

FIRST CLASS MAIL

SIX MORE
SHOPPING DAYS

Drew Acorn

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FOR THE PRESIDENCY

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ELECTION DATE SET MARCH 13

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Alma, meet the Doctor...

Ruth Ann Phimister, left, and co-star Peter Hoffman, right, rehearse for Curtain Line Player's production of Tennessee Williams' production of "Summer and Smoke," to be given March 6, 7, 13, 14, and 15. The play concerns inter-personal relationships. Director Miss Gladys Crane comments that "it is an early Williams play, before the extremes of character."

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Openhouse opinion asked

All concerned stress that wide student participation in the Open House evaluation is essential. Written comments may be given to Gary Zwetckhenbaum or to Dorm Presidents.

An open student meeting, the results of which will be part of the Open House evaluation, has been announced by Student Discipline Committee Chairman Gary Zwetckhenbaum for February 26.

It will be held at 7:30 in room 107 of the University Center, and all are welcome to attend, who have any comments on the open house setup of the past three months.

Zwetckhenbaum's committee, which originally proposed the Open House plan, is now engaged in the evaluation program. The three-month trial period for open houses ended early this month, although open houses will continue at least until the evaluation is completed and reviewed by the faculty. Included in the original proposal, which was passed by the faculty, was a provision for evaluation, which would take into consideration all aspects of the program, including hours, violations, extent of student use, etc.

The fifteen-member committee, under Zwetckhenbaum, is now talking with dorm officers, as well as reading the 1200 plus reports which individual proctors have turned in. Letters from parents will be considered.

At the open meeting, Zwetckhenbaum stated, "everyone will be welcome to give his or her opinion. Preferably I would like written copies of what anyone has to say, so we can use these comments as part of our written and oral report. Those who wish to speak should see me first."

When the committee has finished its report, it brings it to the Faculty Committee on Student Concerns, headed by Dr. Julius Mastro. Then it must go to the full faculty, where a final decision will be made on whether the program is to continue.

Trustees can OK students for University Senate

At their winter meeting next week, the Trustees will be voting on whether to include students on the University Senate as full voting members, and allowing the possibility of adding three more students for a total of nine.

Currently six students, two from each branch, sit on the Senate as members with voice, but without vote. Also included are nine administrators plus sixteen faculty members.

Students were not included on the Senate in the original proposal, which mentioned faculty and administration. However, one of the Senate's first acts was to propose that six students be allowed to sit in on meetings and eventually up to nine students be allowed to attend with vote.

The proposal passed the Senate and has now been approved by the faculty of all three schools of the University. It needs only Trustee approval to go into effect.

Two students from each school—the President of the student body and one other—will continue to sit on the Senate as they do now if the proposal is passed. They will be given a vote.

In addition, at such time as "a suitable vehicle is found," three more students, to be elected at-large from all three schools, would be allowed to sit as voting members.

According to one Senate member, "the students of the three schools will have to submit a proposal on how this election will take place. If the Senate agrees, they can go on with it."

The two members from the College now are President Ken Gates and John Love. According to a rule set by the University Senate, the President is automatically a member. The College Student Senate has decided that the other "automatic" member from the College would be selected by the Student Senate.

The University Senate, called "an advisory body to the President," is currently working on statements concerning privacy, visitors on campus, student rights, and responsibilities, and other matters.

In his recent address to the Student Senate, University President Robert Oxnam commented that "by student attendance, we might conclude that this is not so important to you after all."

President Gates challenged Dr. Oxnam on the point, stating that he felt student attendance had been very good.

A check of the Senate records indicates that, with a single exception, student attendance has been good.

Orvik feels no liquor chance, some curfew

Associate Dean of Students Susan Orvik answered questions from the Student Senate for fifty-eight minutes Wednesday night. Her comments touched on alcohol regulations, curfews, freshman dorms, general orientation problems, and, briefly, ECAC.

Regarding alcohol regulations, she stated that "we are now in a compromise situation, between faculty, students, Trustees, and the laws of the state. I see no chance of changing regulations in the near future. It isn't at all like open house, because the issues go far beyond Drew."

The problems of curfew changes were touched upon both by Dean Orvik and by several Senators, including Diane Obenchain, who as Inter-Collegiate Coordinator has been checking into other school's curfew policies.

Miss Obenchain lashed out strongly at double standards. "Why should I have to be in at (Continued page 7)

"Summer and Smoke" (Williams) set

"Summer and Smoke," Tennessee Williams' third play, will be presented by Curtain Line Players March 6, 7, 13, 14, and 15. Starring will be Ruth Ann Phinister and Peter Hoffman. Others are Dona Becan as Mrs. Winemiller, Bob Hatch as Mr. Winemiller, Sandy Cray as Dr. Buchanan, Sr., Cynthia Owens as Mrs. Basset, Cynthia Sawyer as Nellie Ewell, Marc Pasvola as Roger Doremus, Carol Cassella as Rosemary, and Debbie Arrington as Rosa Gonzales.

Also Harry Litwak as Gonzales, Dan Montague as Vernon, Jim Willis as Dusty, Tim McSwain as Archie Kramer. Melinda Wirkus will be Assistant Director, and Dr. Gladys Crane will direct.

This play is being produced, according to Director Dr. Gladys Crane, "because of great interest among students in doing a Williams play."

"Students find it a good vehicle because it is so relevant to contemporary problems in in-

ter-personal communication."

This was Williams' third play, following "Glass Menagerie" and "Streetcar Named Desire." When produced on Broadway, it was not successful. Later produced off-Broadway, it was very successful. The play needs small intimate theater which Broadway just does not have, off-Broadway does have, and Drew has.

The principal character is a young woman, Alma, who struggles against the inhibitions of a fundamentalist religious back-

ground to express her love for a young doctor. She is a normal, healthy, sensualist who is unable to understand her problems.

The stage crew for this production will consist of previous Players, including both actors and crew.

Tickets are available in advance. There is no charge, but reserved seats are required.

All five performances are at Bowne Lecture Hall, and will begin at 8 p.m.

Phillips justifies black action

by Maxine Haffery

Asked about his seeming strong dissatisfaction with his country, Reverend Channing Phillips replied, "America has the greatest potential of any country in the world, and yet we can't deal with social problems that other less affluent countries are...licking."

The Reverend Phillips, Negro leader and first black man ever placed in nomination for the presidency at a major party convention, spoke at Drew last Thursday on "Getting to the Nitty-Gritty: From Social and Economic Rights to Human Rights."

Reverend Phillips studied at Drew toward a PhD. in New Testament, in the mid-50's, but took leave to accumulate a long list of credits before returning last week to speak in Drew's Human Rights Conference. Since he left Drew, Phillips has become minister of Lincoln Temple (United Church of Christ) in Washington, D.C., a member of the Democratic National Committee, and is President of the Housing Development Corporation of D.C.

A tall, slim, young-looking forty Rev. Phillips gave his view of the state of civil rights and the solutions to civil rights problems. Combining the tenets of Christianity, black militancy and political sense, he outlined the possibilities for bringing justice to our society. He stressed that Christianity must work within the framework of the times and work toward justice as "the closest proximity of love" as expressed in the Biblical quote "Love thy neighbor as thyself." He attacked "pietism" as "a fundamental illness of the church," and said that to be valid the Church must begin "mobilizing, using and transferring power to the powerless."

With the establishment of a balance of power as a goal, Rev. Phillips listed three methods for putting power into the hands of the have-nots. The first method was "the power of disruption." He viewed violence such as the recent urban riots as inevitable and said that the question is not one of "righteousness or wrongness," but "what to do in the face of inevitable violence." He said that the job is to channel and

structure violence into the most constructive form possible. He suggested that frustrated Blacks "divert it to the white community where it can run generators with people who make decisions."

The second road to power that Rev. Phillips discussed was the idea currently popular idea of "black capitalism." Although he did not dismiss this possibility altogether, he was not hopeful that capitalism was the most effective solution to the problems of black poverty. "Since it hasn't solved the problem of white poverty (He pointed out that there are over 40,000 poor whites in the country today), he saw no reason to expect that capitalism would be effective in the solving the blacks' worse problems."

For his third point Rev. Phillips discussed the area in which he himself has been most outstandingly engaged lately. He said that political power "permits and invites the black man to participate in legitimate ways." He called for the establishment of Negro voting blocs within cities as a member for wielding black political power. In answer to a question he dismissed the idea

of a black national political party because of the minority position of Negroes in the U.S. Voting blocs, however, would give Negro leaders substantial number of votes to use in negotiations with other components of the major parties.

After his speech Reverend Phillips answered several questions from the audience. In response he commented on a number of major political and Negro leaders. Of Edward Brooke, Negro Republican Senator from Massachusetts, he said, "Senator Brooke by his own definition is not a black man. He has been consistent in proving that." He also criticized Roy Wilkins of the NAACP for his comments against separate dorms and college for Negro students. Rev. Phillips voiced a strong feeling that there is a "very real place for separatism...as a tactic" though not an ultimate aim. He felt that Negroes need a sense of solidarity long denied them. That U.S. "needs to get up off that melting pot theory...and start talking realistically about pluralism," he said.

Rev. Phillips gave his support

to two new projects by young black leaders. The first mentioned was Floyd McKissick's "Soul City" which is an open community of disadvantaged people to become a prospering city with the aid of federal funds. The "New Thing" is another new project developed by a young Washington, D.C. Negro which tries to get the community to start talking about their problems through the media of photography and art.

On President Nixon Rev. Phillips took a wait-and-see attitude with the hope that the President's weakness on civil rights was an expedient of the presidential campaign and not a part of his philosophy. He said that Negroes tapped to serve in the President's administration should not refuse because of Nixon's or the Republican party's "lack of support for civil rights." Rev. Phillips said that the Nixon administration ought to be given a chance, though he admitted that if he were to judge from the campaign and "usual Republican postures, we're in trouble."

(Summaries of the remarks of other Charter Day speakers will appear in next week's Acorn.)

Gates: progress on ed-policy

O.C., K-K committee reports promised by March 5 meeting

Student officer election dates will be March 13 for the final and March 6 for the primary, according to a schedule approved at the student senate meeting Wednesday night. Petitions went out yesterday and are due next Thursday.

The offices contested are President-Vice-President, Social Chairman, and Freshman Advisors. No candidates had officially announced as of this week.

The record-length four-hour meeting Wednesday also considered appointments, committee reports, educational policy, and open house evaluation.

Following a question session with Associate Dean of Students Susan Orvik, the senate experienced a minor "revolt," as a series of then appointments, took over an hour to consider, with one eventually being tabled for the night.

Robert Burns having resigned as Attorney General, George DeGiralamo was appointed to the post. But since his name had not been submitted to the senate beforehand, senators invoked a little-used rule and refused to

consider the appointment. "We were not criticizing Mr. DeGiralamo," explained one senator.

At a special closed session yesterday, the Senate was to have taken up the appointment. Confirmation was expected.

Rick Cooper was approved as Elections Committee Chairman by unanimous vote of the senators present. 28 attended, one short of a full senate.

Susan Fielding was approved as Academic Forum Chairman despite the objection by Gloria Clauser that the position should be given to a Junior who would be here next year. The vote was 14-7-5.

A long debate centered on the appointment of Kevin Post and Penny Peterson to the Judicial Board. Several senators, including Dennis Ingolia and Bob Smartt, questioned whether the senate should approve persons it didn't know.

President Ken Gates replied that "we have judged these persons qualified, and you have to accept our judgement on some matters. I am in the position that appoints these people."

Gates also criticized "a small minority who are trying to play blocking politics." Post was approved 25-0-1, and Peterson, 19-4-3.

Mike Jacques was approved as Commuter Senator, to fill the seat of the resigned Alan Brown, by a 25-1-0 vote.

The last major discussion came over the appointment of three freshmen, Karen Strauss, Neil Weinberg, and Kari Conrad, to the Student Committee on Discipline, which is currently evaluating open house.

Freshman class President John Cadwell said he had submitted a list of six available freshmen to the committee, but that only two of these were accepted.

Gary Zwetckhenbaum, Committee Chairman, stated that he had interviewed as many freshmen "as I was able to," and that he had chosen "the three I felt most qualified."

Gates denied that the appointments were "a vote of no-confidence in the freshman class President." The three were approved, 22-0-5.

Committees reporting includ-

ed Orientation, Infirmary Investigation, King-Kennedy, Election, Athletic, and Educational Policy.

Dennis Ingolia reported that the Orientation Committee would have a full written report for the Senate at its next meeting, March 5. He added that a rough draft of the report was available for anyone who would wish to see it. Anyone interested should contact Ingolia.

George DeGiralamo reported that the Infirmary Investigation Committee was "suffering from lack of participation." He said that five points were under investigation, and that "only one committee member, Cyndee Walters, has been working at it." He said he hoped to have a report by the next meeting.

The King-Kennedy committee has met twice and will be having another meeting, this time with faculty members from scholarship committees. A full report, with recommendations and alternatives, was promised for the next meeting by Chairman Tom Hughes.

The Athletic Committee sponsored the closed session with the Senate yesterday, to hear a report from the Bucknell Athletic Director, who did a study here, on "the state of Drew athletics."

Among the questions considered, according to reports, were the position of Athletic Director, scheduling, and the possi-

bility of Drew getting more into intramurals.

Gates talked for a time about the possible changes in Drew's academic calendar now under consideration. Reporting that the faculty has now accepted students on its calendar and curriculum sub-committees, Gates was "optimistic about the chances for change."

Among programs being considered are the 4-1-4 and the 4-1-5 calendars, which would allow a one-course month in January and would mean ending the first semester and finals by Christmas. These and other possible changes are currently under consideration.

In two actions of endorsement, the senate accepted a University Senate statement on the rights of students, with certain modifications. The statement is not public yet. Gates also asked that the senate endorse a statement calling for open recruitment policies on campus. The actual statement was taken up yesterday, and was expected to pass.

In announcing his resignation, former Attorney General Burns recommended three changes: 1) more effective open house violation handling, 2) course evaluation booklets each semester, and 3) follow-through on the King-Kennedy scholarship fund. The senate voted to thank Burns for his work in the position.

Faculty Forum Drugs: seek 'informed free choice'

by Alton Savin
Dean of Students

Dr. Helen Nowlis, an authority on drug use and the author of Drugs on the College Campus stated in the New York Times on Sunday, February 2, 1969, "I believe that marijuana, like most drugs, may be toxic and dangerous at some dosage levels in some people, under some circumstances."

This very vague statement neither condones nor condemns the use of marijuana. To really "tell it like it is," one must agree that solid scientific research is so limited that we don't really know enough about marijuana to be able to either legalize it or take militant measures to remove it from use, misuse, or abuse.

Rather than limit this discussion to "Marty Jane" alone, I would like to introduce certain truisms for your consideration—for in the end, with all the opportunities and ready availability of drugs on this campus in this geographic setting, each of you, individually must confront the issue at some time; and I, as an educator, want your decision to be based upon as much information and knowledge as is available. In other words, yours should be an informed free choice.

The first truism: No drug has a single action. In the mid 1950's anti-histamines were hailed as miracle drugs in the treatment of certain allergies, and particularly the common cold. They are still widely in use today. But, in addition to veiling the symptoms of a common cold and making a continuation of the daily routine possible, almost

every anti-histaminic drug carries the warning that drowsiness may be a side effect, and even cautions about driving an automobile or using mechanical equipment—machinery—when using the drugs for relief from the symptoms of the common cold.

If there ever was a drug that approached the panacea category, it would be aspirin. Yes, it will ease pain of many kinds, it does bring down an elevation in body temperature—and yet it also is dangerous if there is bleeding, for it dilates blood vessels and could cause extensive bleeding.

The second truism: No two people react in the same way to a given drug. There are variables in each of us: our body chemistry, height, weight, age and sex. I am sure that each of you have enough knowledge and experience to know that the dosage and the frequency of any medication varies from person to person.

Aspirin again serves a good example. There are baby aspirin, children's aspirin and regular aspirin. An adult can easily assimilate two 5-grain tablets, whereas the same dosage could make a young baby dangerously ill. Aspirin is one of the most frequent poisoners of children between the ages of two and five who take the pills thinking they are candy.

The third truism: A drug can only increase or decrease an existing phenomenon. There are drugs, ethical pharmaceutical products to reduce blood pressure, or to raise it if it is low. There are drugs to stimulate the action of most endocrine glands; and there are other drugs which can diminish the production of hormones as, for exam-

ple, in the case of hyperthyroidism. In my limited research, however, I find no drug which can create. Drugs either depress or stimulate.

Physicians make it their profession to know the drugs they prescribe. They are in possession of facts as a result of the lengthy research that goes into the preparation of a new drug by ethical pharmaceutical houses, so they are able to weigh the risk-to-benefit ratio.

Now let's look at the drugs that "make the scene" on the campus. They really fall into three categories: (1) those produced by legitimate manufacturers, properly researched before they are released; (2) those prepared by illicit laboratories; and (3) raw products on which no solid research has been done. In category one, we find the bennies, goofballs, pep pills, the ups, the downs—in straight talk, the amphetamines.

In the second category, you find some of those (very few) in category one—that is, those that are hijacked and thus on the illicit market—such drugs as LSD, Speed, STP and Heroin. In the third group, you find marijuana, hashish, megaline, and a myriad of seeds, weeds and plants which are used by experimenters.

In the latter two categories, dosage varies, purity varies, or—in the case of the natural products—the age of the plant and the geographic factor of climate are known to add a variable in terms of the strength of the product.

Since marijuana is the drug most frequently experimented with on the campus, a few more facts about this drug should be mentioned.

In an article appearing in Medical Digest, Dr. G. Edwards of London states,

"Psychologic effects vary with the culture, the setting, the expectations, the dose, individual idiosyncrasy, and previous experience of the drug." The topic of his article was cannabis (marijuana). An interesting group of variables to add to our growing list, are they not...

In the magazine, Modern Medicine (December 1968), Dr. Louis Joylon West of the University of Oklahoma, after extensive research in the Haight-Asbury area, stated, "Continuous use of marijuana can result in apathy, loss of effectiveness, and a diminished capacity or willingness to carry out complex, long term plans. The ability to tolerate frustration, concentrate for long periods, follow routines, or successfully master new materials is also decreased. Verbal facility is often impaired both in writing and in speaking."

Dr. Sydney Cohen, who has been named as the head of the Division of Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse of the National Institute of Mental Health and is perhaps more widely known for his debates with Timothy Leary, stated, "No chemical should take over a person: None should be the core of his existence."

There seems to be a thread running through all the literature, that is summed up as we began "Marijuana," like most drugs, may be toxic and dangerous at some dosage levels, in some people, under some circumstances."

I would hope that each of you, whether you have experimented or not, will consider well these variables and the truisms suggested by Dr. Milton H. Joffe of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. Your future as a student and as a contributing member of society could be at stake.

Signs of response

However frustrating Drew's slow social responsiveness may be, there is no other aspect of campus life which has shown encouraging signs of advance in recent months. This is in curriculum--academics, the alleged reasons students are here. Through various initiatives, some student, some faculty, some administrative, movement is noticeable. Not ideal, but at least encouraging.

Realistic persons have often noted that Drew will never become an athletic power, that the Madison area will never become a social paradise, and that, in fact, the "adventure in excellence" at Drew University must be, if only by elimination, an academic excellence. The school is currently closer to this than most dorm conversation would lead one to believe.

The Seminary has thrown away its entire outdated curriculum and embarked on a daring, but potentially excellent program of letting need, desire, realistic possibility, and relevance determine what will be offered each year. If not well-handled, the chance for chaos in such a plan is evident, but since on the average Seminary students are probably more dedicated to their discipline than college students to theirs, there is a good chance that it might work, free-style.

The College Faculty has no reason for such a complete house-cleaning, but it too has not been inactive. More than half the upper-level courses in the literature, language, and arts division were substantially altered early this month, most seemingly for the better. The new emphasis is more on seminars, "recentness," and criticism, steps in a positive direction. Some courses, originally added to the curriculum because one professor taught them, have been eliminated as no longer plausible. Others have been simply removed for having lived too long.

By the nature of other fields--history, sciences--there is less need therein for drastic change. The courses are both standard to some degree and flexible within themselves. Nonetheless, zoology for one underwent a major change, as did most introductory level sciences; political science in recent times has added courses on Asia, Russia, developing areas, and a two-semester seminar on war and peace.

The current discussion on possible changes to 4-1-5 or 4-1-4 reflect this willingness to consider change. Neither of these ideas are panaceas, neither will necessarily solve the logistics problem of too many courses and students per faculty member. But that they are discussed (and discussed with students, as well) is encouraging. If nothing else, the "I" credit offers fascinating possibilities.

In fact, the inclusion of students into such discussion is, long-term, perhaps as significant as the discussions themselves. Students have now been allowed, for the first time here, to sit on faculty curriculum and calendar sub-committees. It is a beginning toward adding another factor to the academic equation of faculty-administration. And, if the initial student participation seems relatively meaningless and powerless appeasement, one has to remember that the performance of the students involved will be the ultimate determinant of student influence.

Drew does not have a perfect curriculum. Too many broad subjects are still covered in single semesters, in too-large classes. But Drew has a very good curriculum, changes considered, and even more encouraging is that department heads and the Educational Policy and Planning Committee are willing to make changes, drastic if necessary.

The one lingering, nagging problem is tied in with the Universal Problem, Money. Drew simply lacks the staff to exploit the full potential of its curriculum. The Political Science department is large, lab sciences and English are expanding--but in almost every area new courses are limited mainly by lack of persons to teach them. This is no one's fault, really; it is a fact of life that inevitable financial limitations bring on. Indicative of the problem is Drew's large number of Visiting and part-time professors. The Middle States report commented on this, noting that the school has a stricter residence policy for students than for faculty.

Faculty workloads, too, were termed overly large by the Middle States. Two to three courses is considered normal, whereas three to four is average here. Some professors have to take on, in addition, up to ten students doing independent study, requiring that they keep up in that many more areas. Again, the problem is staffing, the problem is money.

The solution is not simple; as Fortune magazine noted, the money squeeze gets worse, not better. Dr. Oxnam, at a senate meeting, lamented that Drew has no 1969-70 budget problems that \$500,000 wouldn't help cure. Still it is encouraging that the University can, partially in response to specific requests, recruit such a man as Dr. Charles Weitzel, who has been pursuing black history at Purdue.

Drew currently has a tentative, eventual goal of 1500 students. There are signs of hope that academic growth and change will keep pace with the projected gradual increase.

the
soaring
60's

by Dennis Ingoglia

Death of a few birds

Governor Walter Hickel had a pretty hard time getting confirmed as Nixon's new Secretary of the Interior. Many conservation-minded Senators were afraid that the former "oil man" Hickel would be a little less than exacting in his relations with the multi-million dollar oil industry which comes under his jurisdiction.

When Platform A, an oil well in the Santa Barbara Channel, broke spilling over 200 thousand gallons for eleven days covering an area of at least 800 square miles of ocean Walter Hickel did a few amazing things. First he flew to Santa Barbara and wowed the local citizenry by closing all the oil wells in the Channel. A few days later he mysteriously re-opened them. Two days later Hickel ordered them closed again. He then proceeded to somehow defend the oil company involved. A resident of Santa Barbara was quoted as saying "If Hickel walked into Santa Barbara right now, the people would tar and feather him. And God knows, we have plenty of both."

Hickel then added to his rapidly growing fan club by neglecting to send a representative to the Senate Public Works Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution which was investigating the Santa Barbara tragedy. Union Oil, however, did send their president Fred Hartley who promptly proclaimed that he was "amazed at the publicity for the loss of a few birds." The "few birds" Mr. Hartley alluded to are thousands of dead sea birds who, weighted down with oily slick, slowly sank to their death in the fouled seas. Mr. Hartley could also have mentioned the thousands of dead fish, otter, shellfish, and seals that his oil well was responsible for. He chose not to. Perhaps Mr. Hartley remembers that in 1967

his company was twice brought up on charges of polluting Los Angeles harbor. Then there was the time when Union Oil was caught dumping 1,500 barrels of crude oil into the scenic Santa Ana River. This was not two weeks before the Platform A break-up.

After the various oil disasters (the 1967 break-up of the tanker Torrey Canyon which spilled 100,000 tons of oil into the English Channel) one would think that the public would demand more stringent standards for the oil companies. It is about time that the oil industry itself woke up to its responsibilities. The purpose of the oil industry should not be to make money hand over fist while fouling up our coastal

waters with its waste or its spillage. Can't these money grubbing monsters like the sensitive Mr. Hartley of Union Oil, see that these are his waters he is polluting, too? When the Union Oil well blew it was operating well below Federal and California standards. If Mr. Hickel won't see to it that his friends in the oil business conform to federal regulations then perhaps Mr. Nixon should replace him.

Maybe, if we're really fortunate, (or if a few more hundred miles of beaches are fouled by oily sludge) the American people themselves will get off their contented asses and do something to save their most precious and rapidly diminishing natural resources.

Campus perspective Open House

by Robert Smart

A highly-placed student government official wryly noted today that there are only 43 shopping days left until the end of the Gates Administration. Meanwhile, a usually reliable source in the Drew Historical Society has let it become known that a chronicle of the open house will occupy a prominent position in the compilation of the annals of Ken Gates, philosopher-zoologist.

As the Student Discipline Committee prepares to undertake its well-orchestrated evaluation of the open house experiment, let us pause for a moment to regain a perspective that was somehow lost or allowed to stray: A few points would seem to deserve mention:

1. The student government deserves a measure of commendation for its efforts in the open house movement. However, it must be realized that such efforts merely confirmed an ev-

entuality, rather than producing a serious breakthrough.

2. Indeed, the newly-realized visitation measure is commendable; but it should be only a single issue. Instead, "open house" has become the guiding principle and watchword for the entire year.

3. Consequently, many months of valuable action and initiative have been lost because of an unwillingness and inability to deal with numerous other student concerns.

The significance and value of the open house experiment are unquestionable. The new system, which recently completed a successful trial period, is of obvious value.

However, open house does not span the broad spectrum of student concerns. It must be remembered that the student body elected a President last spring -- not an Open House Committee Chairman.

Spectrum
Broad Miner

Reality of freedom

Face it! Americans, for the most part, have lost touch with the reality of freedom. In the 200 year history of the United States, the internal security of this nation has been threatened only once, during the Civil War. Since that time, much has been said about unity and equality, freedom and civil rights. The follow-up however, has been quite insufficient by comparison. Instead, our freedom-fighters find themselves preoccupied in a military operation overseas. Back at home, the status quo of the middle class persists, despite efforts by the big groups to wake the "sleeping giant."

With the death of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. and John and Robert Kennedy, the nation stirred briefly in disquiet, anger, and anxiety, but was soon lost again to the oblivion of callous indifference. As always, the spark of the moment soon died out.

Jan Palach and Dr. Eduardo Mondlane lived and died for the reality of freedom. Palach, at 21, had watched his country succumb to pressure from the Kremlin. Soviet tanks still maintain a silent presence to enforce censorship and other Soviet "suggestions" for a return to socialism. The students, most affected by the Soviet occupation, alone sustain an opposition to the Russians. Without materials or support from the Czech citizenry there is little hope of a sustained counter Soviet effort. Although Torch #1 stirred the Czechs from the "edge of hopelessness" that he feared, the Czechs still face the wrath of the master puppeteer in

Moscow.

Dr. Eduardo Mondlane, former teacher of Anthropology at Syracuse, was leader of Frelimo, the Mozambique Liberation Front, until he was assassinated by a bomb in Dar Es Salaam 2 weeks ago. Since 1964, Frelimo has maintained guerrilla activities against the ruling Portuguese. At the time of his death, Mondlane was very close to take over.

lane was very close to take over with his fully organized shadow government. Mondlane's death seriously hampers the entire operation and diminishes the chances of reconciling the Moscow and Peking factions. Mondlane had received support for his group from both communist power centers, from Eastern European nations, and from church groups in the United States and Britain. The death of the "catalyst" does not bring Mozambique any closer to a government by the black majority.

In Prague, students have vowed to maintain a silence that will drive the Russians insane. In Dar Es Salaam there is still confusion as to leadership. The armed forces defense perimeter of Mozambique cannot be breached without organization.

Jan Palach was a student philosopher. He gave his life for his fellow students and a free Czechoslovakia. Dr. Mondlane, a courageous freedom-fighter gave his life for an independent Mozambique. Whether or not we agree with the ideologies of these two men, we owe them a sensitivity equal to their sacrifice.

the young conservative

Reduction of crime

Harold Gordon

President Nixon's promise to restore law and order is first manifesting itself in Washington in the form of an attack on the city's soaring crime rate. The situation in our capitol city today is nothing less than a national disgrace--last month it had more armed robberies than London had all last year. No one goes out after dark because when the sun goes down there isn't a safe place in the entire city. People have been mugged within sight of the capitol and last week a White House secretary was robbed within minutes after she left the building. Crime prevails even in the more fashionable areas of the city and it has reached the point where Alice Roosevelt Longworth, daughter of Theodore Roosevelt and granddame of Washington Society, is now packing a gun.

To combat this situation Mr. Nixon has recently proposed the following measures: 1) reorganization of the court system of the District of Columbia to provide for a municipal court to handle civil and criminal cases instead of leaving them to federal courts, 2) legislation to permit pre-trial detention without bail for criminal repeaters, 3) an increase in the number of judges in the district with a corresponding increase in the number of U.S. attorneys, 4) expanded courthouse facilities, 5) an increase of the District police force by 1000 men in addition to the 1000 man boost already authorized, 6) reform of the juvenile code and the incorporation of the juvenile court in the above-mentioned municipal courts, 7) an increase in the number of public defenders, and 8) increased efforts to enforce the laws against narcotics.

Sound as these proposals are, no one, least of all Mr. Nixon, would claim that they get to the causes of the crime problem. In an effort to work toward that end as well, the President made a special effort to cut red tape and in record breaking time secured approval for a \$33.4 million grant for the Shaw Urban Renewal Project. In addition, the President has also promised to press for an amendment to the Constitution to give the District of Columbia a voting representative in Congress and, until that amendment is ratified, to provide the District with a non-voting member.

Those who have criticized the "law and order" stand of President Nixon may maintain that too much effort is being spent on law enforcement and not enough on crime prevention. Perhaps, but attacking the environmental causes of crime is a long range project, one that will take years to complete, and unless stricter measures are taken to enforce the law in the meantime a lot of people are going to be mugged. For if poverty and squalor breed crime, so does permissiveness, and if improved conditions reduce crime so does strict law enforcement.

We may also hear again the charge that "law and order" is a code name for racism, and in fact most of the crimes committed in Washington are committed by Negroes. However, let those who would make this charge also keep in mind that most of the crimes committed in Washington are committed by Negroes against Negroes, so it can hardly be racism to insist on strict law enforcement with the punishment of all offenders, black and white. As Roy Wilkins has bluntly stated: "A punk is a punk."

The simple truth is that when laws can be flouted with impunity, anarchy will result. Crime breeds fear and fear breeds crime; it is a vicious cycle. If the police cannot enforce the law they cannot protect the citizens--and if the citizens feel that they cannot be protected they will be reluctant to risk reprisals by helping the police to enforce the law. Under such circumstances, the whole moral fiber of society breaks down. Strict law enforcement is the only alternative. President Nixon has made a good

start in Washington; it is hoped that his example will spread.

Being so caught up, So mastered by the brute blood of the air, Did she put on his knowledge with his power Before the indifferent beak could let her drop?

In last week's senate story, the attendance record of freshman class senator Christel Bungie was accidentally omitted. Miss Bungie has attended, now, 6 of 6 meetings.

THE LEFT SIDE

Peter Hoffman

Being so caught up, So mastered by the brute blood of the air, Did she put on his knowledge with his power Before the indifferent beak could let her drop?

W.B. Yeats

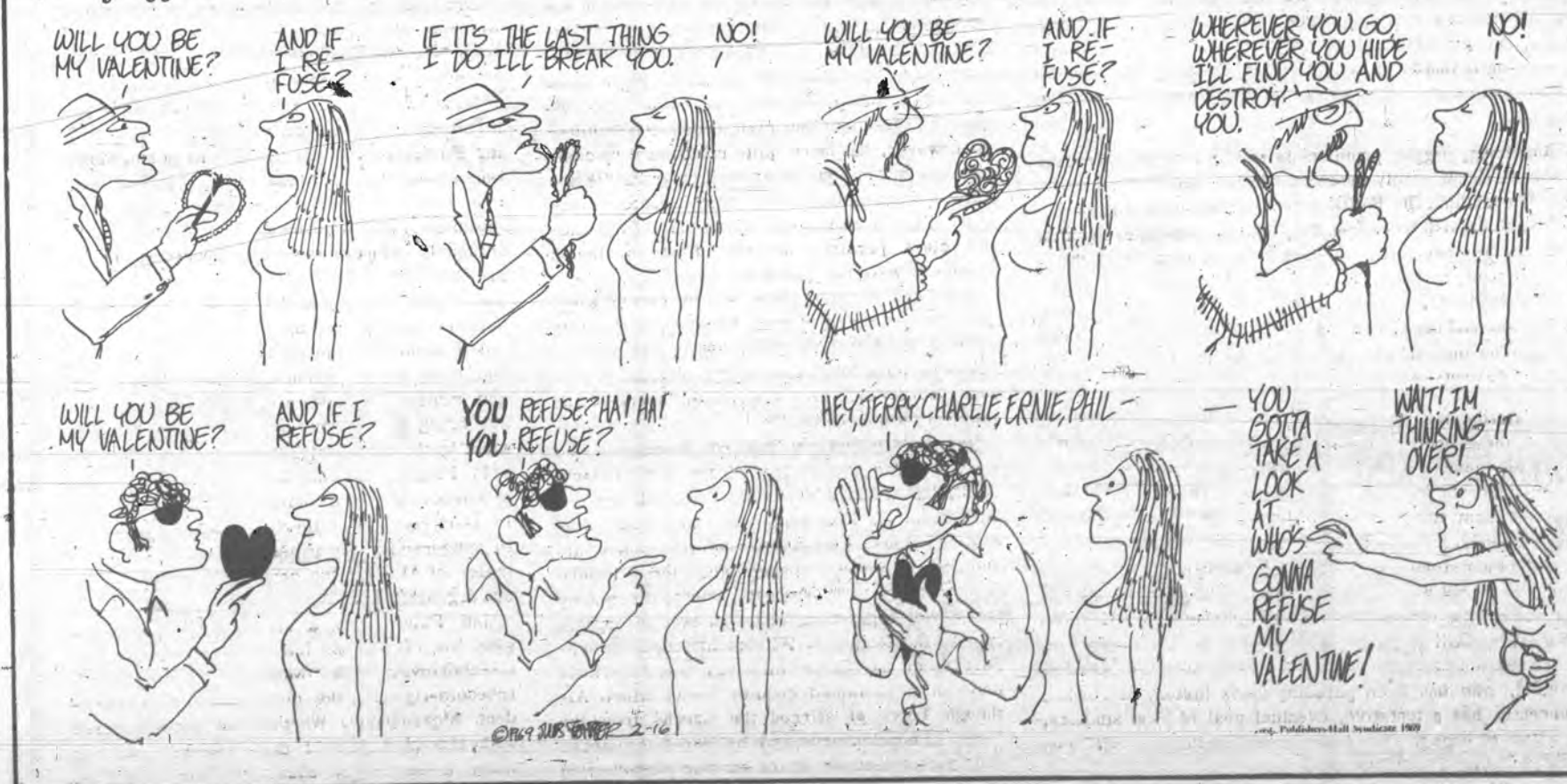
The nature of intelligence is an issue of some controversy today, especially in the university where supposedly intelligence is exercised, trained, and tested. This issue is important because a common understanding of the nature of intelligence lends a basis for the establishment of legitimate authority. Authority derives its support from a more or less common belief in the "correctness" of that authority; the willingness to accept the intelligence of the leaders. The fact that today there seems to be no criteria for judging intelligence augurs poorly for those in authority. First of all, it is fairly obvious that grades are no real measure of intelligence. I don't consider anyone intelligent who only can comprehend what someone else has said (even assuming grades do measure this, which is certainly questionable). Regurgitation, in any case, is no measure of intelligence. The ability to grapple with new ideas and emerge with creative directions from those ideas is to me the essence of intelligence. Thus creativity is the true measure of intelligence. The ardent quest for the new idea, the fresh work of art; these are the signs of genius. This does not mean to say that any dreaming mystic is a genius; the greatest part of genius is its love and preoccupation with this life on earth, the "profane" as the avant garde theologians say. The greatest of genius' are the humanists; they are the ones who are most relevant to our frail human understanding of our world and its mysteries. The great rationalists and metaphysicians have rather neat systems and forms, but the dryness and irrelevancy of the greater part of their thought casts doubt on their genius. (One is inclined to suspect some small mysticism on the part of these men) For example, Descartes' fine rationalizations are meaning-

On intelligence

less mystical dreams. Descartes is a genius, though, in his definite grasp of the human condition, and his quiet understanding of the doubts of the 17th Century man. But to say that Descartes is a genius when he says that the soul is located in the pineal gland and when he posits the existence of God simply because he cannot conceive of God's non-existence is fairly ludicrous. One may marvel at the fancy mystical structures he builds, but how can one call that intelligence? One might as well call Savonarola or Robespierre intelligent. Thus the nature of intelligence is creative understanding of the human existence and is not the playing of games with mystical revelations. This was why Jesus was such a brilliant man; Jesus didn't spend his time harping on metaphysics. He talked about people and their lives and how they could achieve better understanding. It is too bad Christianity didn't follow his example.

Locke in his Essay on Human Understanding stated that sense perceptions were the primary knowledge gathering instruments of the human mind. From these man can induce general forms and systems for understanding the general conglomerate of sense experience. A genius is the one who is best at this; who can best order his experience so that he has a fair idea of where he is and where he is going. W.B. Yeats felt that art through a realistic portrayal of life and with a meaning-giving form was best suited to order experience. Thus a genius is by necessity first empirical; that is, he first must really live and experience the wide variety of living in this world before he can create the forms and systems which can order his living. Any such man must be tolerant and loving and respectful of human existence; and he must be able to make some sense out of that existence. The learning of dry metaphysical systems is not an exercise of genius. There is no creativity in this. This is why the university is becoming increasingly irrelevant and its authority to judge its students abilities has come into serious jeopardy. Nietzsche has Zarathustra say: "I saw a great sadness come over men. The best were weary of their work... All is empty, all is indifferent, all was." Such is the "quandary" of the student (as a friend of mine likes to say). It is time the university reversed this trend toward Prufrockism and once again begin to stimulate the tremendous creative impulse of man. It is only then that the society will again begin to grow.

jeiffer



UPE debuts Monday

The University Performing Ensemble, under the direction of Music Instructor Robert Shechtman, will give its premiere performance next Monday night at 8 p.m. in Bowne Lecture Hall.

The Ensemble, which consists of students from all three schools, was begun by Mr. Shechtman last fall and has been rehearsing since then. This will be their first public performance.

The mixed program will feature early and mid-Renaissance brass pieces, "Trio for Guitar, Violin, and Cello" by Haydn, "Serenade for Woodwinds" by Allan Hovhanis, a contemporary American composer, and "Dialectics," a piece written specifically for the Ensemble by Mr. Shechtman.

"Dialectics," Mr. Shechtman commented, "includes the entire ensemble plus two narrative choruses, one by E.E. Cummings and one by Frederick Nietzsche."

The chorus will consist of students, faculty, and guests.

Management group forum here to give job hunt tips

The American Management Association will conduct one of its valuable "Campus Forums" at Drew University on Tuesday, February 25, in the Student Union at 7:30 p.m. A working professional will present information on "Job Hunting - How to Obtain a Position."

"These presentations have been enthusiastically received at other institutions," pointed out Dr. C. O. Delagarza, Director

Katz resigns as Manager of WERD

Richard Katz resigned this week as WERD Station Manager. He cited academic pressures and "other responsibilities" as his reasons.

Also resigning from the campus radio station was Donna Bierman as Publicity Director. She indicated that "internal politics"

of Placement, "and Drew students will also have an opportunity to not only get this up-to-date information, but also they will be given ample opportunity for putting particular questions to the speaker."

The American Management Association's Management Internship Program will also be discussed. This program is an extension of the Association's World-famous program "Management Education" and which is directed to the specific needs of college graduates who want to prepare for successful careers in management.

It is an unusual program in that it is not restricted to specialized areas of management, but rather to provide a broader view that gives skills and techniques that have universal application in any management situation. How Drew students can participate in this program as well as complete information about the program itself will be given.

Katz stated that the Station constitution provides for the succession to Managership. Last week the Executive Board had named Richard Collins Apprentice Station Manager, and Manager for the 1969-70 year.

Collins stated that he has no appointments yet.

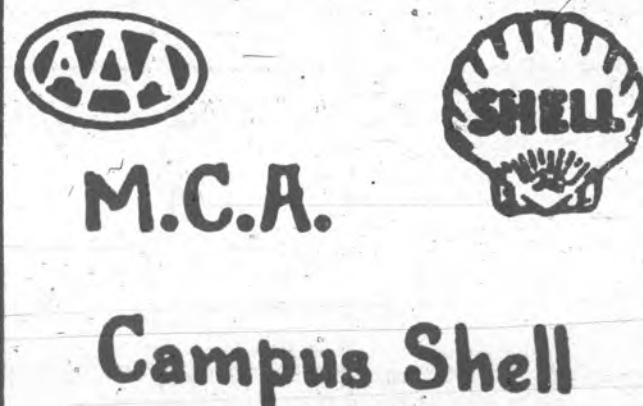
WERD went on the air Monday with "block programming." Collins commented that he hopes WERD will be on the air "as many hours as possible."

Currently in progress is work on a series of eight programs for WRAN in Dover, dealing with such matters as politics, "social gospel," and area concerns.

Volunteer summer work is available. Chaplain James Boyd, 106 B.C., has further information.

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Nobody got what they expected, not even Frank & the Mothers

by Dr. Bruce Borabee,
Director of Field Work

It seems that nobody who came to the concert of Frank Zappa and the Mothers of Invention last Saturday night got what he expected. Zappa and the Mothers expected an audience that would be at least mature enough to not get turned off by the put on. Instead, they got a group that was 2/3 local teenie boppers who were too sophisticated for the naive, hick image Zappa seemed to have of them, but not sophisticated enough to be able to deal with it.

The audience expected hard rock, more professional, wilder, louder, more psychedelic than the teenage warmup groups, the Wintergreen and the Blue Underground (both of which, incidentally, had excellent drummers). They expected the kind of rock that you can roll with and that sweeps you up in its rhythm and intensity until you feel compelled to clap, stomp, and dance in the aisles (a no, no at Baldwin, by the way). They expected the kind of rock where the musicians immerse themselves in what they are doing and get carried away with commitment and momentum. And the audience also expected more shock from what was supposed to be one of the world's grossest groups. Instead, the Mothers turned out to be a bunch of unabashed cynics who trade on putting down everything, who want you to be free enough to be able to laugh and cry at yourselves, who play classical rock music they want you to take or leave, but that must be listened to, not simply absorbed, and whose obscenities are so common that one longs for a return of Minsky's.

By the time the fiasco was over, communication between Mothers and kids had deteriorated beyond belief, everyone was hostile, the artists walked off the stage before they were through, someone turned in a phony fire alarm, and we emerged to the most psychedelic scene of the night, a couple of Madison fire trucks bogged down in a sea of bodies and cars.

The fault, at first, was the Mothers'. They totally misjudged where they were. This could have been partly because they were told not to smoke on stage, a truly burdensome repression for such a group. (I must admit that I found the aggressive No Smoking enforcement by smartly uniformed firefighters to be rather odd, almost humorous, a little Fahrenheit 451ish. As a veteran of Chicago, I am used to a police state, where uniformed cops are omnipresent at every

event, but this was my first exposure to the Madison fire state.)

At any rate, Frank Zappa began with a stream of invectives about New Jersey, and how terribly provincial we are here. This kind of thing may go over big in Idaho or Kansas (two places with which Zappa compared us) where kids love to be shocked and to think their parents would be scandalized. But New Jersey teenie boppers, whatever their hangups, simply do not have virginal ears. In this context, Zappa's very average obscenities would have been merely boring, were not they so dripping with contempt about "teens" and "boys and girls."

A semi-mature audience would have yawned and challenged Zappa to get on with the music, but the Baldwin group Saturday night got hostile. And when the serious music began, it might as well have been Vivaldi, for the kids refused to thaw. Had they listened, they might have realized that Zappa and the Mothers are really very good at what they play. They have tremendous versatility, from hard rock to rhythm and blues to that great song "Plastic People" which far more nearly reflects where North Jersey is at than does any of Zappa's pseudo-filth.

They are masters of musical satire and put on. With a sax, clarinet, trumpet trio to carry their themes and variations, they range far and wide, poking musical fun at forties swing stuff, folk music, and modern rock. The improvisations, full of dissonant dialogues, are very creative, and demand a little mind to appreciate. It's a bit unfortunate, though, that at times when

Curfew: 'Work to change'

(Continued from page 2)

midnight when some guy doesn't? Especially since on, for example, the London program, girls have no curfew?"

Dean Orvik replied that she was in full sympathy, and that "we have been working to change things." She mentioned possible solutions to problems of security which would arise by stretching or abolishing curfews.

One solution, that each girl have a key and the dorm be kept locked, was endorsed by Claire Connolly, who said "I'd feel a lot safer that way than I do now."

Dean Orvik and Robert Smartt cited the additional security expenses that would be required, and also the costs in personnel and money to keep facilities open later.

Asked about freshman dorms, Dean Orvik answered that she opposed the idea, but that "even as it is now, we must face the fact that there is some class segregation. Many juniors and seniors don't want to live with freshmen."

A discussion on what Tom Hughes introduced as "the prob-

lem of no real orientation to life at Drew" followed, during which possible Big Brother or Big Sister programs were considered.

Dean Orvik said that such a program had worked at Wisconsin, but Ken Gates said that he felt most Drew students would reject such an idea. "I think Drew is small enough that things work out spontaneously. The Big Brother idea isn't practical here."

Dean Orvik's fifty-eight minutes included nine on alcohol regulations, seventeen on curfew, eighteen on freshmen dorms and orientation, two on cut policy, one and a half on ECAC, six more on orientation, four more on curfew, and one half on asides.



their music is saying the most, the Mothers interrupt it themselves with a heavy-handed dose of buffoonery, revealing, I suppose, the depth of their inner cynicism about everything, including their own efforts.

But the teenie boppers didn't give any of this a chance. Thinking they had another Andy Warhol on their hands (and even he was just trying to do his own thing), putting them on and putting them on, they closed off the concert with a stream of ridiculous dirtier-than-thou remarks that made one wonder which Mothers they were fighting.

The Blood, Sweat and Tears will be heard March 22, and their music has something to say, too. They may be a little more loving than the Mothers, and thus easier for the babes to stomach.

ach, but we'll need to listen or miss it again.

All this is to encourage the Social Committee to keep putting on these shows (a) to do a little more P.R. which might draw a better informed, less up-tight audience and (b) root out more Drew students to increase the possibility of communication between artists and audience on levels that matter.

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B-ball team edges Stevens 43-41 for first win, then falls to strong Moravian by 117-76

by Henry Selvin

Drew finally won its first victory of the basketball season last Saturday night, topping Stevens Tech in Hoboken, 43-41.

The halftime score in this contest was 26-21 Drew, and in the second half the Rangers only hit 22% from the floor. But both teams looked sloppy, and the Drew squad held on to win.

John Kane and John Hudak got in foul trouble, which hurt Drew's scoring potential. Biff Clark also hit below his season average, scoring only eleven points. One of the contributing factors to the sluggish game was the small size and poor shooting conditions at the Stevens court. Players felt it nearly impossible to get any shots from the corner.

| | | | |
|-------------|---|---|----|
| Clark | 4 | 3 | 11 |
| Kane | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Kersey | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Johannessen | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| Truron | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Antonioti | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bell | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Lyons | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Corbett | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Davies | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rumsey | 0 | 0 | 0 |

12 19 43

A brilliant first half performance by Drew was wasted as

the Rangers fell to Moravian, 117-76 Tuesday night. The loss brought Drew's overall record down to 1-12, and their league record to 1-5.

During the early part of the first half the Rangers kept a narrow lead over the tough Greyhounds. Then about midway through the period Moravian tied it up, but Drew went back on top as Biff Clark hit two straight baskets.

Moravian controlled the defensive boards, though, as they were to do throughout, and they bounced back into a 38-32 lead, with only a few minutes remaining.

The Rangers had another poor night at the foul line, hitting only a little over 50%, but they were hot from the floor in the first half at 59%, and an aggressive burst toward the half's end brought it to 46-44 Moravian after a well-played first stanza.

In the second half, Moravian's continued rebounding strength, especially on the offensive boards, plus improved Grey-

hound shooting soon turned the game into a rout. The count quickly went to 62-49 and it was increasing until the end.

After torrid first half shooting, Clark, Kane, and Hudak stayed cold through the second half, and Moravian's pressing defense led to a number of steals and forced Drew into sloppy ball-handling and shooting.

Moravian hit over 60% in the second half from the floor, scoring 71 points in the 20-minute period. Drew was held to 32.

Clark, with an excellent eighteen point first half performance, led the Rangers with 22 for the night. Hudak and Kane also hit double figures, at 12 and 15.

| | | | |
|-------------|---|---|----|
| Johannessen | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Hudak | 5 | 2 | 12 |
| Kane | 6 | 3 | 15 |
| Lyons | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Clark | 9 | 4 | 22 |
| Antonioti | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rumsey | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Truron | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Kersey | 3 | 0 | 6 |

Day at Drew dropped now

Announcement has been made by Austin A. Cole, Director of College Admissions, that the annual high school visitation pro-

gram Day at Drew will not be held this year. It is felt that the program has not been effective in achieving its purpose in attracting high school visitors to the campus.

To replace Day at Drew, two major projects are planned. High school counselors from New Jersey and outside areas will be invited to the campus in two or three groups for a day of visitation and discussion. Secondly, plans are being formulated for members of the science faculty to visit selected high schools.

Fencers 15-12 Haverford

Although the fencers lost top epee Larry Nann because of a broken finger, the Green Giants managed to stun Haverford, 15-12, after taking a 14-6 lead. The home match last Saturday raised Drew's overall mark to 2-4 and league record to 2-1.

One of the big surprises was the sabre division where the fencers had won only one bout in the last two matches. Andy Hartman led the division with a 3-0 mark, but Lorne Mayer and Don Henvick also turned in good performances, both winning two out of three.

The Green Giants lost the foil division, 5-4, but only after substituting freely in the third round. Noel Verillo topped foil with a 2-0 mark.

Also losing the epee division, 6-3, the three fencers John Johnson, Dick Stratton and Dave Moule each won one bout.

In total, there were eight la belle bouts. In the match 103 touches were scored against Drew and 107, against Haverford.

Sports meeting

There will be a meeting Thursday, February 27, in room 107 of the U.C. at 6:30 p.m. for all those interested in or concerned about sports at Drew. All are invited to attend.

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 31 | 14 | 76 |

4 place in tourney

Skiing offered each Friday

Four Drew students finished in the top half of a field of 32 entrants in an Intercollegiate Slalom Race held Thursday, February 13, at Great Gorge.

Eric Jones was top Drew finisher, at number 6. Steve Gundel placed ninth, Roy Dodsworth thirteenth, and Richard Tait, fifteenth.

Our schools competing included Rutgers, University of Pennsylvania, NYU, and Columbia. A growingly popular activity at Drew is the Friday night trips to great Gorge. A bus leaves each Friday at 5:45 from the U.C., returning between 11 and 12.

Sponsored by the Athletic Department, the trip is open to all, including beginners. Costs include \$4 for the lift ticket, \$3 for complete equipment rental, and \$1.50 per lesson. The bus is free.

Great Gorge, with snow-making facilities, has consistently good skiing, according to several frequent participants.

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