

ACORN
HALLOWEEN
ISSUE

FIRST CLASS MAIL

Drew Acorn

Student Newspaper Of The College

every issue
of the Acorn
is Halloween

Volume XLIII No. 8

DREW UNIVERSITY, MADISON, NEW JERSEY

October 31, 1969

No cops on campus

ADDED INTERNAL SECURITY ORDERED

Story p. 3

November spawns three groups

Story p. 3

University Senate seats debated

Story p. 3



Photo by Ted Babbitt

Toward the cross...

Austin George, right, passes through the bodies en route to his crucifixion during last Thursday's UPE concert on the Mead Hall lawn. Several hundred people watched Director Robert Sheckman's composition, "...But with a Whimper." Additional photos, page 8.

Monaco vs. Quirk '73; final voting Monday

Freshmen narrowed their field of Presidential and Senatorial candidates down to two and four, respectively, in Tuesday's primary election. Final voting will be held next Monday for all offices.

Tom Quirk led the Presidential field with 161 votes, while Jack "Rocky" Monaco was also put into the final round with 126 ballots. Trailing and eliminated were Jamie Pfeiffer with 106 votes and Trevor Trinkaus with 39.

Jack Mead led the field for Senator with 134 votes, while Angel Recchia was second with 129. Tim Troll was third with 120 and Jana Ferretti also made the ballot, getting 106 votes for fifth place.

Eliminated were John Parton, who was ineligible, Phillip Clark, with 86, Richard Saslaw with 83, and Rissa Berkelhammer with 80.

The leading candidates will compete for the offices next Monday. Also on the ballot will be Bart Roccoberon, unopposed for social chairman, and Leslie Hubbard and Lewis Marks competing for Treasurer. There will be no candidate on the ballot for secretary.

Candidates in appeal:

To the Freshman class:

We, the candidates for the office of the Freshman Class, invite you to come to the Welch-Holloway Lounge this Sunday evening, November 2, at 8:30 p.m. so that we can all get to know one another a little better.

We would appreciate your coming.

Jack Monaco
Tom Quirk
Lewis Marks
Jack Mead
Tim Troll
Angel Recchia
Bart Roccoberon
Leslie Hubbard
Jana Ferretti

Burks withdraws censure motion on Smartt

Alice Burks, senator from Hoyt-Bowne, withdrew her previous motion to censure student government President Robert Smartt at Monday's senate meeting.

She explained that her reasons for asking censure were "moral not legal." She questioned the "morality" of hiring and firing David Alperin as Attorney General and of withholding information from the senate. "It is his legal right to do this, however," she concluded.

Miss Burks listed four specific reasons why she was withdrawing the censure. They included:

1) "The efficiency of the senate has been hindered by this divisiveness." She expressed a hope for intra-senate reconciliation.

Young boys

Counselling work open

Dr. James Mills of the Counselling Center has announced that volunteer work with psychologists in the Psychiatric unit of Morristown hospital is available for male students.

There are many adolescent males at the hospital, Dr. Mills stated, and they have a need for male companionship. "The psychologists in the Psychiatric unit of Morristown hospital is available for male students."

There are many adolescent males at the hospital, Dr. Mills stated, and they have a need for male companionship. "The psychologist wants very much to have some males for the adolescents to interact with."

Students who would be interested would spend a minimum of two hours per week at the hospital. Bus transportation is available at frequent intervals.

Little sets procedure plan

The Senate Committee on Procedures, with David Little as chairman, gave its first report to the student senate Monday night, announcing plans to distribute information to all senators on parliamentary procedure, senate rules, student government budgets, and other information.

Vice-President George DeGirolamo asked about the possibility of obtaining copies of Robert's Rules of Order for all senators. This was approved.

The committee includes Ralph Burdett, parliamentarian Paul Dezenford, Chandler Welch, Marsha Beck, Usha Vyasulu, and Rhonda Rush.

Little stated that he hoped the materials would be ready for distribution as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, a flurry of procedural and rules questions hit the senate at its Monday session, among them questions on EPC, Presidential cabinet appointments, referendum "dismantling," and election ballots.

Little noted that in his research he had discovered that by senate ruling all appointments to the student Educational Policy Committee are "for the duration of the student's stay at Drew." Both he and Dave Bell questioned whether it was wise to appoint four freshmen, as has been done this year, to such an important committee and thus give them four years in the position.

Little stated that he felt that re-appointment each year would be a "more sensible system." That way, if someone is doing a

bad job, the senate can turn down his nomination.

Ralph Burdett suggested that the senate wait and not take action until it was aware of all the procedures involved. Discussion was tabled.

Following Alice Burks' withdrawal of her censure motion against President Robert Smartt,

there was considerable discussion over ways to prevent the Executive from stopping referenda by firing the Attorney General.

"I see a dangerous precedent," stated Little, "I don't think we should give the President power to stop a referendum or an initiative. I see them as the last way in which the people can express themselves."

Senators Bell and Peter Eyes agreed with Little, although they joined with Rhonda Rush in defending the right of the Executive to withhold information if he feels it in the best interest of the students.

Little suggested that the senate could require senate approval for all cabinet removals. Bell stated that he felt some action was in order, but that he favored constitutional amendment rather than senate rule-

changing, "since we don't want to do a piecemeal job."

There was general agreement that the student body referendum on the police patrol issue should not be held, since the issue was resolved last week with University announcement of an increased internal security force.

However, there was considerable confusion over how to stop the referendum constitutionally. Finally, Usha Vyasulu proposed a motion that the senate ask "the referendum be dismantled." This passed nearly unanimously.

Elections Committee Pete Schuyler explained to the senate that he had been given no instructions by the senate on procedures to be followed regarding overseas balloting. The senate recently authorized sending of ballots to London, Washington, Brussels, and Miami programs for all class and general student body elections.

Schuyler stated that he was asking the question primarily as it concerned the police referendum, and that since that would not be held, there was no immediate hurry.

An overseas ballot guideline committee was suggested, and it will be considered at the next senate meeting.

Senate approves advisory group

The University Services Advisory Committee, a group to work as a bridge to the Facilities and Services Committee, was ap-

proved by the senate Monday night. The USAC was actually resurrected, since it has been in existence several years ago.

Named to the committee were Cathy Schuyler and John Winslow.

In other announcements of personnel, Alan Brown resigned as Solicitor General, and it was announced that George Blackford resigned as chairman of the Judicial Board. He will continue to sit as a member, and Kevin Post will take over the chair.

Panel discussion seen helpful

by Joy Weidner

So Parent's Weekend has come and gone. In retrospect:

With the rush of activities on campus and the wide success of students' pleas to eat out with Mom and Dad, it was only natural that some scheduled programs should fall victim to poor attendance. Such was the "panel discussion" on Student Power Friday evening in Great Hall, but I felt it was really worth hearing.

I say "panel discussion" in quotes, for the program was a presentation, individually, of the panel's views.

It was moderated by J. Mark Lono, Director of Public Affairs.

Joe Mayher began the program making in his presentation a point of the student's ability to act in an advisory capacity to the administration, although university policy should ultimately be made by the administration.

Mrs. Joan Myers, an English instructor, making what I felt were some of the best contributions of the evening, said that students definitely should help to choose the curriculum and content of courses, for it is toward the student that the courses are geared. She discussed rele-

vance in education, saying that this can be up to the student—his questions and contributions can direct the flow of classroom learning.

Donna Bierman talked about college being a place where, although in an artificial situation, students can learn to control many aspects of their social lives. She stressed, as did everyone on the panel, the importance of student co-operation.

Dr. John Ollom, professor of physics, warned of the danger of a select clique controlling student-administration relations. It is, he said, the right of ALL students to involve themselves in such affairs.

I couldn't understand what Bob Smartt was trying to get at in his presentation (it was garbled), but he mentioned the necessity of the student's freedom to make decisions for himself, be they right or wrong. He spoke of this as the learning process.

Dean Richard Stonesifer then gave some conclusive comments which I felt showed a real concern for students; his remarks made me proud to think he is here at Drew. The Dean brought out the University's role in the production and dissemination of know-

More security men, equipment

Additional measures for general campus security were announced last week by University officials. SG President Robert Smartt told a student body meeting of the news last Friday.

The University president's has approved an increase in the campus security budget of \$24,700 for the 1969-70 budget year, including a net increase in the cost of personnel of \$13,700 and purchases of equipment totaling \$11,000 to improve communications and mobility. A careful review of all sources of income, including increased enrollment in the College and the Theological School, revealed estimated increases of income exceed increases in expense by approximately \$18,000.

Obenchain elected

College seeks at-large vote; Presidents confer on U-Senate

Diane Obenchain was elected as a college representative to the University Senate last Monday by the Student Senate.

The student senate also voted to support President Robert Smartt's efforts to have the large at-large University student body seats decided by a University student body election with no restrictions.

Miss Obenchain was elected by the senate after it had voted to suspend a rule passed in October 1968 which required that the student senate elect one of its own members to the second college seat.

As the University Senate is set up, the college, Seminary and Graduate school student bodies each are guaranteed two seats.

In addition to Miss Obenchain, Robert Smartt is the other College representative. The Stu-

dent Association President is automatically a University Senate member.

Miss Obenchain was elected by a 19-5-2 vote after Steve Park withdrew his name from nomination.

There had been some concern among senators that the voting was taken too quickly and that the issue should have been tabled to allow all prospective candidates from the student body to be heard. When this was brought up, however, voting had begun, and Miss Obenchain was elected on the second ballot.

Randy Graves commented from the floor that "You have just opened the seat up to anyone in the college and now, by voting right away, you have actually denied students an open voice."

There is also provision in the University Senate that the combined student bodies of the

basis.

A new FM two-way radio system, including a base station at the switchboard, and new Handy-Talkies will make it possible to reach all watchmen wherever they may be on campus, even within buildings. Students patrolling the dormitory areas can thus reach the watchmen in other parts of the campus if they need help.

Two Cushman gasoline-powered 3-wheeled Patrolsters will provide greater mobility of security personnel. The purchase of another Detex clock will permit dividing of buildings between watchmen for fire checks.

One present non-student security officer will fill one of the

staff positions. Director of Safety John Keiper has a line on two excellent candidates for the two new positions. Until these positions are filled, Mr. Keiper is authorized to employ additional student personnel to provide added coverage.

Inasmuch as there may be a delay of up to ninety days in obtaining the more efficient radio equipment, the Director of Safety is also authorized to use additional student personnel at periods when the watchmen may be out of radio contact until the new equipment is installed.

All schedules are subject to change if experience indicates the desirability of some other arrangement.

The above steps are intended to carry out one recommenda-

tion of the University Safety Committee. Other measures have been suggested, including improved lighting, earlier closing of gates, etc.

University Vice President and Treasurer John Pepin has stressed that these actions should be considered separate and apart from the other recommendation being considered to encourage Madison patrolmen to occasionally drive through the campus to help discourage unwanted visitors.

The safety committee will continue to review all safety precautions on the campus. Any recommendations should be directed to the chairman of this committee, Mr. Mack Jordan, director of university services.

University may elect three additional student representatives "when a suitable vehicle is found."

Smartt, Seminary Interim President Mike McIntyre, and Graduate School President Duran Palmertree have been negotiating over possible means of elections "since last spring," the college SA President told the student senate last week.

The major difficulty, Smartt indicated, is over whether the

election for the seats should be without restriction, or whether election rules should provide that, for example, no one school can have more than two of the at-large seats.

The Seminary and Graduate Schools have a combined enrollment of approximately 200 students, while the college has close to 1200. Sentiment in the Theological School, sources there indicate, is that there should be restrictions on elect-

large elections so that no one school could sweep all three seats.

Smartt maintained, in opposition, that "there is already guaranteed representation for each of the three branches. The college has many more students, however, and the at-large seats, I feel, should reflect 'one man one vote' principles."

The student senate supported Smartt's stand by a 24-0-1 vote.

Moratorium session later

The student senate decided Monday to hold a special session next week to discuss resolutions concerning the proposed November Vietnam war moratorium.

The senate will meet after specific plans of the groups organizing activities are known. There are three such groups on campus, and where the senate met Monday, none had any concrete plans finalized.

Joe Mayher explained to the senate that he and Richard Saslaw had resigned as co-chairmen of the moratorium committee and that Richard Shepard had been elected to replace them.

Another group split off the original moratorium committee, however, led by Herb Jahnke, and formed the New Moratorium Committee, which generally supports a stronger stance toward the war and plans activity in Washington on November 15.

A third group, an Ad Hoc committee, also plans activity for November.

On the national level, several groups are working on the November moratorium. Some advocate the November 15 march on the capitol and some stress activities and campus strikes on the 13th and 14th of November.

Shepard suggested that the senate delay taking any action or making any statements until they knew what the committees were planning.

Most senators concurred. President Bob Smartt noted, "We more or less endorsed the October 15 moratorium in spirit. However, I think we should ser-

iously consider our actions before we begin to get involved with tactics, or who is right, or to what extent one group is right."

Joe Mayher noted that the November moratorium coincides with fall weekend here. Saslaw stated that "the national moratorium involved Washington, D.C. But perhaps here we should integrate some activities with those already planned here for the

weekend."

Vice-President George DeGirolamo commented that "We of the senate are the official voice of the students. I do think we should take some stand once we know the facts."

DeGirolamo suggested a special session, sometime before the next scheduled meeting November 10, which would consider the moratorium.

SG finances OK; SC notes concert loss

The three divisions of student government finances—Academic Forum, Student Government, and Social Committee—gave their financial reports to the student senate Monday.

Treasurer Diane Obenchain reported that Academic Forum and Student Government are in good condition.

Academic Forum, with a budget of \$5000, signed three speakers: Ted Sorenson, who appeared October 12, Roy Innis, who will appear November 16, and Channing Phillips, who will appear in February, tentatively.

Sorenson has not been paid yet for his appearance, and so Academic Forum currently has a balance of \$4983.00.

Student Government, starting with \$2200, still has \$2069.26, although there are office equipment and phone bills outstanding.

Social Committee Chairman Dave Marsden reported that there was a heavier loss than anti-

cipated for the Canned Heat—John Mayall show in October. Noting that all the bills were not in, he estimated the loss at \$3000.

He reported that 750 Drew tickets were sold for that concert, however, and he stressed that the large on-campus turnout made the event a success.

Marsden summarized that "We're not in trouble yet and hopefully we won't be."

Cecilio Barnett asked Marsden how the committee decided on what groups to contact for concerts.

Marsden replied that the committee must consider who is available, what Drew is able to pay, and whether people will attend the concert. "You can't change people's taste, unfortunately," Marsden noted.

He stated that he felt polls of students had limited value, "because they just tend to reflect Billboard charts."

Education, drinking, Saga queries highlight open Concerns meeting

"We are here tonight to listen to you and to find out what you are concerned about," opened Dr. James O'Kane, Chairman of the Committee on Student Concerns, at Monday's open concerns meeting.

He continued, "We guarantee that we'll work on your concerns in order of priority, beginning at the next meeting." Finally, he cautioned against "personalization of remarks and putting the meeting in a realm of a confrontation."

First of the students to voice a concern was Ken Goldman, who inquired about five points: heating for the 9:25 Tuesday-Thursday class in Bowne, making Religion 45-46 part of the electives on the religion-philosophy requirement, the benefits in having a 4-1-5 school calendar, extending enrollment to include more Midwestern representatives, and all allocating more funds to the library.

The first two points were noted in quick order and there was no ensuing discussion. The third point, however, provoked some discussion. Penny Jessup mentioned that last year's senate committee on the 4-1-5 program (which would be four months of classes, one month concentrated study and five months of (classes) found a lack of student concern.

Dr. O'Kane noted that there was "almost anarchy" on the faculty about various set-ups involving the new calendar possibilities. Professor Copeland concluded the discussion with what

turned out to be a major point of the evening: the faculty won't act on voiced student concern unless there is a strong voice for the concern.

Dean Sawin clarified the university position on recruitment in the Midwest when he stated that the admissions office does send someone to that part of the country for a couple weeks, in addition to subscribing to various booklets and attending various meetings so that applicants in both the Midwest and other out-of-the-area places may be informed about Drew.

Class size in relation to examinations, comprehensives and the meaning of a liberal arts education provided the basic foundation for a somewhat lengthy discussion of the Drew educational system. The initial question concerned curriculum requirements; Dean Sawin replied that in various meetings, "the faculty could not find another viable alternative" to the present set-up. Steve Allen then brought up the issue concerning comprehensives; "I definitely think that there should be no comps" -- and he continued to repeat this

point throughout what became a fairly heated discussion among the people present.

Dr. O'Kane stated that the faculty is "somewhat discontented, mainly with the unequal difficulty of comps throughout the departments." He also mentioned that the issue is constantly under consideration.

Peter Sarkissian seemed to stump the committee for a few minutes when he asked, "What is the purpose of a liberal arts education?" After a short delay, Dr. James Mills answered that "it is an opportunity for

the college to educate the students and for the students to take courses in various fields."

Other concerns in the education area included the possibility of a liberal arts major and the possibility of taking a variety of courses under one department instead of certain required courses under one department.

Approximately one and one-half hours into the meeting, Dr. O'Kane mentioned that none of the concerns that the committee felt might be student concerns had yet been brought up. These included, among others, regulations regarding drugs and drinking, search and seizure and curfews.

Steve Allen addressed himself to the drinking regulations and, despite his adamant stance for revised regulations, met no opposition from the committee. It was noted that the consensus on the faculty seems to be that the regulations should be changed but, that, as Dean Sue Orvik put it, "It's the Board of Trustees."

Another student inquired about the administration's stance regarding search and seizure, especially in relation to drugs. After Dean Orvik explained the present policy, Dr. O'Kane explained that the faculty and administration is working on a clarification of the search and seizure regulations at this moment and that a completed policy would be issued in the near future.

Led by a fiery attack on the part of Steve Allen, the remainder of the meeting concerned the quality, or "lack of quality" as one student put it, of Saga food. It was evident that Allen was extremely upset and he issued derogatory remarks on the topic. Paul Accettila and Bruce Antonioti, in addition to a unanimous straw vote tally of those present concurred with Allen's opinions. Several members of the committee said that they would try to make several meals so that they could judge "at first hand experience."

"I say to the President, and I will continue to say, we must cease this perversion of our national purpose. We must bring the resources of the federal government and the energies of every level of government to bear upon our social dilemmas which, if not met with determination, will tear apart the fabric of our nation."

Protect University

Ox, Stoney hit politicizing

In remarks to parents of students last weekend two top Drew officials spoke out against growing movements to politicize American college campuses.

Drew President Robert F. Oxnam Saturday told parents and students participating in the annual Drew Families Weekend that "the university must be protected from every attempt to use it as a political tool."

Friday, Dr. Richard J. Stonessifer, dean of the College, struck the same note in a panel discussion on the role of students in university governance. In discussing the traditional roles of a university to be teaching, research, and community service, Dean Stonessifer cautioned that student pressure in the third area threatens the nature of the University itself.

He said that some students and faculty "would assume that a

proper role for the university is to have it be a political agent in and of itself, and for it to take positions on issues according to a majority vote."

"Such position-taking," he said, "will imperil academic freedom for all ultimately, and will lessen the efficiency with which the American university can devote itself to the primary concerns which it ought to have: the dissemination of and the creation of knowledge."

The dean stressed, however, that "this does not mean that the American student, or the American professor, should hold himself aloof from politics and social action" or that the student or professor "should sequester himself in an ivy-covered tower and ignore the world of affairs beyond the campus walls."

President Oxnam repeated the

warning this morning, pointing out that the real role of the university "is to foster in the individual student an appreciation of the arts and traditions of civilization, integrity in the use of his mind, and a desire to understand the nature of being."

In this role, the Drew president stressed, the university must be free and independent. As a gadfly asking uncomfortable questions, the university "stands like an auditor-independent of those who pay for its services and responsible only to seek the truth. Here again, for the sake of the future, all members of the community must be jealous for its independence and objectivity."

"A university," he concluded, "must struggle to subdue the barbarism of intolerance, bigotry, and arrogance. It must struggle to achieve tolerance and understanding."

A tour of London and Europe: from a student now there

by Bruce Howe

I recently read a Drew Acorn which contained a freshman orientation guide and thought that a similar venture for those contemplating the London semester would be beneficial. I am sure that most of the participants in this program have experienced a feeling of helplessness equivalent to freshman apprehension. This guide will consist of two parts, the first will be concerned with the tour, and the second refers primarily to living here in London.

The tour was set up by an American travel firm, Globus, which is based in Lugano, Switzerland. It's important to remember that this is a second class tour and that a second class tour in Europe is quite strikingly different from second class in the U. S. For the basic price of two hundred and forty dollars, the tour is tremendously inexpensive. However, one must realize that somewhere along the line someone is going to be making money and it will be most likely at your expense. Undoubtedly, for those of you going in the next year, your plane will leave from Kennedy Airport in New York. The Alitalia flight which we were supposed to take at 11:59 finally left at two in the morning. You can expect a minimum delay of at least an hour.

The Globus representative met us in London. An Austrian philosopher, the guide was the eminent Dr. Heinz Kolar, and he soon began to amuse certain party members with his philosophical stoniness. He made it clear after a week that he did not care for Americans, but this did not deter him in specializing in tours for Americans. Almost all of the hotels and restaurants and small gift shops where you will stop derive their main income from the different tour companies. You should be aware that you will not be stopping in any unusual out-of-the-way atmosphere hotels; you should also be aware of the gift shops which the tour director says he will take you to. One of these is a wood carver's shop in Garmisch, Germany. Here Dr. Kolar receives or implied that he receives a commission on all sales. You might also want to consider certain discount night excursions which the tour guide also says he can arrange. These reflect the atmosphere of the locality. It is not illogical that the guide will get a commission here, too.

Hotels for the most part were pretty good. But they are nothing like the Quality Courts Motels or Sheratons. Three times only were the hotels really bad. In Amsterdam the boy's part of the hotel resembled a refuse collection area. Dr. Kolar told me the rooms would be in one of two forms. The first was two in a double bed and one in a single bed, and the second was two people in two single beds in the room. In Amsterdam there were five in my room until one moved out, there were approximately two toilets (if you can call them that) for about 15 people, and last but not least, no hot water. I am not familiar with the situation for the girls. The other example of somewhat unusual accommodations was that bastion of Italian classicism -- if not romanticism -- the Hotel Capri in Venice. This place was hampered more by its location in Venice than anything else. Hoping not to incur the wrath of the Italian Anti-Defamation League, I have to remind everyone that within seventy years I doubt that the Italian tourist board needs to be concerned with this.

The hotel was not really that bad, but the city of Venice is somewhat unique. In brief, one of the most omnipotent aromas in the city, one which causes considerable nasal oscillations -- if not disgust -- is that of the obnoxious garbage barges. And their odor was mixed consistently if not inextricably with the somewhat stagnant sewer (canal) water. From my window, after lifting up the 185-pound lead anti-theft window screen, I was afforded a tremendous view of Venice. However, this view was somewhat hindered by the pigeon roasts, and undershirts drying in the breeze. I would question why it was arranged for us to spend three days in Venezia and roughly 15 hours in Innsbruck, which must be one of the most beautiful places in Europe.

The other uniquely interesting hotel was in Paris. Only the planning of Globus, aided by the eminent directors, Dr. Kolar, could have arranged for this place. This was the poorest of all three. The group was split, and the boys were subjected to the Hotel Hollange. Unusual as it may be, there was hot water, but the unique discovery of this fact was not hampered by the open air fish market in the street below. Suffice it to say that the hotel was a dump, which, in fairness, does not apply to the majority of the hotels.

For those who are bus freaks, you will love the tour. Especially interesting was the 10 hour ride from Milan to Luzern, and the 16 hour ride from Luzern to Paris. The bus was not equipped with a toilet, so chin up, you guys. The shorter rides weren't bad, and the scenery was beautiful. In order to make the destination in plenty of time (after shops are closed) you can be expected to be awakened early, average time for arousal was 6-8:30 A.M. Most of the leisure time was spent in the bus, or in a bar trying to counteract the effects of the bus. The exceptions to this occur when you stay in a city for more than one way.

Sooner or later on the tour, you will have to take a taxi. Watch out in Munich and Amsterdam and Paris especially. There the meters go by time and not by distance. Also the rate jumps way up in the evening. You can expect to be taken a round about route and shortchanged. London taxis are the cheapest and best anywhere.

Money is a tremendous advantage. The \$25-35 dollars mentioned as extra for the tour will cover cab fare to the Alitalia Cargo building and a few drinks in the bar. (Vernon Carnahan, eat your heart out). Actually you need about \$100-125 dollars and maybe more. You must have your passport to cash a traveler's check. Try not to exchange money for foreign currency, in cabs or stores because you get screwed in most places. Go to a bank where they have something to gain by giving you a good exchange. Try to get rid of the coins when you leave a country. Switzerland will take all kinds of money except French because it is so versatile. When you buy something, check sticker price with salesman's price, sometimes there is a difference.

In Amsterdam you should not miss these places. Leyden street is full of kids, bars, and discos, the best one is Club 67 or 69 and costs a guilder (25 cents). Don't worry about getting cheap draft beer, almost all draft beer in Heineken. Canal street, apart from the socio-

logical aspect is the place where people go to prove their masculinity. You can gawk at the whores on the streets and there are plenty of red lights, too. Rembrandt Square is full of kids and bars and for you gay blades there is a bar there for you, too. Most of the heads hang out here.

In Munich, about the only thing to do is go to the Hof Brau Haus and get drunk. This huge beer hall serves Lowenbrau in liter mugs for 25 cents. Lots of atmosphere, with dirty old men, does not outweigh the fact that everyone is drunk and singing. (United Methodist Council eat your hearts out). Everyone tries to steal a mug, but the guards at each door usually get you. "Blowup" is about the best disco in Munich. You can pick up some good sights and sounds.

All in all these two cities are about the most entertainment for the tour. In every other city there are plenty of things to do. In Luzern, go to Bucherer for watches and to the toy shops. In Innsbruck we didn't find much largely because we weren't there long enough. In Venice spend your time at Lido Beach. You will forget that you are in Italy. But take in the glass factory and St. Marks. Things to do in Paris speak for themselves. However, if by the end you don't want to do anymore, you can find numerous little cellar bars where you can cheaply get stashed on wine.

The food wasn't too bad except that it was never really warm and always bland. We got American style meals because Dr. Kolar likes roast beef, fried potatoes and peas. In a few places we did get the food of the locale. Breakfast was always hard rolls and something to drink.

That about wraps up the tour. It was unique in every sense of the word. Expect to be looked down upon, as Americans. You will be laughed at for crude rides, and taken on a monetary joy ride. Aside from this you will probably have a ball and want to do it again some day.

The next section of this deals with London and contains information not likely to be found in the Drew Political Science Department.

Classes are held in the Royal Commonwealth Society Building on Northumberland Avenue just off Trafalgar Square. This appears to be a pretty staid, conservative British Club. If you want a free guide to do anything or go anywhere in London, go downstairs in the men's cloak room and ask for Harold. He is a great and old guy who loves to take people places. He doesn't expect to get paid. Each student is made a junior member and is entitled to the services of the club.

Subways are excellent here. Strikes usually last a day. Drew doesn't tell you that you have to or should purchase a three month season ticket for \$16.96. Buy it though because it's worth every penny. With this ticket you can get on the underground anywhere in London and get off anywhere between Gloucester Road and Trafalgar Square and not have to pay.

Entertainment is everywhere. Most movies and theaters are located around Piccadilly Circus. Movies and especially plays are much cheaper than the U.S. Piccadilly Circus is equivalent in the U.S. to Times Square. Most movie theaters are small and besides getting there early you usually have to stand in line.

You can also go into most record stores and ask to have a record played for you without buying it.

Radio in Britain is terrible and reminiscent of WABC in its worst years. Recordings are way behind and not usually done by the original artist. The best radio station is Radio Luxembourg. Television shows are about half British and half American. British t.v. is somewhat more permissive in its language or implications (American Legion of Decency, eat your hearts out). "Sugar, Sugar" by Archies is number 1 this week.

Restaurants -- THE only one is the Hot Pot. All the kids agree that this is the place to eat. You can get good, filling, hot meals including drink and dessert for \$.93. Don't miss it; this is really the place. The Sherlock Holmes pub is right near the Commonwealth Society -- good for lunch and a quick beer. Also it contains a rather extensive collection of Sherlock Holmes theatrical and television memorabilia; a very interesting place. Stay out of Wimpy Bars and Old Kentucky's. Golden Eggs are decent and open 24 hours. Most of the fancy hotels around Park Lane and Grosvenor Square have weekly buffets which are good. For a good roast beef buffet go to the Regents Hotel in Piccadilly; all the roast beef you can eat for one price -- either one or two pounds. They only serve between 5:30 and 8:30 so get there early.

The nearest decent pub is the Stanhope across the street from Gloucester Road underground. Upstairs they have a good juke box and strange things happen there.

Hotel Europe -- last but not least remains a unique surprise. Constructed in the typically British tradition of archaic, chipping red brick emblazoned with an inch of soot; the Hotel offers an unusual place in which to live. Notwithstanding, the noise level of Cromwell Road, one of London's major thoroughfares, Hotel Europe is a center for culture and contentment. The hotel was painted with a pneumatic air hammer resulting in a splendid display of disrepair. The rooms are done in the neo-classical bowing alley style; i.e. narrow with high ceilings and are festooned with sculptural curiosities in the ancient drainage pipe tradition. The furniture in the rooms is adequate for an Icelandic wombat; the lighting has been arranged in the medieval tradition either non-existent or by electrified candle. But there is one salvaging factor -- Hotel Europe has a bar. Yes, fans, there is a real honest to goodness bar (Methodist Churches of America, eat your hearts out). Someone here (Drew) must have made a mistake letting us come here. For all you girls who are coming, there is no curfew and you can stay out as late as you want (Sue Orvik, eat your heart out). There are even boys and girls on the same floor, sometimes seen dashing about in their underwear. Lollipops are served every night at ten after playpen hour. Apart from the apparently derogatory nature of this paragraph, nobody seems to mind the hotel because we all have a lot of fun.

Most of the reflection in this article is based on chit-chat with other members of the group. His also based largely on my own reflection; London is a good place and I highly recommend that all of you with any smarts whatsoever should come here.



Meetings

Two students appeared at last week's meeting with Vice-president Pepin and other administrators; forty people showed up at Monday night's student concerns meeting, which was open to anyone who is concerned. It is then correct to assume that only forty people are concerned about the goings-on in the university? It's doubtful, but that may be the impression.

There is no doubt that from the hierarchy of Student Government to faculty to administration to Board of Trustees there exists an overabundance of committees. But, for at least some immediate action, two groups have proven reasonably worthwhile outlets for concerns. At the Wednesday Pepin meetings one can meet the vice-president; Clifford Smith, director of finances; John Keiper, director of security; Richard Morgan, director of the University Center; Mack Jordan, director of University services; and Ralph Smith, director of the physical plant.

With a conglomeration such as this in one place at one time, non-academic questions are fielded with better-than-average accuracy. If students voice concern over conditions or occurrences, this meeting considers those concerns. At the last meeting many generally unknown items concerning Saga were pointed out. Believe it or not, something was accomplished. These meetings have a definite place, but will be stopped if there is as little student response as there has been.

The same holds true for the Committee on Student Concerns. And the Monday meeting was worth the long truck to the Science Building. True the committee is more or less another committee; but, it is a committee that takes the concerns into consideration and relays the analysis through the appropriate channels. Those who attended the meeting could directly converse with or confront the deans of students. Also present were the director of public affairs, J. Mack Lono and Security Director John Keiper.

The point is that there are committees available where people actually want concerns to be considered. "Try the channels," although a war-worn phrase, is still a possibility. The university has made available at least two channels; consider them if this campus needs some changes. And it most certainly does.

Senate's job

The senate cooled a few degrees this week, as Bob and George played polite. Whether the two executives can actually come to full reconciliation is still doubtful, however; for one reason, they didn't start out in the same place. But regardless, it now seems that such business as the student senate considers can go on. Except that too often it doesn't. Senate minutes for this year alone tell a particularly revealing story as they catalogue literally dozens of motions and discussions which have been tabled. Both Mr. DeGirolamo and Mr. Smartt, as well as many senators, have noted that such a high occurrence of delayed action is demoralizing, at the very least. Too many discussions simply end at nowhere.

Yet virtually every single tabling, considered in itself, was valid. And in fact, other tablings might well have been in order, as with the discussion this week on electing a University Senate representative. Diane Obenchain, who was elected, is admirably capable. But the senate had only voted minutes before to open nominations to the whole student body. The position is important enough that consideration of all qualified candidates was desirable; but with the quick ballot, it didn't get done.

The central problem is that a great majority of the business that the senate considers isn't brought up until it gets to the senate floor, at the same time the senate is usually asked to vote on it. Motions aren't even written down by people who offer them, but rather are loosely dictated to the chair, who then scribbles down the general ideas. Beyond trivial points of grammar, the custom of sometimes voting on motions which have never even been read in their final form is one which has already caused confusion and has the potential to cause serious trouble. Numerous times this year senators have begun a vote, only to have people ask what it is they are voting on; several times people have expressed shock at the resolution they voted for, explaining that they were sure they were voting on something else. Thus far it has only caused some minor confusion. But it isn't a good way to run a meeting.

The instant-resolution problem can be alleviated in several ways. The first is, simply, distribution of information, and if possible, resolutions, to senators the required 24 hours before meetings. Thinking ahead is essential, and senators have usually done far less in this area than have either Mr. Smartt or Mr. DeGirolamo, who at least have a general idea what they plan to say and do. Most of the matters which will come up are known to senators; if they are not known, they can be found out without excessive trouble. A small amount of time spent thinking about these issues and perhaps even considering tentative ideas for resolutions in not too much to ask of senators. Yet no more than a dozen prepared resolutions have been brought to the senate this year.

Some matters should be brought up and tabled — such as those which cannot be acted on (e.g. the moratorium cannot be acted on, wisely, until the moratorium committees have met) or, often, those which arise just before a meeting, at a meeting, or as a result of a meeting. But frequently tabling doesn't mean that anyone is going to have any more information by the next meeting, or even that the issue has been thought about.

Perhaps the main block is this information problem. The senate has spent considerable time complaining that it doesn't get information. Mr. DeGirolamo has complained that he hasn't been given information. Both complaints undoubtedly have some justification. But neither has made the important distinctions among the types of information which exist. First, there is classified information — facts about private consultation on conferences — which cannot be revealed without jeopardizing something. Mr. Smartt, as student government President, and sometimes Mr. DeGirolamo, or other student officials, find out these things, and cannot reveal them without violating confidence. To expect them to do so is unrealistic and would rapidly defeat itself. Second, there is semi-public information, which is information that is available on request. Madison Police patrols of the campus are not loudly announced each time they happen, but if anyone calls the Police station and asks, they will be told that the patrols do indeed occur. Getting this kind of information requires some initiative, and often, for reasons legitimate (not enough time for one person to get around to telling all) or less legitimate (the political advantage of not having something generally known), it is necessary for people to show this initiative. Considering that there isn't all that much investigation to be done, this isn't too much to expect. People who feel that they will be told all they need to know wind up knowing only what someone else wants them to know. Drew is beyond that naive state.

The third type of information is meeting agendas, committee appointments, and other more or less objective information which everyone is going to get eventually. This is where reliable communication should begin, perhaps. Mr. DeGirolamo has been conscientious about getting agendas out on time but an agenda is an agenda without some idea of, for example, what will be brought up in reference to "The University Senate" or "The Moratorium." This, though, is perhaps more the fault of senators. Mr. DeGirolamo has to try to put together an agenda of all the concerns he knows about; it seems he rarely has the benefit of senatorial suggestions or ideas.

When the senate finally catches up on its business, it should consider trying to get a little ahead. Because if the senate did not have a history of being receptive to surprise motions and slick sales pitches, neither Mr. Smartt nor Mr. DeGirolamo would find it so tempting to give them.

Letters To The Editor

Congratulations

To the Editor:
I am writing to compliment Messrs. Granquist and Marsden on the last Social Committee concert. Having "sweated out" numerous concert evenings last year, it was indeed a pleasure to attend a show as a spectator. Though I felt Canned Heat had a bad night, John Mayall more than made the show worthwhile.

I realize the work and frustration of a Drew concert. Mr. Granquist is to be especially commended for his choice of entertainment in the past concert, and in the future Jethro Tull show. Both he and Mr. Marsden have combined creativity with reasonable prices.

Hopefully Drew students will take advantage of the concert opportunities. Too often last year Drew students could be heard saying, "Who is Blood, Sweat, and Tears? Just another acid rock group?" It was only when mediocre radio stations such as WABC began playing their hits that these students became aware of what they had missed. Hopefully, faith in Mr. Granquist and Mr. Marsden will remove the possibility of Drew students hearing what they missed in the gym being played by Cousin Bruce later on.

Barry Fenstermacher (Mr. Fenstermacher was Social Chairman here last year. He is currently attending Yale Divinity School. The Yale football sched-

ule for the remainder of the year is as follows:
November 1 Dartmouth home.
November 8 Pennsylvania home.
November 15 Princeton away.
November 22 Harvard home.

Cancel weekend

(Editor's note: The following is a copy of a letter sent to Senior Class President Dennis Kade.)
Dear Mr. Kade:

TRUE Drew tradition...while the world mobilizes to bring peace, to bring an end to injustice and murder, you plan another "fall weekend." Can the Drew community really continue to dance and sing while this country continues to kill?

We will not be present for any of the fall weekend activities. From November 13-15 we will be in Washington mourning our brothers who have been sacrificed in Vietnam.

We urge you to cancel "fall weekend" and JOIN US.

Peace,
Connie Sutherland '66
Roger Thomas '65
Walter Achtert '65

Endorse Lindsay

To the Editor:
Although we have our own party affiliations, we feel that the present political, economic, and social situation in New York City warrants a non-partisan approach. The campaign for Mayor is between a Democrat, a Republican, and a Liberal. Both the Democrat and the Republican candidates are men too insensitive to the needs of this urban center. Therefore, we unreservedly support the re-election of John V. Lindsay for Mayor of New York City.

Charlotte A. Hendee
Ann A. Tompkins
John G. Winslow
Philip Clark
Richard A. Shepard
David M. Richlin
Bruce A. Menozzi

Vote against recall

Hurst residents should vote against the recall of President Ralph Burdett next Monday, in the voting running simultaneously with freshman class elections. Burdett is up for a recall vote ostensibly because he voted against the wishes of a majority of Hurst Hall on the police patrol question. Even aside from the fact that the issue has now been settled on a basis very close to that suggested by Senator Burdett, the act of recalling a senator on the basis of his voting on one is a dangerous one. At the time of the vote, senator Burdett had no definite evidence one way or the other on the feelings of Hurst Hall. So he voted for what he felt was best. It is for this that a recall attempt is being made.

There's no evidence that Burdett's conduct in office has been in any way improper. There is no reason for his recall and Hurst residents should vote to keep him in.

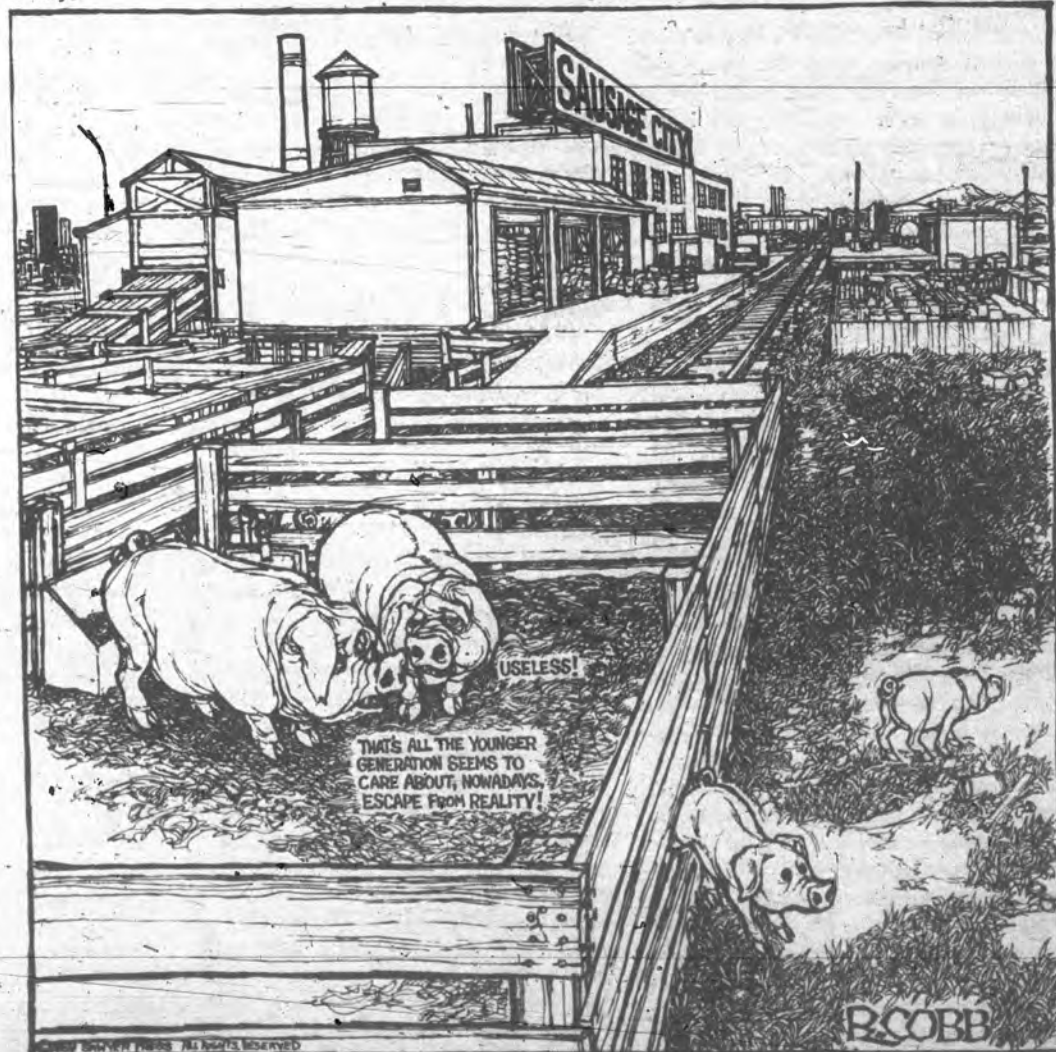
Twin errata

The Acorn would like to correct two errors appearing in last week's edition.

First, there was never a formal student senate motion to censure Vice-President George DeGirolamo, as was reported in a page 5 story. As noted in several other places on that page, the only mention of censuring Mr. DeGirolamo was a suggestion by President Bob Smartt.

Secondly, Mr. DeGirolamo announced to the senate this Monday an open meeting of the Student Discipline Committee. This announcement had appeared in the Acorn last week, but Mr. DeGirolamo stated that he was repeating it to make sure senators got "the facts, not just what you read in the Acorn."

Regarding that announcement, the Acorn then feels obligated to make appropriate apology to Mr. DeGirolamo. But in the interest of not withholding any information, it should be noted that he wrote the story.



Letters To The Editor

On team hair

To the Editor:

This year, Drew's athletic program has become most admirable while containing but one major blemish which need not exist. And it could be that in not removing the defect, the structure will collapse.

Mr. Reeves, chairman of Drew's athletic department, has with much skill and vigor galore shored a spirited soccer team that beat Upsala and has yet to be tied or defeated. He's also transferred his enthusiasm to the department in general. He has secured top-rate coaches for basketball (I've been told) and fencing, a difficult job which he spends much time on in doing successfully. (As for Drew's other sports, I do not know of the skills and teaching ability of their coaches). Mr. Reeves has also left the matter of "long-hair" up to each individual coach of his sport, saying that these are professional men who deserve to be treated as such, and that to overrule them would be disastrous in future hiring for Drew sports.

Using this prerogative, the basketball and fencing coaches have told their teams that extremely long and unruly hair (my words) and beards and mustaches are not compatible with their teams, although in basket-

ball each individual instance will be judged on its particular basis. The men say that some styles do not go along with the image they desire, that some sacrifice is necessary to the team if one wishes to be a part of it, and that a Drew University committee officially passed a resolution saying that dress does reflect Drew University and the like. I feel that, nevertheless, a student with long-hair, if he is abiding by other team regulations, should have the right to be on any team he makes and that to restrict an individual solely on the basis of a beard or long-hair is unfair and not right to any Drew student.

Mike Silberman

George Cox, huh?

To the editor:
re: the editorial "Alas, Paul, We Knew Him Well" which appeared in the Oct. 24 issue of the Drew Acorn.

Are we now to believe, then, that President Robert Fisher Oxnham, the man who leaps tall issues in a single sentence and bends steel students at will, is in reality mild-mannered George Cox of the Drew Post Office? Come on now! We admit to never having seen the two of them in the same place at the same time, and we admit that we have wondered about Mr. Cox's walks

through the cafeteria and about his often mysterious disappearances from the post office (you know, the ones with the "Gone to the Post Office" sign in the window.) We also admit that we've sometimes wondered about slight delays in the mail from friends....

But we maintain and maintain strongly that Dr. Oxnham and Mr. Cox are NOT the same person. As evidence we cite the following indisputable fact: George Cox has a sense of humor. Correy

the young conservative

Marchi for Mayor

Harold Gordon

"James Baldwin told me the other day that he does not blame the residents of Harlem for throwing garbage out of their windows, that it is their form of protest. Would we, by the same token be entitled to throw garbage out of the window when John Lindsay passes by?"

When John Lindsay was elected Mayor of New York, he was hailed by the liberals as The Coming Man, the savior of the GOP, and even as a possible candidate for President. Who then would have guessed that four years later the GOP would have saved itself without Mr. Lindsay's help (apart from his seconding of the nomination of Spiro Agnew), or that Mr. Lindsay would be repudiated by his own party, or that he would today find himself fighting for his political life? Very few to be sure, yet this is precisely what has come to pass.

Under four years of Lindsay, New York City's robberies, welfare rolls, and budget have doubled. Amid this growing crisis, the Mayor has shown himself incapable of showing any kind of strong effective leadership. His answer to the crime problem was the civilian review board, his answer for rising welfare rolls was to ask for more money, his answer for student disorders was to sympathize with the rebels, and his answer for the Oceanhill-Brownsville dispute was to take no real stand at all. In this last case Lindsay hoped that by straddling the fence he could avoid antagonizing either Negro or Jewish voters since he needed the support of both groups to be re-elected. Yet he was not completely successful in this; Albert Shanker of the United Federation of Teachers has credited the Mayor with helping to create "an upsurge in anti-Semitism" and Roy Innis of CORE has announced that his group would attempt to close Harlem to all three candidates.

Yet through it all, Mr. Lindsay goes blithely along, blaming all of the City's woes on the war in Vietnam in much the same manner as the Parliament of 17th Century England attributed the Great Fire of London to the atheism of Thomas Hobbes. Mr. Lind-

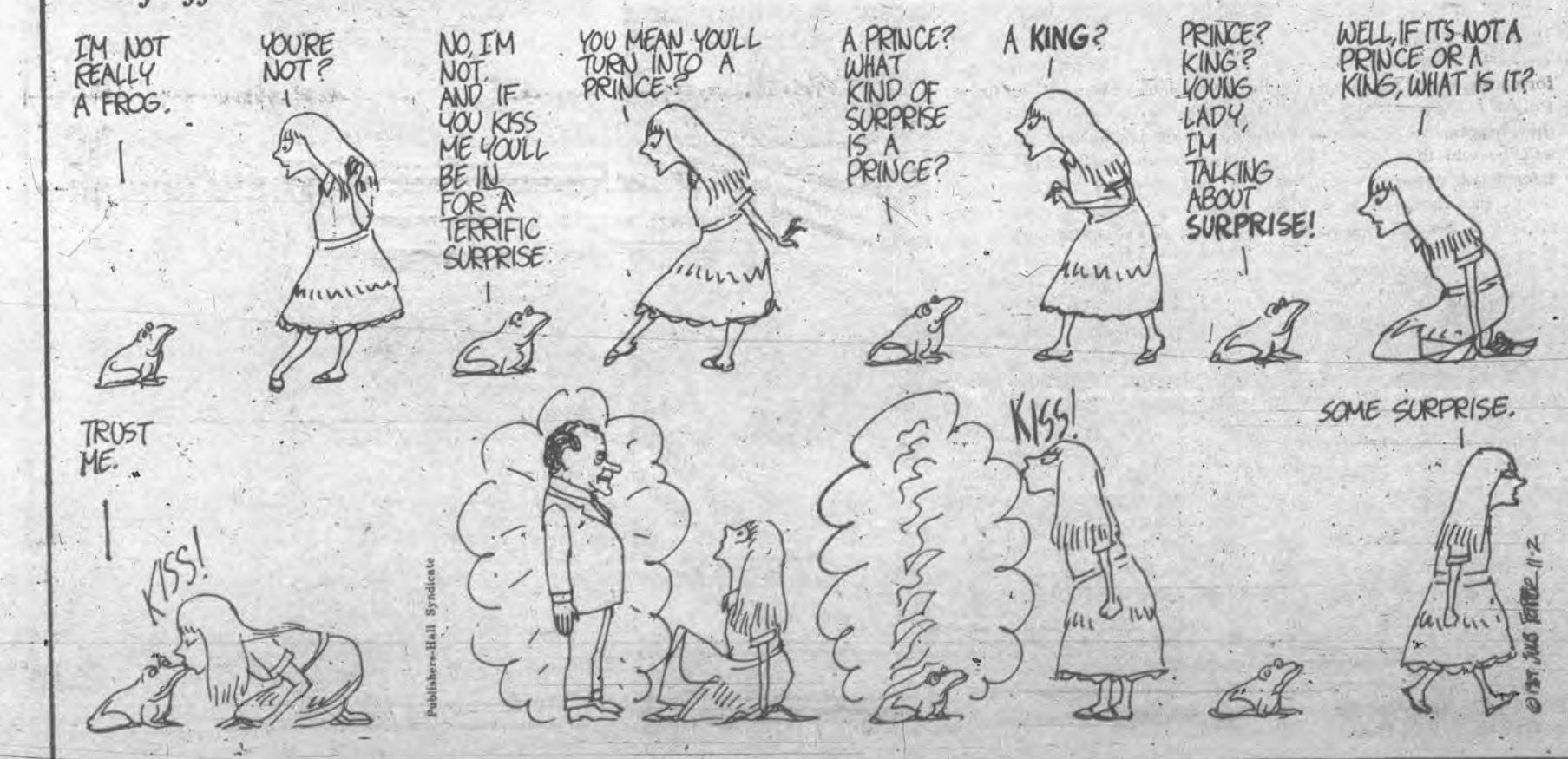
say argues with flawless liberal conventional wisdom that until the war is over the City will not get the money it needs to solve its problems so that there is nothing to do in the meantime except demonstrate against the war. Such "logic" however, crumbles when confronted with a study made by the General Accounting Office which estimates that 10.7% of the City's welfare families were ineligible for benefits and that 34.1% were receiving overpayments. This made for a grand total of \$70.9 million in excessive payments. Care to tap this source of revenue Mr. Mayor?

I could go on in this vein but inasmuch as it seems that due to some kind of collective death wish Mr. Lindsay will be re-elected there is little reason to.

It should now be obvious that I do not favor the re-election of John Lindsay as Mayor of New York. I further feel that reasons why Mr. Proccaccio should not be elected to that office are too painfully obvious to merit discussion. I will therefore come briefly to the point and state the case for the man whom I feel is best suited to be the next Mayor of New York.

During the campaign, State Senator John Marchi has conducted himself with a dignity and intelligence totally lacking in the wild mauling of his opponents, as even liberal columnist Pete Hamill of the liberal New York POST was forced to admit. He is a man familiar with the problems of New York, having served since 1963 as Chairman of the New York State Senate Committee on New York City. He is a man whom even the New York Times credits with a reputation for integrity and hard work. He is a man who offers real leadership for New York, who is not afraid to take a tough stand on the issues. Finally, he is a man who, if elected, will devote his energies toward serving the people of New York, not toward using Gracie Mansion as a stepping stone to something bigger. It is for these reasons that I am supporting John Marchi for Mayor of New York.

feiffer



London, October 15

On October 15 Drew students organized a moratorium rally in London, which eventually came to include students from schools across the United States and was joined by Paul Newman and Joanne Woodward, among some 600 others. Jane Castner took the following pictures of the event.

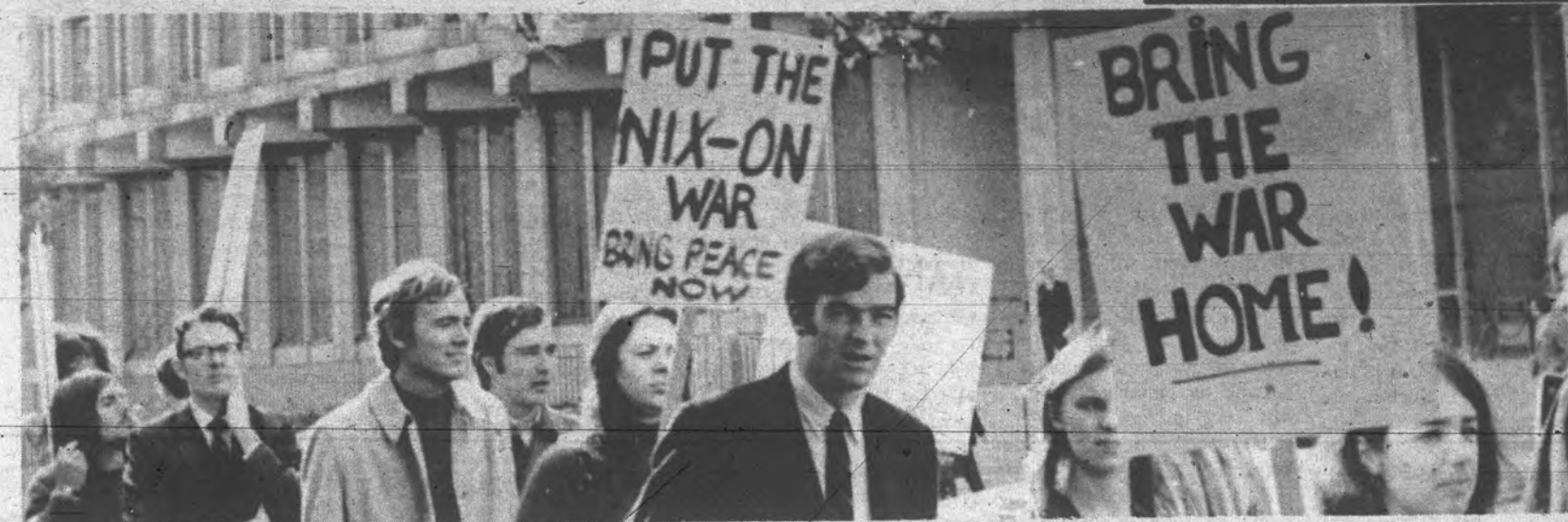


Judy Rancore, Paul Newman, John Rumsey, Joanne Woodward.

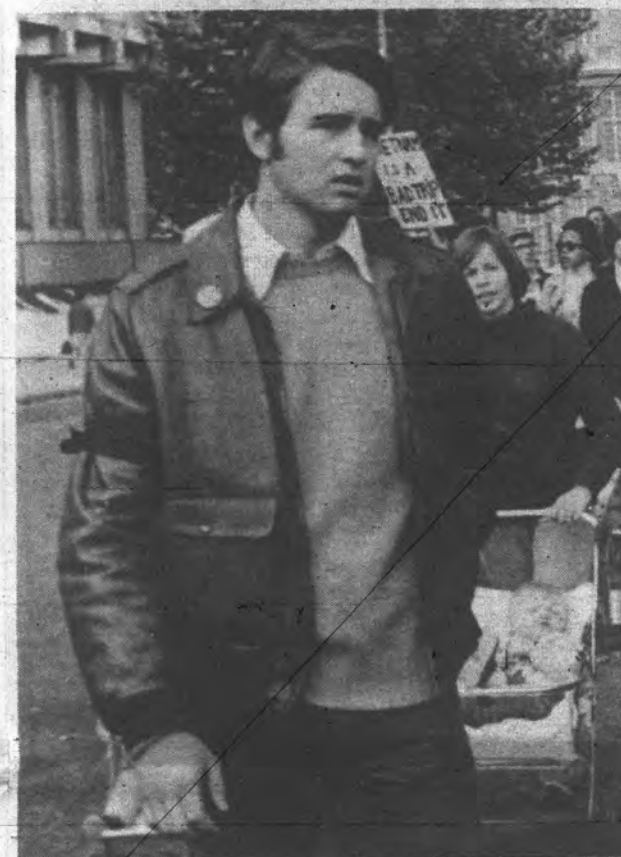


John Rumsey

Diane Herszkowitz



Buck Rogers (light jacket) Mark Wegener (Fall '68 UN), Maxine Hattery, Jon Holt, and Cindy Sawyer.



Peter Hoffman



Dennis Ingoglia and Jon Holt with petition which was presented to U.S. embassy. Background: Bruce Howe, Bruce Howe, Bruce Hirsch, and Bob Johnson.

Drew, October 23



Photo by Andrea Swenson



Photo by Andrea Swenson

On October 23 the University Performing Ensemble, preceded by a chorus line of majorettes, marched from Bowne-Lecture Hall to Mead Hall, where they set up in concert. Before they could complete the performance, however, gun-carrying killers stepped out and assassinated the gathering. These killers included Dr. Don Cole, Brock Brown, Steve Goldstein, and Skip. As photographers filmed the proceedings, Austin George carried his cross the field and up to the Mead Hall porch, where he stood crucified as a tape recorder played jingles about Marlboro Country.



Photo by Andrea Swenson

THE LEFT SIDE

Peter Hoffman

Lindsay for Mayor...and other notes

The New York mayoralty contest has been billed by some as the great showdown between post-war "government-can-do anything" liberalism and the do-nothing, regressive conservatism which has grown out of a defunct laissez-faire attitude toward the problems of the nation. It is this in some ways but in others it is much more. What I see in New York is the struggles of the American pragmatic spirit against the gargantuan confusion of mid-twentieth-century living. The product will be a new generation of liberalism based upon community action and which will enlarge the scope of local involvement and interest. The immediate causal factor of this development is an administration which has complacently refused to take over the least controversial steps toward social action. As one Republican Congressman put it, "We are caught between an administration which has promised great things and hasn't delivered and an administration which doesn't have the guts to promise anything." The result is that the progressives in both parties are re-thinking their approach to government involvement.

John Lindsay has been thrust into the forefront of this re-consideration and reformulation; it is logical that he should be. John Lindsay in 1965 came forward with a radical-action program which he believed could change the face of New York. It hasn't. Of course, to people with no minds, this means that all social reform is impotent and doomed to failure. But Lindsay is too sharp for this kind of re-entrenchment logic. He is also too sharp to attack himself with bleeding heart and long-winded moral exhortations to policies of the past which have been of marginal efficiency. John Lindsay has begun to pick out the unsolved problems and to formulate far-reaching programs which promise new movement and great progress. And it is doubtful that these new ideas will fulfill all the hopes they will generate. But the alternative is no action—and no hope, an alternative suitable only to the weak-minded copouts who fear the future more than they are dissatisfied with the present. These small people are a cross-current in the American spirit and they will be dragged along squeaking and weeping until they are unceremoniously stuffed into the garbage can of history. The American spirit is basically pragmatic and active, and it is liberal in that sense. When Americans see a problem, they want it solved and they will reject the meaty-mouthed buffoons who offer only retreat and regression. Of course, they will not accept any freak with a half-

baked scheme, but when the big, committed, future-oriented leaders move forward, America will listen—and they will give him more than one chance. I realize it is dangerous to discuss such a diffuse and amorphous thing as the American spirit in such metaphysical terms. But I think an empirical political analysis will back up my statements. Such an empirical political situation is New York.

The real problem John Lindsay faces is that he has been directing his energies at one-half of the people of New York. The middle-class which pays for his cities operation is just not getting anything in return. The middle-class is in many ways becoming increasingly the largest underprivileged class in NYC. Inflation and taxes eat up their income. Crime and pollution and narcotics destroy the quality of life. Their schools are deteriorating their children are alienated from their way of life. The city overwhelms them. They want action. They even want promises and hope. Their interests are legitimate and so are those of the blacks and the Puerto Ricans. A NYC government must meet all its responsibilities—or it will meet none. That sounds like (Lyndon) Johnson but here the responsibilities are real and the truth of the dictum holds. John Lindsay has managed to get a new hospital erected—in Harlem; but the Queens and the Bronx need increased facilities as well. The middle-class New Yorker can't even get his garbage collected decently and now Lindsay is coming forward with a new program. Lindsay has added 4,000 policemen to the NYC force, putting an increased burden in the already-tight budget. (In fact New York spent more on those 4,000 policemen than Nixon has spent on his entire war on crime!)

The Federal Narcotics Bureau has a greatly understaffed office in NYC which is the center of heavy narcotics trade on the East Coast (sic.) Despite numerous appeals from Lindsay, Nixon has increased the Narcotics agent allotment. But the overwhelming difficulty is the stark economics of the NYC area; it is this which is pressing hardest on the average New Yorker. And Lindsay has cut to the heart of the trouble. It is the war in Viet Nam. NY sends \$22 billion, 9 billion back. Of that \$22 billion, 9 billion is spent on the war effort in Viet Nam. The entire budget on NYC is only \$6 billion! Lindsay's message is clear: NYC can not afford \$9 billion for a war we can't win and which many feel is viciously wrong. Also the inflationary pressure of military expenditure—which is the least productive and most non-circulatory of the entire

economy—is what is destroying the buying power of the N.Y. dollar...thus forcing the unions to demand higher wages—just so the working man can keep his earnings constant. In fact, in real purchasing power, the NYC working man's wages have DECREASED almost 5% in the last couple of years. And the Labor disputes have been a major factor in Lindsay's unpopularity. The war is getting the country, and nowhere is it more evident than in NYC (in light of these facts) But Lindsay if fighting back; he has refused to preach despair and regression. Despite his natural preference for ideas and new programs, Lindsay has personally begun to take a firmer control of the administrative levers at Gracie Mansion. The Queens snow plow incident was a blunder by an inept minor bureaucrat, but Lindsay did not shy away from the blame. Now he privately vows that such buffoonery will not recur. Lindsay is squeezing Washington and Albany for the one resource he can not do without—money. I shouldn't be surprised if Lindsay doesn't incorporate Mailer's brilliant proposal for the 51st state just to keep New York City money in New York City. Washington and Albany have been milking New York City for years, to finance backwater bridges and pork barrel dams. This has got to stop now. And Lindsay is the only man with the prestige and national standing to do it.

However, the real question which stands above the realities I have outlined is whether Lindsay can infuse New York with the hope and optimism he brought in 1965. I think he can. The middle class New Yorker wants action; he wants to believe in the city. He doesn't want to see all of America in retreat. He wants the bright future of fresh programs and new initiatives. The support for Procaccino is a holding action; a withdrawal to regroup and seek a new standard. Procaccino has no sense of social action; he is a negative candidate to whom the disenfranchised are gathering in lieu of a new optimism. The New Yorker knows that if he wants action he had better vote for Lindsay. Procaccino is a little man both in physical stature and in political relevance. The people of New York want a mayor—they have always voted for a mayor—who is a man of tremendous stature, a man who can fittingly represent the nation's cultural and economic center. It takes an unusual man to be mayor of New York and the best thing you can say for Mario Procaccino is that he is terribly ordinary. Lindsay has suffered the unpopularity reserved for the only moderately successful charismatic leader, but he is New York's only hope; he may be a limousine liberal; but then he is also the most pragmatic, forward-driving political leader in the country. And New York City knows it.

There is also another candidate named Sharkey or something like that. He sees New York's biggest problem as being pornography. He is in the race basically as a sop to the large scale structural hypocrisy of the rotten conservative movement. He's all for progress; he just doesn't want to do anything about it. He's all for community responsibility; he just doesn't want the community to do anything about its responsibilities. He is a sad sealy sort of relic, but he says some funny things and it just wouldn't be a New York Mayoralty race if there weren't at least one Neanderthal in it.

Some notes: I heartily concur with Ken Schulman's editorial on the "supplement-supplant" rhetorical bullshit offered by the administration. There is no such thing as a non-disruptive protest; and a token commitment to end the war is about as effective as persuasion on a mad dog. If you are going to protest, then protest one or two days of missed classes is indeed a relatively small price to pay for a cause so pressing as our insane involvement in a war which is sucking our life-blood... Dennis' whimpering of a couple of weeks ago were pleasant but they are a living example of Cleaver's dictum that "liberals can rationalize anything into inaction." Dennis, I am no apologist for Guevarra but neither will I make the pious assertion that rational dialogue is a cure-all for social injustice. Rational dialogue can only be useful when we recognize its limits. If we offer rational dialogue as a panacea for social ills we are doomed to bitter disappointment such I experienced which Kingpin Richard late last spring...I noticed that Dr. Baker is still alive and well and living in the biology lab, I certainly do not mind being the object of a wit so bright and cutting Dr. Baker has an irreverent comradeness that I would like to see more of. I am also deeply pleased that he can find the time to become involved in my writing and hopefully in the general affairs of the student body his criticisms of me are welcomed and were appreciated—though probably carelessly accepted.

Coming attractions: John Rumsey, who is well versed in the uses and affects of marijuana will write a column or columns under this column heading which hopefully will destroy part of the huge crop of myths and shibboleths which have grown up around the drug issue. Should be of interest to the 60% of the freshmen who would smoke if they thought it safe.

Letters To The Editor

Candidates must face people

To the Student Body:

On November 3, Drew freshmen will elect their class officers. The Offices up for election are: President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Social Chairman and two Senate seats. Of those offices only the President and the two senators have voting power on the student Senate.

I have been involved with the preliminary elections and have seen only a small amount of maturity in these elections. As in High School, catchy phrases and bright posters are winning votes. Only one candidate had the guts to even mention any issues

in writing. But even this man did not tell anyone just how he expected to get this accomplished. No one has discussed the channels of the University through which all change must pass. How many students know which body of this University has the power to change the curfew rules? How many students know the reasoning behind the rules? My answer is, very few!

As I see it you cannot bring about change without some knowledge of the workings of this University. There exist channels through which students can make constructive comments and some students are in a position to

James Pfeiffer

The view from here

The nature of trust

George DeGirolamo

"Trust (trust). 1. A firm belief in the honesty, reliability, ETC. of some person or thing."

This definition of trust, according to Webster, is one that I feel deserves elaboration.

Trust is something that is earned, not given as a privilege one way or another arbitrarily at the expense of one party or another. Trust implies give and take and mutual reciprocity to the effect that when one party or another violates a trust, things between the two parties do not automatically cease and become hostile and adamant. Trust isn't something so naive and simple as "sharing secrets" or being best friends; it consists of much more. Trust is safety. Safe in the knowledge that perhaps you can trust someone with something which to you is important and private, trust becomes safety, or at least one aspect of trust. Trust is wisdom. You become wise in choosing your friends and associates when the trust that you share with them is prepaid and replenished by a mutual and reciprocal understanding. Trust is something to be desired, not covered.

Trust is definitely not a one-way street. If and when a trust is

established it is most imperative that it continue for the good of the members of that trust. When a trust is violated, that violation need not be a violent nor an overt occurrence. It could rather be an act of ignoring or totally excluding one whom one purports to trust or at least respect to a certain extent.

The violation of that trust could occur in a second or it might take months. The fact remains that when and if the trust is violated, both parties first must recognize the split and secondly and more importantly, if the damage is not irreconcilable, the trust could and should be repaired by both members and returned to a semblance of the original state. If and when this trust is returned to its original state, the trust MUST be a stronger one than the original, for in the process of violation, a process that displays weakness on the behalf of both parties, a new strength must emerge to make that process a constructive if not a desired occurrence.

Perhaps the context of the above remarks is pertinent to the present schism that has developed between Mr. Smartt and myself—perhaps not. I do not

consider our differences irreconcilable but I know in my heart that if student government and progressive and liberal policies

of student concerns are to continue, then the first and second executives of student government must be able, and more importantly,

must be extremely WILLING to respect and most importantly to trust each other unequivocally.

Spectrum

Brad Miner

On violence

VIOLENCE...as Rap Brown says, "It's as American as cherry pie." It knows no political, social, or racial barriers, for it is present in every aspect of American society. For the dedicated Minuteman this means simply, "kill a commie for peace", then again the radical left-wing would usher in the "new social order" with machine guns blazing in the memory of Che. The extreme right and left meet symbolically on the common ground of terrorist violence. The majority of peaceful middle-class moderates however are content to stay at home and worship James Bond in the tranquility and sanctity of their own private arsenals. Up until the death of Ian Fleming, Bond, as spiritual leader of the white, Western world commanded a following that rivaled that of the pope. For perhaps the greatest attraction of this spiritual hero was his unimpaired 007 rating, a license to kill. Such an open breach of Christian morality could be sanctioned on the fictional level as a means of fulfilling suppressed desires.

The Moratorium last week gave expression to the nation's "anti-violence" sentiment. Unfortunately, this group does not comprise a national majority. There are many in this nation who like Buzz Marrow, Hersey's anti-hero in THE WAR LOVER live only to wreak death and destruction on themselves and all around them. It is not surprising that this self-proclaimed "patriotic" lunatic fringe favors an escalation of the war in Vietnam. Violence has become such an accepted part of the American way of life, that the assassination of our political leaders is regarded with only passing concern, a frightening prospect for any civilized nation. To what end has this country gained from the death of John Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and Malcolm X?

How many fine, upstanding Americans watched with suppressed delight as Lee Harvey Oswald was murdered in living color right before their eyes? Hollywood could not have done better.

Only now, however, are we beginning to recognize a far more dangerous pattern developing. For the violence of words and ideas is far more effective than that of bullets. The country is experiencing a far more subtle method of assassination, one not climaxed by the instant death wrought by a bullet, but one that lingers like a cancer in the brain. On March 31, 1968 Lyndon Johnson announced that he would not seek re-election. His speech was greeted with enthusiastic shouts and cheers. But what of the significance of the event? Johnson's speech marked the climax of a character assassination that had begun as a "dump Johnson" move in the Senate which was then exploited on a nationwide scale by the mass-media. In effect what Johnson said was that the President as a man is vulnerable. If the President is vulnerable, what then of the Presidency as an institution?

Already critics of the present administration have begun the process on Nixon, that is until Mansfield and Fulbright recently backed off. The Presidency no longer automatically carries with it the charisma that thrusts the individual into the position of national, mythical and invulnerable hero. One of the amazing tenets of a federal democracy is that the majority must abide by its choice, not by its whim. Such continued harassment and verbal violence can only lead to psychosis for the individual and anarchy for the political system. Yes, I respect the constitutional right of dissent, but with Spiro, the Mouth, Agnew as close as he is to the Oval Room of the White House, the prospect of Nixon at GREYSTONE is a thought-provoking one at best.

Absence policy stated

The Dean of Students Office in Sycamore Cottage has announced that students will not be given excuses for missing classes due to early departures for vacations. These are not allowable as excused absences.

Deans Alton Sawin and Sue Orvikurge that "Those of you who want to leave early for reasons of convenience of transportation or for whatever other reason, should plan ahead and allow these to be counted as unexcused absences."

Faculty Forum

by Gregory Nelson, Assistant Professor of Chemistry

Rather than attempt to define a problem or seek its solution, since last July it seems all problems are solved simply by filling in the blank: "Well, if we can put men on the moon, we certainly can..." Clearly there are questions unanswerable and problems unsolvable using this simple formula. The population explosion problem is only similar to the trip to the moon if the moon were on a string and were jerked away just as the moon rocket approached. There is a fundamental difference in ways of solving the problems as there is even in expressing them. The simplified formula just is not relevant and it does not say anything. The pollution of the environment, for example, is so entwined with the other issues of the day that it seems impossible to separate out the thread leading to solutions.

At first, I feel, it should be recognized there is no pollution in the natural environment. Since there is definitely a pollution problem, it must be recognized that for the most part on the East Coast, there is no longer a natural environment but rather an artificial environment. The artificial environment is a legacy inherited from a time when the artificial environment did not have a pollution problem. At that time the limitations imposed on the space ship Earth were not understood. A chemist would be happy to describe the earth as

a closed system, realizing the fact that Apollo 11 showed us there really is little chance to escape. It is not possible to wash pollution from the skies just as common sense would suggest. Where would the wash water go? In what way can man survive if he does not preserve what amounts to his "life support system" aboard this spaceship?

Man probably will not survive no matter what he does. It is written into the record that when man acts there appears to be an "equal and opposite reaction." Disposing of the hypothetical wash water would be a more difficult problem than scrubbing the skies, and so it goes.

What is left for man is to survive as long as he can. Bare existence is already upon us if we are wasting energy destroying a food supply and defoliating trees in South Viet Nam. Bare existence is characterized by bumper-to-bumper traffic on Route 46 through Hackettstown on Sunday evenings. Bare existence is propagated by unwanted noise on a painful level. Existence whether temporary or not requires a knowledge of the contributors to the artificial environment, be they oxides of nitrogen and even aspirin. Not knowing of potential dangers leads to shocking situations like the epidemic-sized problem of lead poisoning in the slum areas of large cities.

Chewing flaking paint containing lead pigment is responsible for brain damage and death for too many children between the ages of one and six years old. Al-

Environment

though the use of leaded paint on interior walls is illegal in most states, if the walls have not been painted in twenty years, the paint might contain the lead pigment and most likely the paint will be peeling. If the walls had been painted within the last twenty years, most likely the slum landlord would have used the safer titanium dioxide paint, not because it was safer, but because it is cheaper and covers longer. Rent strikes are successful in cases where leaded paint is detected because a landlord can always accuse the tenant of putting a hole in the wall, but he cannot accuse him of putting lead in a building.

The plight of the children involved is pitiful. A chronic dosage can cause severe brain damage or death and usually it is only the chronic case that is identified as lead poisoning. The symptoms of lead poisoning include a high blood content of lead, plus convulsions, vomiting, anemia and cramps — external symptoms that can be readily confused with those of other, less dangerous illnesses if a physician is not looking specifically for lead poisoning. With our present technology, about a million tons of lead is released into the United States environment annually, mainly from automobiles. Even though the detection and treatment of lead poisoning is well understood and easily performed, the necessary technical manpower to carry out the required mass screening of those children suspected of being in trouble is not available. The dosage of lead is

cumulative since the body has little natural tendency to remove large amounts of lead. Thus even a small amount ingested at an early age will be constantly added to throughout life resulting in eventual heavy metal poisoning.

The cumulative problem would be alleviated if we did not use gasoline containing tetraETHYL lead anti-knock additives and if the buildings were freshly painted. The present outcropping of lead poisoning cases in New York City could be checked by mass screening of children suspected of being affected. In Chicago where mass screening has been carried out for the last three years, the number of chronic cases has dropped by half each year of the program. Professor Rene J. Dubos of Rockefeller University stated at a national conference on lead poisoning, sponsored by the Scientists Committee for Public Information that "the problem is so well defined, so neatly packaged with both causes and cures known, that if we don't eliminate this social crime our society deserves all the disasters that have been forecast for it." What is needed beyond agreement in principle is an understanding for action of this aspect of our artificial environment.

Science should become enough a part of each persons environmental construct that he would avoid placing himself in a dangerous situation due to the artificial environment just as he would not stand in front of a speeding automobile.

All M-groups to meet

George DeGirolamo, college Vice-President, has announced that he is holding a meeting of the different moratorium committees tonight at 6 p.m. in room 103 of the University Center.

The purpose of the meeting, De Girolamo stated, is "so that he 'might bring something concrete and unified to the senate on moratorium plans.' He added that "It is my hope that if we can all sit down together and talk this thing out, we may find that we are in agreement on numerous points."

Urging that all moratorium groups attend the meeting, De Girolamo directed specific invitations to Rick Shepard, new chairman of the October moratorium committee, Peter Alexander, a seminary student active in the moratorium, Peter Isaza, who heads another moratorium group, Herb Jahnke, who is chairman of the New Moratorium Committee, Robert Burns, Duran Palmertree, Mike McIntyre, Rich Saslaw, and Joe Mayher. Palmertree is Graduate School President, and McIntyre is Seminary President. Mayher and Saslaw headed the October moratorium committee.

Sessing that he plans to take the results of tonight's meeting to the student senate, which is scheduled for a special moratorium session, DeGirolamo added that "Since the Senate is only official representative body of the College, I feel that we must take a definite and, more importantly, a knowledgeable stand on something as important as the Moratorium."

Bridging the gap

by John Rumsey

North: S 23 Dealer: South
H Q23
D J97
C KQ72

East: S QJ109
H A56
D Q432
J9

West: S A654
H J1098
D S
C 10865

South: K87
H AK7
D K1086
C A43

Bidding: S W N E
Int p 3nt P
P P

Opening Lead: J of Hearts

South has a text book one no trump opening, 16-18 high card points with no worthless doubleton, North realizes that there is no possible chance for slam and signs off at game 3nt.

Play: South counts his winners and sees 8 with a ninth to be found if clubs split 3-3 or the diamond finesse is on. Consequently South wins the opening legit lead with the king and plays three rounds of clubs. When they split normally (3-3) will happen approximately 1/3 of the time) South is now faced with a two-way finesse in Diamonds. Recalling an old maxim about "the queen is always in front of the jack" South plays the king of Diamonds and then attempts the finesse. When West shows out South concedes a trick to East's queen. East realizing that spades offers the only hope of defeating the contract, leads

the queen of spades from his sequence and after 4 rounds of Spades South is down one. In the post-mortem South is heard to remark to his partner "well, it was a two-way guess and I guess I guessed wrong."

Critique: In reality there was no guess to be made. South should have realized that Spades was his danger suit and that he had to protect against the distribution in the diagram. Consequently South should have finessed through East. If West had the queen of Diamonds, he could not attack Spades without South getting a trick with his king. This is known as an avoidance play; when faced with a two-way decision, keep in mind who you would like to be in the lead. If the black kings were reversed in this diagram, South would have made the correct play, for East could not safely attack Spades.

The talent show:

Why was it called music of the times?

by Richard Hoje

Is Drew University's Ted Mack's original amateur hour? Patience Young did a fine job organizing this year's Cafe au Lait, but why was it called Musica de los Tempos?

The first performer was Jane Howard who sang two too-familiar songs, "Suzanne" by Leonard Cohen and "Patterns" by Simon and Garfunkel. Her style was engaging, but how many times can one listen to "Suzanne"? She tried a sing-a-long on "Maxwell's Silver Hammer" from Abbey Road. I thought it was great; the parents hated it. Ever since the Beatles changed their image they are parvenu to most adults. Her last song was new to me. It was called "Phineas," based on the character from A

Separate Peace. The song stated his personality very well.

There are three different acts portraying numbers from Broadway musicals. Cathy Sexton did a burlesqued-up version of "I'm Just a Girl Who Can't Say No" from Oklahoma! She shouldn't have bothered. Bob Hawes played "Fagin" from Oliver, and sang "I'm Reviewing The Situation." His portrayal got the character across but in a camped up version. Barbara Law and Rick Tamblin did a medley from Funny Girl. She sang "Sadie," he sang "People," and they dueted on a much too slow version of "I am Woman You are Man." Unfortunately I had just seen Funny Girl starring Barbra Streisand and Omar Sharif the week before, so...

Two other performers presented their own works. Larry Milton improvised on the piano and made his singing debut. He plays blues and the playing was excellent. Lyrics were totally unnecessary. One can usually get the feeling of a song without words. His songs contain the usual blues lyrics, which one really doesn't need. Patience Young sang and played her guitar. She has a good voice for folk, but if she hadn't introduced each song I would have thought she sang the same song five times.

Tom Silver's music fit the title—he played various compositions by a Brazilian composer. I'll admit I know nothing about Spanish guitar and all I can say is that it had a good sound. The Sewing Machine Singers finished the show. They have a nice sound—early Mammas and Papas. They picked a wide variety of material including "The Love Machine" written by Paul Tamey and Brian Edgerton of the group. It had a gospel rock feeling to it. They got an enthusiastic response for their songs. They came back for two encores, not because of thunderous applause, but because the show had to end at 11:00.

Lysistrata reservations accepted; performances begin next Friday

Performance reservations are being accepted for the fall production of Aristophanes' lusty fifth century farce Lysistrata to be given by the Curtain Line Friday and Saturday, November 7 and 8, and Wednesday through Saturday, November 12 to 15. Reservations may be made through David Little.

All performances will begin promptly at 8 p.m. in Bowne Lecture Hall with seating of latecomers at the intermission.

Director Thomas K. Wright, instructor in speech and drama, notes that "Greek comedy is al-

ways extremely ribald" and that the Drew production, carried out in the spirit of the dramatist's original play but in modern vernacular language is "rated M— suggested for mature audiences only."

Gordon announces formation of anti-ward youth group

Harold Gordon announced this week that the "Youth Against Wards Committee," a group which opposes a proposed charter revision in the town of Madison, is formalizing its structure on the Drew campus.

The group, which Gordon described as "a group of Young Republicans," released a statement of principles this week. It includes the following assertions:


- 1) The present mayor and Council have provided good government within the current borough system framework.
- 2) The charter study committee which made the recommendation that Madison go from borough to ward system "was not impartial in reaching that decision."
- 3) A community as small as Madison does not need "the evils of big city politics...with no corresponding advantage."
- 4) Efforts to reform local gov-

ernment should proceed along Plan E, which is the same as the proposed Plan F without the ward provision. The committee states that it has two objectives: to defeat Plan F, the ward proposal, and to work for the re-election of Mayor William Nordling, who opposes the ward system, and the town council.

The ward system was proposed by a Charter Study Commission which was elected last fall. Among the members, who were elected on a non-partisan slate, is Dr. E.G. Stanley Baker, Drew professor of Zoology. Dr. Baker has defended the ward system.

Gordon stated that any interested student is welcome to join. The statement of principle was signed by Drew students Gordon Thomas Holland, Robert Casey, Nelson Adame, Erik Soperonskis and Albert Holb.

THEY'RE TODAY. SELLS FROM 36. AND RECORDS, \$340



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Marsden on rock

Springfield remains

The break-up a year and a half ago of the Buffalo Springfield left Steve Stills, Neil Young, Richie Furay, and Jim Messina on their own. People have different opinions concerning who made the Springfield work as a group, but most people agree that the group was one of the best yet. In fact, their stature seems to be growing still, as the efforts of their members materialize. The split of the Buffalo Springfield was a major loss to the contemporary music scene, but, unlike the subsequent breakups of Cream and Traffic, which produced a new group whose sum seems to prove less than the total of its parts, the release of the Springfield has resulted in productions which have expanded the horizons of its former parts. Put simply, the Springfield have made more music separately than would have been possible together.

The most successful of the Springfield off-spring has been Crosby, Stills, and Nash. Steve Stills and ex-Byrd David Crosby and ex-Hollie Graham Nash have been immediately classed as a so-called "super group," commanding the following and fee of groups who have been at it for years. Their album, of course, is good. It was a genuine "can't miss" arrangement from the beginning. The three are all very

good musicians and song-writers. They have come up with their own sound and it's just plain good music. Everybody knows it.

So Richie Furay and Jim Messina must be wondering what they did wrong. Their group, Poco, with an album entitled "Pickin' up the Pieces," referring to the torn-apart Springfield, should, by all rights, command at least some of the old group's disciples and should garner many more on its own. In other words, Poco should have become an immediate success, like CS & N did. After all, they sound a lot more like the Springfield than the latter do.

But success on a large scale has eluded Poco. I can't understand why. The album is superb. Granted, country music is its basis and its strength, so one would have to appreciate the flavor of the country sound to appreciate Poco. But isn't that supposed to be the basis of so much of what's happening, like Dylan or the Youngbloods or CS & N? The Poco album is a must for all country music fans and every ex-Springfield lover. Part of the mystery has been solved: Richie Furay made the Springfield tick. And he makes Poco tick like a jeweled watch. Poco is one of my favorite groups and I wish more people would give them a listen. Pardon

the emotional outburst but Poco deserves better.

Which leaves us with Neil Young. Young has recent made CS & N Crosby, Stills, Nash, and Young. During the interval between the break-up and reunion he made an album with a group called Crazy Horse, and with the title "Everybody Knows This Is Nowhere." Crazy Horse is surprisingly good, Neil Young is amazingly good, and the album is excellent. Young doesn't play the most difficult music on his guitar, but he does play some of the best-tailored to fit the temperament of the composition. A good example being "Down by the River," a haunting song about life, love, and death (which just about covers it all). Young provided the weight for the Springfield and portions of this album are quite heavy; it is natural heaviness, however, stemming from the solidity of vocals, music, and execution. "Cinnamon Girl" and "Cowgirl in the Sand" are solid numbers, ranging in length and complexity from 2:58 to 10:03. Neil Young will make CS & N a lot better, which says a lot about him.

So the Buffalo Springfield alumni have produced three albums, the sum total output of the group itself. Together, they are six important additions to the music scene.

Blues on the rocks

Colwell-Winfield

Colwell-Winfield Blues Band is an ex-rhythm and blues group from Boston who, according to the promo release, "got fed up with the 'KNOCK ON WOOD' syndrome and decided to try making it in a different bag...their own bag." After reading the rest of the promo sheet about how the group got their heads and souls together, I was tempted to ignore the whole thing. However, after not thinking about the matter for some time, I decided to ignore the promo sheet. Listening to the record itself, objectively (despite the hype tripe), I discovered that the group was actually even superior to the image presented by Verve's PR department. Amazing.

Bill Colwell, guitarist, plays a refined and delicate Chicago blues style which, although not innovating, at least is not an obvious imitation of anyone. Chuck Purro, drums, lays down funky r & b beats, yet, still responds to every subtlety of change of mood. Collin Tilton, flute and tenor sax, and Jack Schroer, alto, tenor, and soprano sax, comprise the sublime horn section. Charles "Moose" Sorrento is responsible for piano and vocals. As a pianist, he is

supportive and not very noticeable; but as a vocalist, he can only be described as a relaxed male Janis Joplin—i.e., not only a little bit of alright, but dynamic dynamite.

The base of the group is the bass, Mike Winfield, who is outta-site. Winfield is probably the best bass player I've ever heard—he makes such notables as Jack Bruce and Larry "Moleman" Taylor sound like rank novices. Outstanding bass leads which are impossibly unobtrusive and supportive; carries the songs with background leads that blend in so well they go by unnoticed. World's first subliminal bass.

The group "bag", as it is called, is a compounded jazz, blues, and r & b. Blending and togetherness of musical sounds and moods characterize Colwell-Winfield Blues Band as a group gestalt rather than the usual collection of soloists and back-uppers. Highlights of the album are "Got a Mind", "Dead-end Street", and "Govinda". On the whole, if one wanted to use the descriptive terminology of Mr. Hinkley, you could say that these guys, "da Colwell-Winfield 'fellas' ain't too bad...I've heard better, ya understand, but ja know, they're not really too bad...Maybe ya can even dig them or, ah, groove on 'em.

"Oh What A Lovely War" a superior anti-war film

by Jeff Hoeltzel

"Oh, What A Lovely War" is a superior anti-war film. Based on the Broadway musical revue of the same title, its message is delivered in skits and songs. It takes place during the first world war which as our history books have told us and the film re-emphasizes was the war to end all wars.

The film opens on an amusement pier on the English coast with a gathering of the crowned heads and leaders of the great powers of Europe. By using lines these historical figures reputedly said, the picture shows how World War I ineptly came about. Nobody wanted war, but then again no one was willing to halt the war machines from going to work. Sir Edward Grey's famous utterance "The lights are going out all over Europe" suitably ends this sketch.

In subsequent scenes we see Maggie Smith in a British music hall recruiting English boys to do their duty for their country and we see English boys, eagerly volunteering, looking forward to the glory and heroism of war. We see these same boys in the rain filled trenches of Flanders, cold, dirty and hungry. We view the generals standing on the platform of the British amusement

pier playing their little war game. They order the English soldiers to attack, attack, attack which they do and they die, die, die. We here the chaplain asking God to give the English victory today as the hymn "What A Friend We Have In Jesus" is heard in the background. We watch the British upper class dining on caviar, and champagne, waltzing to the music of Strauss, while their young men are trudging through the poison gas in France. And in a truly powerful scene, we see the English and Germans on Christmas day come out of their trenches and meet in the middle of No Man's Land, exchanging Christmas greetings and sharing cigarettes and gin.

Almost every distinguished British actor makes an appearance in this film. While their acting is commendable, it does lead to a problem which as one critic puts it seems to make it into an all-star war. Yes, there I see Vanessa Redgrave, and their Sir Laurence Olivier and Sir John

Gielgud and pretty Susannah York and Maggie Smith and that must be Dirk Bogarde. Lesser known performers would have given the same effect and have avoided the recognition gasps. (Choose one from column A...)

The songs are a medley of World War I ditties ranging from "Pack Up Your Troubles" to "Over There" to "There's A Long, Long Trail of Winding". Many are funny, many are touching, many are repetitious. All are suitable to the movie.

Certainly with the scarcity of

meritorious films around, "Oh What A Lovely War" will probably shine. This is good. It should be seen. The closing shot of the hills of Flanders covered with a thousand white crosses, with poppy flowers gently swaying in the breeze, is one of the most thrilling scenes in movie history. I'll never forget it. I don't want ever to forget it.

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Photo by Ted Babbitt

Doug Trott (20) and Wolfgang Wessels congratulate Neil Arbuckle, who has just scored and winning goal in the fourth quarter against Moravian last Saturday. The Rangers boosted their undefeated record to 8-0 with the 3-2 win. Also in the picture are Dave Grout, left, and John Walters, rear, who had the assist on the winning tally.



Photo by Ted Babbitt

Chris Kersey, left, and Steve Allen present soccer coach John Reeves with a trophy commemorating Drew's 100th soccer victory. Attained with last week's 5-2 triumph over Upsala, the victory also gave Drew the MAC lead. Also given to Coach Reeves was the game ball from that contest, which had been signed by all team members. The ceremony took place during the halftime of last Saturday's game against Moravian.

Harriers up to 4-1 ledger

The Drew cross country team registered its third shutout of the season by blanking Hunter, 15-40, in an away meet Saturday. The harriers now sport a 4-1 record, with three meets still remaining. The squad had previously shut out Brooklyn Poly and Upsala.

Rich Thompson again led the Drew finishers, who took the first

five places. It was Thompson's fifth top finish in as many meets this season and his tenth in the last eleven meets. His winning time was 28:17, was his best this season.

The other finishers:

- 2) Ed Merrill 28:17
- 3) Fritz Schmidt 31:34

- 4) Bill Reiche 32:21
- 5) Jim Breuer 33:04

Coach George Davis was extremely pleased with his runners because they all ran their best times of the season. With only three meets remaining the harriers are now assured of at least a .500 season.

Last quarter rallies win pair; Arbuckle, Waters get clinchers

Before Saturday's game with Moravian, Coach John Reeves told his soccer players that "you are very, very good right now; but, if you beat Moravian, you'll be great." The Drew soccer team has now reached greatness.

A goal by the quick wing Neil Arbuckle midway through the fourth quarter enabled the Rangers to nip the visitors, 3-2, before an overflow Families Day crowd of over 300. The victory raised the Green and Gold's unblemished overall record to 8-0 and league-leading mark to 4-0.

Regardless of yesterday's game with Newark State and the outcomes of the remaining contests the Drew eleven has gained a high level of supremacy, both among Middle Atlantic Conference teams and non-league squads.

Drew 4 N. State 2

Suffering from a letdown after two big wins last week, the Rangers still pulled out a 4-2 win over Newark yesterday.

Neil Arbuckle and Doug Trott had unassisted first-half goals to give Drew the lead, but it took a fourth-period tally by John Waters to break a 2-2 deadlock.

Last week was the roughest one of the season, with games against an undefeated Upsala team, who was tied with the Rangers for first in the Northern Division, and an always physically tough and quick Moravian team. The Green and Gold came out with two victories, first place in its division, the 100th and 101st career soccer wins, and, of course, greatness.

Putting together the defense and offense into a tightly-knit unit, as it had done in the previous games, the Rangers took a 2-0 halftime lead on goals by Wolfgang Wessels, assisted by Al Whittemore's excellent throw-in, and John Waters, who scored on a rebound shot.

Moravian rallied to tie the score at 2-2 on two third-quarter goals by Bob Lawrence. Then at 11:15 of the fourth quarter, Wa-

ters crossed the ball to Arbuckle, who booted in the winning score. The defense took over for the remainder of the game and the Rangers emerged a 3-2 victor.

Statistics over eight games

Offense

| | Gls | Assts | Pts |
|------------------|-----|-------|-----|
| Doug Trott | 12 | 6 | 18 |
| Wolfgang Wessels | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Neil Arbuckle | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| John Waters | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Dave Stewart | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Al Whittemore | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Jim Morris | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Stu Eidelsen | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Tim Rothwell | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Rick Jones | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Bob Conrad | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | 40 | 19 | 59 |

One goal scored by a P.M.C. fullback: 41 goals on offense for a 5.1 average per game

Defense

| | John Cadwell | John Hudak |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| G | 3 | 5 |
| GA | 7 | 6 |
| Saves | 20 | 46 |
| GA Ave. | 2.33 | 1.20 |
| Saves Ave. | 6.66 | 9.20 |
| Totals: | | |
| G - 8; GA - 13; Saves - 66; | | |
| GA Ave. - 1.63; Saves Ave. - 8.25 | | |