 Drew coeds staged an illegal sit-in in the men's dorm?" Even if you didn't the entire country does, for so it was reported in the February issue of Moderator. This was staged paradoxically, for previously "all the women had voted against allowing men (in their dorms)." All of which leads one to believe that the great Open House Escapade has circulated, if in perverted form. Anyhow, the punchline in the Moderator flap is "the girls are not against the principle of being with men behind closed doors, they are just against being forced to do so with Drew men."

## Programs In Russian Commence Next Year

Development of a new program in Russian language and literature in the College, to start in September 1967, has been announced by Dean Richard Stonesifer. Initially the College will offer courses on the elementary and intermediate level as at present, with a proposed additional course scheduled for Spring 1968 in Russian Literature in Translation. "As enrollment and student interest warrants," Dean Stonesifer observes, "we will study the feasibility of opening up a full concentration in Russian for the College."

Coming to Drew in September to head up the Russian program is Miss Lois Beekey, currently completing her doctorate in Slavic Studies at Indiana University. A magna cum laude graduate of Bryn Mawr (1955), Miss Beekey has also studied at Middlebury and in Russia at the University of Moscow, and will spend the summer of 1967 in Russia on a special fellowship. She has worked as a research-analyst on Russian for the U.S. Government in

Washington, and was involved in one of the first of the NDEA Summer Language Institutes for Russian, set up in 1962 at Franklin and Marshall College, as a staff member. She has taught also at Dickinson College and currently is a staff member at Indiana University. Also fluent in German and Spanish, Miss Beekey will teach in Drew's Department of German, as well as offering courses in Russian.

Dean Stonesifer also has announced that a survey of interest in offerings in Italian is underway.

### Choir To Perform

The Drew University 40 voice College Choir which has just returned from a 2500 mile concert tour through seven states will be heard in concert in Great Hall on the University campus on Monday evening, February 13th at 8:00 p.m. The Choir sang twenty performances of its concert program in an eleven day tour which

took the group as far west as Chicago and Indianapolis.

Monday's program, under the direction of Lester Berenbroick, will include Ernest Toch's Geographical Fugue, Canzonets by Jean Berger, a group of spirituals and other works by Scarlatti, des Pres, Heinrich Schuetz and Randall Thompson.



# DREW ACORN

Established 1928

## Abolish Conscription

The resolution adopted by leaders from nineteen student organizations urging abolition of mandatory military conscription is a sound one. It is not a sugar-coated plan to get the draft monkey off anxious students' backs. Nor is it a diatribe calling U.S. military actions immoral, genocidal, unjust, and downright not nice. It is rather a call to end what all consider to be a discriminating and inherently unfair method of maintaining U.S. military strength.

And it does not "dismiss" students from serving their country. It rather, as Sherman Chickering of Moderator magazine stated, "gives them the chance to serve their country because they want to, not because they have to." Various national service programs as expounded in Part 2 of the statement could be substituted. And should be.

Finally, we add a strong footnote that advocating an end to the draft is not implicitly synonymous with urging an end to any current wars. The dual goals of continuing a current war and ending involuntary conscription are not incompatible.

## We Are Misunderstood

How does any well-informed student characterize his fellow scholars? Answer in unison now: A-P-A-T-H-Y. And don't be ashamed: the editor of the Yale Daily News says the exact same thing. Even the Ives have it. But stop. Change generations for a minute. What is the College Student, 1967 Model, characterized as? The Aware, Active, Alert, Interested World-Monger. There, we submit, is the real generation gap. With the credibility gap thrown in free.

## Letters

To the Editor:

So what if you do lack talent... there's always Student Government.

Some students are trying to understand just what they proved by listening to their student senate and its leaders, by participating in the open house. Until the senate meeting of two weeks ago, there was hope that students on campus might have finally shown that they were tired of being treated like children; but, in the fine Drew tradition, the administration was victorious.

What have students at Drew proven? Nothing. Instead, the administration has won perhaps its greatest victory. The issue of open house is dead.

There are those, which include the editor of this paper and campus "leaders," who say that further rebellion is useless, and ask the 188 to cooperate with the senate in its efforts to carry out the judicial board's punishment. The senate says that such is acting in a responsible manner, but there are those on campus who feel they can no longer trust their student senate or its decisions. They know of many people who parti-

cipated in the open house and yet were not tried and punished. They trusted their student judicial board and it seemed to "play ball" with the administration and to pressure the senate into accepting whatever the administration offered, because, if the senate refused, some senators and their constituents would face three more weeks of a ridiculous and oppressive curfew. Students also mistakenly assumed that their senators, supposedly representing them, would not allow themselves to be pressured or fail to finish, with honor, what they had begun. They feel that all students, especially the 188, have been betrayed, and some of them continue to express their dissatisfaction by being in their dorms but refusing to sign in, thus forcing the "enforcers" to look for them.

Three weeks ago I announced the formation of the Apathetic Society of Students but failed to include our student senate in its membership. This I do now. With few exceptions it is apparent that everyone at Drew University is an A.S.S.

Dean Brookings

DREW ACCRN

February 10, 1967

## Editorial Feature

## Theological Troubles

By FRANCES EDWARDS

Dr. Charles W. Ranson was removed as Dean of the School of Theology because he was not functioning as well as the Board of Trustees had originally hoped he would. President Robert P. Oxnam, acting as the representative of the Board, requested Dr. Ranson's resignation, and, following the Board meeting, he informed Dr. Ranson of his dismissal by the trustees. This is the usual procedure for an administrator's removal. The public hearing requested by the seminary student body and faculty is a procedure usually reserved for faculty members because they relate directly to the students, while the job of a dean is to act as a liaison from the Board of Trustees through the president to the faculty of his school.

Over the past weeks, since the dismissal of Dr. Ranson, Drew's campus has been saturated with rumors concerning the reasoning behind it. The Administration has been silent and the seminary students have been cranking out news releases for the local and national press stating the case as they view it through the limited knowledge those in charge have given them. They have repeatedly requested that the president and the Board of Trustees give them reasons for the removal of their dean, and have met with silence and refusals to honor their request.

Observers wonder why the Administration has chosen to take this tack in handling so delicate a situation. Some observers feel that the rapid turnover of information from the seminarians to the public press has discouraged any desire on the president's part to discuss the matter more openly with them. It must be noted here that as president, Dr. Oxnam is also an employee of the Board of Trustees, and could not presume to speak for them when they chose silence for themselves. Public knowledge often helps to call evils to the attention of those who can alter the situation for the good. It is a question, however, whether the people of Morris County have been able to do anything positive for Drew in the immediate situation even with all the knowledge they possess through the press.

The students of the seminary see their school in a crisis of its development, the rest of the university seemingly passing it by while it, the oldest and most renowned school on the campus, waits for "another time." Over the past year this crisis has been made more acute by death and retirement within the seminary itself, and by comparison to the College of Liberal Arts, which on the surface seems to be growing very suddenly and rapidly. In the last five years the college student body has increased from slightly over 500 students to 1021

in the spring semester 1967, while the number of students in theological education (seminary and graduate school) has increased very slightly—368 in 1959 and 379 this semester. The sudden development of the college and the stability of the seminary may be partially attributed to the trends in student population. The post-war baby boom caused a tremendous increase in college enrollments everywhere as more students demand higher education and the federal government made development funds available to colleges like Drew to meet their needs. The dormitories built in the last five years are partially gifts of the government. The "new" science building for the college is the embodiment of the trustees' desire for one as early as 1944.

During this same period the national enrollment in seminaries has remained stable and even decreased. Mr. Richard Babcock was hired by the trustees to assist in seminary recruitment and work with the fieldwork program. Attempts have been made to fill the gaps in seminary faculty positions in New Testament and Systematic Theology, and visiting professors have come from Harvard, Yale, and Princeton to offer the courses which would otherwise have been lacking until the vacancies could be filled. Because of their desire to maintain the quality of the faculty and to keep the budget balanced, the trustees have as yet been unable to find scholars to fill those positions permanently. The costs of seminary education continue to rise while the money earmarked for seminary use remains stable. The seminary presently has 24 full and associate professors out of their faculty of 28 full-time teachers. Each member of the seminary faculty teaches 6 hours per week as compared to 12 hours a week taught by college faculty members. The fieldwork program is expensive; yet the seminary students pay exactly half the tuition that the college students pay.

The deficit has been made up in the past by endowments, gifts, and Church support. These are no longer sufficient. Twenty times more university funds must now be used to support the seminary than five years ago when Dr. Oxnam first came to Drew from his presidency at Pratt Institute.

The university has established an integrated development program which makes use of the mass media and personal contact to gain interest and financial support for the growth of the university as a whole. Formerly the buildings on the Drew campus were given as outright gifts by friends of the school but the accelerated rate of growth has made it necessary to start a fund-raising drive for each project as

it comes, getting money in smaller sums from many people. The complex system of fund-raising is now concentrated on the science building, but the \$3-1/4 million goal is rapidly being neared. This system was obviously not established to be dismantled at the end of one project. While the Bishop Fred G. Holloway was still president of Drew plans were discussed to improve the seminary physical plant, but the trustees have a desire for this university to grow in concert, not as a federation of three schools only sharing one plot of ground, but as a unity as the name implies.

The Development Office was established to present Drew to the public as a good investment in higher education: to encourage students of high calibre to apply for admission and philanthropic people to invest. Disharmony is not an inviting picture. The public has been made aware of the strife between the seminary's students and faculty as a faction against the university administration. In the Circuit Rider of October 15, 1965 a student from the seminary wrote a front page story decrying the lack of harmony within the seminary itself, noting as an example the resolution of the problem of whether or not to require a Bible test of the seminarians. He pictured the situation as "faculty member against faculty member and student against student." This would seem to be an exaggeration of that situation, as the public press' opinion of our present situation is out of proportion to its reality.

The Administration still has declined to comment on the reasons for Dr. Ranson's firing while the seminarians still request a statement of the reasons for his dismissal. The Administration feels that there are no secrets in the matter. As a professional educator and administrator, Dr. Oxnam does not feel that further public disclosures would yield any positive result at this time.

The trustees' concern in this matter is demonstrated by their appointment of a committee from among their number to study seminary education and the administrative structure. For the present Mr. Imier, the assistant dean of the seminary, will handle housing, recruitment, class assignments and the like. The president will return to the chairmanship of the seminary faculty. The fact that the president has gone beyond the constitution's provision for the various deans to chair their faculty in his absence, and has delegated this authority to them on a regular basis, exhibits his desire to enforce their position.

Is it possible, then, that there is no simple answer? Each individual must draw his own conclusions.

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## Rascals Were Rascals Were Sound and Loud

by STUART HORN

The Young Rascals are the electric group that broke the car radio speaker last year with a loud rock work-out called "Good Lovin'." They were at Drew Friday night in Baldwin Gym.

First I suppose we should say something about the first half of the evening. Four aging teens dressed in yellow false-toe fought a losing battle against a disgraceful sound system and a frigid audience. They were The Happenings. Their songs were bad revivals of rock and roll hits sung in castrati and a few standards like "I Wish You Love" and the Jewish National Anthem ("Exodus") done in Hi-Lo harmony. Their humor was dirty, gay, and consistently tasteless. All in all, it was like amateur night at the Club Eighty-Two.

After the intermission during which we looked at looking teenagers, The Rascals started off: hit records ("Good Lovin'"), "Lonely Too Long," "You Better Run"), did a GREAT "Mustang Sally," finished us all off with a wild ecstatic sound and light flight called "Kill" or something.

The boys didn't mess around. The words were very loud. The words clung to the blaring beat, the sound makes kinesthetic changes: sink into it. They light

the fantastic trip with flashing synch spots and fill it out with bells, whistles, and sirens. The boy with the tambourine moves like crazy plastic— incredible slide! Felix' hands pantomime. It was all beat and electricity, top-heavy excitement, but the real concert began and ended with "Kill." This was a long loud exhausting somatic spree-grinning and hypnotic: mind blown projections— that carried you physically completely and mind gave up, a sort of prolonged double Indian joyous climatic rush.

The Young Rascals began singing together on Long Island in 1965. Their album blurbs are filled with words like "driving," "crackles," "pulsating," and "blasting." Well, it's true. They do all sorts of organ things and other things that ruin sitting still. Their first record was "I Ain't Gonna Eat Out My Heart Anymore." "Good Lovin'" is their biggest hit. "Kill" is part of the part of the move from pure shout to freak-out. Group members are Eddie Brigati, Felix Cavaliere, Gene Cornish, and Dino Danelli.

Well, next month The Animals will be here and those speakers better be better, kids. Maybe we could pass out adrenalin for the audience, too. This wasn't an eight o'clock class, kids. Sink into it: you'll love it!"



—Despite an insufficient sound system the Young Rascals managed to fill the gym with sound last weekend. Photo by Charles Fross

## Rascals Review Rise To Fame, Say They Prefer College Tours

In the dressing room sat four assorted members of the Young Rascals plus a P.R. man, a business manager, the road manager, a lighting manager, and two executives.

Felix (the one that gives cavelrey charge signals from behind the Hammond organ) sat on the table plunking his guitar while running through his former life. Originally from Westchester, he went to Syracuse University

where he had a group called the Escorts. He now lives in New York City, as do the rest of the Rascals. After their Friday night performance they were "makin' our way to Olean-in the cold North" where they would have another college performance.

Dino Dinelli, the group's very good looking drummer, says, "We enjoy playing the college's concerts because you can improve more. You know that people

are interested in listening to your music, but the younger audiences want to hear exactly what's on the records—which they can't because they're always screaming." The 21 year old drummer showed his tremendous music ability in the concert.

Eddy is the shortest, liveliest member of the group who bounced constantly from the time he entered the building to the time he left. The lead singer remarked casually that none of the quartet was married or had "any thought of marriage." Eddy kept admiring Steve (the business manager's) fluorescent orange shirt instead of talking.

Gene sat in the corner and related the groups experiences with, "Where the Action Is." The people on the show were really great; Dick Clark is a marvelous guy. We didn't like having to lip-synch the records and they gave Dino one cymbal and a drum. We were really upset about that, because they should respect Dino's position as a musician."

After being together only eight months, the Rascals cut their first record. Their first big break came when they played at the Barge in South Hampton where they met Sid Bernstein, their present manager. Sid contracted the group for two appearances on Hullabaloo which helped promote their first hit, "Good Lovin'." Since then they have played at various A Go-Go's in New York City and have completed a world tour that took them to Europe, Canada, and Hawaii (Felix's favorite spot). They played at three of the best known discotheques in London and met various members of the Animals, The Rolling Stones, and Paul McCartney (who came back the next night to see another performance.) The Young Rascals feel that if they "could not put their complete enthusiasm in their songs, they could not honestly perform it for their public."

## Student Politicians Urge Draft Abolition

The desirability of abolishing the draft was nearly unanimously agreed upon by a group of nineteen student leaders meeting in Washington last weekend. Of these, seventeen signed or endorsed the resolution as it appears printed on this page. The other two were not present when it was signed.

MODERATOR magazine sponsored the conference as a follow-up to an article in its February issue, "The Problem of Being Patriotic." The conference was called, according to Sherman Chickering, publisher of Moderator, because "Our generation sees conscription as an affront to the dignity of individual choice, and to our willingness to serve."

Statements by participants from such diverse groups as the YMCA, YAF, SDS, NAACP and others generally indicated that this no-choice service issues was their primary consideration. They viewed the draft as paradoxical, taking away the freedom of serving by requiring service. "Conscription is justified only in a negative sense," stated David Franke of Young Americans for Freedom, "for such a system is, in reality, a slave labor system couched with democratic slogans." "Our national leaders," summed up Chickering, "must allow youth the freedom to serve."

The inherent inequities of Selective Service also came under verbal fire. "Minority group injustices are present in the system," charged Mark Rosenman of the NAACP, "Conscription is anti-Democratic," reads an Anti-Draft Resolution of SDS. The Republican Ripon Society cries against "the fundamental injustice of military service."

successfully escape the draft by hiding himself in the endless labyrinths of formal education."

An alternative to the conscription method of manning an army-volunteer forces — was brought up by several groups, including YAF and the Ripon Society. Others seemed to consider an end to conscription the ultimate goal. "In twenty years," said Gregory

forms of service. As a beginning to this type of program, MODERATOR has initiated the Students Serving Society (SSS), an organization which a student may join voluntarily. If he does so, he commits himself to a well-defined period of national service in a field of his choice—Military, Education, Health, Community Service, or others.

Although a wide range of reasons was offered in support of abolition SDS insists, in its statement, that the draft exists solely to "abduct American youth into aggressive wars," while YAF's representative expressly explained that his opposition to mandatory service did not affect his conviction that "we should see the war in Vietnam through to victory." The virtual unanimity appears to constitute a mandate from the students and youth of the country.

This apparent mandate is strengthened by the fact that, in a recent survey on the draft taken by the National Student Association, over 70% of American students opposed some or all aspects of the current draft system and favored non-military service as an alternative.

The closing sentence of Chickering included the remark, "We may be on the threshold of a grass roots movement."

## Final Draft Statement

The following is the Moderator Conference Statement on the Draft:

"We approach the problem of the draft from various perspectives and find two major points of agreement:

1. That the present draft system with its inherent injustices is incompatible with traditional American principles of individual freedom within a democratic society, and that for this reason the draft should be eliminated.

2. That an urgent need exists within our society for young people to become involved in the elimination of such social ills as ignorance, poverty, racial discrimination, and war."

One alleged injustice is the rate of Negroes called for service; Rosenman claimed that although the number of Negroes in the army is not exceptionally disproportionate, this is partially because of their 75% rejection rate, compared to 45% for whites. And many commented on the fact that, as Yale President Kingman Brewster put it, "A student can

Calvert, 29-year old Secretary of SDS, "when the radicals have taken over, there will be no need for any type of Selective Service."

Nothing definite was proposed as an alternative to military service, although it was agreed that, the resolution states, "there is an urgent need...for young people to become involved" in other



## Avenge Last Year's Loss

### Cagers Upset Newark 81-70

The Drew Basketball team displayed a fine team effort Saturday to down Newark State 81-70. Hard work and constant practice since the last game put the Drew cagers in their best form all season with errors in passing and shooting greatly reduced. The significance of this victory is best revealed in a comparison to last year's game in which Newark rolled over Drew by 42 points.

Good coordination and balance in team work and shooting was the key to success in this game. Shooting was well distributed among the players with four men hitting in double figures. Pete Makosky played a very good game, taking scoring honors with 24 and leading the team in rebounds with 13. Jerry Homer found himself in foul trouble early and played less than half the game. But he still scored 14 points and grabbed 11 rebounds. Biff Clark, shooting less and doing an exceptional job in pass-

ing, chalked up 16 markers. John Kane, turning in a fine all around performance, threw in 10 more. Andy King played a good defensive game, keeping Newark's key man, John Zoilkowski, well in check. Further assistance came from Ray Andrews who entered the game to score 5 crucial points and to do some important rebounding.

The Drew cagers jumped to a 7 point lead in the first minutes of the game. The lead fluctuated, but Drew held together to lead 39-32 at the half. In the second half, the team continued playing strongly and extended the lead to 17 at one point. A large lead in the final minutes coupled with some strong teamwork assured the victory.

### Matmen Capture First Win; Squeeze by Hunter, 23-21

Saturday, the Drew wrestling team defeated Hunter College 23-20 to mark its first victory since it was organized at the start of the last year. Coping with the problems of a newly initiated sport, the Drew team tackled equipment shortage, inexperience and a series of hampering injuries. Despite this, the team has shown definite progress.

Against Hunter, the Drew grapplers combined for two pins and a decision. Two more matches were won by forfeit and the team emerged victorious. Rick Chaveas pinned his man in the 123 weight class while Dan Boyer added a decision 4-3 in the 160 division. David Freedman downed his opponent with a pin in the 145 division. With Hunter College forfeiting at 130 and in the unlimited class, the victory was complete.

With one match remaining against Fairleigh Dickinson, the Drew wrestlers look back over two years of work resulting in

the much improved team which triumphed over Hunter. With his efforts rewarded by a now promising squad, Coach Robert Edger looks forward to more victories next season.



--The persons pictured above are the third floor survivors of the pitched battle between this group and the infamous "Pit" last week. The action commenced with an assault on the South flank of New Dorm (Men's) by the basement denizens. Although an inconclusive skirmish, which at one point filled the hall, ensued, casualties were reported to be light. Following a strategic retreat, the third floor launched a counterattack the next evening, led by Ernest Hartman (top in picture above.) Again there was a clash, again blood was drawn. "Best night of the year," exclaimed one veteran. But forces of moderation ultimately triumphed and a negotiated cease-fire ensued, with unconditional de-escalation by both sides. At the end of the week, though, reports of assorted incidents involving shaving cream and other non-poisonous gases continued to trickle in. "Curfew will do that to you," remarked one combatant. Photo by Paul Dezendorf

### Editors Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

gested that although the older generation may not present answers, they can supply human wisdom from experience to judge rightly in matters relative to life and conduct.

Panels discussed the Negro revolution with speeches by Nicholas Von Hoffman, writer for the Washington POST, and George Ware, Coordinator for the Student Nonviolent Committee. Anti-Communism was discussed and views presented by Michael Harrington, author of THE OTHER AMERICA; Thomas Hayden, organizer for S.D.S.; and James Wechsler, editorial writer for the New York POST.

American foreign policy was debated by Richard Goodwin with Kennedy administration opinion; and Walter Rostow asserting President Johnson's policy. Journalism and social change, the arts in America and American economy were also analyzed.

Frances Edwards, Gloria Causser and David Hinckley represented the DREW ACORN. Asked her opinion of the conference Miss Edwards stated, "Although the conference did not present answers to the problem of the generation gap, it did serve to clarify the many sides of the issues through major speeches and panel discussions."

### Faculty Asks Senate Scrutiny

A report critical of the Student Senate during its sessions on Open Houses was issued last Friday by the Faculty committee. The report was prepared by Chairman E. G. Stanley Baker on the basis of the Faculty-Senate meeting December 15.

Specific criticisms of the handling of the issue included: 1) the Senate did not exhaust all channels of negotiation; 2) the decision to violate regulations, being made with the explicit support of only about 35% of the students, is a danger to the democratic process; 3) the Senate was unwise to ask students "to risk their academic

careers" on behalf of pseudo-issues. If the real issue was not Open Houses, but something "else," then that something should have been acted on.

The committee on Educational Policy made four recommendations. First, The Senate should evaluate its own actions and report to the Faculty on them. Sec-

ond, the Students should be notified that if anything similar happens again, it may result in disciplinary action against the Students and the SGO. Third, that every effort be made to restore good will. And lastly, that the Faculty prepare a report on what it considers the proper function of Student Government.

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