

FIRST CLASS MAIL

Dean Orvik
on drug procedures:
"We had to take it to
the lab. How else

Drew Acorn

Student Newspaper Of The College

could we have known
what it was? "

Bob Burns: "You could
have smoked it."

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DREW UNIVERSITY, MADISON, NEW JERSEY

November 14, 1969

SMARTT TO SEEK 'REFORM BILL'

Story p. 2

Seminary revamping structure

Story p. 2

Soccer team into NAIA berth; Rangers finish perfect season

Stories p. 14



12-0

Coach John Reeves, who came here this year to revitalize Drew's athletic program, got off to a perfect start with the soccer team. Led by Doug Trott who scored close to 30 points as center forward, the team went all the way to an undefeated season, the first for a Drew team in decades. Now headed for post-season competition, the Rangers are called by Reeves "underdogs who are going to surprise a lot of people."

Smartt selects dozen targets

Student government President Robert Smartt announced at Monday's senate meeting that he will be formulating a "sweeping legislative package" this week, and that he will introduce it to the student senate for formal consideration at their meeting next Tuesday.

While stating that he did not have all the specific details worked out yet, Smartt referred to twelve areas with which the package will concern itself.

Smartt added that he hoped to have copies of the final proposal to all senators before next Tuesday's meeting.

The twelve areas will include: 1. A Trustee Committee is currently drafting a statement on student rights and responsibilities, a draft of which appeared last year. When the next draft is completed, the student senate will be consulted for advice. The final statement will be University policy. Smartt termed this "a crucial document."

2. A Student Code of Conduct is needed. When the student associates constitution was approved five years ago, part of the condition for the judicial structure was that students would formulate a code of conduct, which has not as yet been done.

Attempts, particularly during the McMullen administration two

years ago, were either too broad or too specific, Smartt noted.

3. Curfew revision or abolition is desirable, he strongly suggested. "The essence of curfew is to know where Drew girls are at least once in each 24-hour period. It is also tied to security, of course." With new security forces and properly-devised key systems, Smartt indicated, he felt that the goals of curfew could be achieved without the restrictions now inherent.

4. Drew's drinking regulations should be brought into line with those of the state of New Jersey, Smartt feels. "There is something absurd when a student can drink anywhere in the world but his own room," he noted. The question of drinking regulations will eventually have to go to the Board of Trustees, but Smartt suggested that reform proposals should begin with the student senate.

5. The Judicial structure itself "has been the source of a great many arguments, both in defense and in opposition." The Board, as currently constructed, has "to serve as Supreme court and night court at the same time." The direction in which the structure should move, Smartt feels, is toward a student-faculty Judicial Council for appeals and major violations, with a stronger dormi-

tory judicial board system for minor violations.

6. Students should be given seats on the Faculty Educational Policy and Planning Committee, the body which decides academic policy for the college. Students should also encourage all academic departments to consult students more often on curriculum matters.

7. The Extra Curricular Activities Committee (ECAC) should "phase itself out of its role of distributing student general fee money." Eventually, Smartt suggested, departmental activities (French Club, Drama, etc.) should be financed by departmental budgets and not the general fee, while organizations such as publications or student government should be under a student-controlled committee. "This would put student money under student control, where it belongs," Smartt noted.

He added that ECAC is soon "getting out of the eligibility business." Current restrictions on who is eligible for activities may be dropped as soon as next spring, he concluded.

8. The college should "stand firm until hell freezes over" for an open University-wide election for the three-at-large student seats on the University senate. Smartt, who has been in consul-

tation with Seminary and Graduate School presidents trying to decide how the seats will be distributed, stated that he feels "there should be no restrictions and no guaranteed seats among the three for any one school."

"The college is gaining predominance here," he added, "and sooner or later we must face numerical reality."

9. A University Student Association might be formed, he speculated, "to get the feelings of the whole University student body on important issues which involve all three schools." Smartt has been in conference with other student association leaders on this point.

10. Constitutional revision is "imminent," Smartt warned, noting that the senate "too often hangs itself up on rules themselves, losing sight of what we're trying to do."

Con revision would include election statutes, judicial revision, and other areas. "It's time we stopped pretending we can function like the U.S. Government and took a look at Drew reality," he concluded.

11. The King-Kennedy Scholarship Fund should be reactivated, and more black students should be recruited. Smartt termed both of these "top priority."

Hyers, the black student or-

ganization, has been active in the latter area, he noted. But there has not been any action in the faculty on a resolution, introduced by Dr. John Bicknell last year, to study the possibilities of black studies courses in areas other than anthropology or history, which are offering one-semester black studies courses for the first time this year.

In conjunction with student recruitment efforts, Smartt said he would propose that students be given seats on the master committee on financial aid and admissions guidelines. "We would not necessarily be making the specific decisions," he explained, "but we would have a voice in the general policy."

12. On the issue of drugs, Smartt voiced support for the Confer resolution, which the senate passed at the Monday meeting by a 26-1 vote. He suggested that it go to the Student Concerns Committee, under Dr. James O' Kane, in order that specific guidelines and policies be recommended.

The President concluded by noting "it is November already, and I think we should be ready to move. I would hope we can shed some of the timidity displayed by student leaders in the past over these matters."

Move is toward committee rule

The Theological School student government last week presented a plan calling for major changes in governing structures. Distributed to all students and presented at an open meeting last Wednesday, the plan calls for the establishment of a student-faculty committee government system, with a student assembly.

Seminary President Mike McIntyre announced that when the package is approved, he and his fellow officers will resign from their positions immediately, so that the new structure can go into effect.

Approval requires a two-thirds vote of the seminary student body. Voting is expected within two weeks.

When McIntyre was elected last spring, "on what was construed as a mandate for reform," he and his officers began working on the reform package. The proposals were "well received," according to the Seminary, student newspaper.

The proposals, state the Circuit Rider, are "a first step toward joint student-faculty control of the Theological School."

Several Seminary students noted that the proposals for governing structure reform are tied to a general reevaluation of the Theological School program, which has been going on since last year. These include reforms of specific curriculum areas and general considerations of philosophy.

"A major problem," stated McIntyre, "is that some of our current structures just aren't in tune with the needs and lifestyles of today's seminary student."

"The committee system will give us more flexibility and more democracy. We are moving away from the hierarchy system into a more democratic form."

The specific proposals for the new governmental system, which when approved will replace the current all-student executive-legislative form, were presented by six working groups, which included Orientation Policy and Planning; Worship Life and Development; Communications Patterns and Tools; Governmental Regrouping; Ecumenical, Denominational, and Interfaith Relationships; and New Priorities.

In addition, proposals were offered for the formation of a Black Seminary organization, and the construction of a new Seminary Hall by 1971-72.

The Orientation Policy and Planning group recommended that the admissions committee of the school become an Admission and Orientation Committee, under joint student-faculty control. The committee would work in both areas, and would work on orientation throughout the year. It was also recommended that the pews in Craig Chapel be removed and the floor be carpeted, to "serve formal and informal" business.

The OPAC also recommended establishment of a student-faculty committee on Social Life, which would deal with such events as film festivals and the Christmas Ball.

The Worship Life and Development group recommended the appointment of a full-time Chaplain or Spiritual Director for the Seminary, to be made in the 1970-71 year.

Other recommendations of the

group included the restructuring of Craig Chapel, by removal of the pews, carpeting of the floor, and purchase of 250 stacking chairs; celebration of the Lord's Supper at 10:25 each Wednesday; formation of two committees to serve until a Chaplain is appointed.

The two committees which are proposed are Worship Development, "to study and implement various worship experiences," and Community Worship, "to schedule Chapel activities and celebrants for the weekly Eucharist."

The Communications Patterns and Tools group offered proposals to "facilitate the communication process." These included:

1) That room 6 in Seminary Hall be established as a communications center, to print material, serve as a resource center, and be available for meetings.

2) That the Circuit Rider and other publications be done by a student-faculty committee. This committee would also explore the possibility of other forms of communications, e.g. symposiums, group activities, multi-media considerations.

The Circuit Rider, in its weekly issue this Tuesday, proposed that the newspaper be made a separate entity, responsible only to its own editorial board, in order that it not be subject to "ordinary working pressures of the school."

The Governmental Regrouping working group proposed the official structure of the new government.

The government will have an assembly, which will provide for one representative for each ten

students. The assembly will be filled during the third week of the fall, when the student convener will receive petitions for seats. Election to the assembly is achieved by handing in a petition signed by ten students. Each student may sign only one petition, and a list of all candidates will be posted by the convener. Each person who gets ten signatures on a petition sits on the assembly.

The Assembly will elect the convener, who runs the election and calls meetings to order, a recorder, and a treasurer. These are elected by the Assembly from among its members.

Student members of the Theological School Executive Committee, a student-faculty group already in existence, which has broad powers in the school, will be nominated by the Assembly each fall, but will be elected by student body vote.

Students may also run for the Executive Committee by presenting a petition signed by 15% of the student body.

The Assembly appoints all other members of student, student-faculty, and all-University committees and working groups. It retains recall power.

The Ecumenical, Denominational and Interfaith Relationships Group offered no specific recommendations, but cited programs of interaction with St. Mary's and other area seminaries as valid possibilities to be explored.

The final working group, on New Priorities, recommended its continuation as a permanent com-

mittee. The Circuit Rider editorialized that this committee too should be autonomous and "not subject to ordinary pressures."

Among the proposals of the group was that the Kelsey Committee of the University Senate (Student Affairs and Campus Life) hold hearings concerning student and faculty drug use, and propose a policy regarding institutional response.

A detailed proposal was written by Norman Qumsetter on use of the Catacombs in the basement of Wesley House. "There is too much creative energy in the Seminary alone, not to mention the college, not to keep an active agenda for events going on almost continuously for the upcoming year."

Qumsetter proposed specifically that the Catacombs be "opened for any reasonable, semi-reasonable, quasi-ridiculous, and ludicrous purposes students can think of."

He suggested workshops, experimental theater, experimental music, parties, free university, discussion groups, free store, station for people bumming, and and taffy pulls.

Qumsetter proposed a three-member committee, which would be limited to fund distribution and scheduling.

The proposals for Black Sem-

inarians included:

—Funds for black cultural activities

—Black participation in orientation procedures and information

(Cont. p. 16)

A history and review to now: the dining hall

In the spring of 1968 there seemed to be a possibility of obtaining a low interest loan from the Department of Housing and Urban Development for new dining facilities. Mr. J. Robert Hillier, the architect for the new College dormitories, was engaged to make a study. Three proposals were considered:

1. Build a new separate dining hall and kitchen facility to supplement present facilities. This would increase food service costs by 20% to 25%. Capital costs would also be high for results achieved.

2. Expand present facilities. Addition and alteration work is the most expensive construction to execute and in this case we would end up with a most inefficient operation; the kitchen facilities, even with more efficient kitchen equipment, would be very limited and there would be no possibility of further expansion. This would clearly be a shortsighted solution to our problem.

3. Build an entirely new dining facility to seat 800 students and convert the present dining facilities for badly needed additions to our student union facilities but retain the new snack bar in its present location. This would represent a larger initial expenditure than either of the other proposals but would result in reduced operating costs and would provide for easy expansion.

Yes - no - abstain

Senate affirms vote system

The student senate affirmed Monday its decision last year to operate under a three option-voting system. Senators may vote yes, no, or abstain on resolutions and proposals.

Abstentions are counted into the total vote tally, so that a majority of senators must vote in the affirmative for a resolution to carry. This means that, for example, a 9-6-5 vote would defeat a proposal, since nine affirmative votes does not constitute a majority of the twenty persons voting.

Steve Park introduced the voting question, proposing a four-vote option for senators, including the above three plus "present but not voting" as the fourth possibility.

The senate also considered a resolution from David Little to have the options changed to yes-no vote, with "no vote" not counting in the total tally.

Commented Little, "There is no reason for an abstention. It is the responsibility of a senator either to vote or not vote."

Chandler Welch agreed with Little, stating that particularly with the new senate regulations requiring advance distribution of resolutions, "the abstention argument is not viable."

"The Little proposal was noted down, 12-16."

Ralph Burdett asked that the senate formally affirm the yes-no abstain system. President Robert Smartt stated that he felt there was no need to do so, and Burdett withdrew his resolution after an amendment had

It was agreed to proceed on the basis of the last proposal and to locate the new building on the high ground between the Baldwin Gymnasium and Tipple Hall.

It was later learned that funds would not be available for dining facilities not connected with new dormitory facilities. However, in January 1969 the University again learned of the possibility of a direct loan or an interest subsidy grant and this time separate dining halls were not specifically excluded. Preliminary plans were drawn and an application for a loan was submitted on March 24, 1969. On July 22, 1969, the University received official confirmation from the Department of Housing and Urban Development of the reservation of funds for a debt service subsidy grant to assist in the financing of a new dining hall estimated to cost \$1,570,000 plus furnishings of \$60,000. The annual grant amount was estimated on the basis of a loan from private sources in the amount of \$1,390,000 at 8 1/4% for thirty years.

The University has not been able to obtain a loan commitment from private sources at these terms but decided to proceed with architectural plans anyway in the hope that by the time the plans were ready to go to bid either favorable financing could be found or the grant committed to a direct loan.

During the late summer and early fall the architect submitted various plans to members of the University community, including students from all three schools. The plan finally approved provided for a main dining hall seating 800 students and feeding 1,600 students in two servings. In addition there will be five private dining rooms and a faculty dining room.

Entry will be through a lower concourse containing coatrooms, rest rooms, and waiting lounges. Two stairways will lead to the serving areas and dining rooms. A third stairway will provide egress from the dining hall. A separate stairway will lead from a first floor lounge to the faculty dining room and the private dining rooms.

An area of about 10,000 sq. ft. under the main dining room, not planned as part of the dining hall project, may be designed and

sent out for alternate bids. If financing could be found to cover the additional cost this space might serve a number of purposes, including an auditorium, meeting rooms, rehearsal rooms, etc.

The plans should be ready to go out to bid about March 1, 1970. Construction is estimated to take about fifteen months from the award of the contract.

Word has recently been received from H.U.D. that if financing under the terms previously specified cannot be obtained they might consider a direct loan or an increase in the subsidy grant, depending upon the availability of funds. Attempts to obtain two or three firm commitments for presentation to H.U.D. for their consideration are being actively pursued. At the same time the architects are proceeding on schedule.

While recognizing the limitations of present dining facilities, the University has also felt an obligation to extend its educational opportunities to as many new students as could be responsibly served academically. The University has attempted to meet the additional load this has placed on the dining hall by extending serving hours, opening up the snack bar for the evening meal to provide an additional serving line, opening up one-half of room 107 to provide additional seating and providing any additional equipment requested by Saga to improve the efficiency of their operation. Students can also greatly assist by going to the dining hall at off-peak periods and proceeding through the serving line as rapidly as possible. Student suggestions to still further improve service during this interim period will be welcomed both by Saga and by the University Services Committee.

Scholarships offered

Miss Drew nominations now open

Nominations for the Miss Drew University Scholarship Pageant are now open, it was announced this week by organizers Mary Jo Waits, Amy Van Eerde, and Marilyn Robertson.

The Pageant is held annually in March. All unmarried Drews between the ages of 18 and 28 who are residents of the United States are eligible.

Nominations may be made through campus mail from now until November 24. They should be sent to one of the organizers. Nominations also may be given to Resident Assistants in any dormitory.

Beginning next Monday, there will be a box at the University Center desk for nominations and on November 24, the final day,

there will be a table in the University Center at which nominations may be entered.

The Miss Drew Pageant is a preliminary event for the Miss New Jersey Scholarship Pageant, which is held during the early part of the summer. The winner from Drew enters, along with the winners of various other competitions around the state. Miss New Jersey then goes to the Miss America Pageant in Atlantic City in early September.

The Pageant program is described as "an educational and scholastic experience which can benefit both the contestant and the community."

Scholarships and awards go to the winner and the runner-up in the contest. Last year over \$250 in prizes was distributed at the Miss Drew Pageant, which was won by Mary Dilg and then transferred to runner-up Nancy Arre when Miss Dilg left school.

The purpose of the Scholarship Pageant is "to give each girl in the community a chance to further develop her personality, self-confidence, and poise, and to instill in each a willingness to learn and make the most of her natural attributes. Whether or not a girl wins, it is hoped that she will become more aware of her potential while at the same time having fun."

The contest consists of evening gowns, bathing suit, and talent competitions. Talent may include singing, dancing, playing an instrument, dramatic reading, art display, dress designing, creative poetry, writing, or short talks. It is stressed that "talent is actually believing in what you are doing to the extent that you sell that idea to your audience."

Ten girls compete in the finals in March. Previous to that, there is a preliminary, when the final field is selected. Drew students judge the preliminaries and persons from the state Pageant judge the finals.

The Miss Drew Pageant was begun in 1966, when Lynn Teichert was named the first Miss Drew. Kendra Cliver was chosen Miss Drew 1967, and Hollis Jenney Miss Drew 1968. Miss Dilg and Miss Arre won last year, which was the first year when substantial prizes were awarded to contestants.

Organizers noted that "there is no reason why every eligible girl on campus can't be nominated."

Confer resolution approved

By a 26-1 vote, the student senate endorsed Dave Confer's resolution that all anti-narcotics investigation and prosecution on campus be kept internal. The vote, taken at the Monday meeting, also sent the resolution to the Student-Faculty Committee on Student Concerns, which Confer stated that he hoped would delineate specific policies and clarify legal aspects.

Associate Dean of Students Sue Orvik, who attended the Monday meeting noted that she was uncertain just how the resolution could be put into effect. She cited the Council of Families statement on drugs (see page 7 report) as "about the limit to which we can go."

Dean Orvik also expressed the reservation that "keeping all this totally internal could make Sycamore Cottage policemen, investigators, and judges, particularly in matters of decision."

President Robert Smartt and Dean Orvik both referred to the Student Concerns Committee, which is currently at work on a search and seizure policy for the University.

Zoology Professor E. G. Stanley Baker and student Paul Accetola are currently composing revisions of the first search and seizure policy for the University.

Zoology Professor E. G. Stanley Baker and student Paul Accetola are currently composing revisions of the first search and seizure policy drafts, Dean Orvik reported.

She noted that the search and seizure guidelines will have considerable influence in how such matters as drug investigation will be carried out.

Smartt and Confer suggested that the Confer resolution is basically a statement of current University policy. The resolution read:

"The student senate applauds the actions of the Deans of students this year in keeping anti-narcotics investigation and prosecution within internal channels. We recommend that this procedure be made a written policy, with the following guidelines:

"1. All investigations will be conducted by college officials.

"2. If a student allows investigators to enter his room and narcotics are found, the student will not be turned over to external authorities unless proved a pusher. This also pertains to investigations conducted while room occupants are absent.

"3. If a student will not allow investigators into his room, forcing the procuring of a search warrant, he then forfeits this protection and may be turned over to external authorities."

Dean Orvik affirmed that the University keeps narcotics investigation internal whenever possible. "We had one case this year where we found a quantity of hash in a girl's room. We had to send the hash out to a police laboratory to determine what it was, but we did not give the police the girl's name, and we handled all the discipline internally."

The Student Concerns Committee, under Dr. James O' Kane, Assistant Professor of Sociology, will be considering such matters as how to define "pusher" and various legal aspects.

In an article written for the Acorn last year, Dean of Students Alton Sawin stated that the University considers quantities of marijuana under one ounce to be for personal use, and that if a student has more than that, he may be suspected of pushing.

Faculty silent concerning moratorium class policies

The student senate voted 14-8-5 Monday to ask the faculty not to take any punitive action against students who did not attend classes yesterday and today for moratorium activities. President Robert Smartt vetoed the resolution. He noted that the faculty had had the resolution before them at their regularly-scheduled meeting last Friday, and had not acted on it then.

SG Vice-President George DeGirolamo brought the resolution to Dean of the College Richard Stonesifer again this week, asking that a special faculty meeting be called to consider it. As of Wednesday evening, no action had been taken.

University President Robert Oxnham, who was also approached by DeGirolamo, issued a statement earlier that the University would not suspend classes, but that each student might follow his conscience, "subject to normal academic regulations."

The resolution, which was introduced by Tom Quirk, specifically asked that students missing exams be allowed to take make-ups without penalty and that no unexcused absences be counted.

The resolution charged that "Normal academic procedures do not allow for the exercise of individual conscience."

Dr. Oxnham stated that "We must pursue a policy that is

operative for May as well as November," noting that moratorium plans call for an increase of one day each month in length of observance.

The New Moratorium Committee distributed forms to interested students last week which requested class excuses for those participating in moratorium activities.

The forms were addressed to Deans Alton Sawin and Sue Orvik. Dean Orvik noted this week that since the faculty had taken no authorization action, such excuses could not be issued.

The student senate chose not to take any position on the moratorium last week beyond endorsing "the right of each student to peaceful freedom of expression."

Students circulated a petition asking for excused absences this week. According to DeGirolamo, it had over 300 signatures by Tuesday.

DeGirolamo and Robert Burns charged Tuesday, at a meeting with Dr. Oxnham, that the faculty was not allowing exercise of individual conscience.

Burns likened the moratorium to religious holiday observances, noting that no students should be asked to go against their moral convictions.

SG President Smartt replied that "I would hope a religious sect which dictated that many days be taken off would set up parochial schools."

"An educational institution," suggested Dr. Oxnham, "cannot function if its students are to absent themselves as often as the moratorium plans for second semester suggest they might have to."

Those who did not were to be subjected to picketing and a student led boycott. Although the other two peace groups opposed this plan as not feasible for November some of their members are already raising the idea as a possibility for December.

Shepard opposed the idea, regardless of when it might be implemented, on the grounds that it would backfire disastrously on the peace movement. He also warned that the letter sent to Madison businessmen Wednesday would have to be tactfully worded to avoid serious repercussions.

According to Shepard, with Glenn Phillips, John Winslow, Joe Mayher and now himself having withdrawn, only two leaders of the October Moratorium remain active in the November program: Richard Saslaw and Herbert Jahnke.

Shepard leaves M-group

The pluralistic character of the November Moratorium was underlined this week by the resignation of Richard A. Shepard as chairman of the Vietnam War Moratorium Committee. Interviewed Tuesday, Shepard said that his decision to resign came partly for academic reasons and partly because he doubted the effectiveness of marching and demonstration by contrast with the technique of personal contacts employed during the peace canvass of Madison October 14.

Shepard recently has been sounding out businessmen in downtown Madison. He has found them to be "extremely nervous." The New Moratorium Committee, chaired by Herbert C. Jahnke, pushed hard for an effort in November to persuade store owners to close for an hour on Friday.

Comp meeting open

The Student Educational Planning Committee (EPC) will sponsor an open meeting in Great Hall on Tuesday evening, November 18, from 7:00-9:00 p.m. The subject of the meeting will be comprehensives. Dr. Donald Scott, Chairman of the Faculty EPPC sub-committee on comprehensives, will moderate as well as explain the findings of his committee in their recent study of comps.

Other speakers giving their views on the subject will be Dr. Ruth Dominovich, Dr. E. G. Stanley Baker, and Dr. Benjamin Kimpel. Following their remarks the meeting will be opened to questions.

The subject of comprehensives is one of great concern to the student body at Drew and one of great confusion. It is hoped that this meeting will help to answer some of the questions involved and that it will also be an indication to the faculty of student concern.

At the present time Dr. Scott and his committee are working on a report which will be submitted to the Faculty EPPC and, in turn, to the faculty as a whole. The final report has not yet been written; however, some basic ideas which it will include are available.

The report, it should be noted, is based on findings the committee made in questioning faculty members, last year's seniors, and recent graduates. The following seems to be a consensus of faculty and former students:

- 1) Comprehensive examinations should be retained.
- 2) The time for comps should be earlier than May and should not conflict with semester exams. It could be as early as January.
- 3) There should be more consistency in requirements, goals, and execution. The examinations should be taken seriously by all subject areas.

Dr. Scott's sub-committee is prepared to recommend to the faculty that the comprehensives should be administered during the first three weeks of the second semester with the possibility of a reexamination during May.

His committee will also recommend that certain minimum requirements set by the EPPC should help insure a consistency of comps among the various departments but that the administration of comprehensives should be left to the individual departments.

This report, although clarifying certain areas of concern, raises many questions in addition to such common student queries

as "Why comps at all?" The open meeting will be an excellent opportunity to raise these questions and have them answered by responsible faculty members.

Dr. Scott has stated that his committee is very interested in student opinion and questions raised at the meeting will be given serious consideration. The open meeting will be followed, probably within two days, by a survey of all juniors and seniors concerning their feelings on the subject of comprehensives. These surveys will then be evaluated and presented to the faculty by the Student EPC.

March to culminate moratorium activity

As the Acorn went to press yesterday, most of the activities for the two-day Vietnam War moratorium and the march on Washington had been formulated. Highlighting the moratorium activities was a possible appearance by Representative Allard Lowenstein of New York, who had promised to try to appear yesterday.

Also on the agenda had been faculty forums, anti-war movies, and a march from Drew to Madison culminating in a rally with

Tull tops weekend

A concert tonight featuring Jethro Tull, the Flock and Wintergreen will highlight fall weekend, which begins tonight and lasts through Sunday.

Tickets for the concert are \$3.50 for Drew students, who will be let in early at the side door.

Other events for the weekend include an Academic Forum lecture at 4 p.m. Sunday in the gym by Roy Innis, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality.

Following is a schedule of weekend events:

TONIGHT
8 p.m. Concert-Baldwin gym--Jethro Tull, the Flock, and Wintergreen.

8 p.m. Lysistrata--production in Bowne Lecture Hall (all tickets are reserved already)

SATURDAY:

10:30 a.m. Alumni coffee hour--U.C. Lounge

1 p.m. Rugby--Drew vs. Fordham--Young Field.

1-5 p.m. Art Exhibit--works of Dr. Lee Hall--Art Gallery

2 and 8 p.m. "Bridge On the River Kwai"--U.C. 107.

3:30-5 p.m. Alumni cocktail party--Widow Brown Inn.

8 p.m. "Lysistrata"--Curtain Line Players--Bowne Lecture Hall.

9 p.m.-1 a.m. SEMI-SEMI FORMAL DANCE with two rock bands --Governor Morris Inn.

SUNDAY:

11 a.m.-1 p.m. Brunch--Cafeteria.

4 p.m. Lecture on "Community Self Determination" Roy Innis Baldwin gym.

7 p.m. "Bridge On the River Kwai"--U.C. 107.

Curfew for women will be 2 a.m. both Friday and Saturday nights.

The view from here

George DeGirolamo

**NIXON BABBLES ON;
SPIRO CONTINUES TO INSULT
BOTH OUR INTELLIGENCE AND
OUR INTEGRITY;**

**MORE BOYS DIE EVERY WEEK
AND THE SILENT MAJORITY
PRAISE THE SLAUGHTER**

**THE TIME HAS COME BY BUS,
CAR, TRAIN, OR WHATEVER**

**GET TO WASHINGTON AND
HELP STOP THE MADNESS**

**JOIN US THERE
AND MAY GOD HELP US**

A Phi O pledges 13

Thirteen pledges comprise the E. Ross Forman pledge class of Pi Upsilon chapter, Alpha Phi Omega. During the pledge

period, the pledges will actively engage in campus and community service projects, while learning the history and goals of the National Service Fraternity.

Pledgemaster, Alan Haroian remarked that, "the pledges are very enthusiastic and have shown a willingness to serve the community." Brad Miner, President of Pi Upsilon chapter commented that, "this pledge class will greatly enhance the leadership and service potential."

Rabbi Z. David Levy speaking. Drew is working in conjunction with Fairleigh Dickinson on buses to the Washington march tonight and tomorrow. The buses will leave this afternoon. Two car caravans will also be going, one leaving tonight after the concert.

George DeGirolamo, who has been active in organizing the three-day event, stated that "We hoped to present a non-partisan program, including both sides if possible."

Senate approves codified rules

As recommended by the codification committee, codified rules I, II, and III of the Student Senate were passed unanimously at Monday's meeting.

Under the leadership of David Little, the committee has given the rules and procedures of the senator to each senator. The three rules include specifications on the agenda for each meeting, information on acts and resolutions and announcement of special sessions.

Part A of the agenda section states, "The formulation and distribution of the agenda are the responsibility of the Speaker of the Senate."

Part B elaborates on what is to be included in the agenda for each meeting. Among other items, the agenda is required to give a complete listing of all

problems, reports or actions to be discussed at the meeting, including both old and new business.

The second part of the rules deals with acts and resolutions. According to this explanation, action by the Senate is defined as "approving, tabling, amending, or withdrawing a resolution or acts."

This section also requires that resolutions be submitted in advance. Amendments from the floor are permissible.

The final part of the codified rules elaborates upon special sessions, stating that "It is the responsibility of the Sponsor of the Special Session to have copies of the agenda available to all senators before roll call."

Finally, Part C notes that the

tentative agenda for the scheduled meeting should be in the senator's mailbox three days before a meeting.

A special session must be called at least six hours in advance, the new rules continue, and it may deal only with the issue or issues specified in the agenda.

At the beginning of a special session, the senate must vote on whether to accept the agenda. If the agenda is defeated, the session is automatically adjourned.

Other members of the codification committee included Ralph Burdett, Marsha Beck, Paul Dezendorf, Rhonda Rush, and Chandler Welch.

Little termed the codification "long overdue" and "a major step toward making the senate a functioning body."

THE LEFT SIDE

Peter Hoffman

(The following was written by Mr. Hoffman before news of the additional security hirings reached London)

I have been hearing a lot about the administration's dynamic, progressive, and liberal policy on the severe crime problem that exists on campus. I have also heard that a large portion of the student body has seen this for what it is—a typical bullshit move with little or no rational justification and a further demonstration of the administration's fatal disregard for the sensibilities and beliefs of the students. I congratulate these students and the few courageous Senators who raised enough hell and thus prevented the administration from sneaking this monster in the back door. I am sorry that I can do no more to add to your efforts than to write a vituperative column. The one thing that bothers me about the political line-up on this issue is seeing Bob Smartt on the administration side of the fence. This is historically an unusual place for Bob to be—especially on the police issue (e.g., the Co-chise episode). I suspect he is uncomfortable being on that side. The mistake Bob seems to have made was in believing the administration, a habit which will leave a very bad taste in one's mouth and a bag of stuffed lies and empty promises in one's hand.

I have in the past supported actively Bob's administration and I will continue to do so in the future. His program is outstanding and forward pressing and I hope that this one issue will not cloud over the general direction and sweep of his administration. But in any event, this police question is not Bob's idea and he shouldn't have to defend it. This policy comes, of course, straight from the warm hearts and 17th century minds of the two fun-loving eight-balls who run this university.

Well, I guess I could continue with the kind of satire, but I will try to draw up the numerous rational objections and alternatives to the administration's police policy. From what I can tell, the few Senators who did oppose the administration did a real fine job, so my remarks are basically supplementary. I cannot help but note that Joe Mayher once again rises to the defense of the administration. This is really sad. Joe is a tremendously likeable guy, but when you come right down to it, I just don't know whose side he is on. I really think that Joe, in his gut, would rather have the administration running the students' affairs instead of the students running them themselves. If he does believe this, then he belongs back in the 17th century with Louis XIV and Kingpin Richard and the rest of the circus, and he is just another stumbling block for any recognizable progress on this campus.

The real intuitive reaction I have—and I suspect this is true of others as well—against having the Madison police on campus is that these police just have no conception of college life and I can see big trouble because of it. Just look at the campus any weekday night. You see kids roaming around, sitting under the trees, out on the baseball field, just raising hell in the typical college, after-hours fashion. The cops don't understand this; they think these kids are trouble-makers who should be in the dorms studying or cleaning out the toilet or polishing their shoes—something constructive. The cops of course don't know who the students are and so they'll always be asking for I.D.'s. And every

time they show up, they'll be just a wet-blanket on any fun anybody is having. The cops also have an inbred aversion to students in general because students are "intellectual" and "educated" and don't think every social ill in this country is directly connected to a Communist plot. Students lead a life of contemplation and thinking and this is anathema to the average Madison cop. And students challenge what he believes; they tell him he is wrong. That is the last straw. Without his faith in the established body, a cop is lost. In short, the average cop thinks that students are lazy because they aren't out in the world doing something decent, like plumbing or digging ditches, and they are degenerate because they are finding out things they shouldn't find out. The young people think the cops should accept and not challenge; they should enjoy discipline; they should love Big Brother's smirk. There is just bound to be real conflict when two such divergent attitudes are set against each other. I can just see some half-stoned, long-haired hippie—wearing his army jacket—come tripping down the main pathway, and I know there's going to be trouble. Even assuming that intelligent, sensitive officers are assigned (a doubtful assumption, considering the Madison force) it is questionable whether they would be able to comprehend the radical difference between college life and suburban living. In short the idea of having some burly cop around scares the hell out of me, because I know that that cop isn't going to like my general attitude of irreverence. It is obvious the administration doesn't understand, so why should they care whether cops are here or not. But from a student's point of view, I think that cops on the campus is an evil of such proportions that damn near anything ought to be done to prevent it. However, if there is a problem with campus security, obviously something is going to have to be done about it as well.

First, since I am not on campus, I cannot really comment on what the security situation is. My natural mistrust of the administration leads me to believe that a townie broad, a local bawkie (greaser) and an old dog would be to Kingpin Richard a menace to security of incalculable proportions. The administration takes a lot about a "rape" that occurred early this year or in the summer or sometime—nobody really knows when. It is strange nobody seems to know anything about this rape—except of course the administration. I have heard that this rape was no more than a Madison bawkie beating up his ex-girl friend which I am told is part of the Madison dating ritual and nothing unique or worthy of excitement. Most of the statements the administration delivers on the issue (I have not read all of them) seem to stick to amorphous generalities and impassioned defense of security and law and order, etc. I suspect that the administration is drumming some more devils out of the woodwork, whipping up concern among the parents for the lives and well-being of their babies. I don't think the administration's motives are false—they are probably just unfounded. I think that if Dean Sawin saw a stray cat he would pump five 30-30's through it and tell the Madison police to

'Oh, we've been naughty...'

by Alan Runyon

A One-Act Play:
(Curtain up).

A senate chamber, in a hall of learning amidst a towering forest... It could be U.C. 107.

An ill-assorted group is standing in a circle, dressed in Roman togas... safety pins on the floor suggest there might be diapers under some togas.

(Crowd noises... a voice rises above the rest):

"Fascist!"

Another voice:

"Pinko!"

Yet another:

"Pigs!"

Another again:

"Protection!"

(A voice offstage screams. It might be in agony or may be something else).

"O God! I've been raped! Hee, hee, hee!"

The senators stand silently for a minute, shocked, then turn a neat right face and plunge a wicked looking dagger in the back of the person in front. Then, a quick about face, and more stabbing. All cry.

"Boo, hoo, we've been naughty!"

The senators form a line, single file, and apologize to each other and to the audience.

(Curtain down).

The police issue

come and arrest it.

But let's assume that there is a security problem and we have to act now. Hell, the administration, in the true form of administrations everywhere, presents only one proposal and if anyone is against the proposal then they are against the idea altogether. No proposal can be as productive, creative and downright pragmatic as that produced by Sycamore Cottage. In this case as in the ABM question this summer, it seems obvious that the original proposal is probably the worst and most dangerous of any. Add to our hired security force or put more students on the job. Chysa like Bernie and Mr. Kasper or some of the other security men are well-known to every one; they understand the University and the kids and they get to know everybody. Nobody minds them patrolling in fact many students chat with them, say hello, etc. These guys are our friends. An increase in the security force is the ideal solution. However, since Drew does not primarily draw armed killers and professional thieves, I do not see why students couldn't handle the type of people who wander onto campus. Increasing the student patrols would also provide extra jobs for working students—of whom there are plenty. This is a very practical alternative. The big problem of security will probably be large, roving gangs of local bawbies. The Madison police can be called in for aid. I don't think students would mind calling the cops on campus for a specific problem and when the security man believes it necessary.

But whatever is done, the Drew students have to take the responsibility of deciding what. We cannot leave this to the Administration. It is our property and our persons being protected or supposedly in need of protection, and therefore, we, and not the administration, should decide what's going to be done. I urge the students and the Senate to reject solidly the administration's silly, shallow proposal, and to have the Smartt Administration and the Senate present student policy—hopefully which will have student backing—and shove it under Dean Sawin's jaws and say—here it is. Student responsibility is an idea which is long overdue on this campus and this issue looks like a good place to begin to fight for it. The rebels in the Senate have started this thing, so let's join in. Let's see if the Drew student body can break out of its traditional shroud of apathy and make some noise.

There also is a philosophical point to this. You can call it university autonomy or student sovereignty or academic freedom but it is simply that the campus is a special place removed from the vulgar realities of American society and it is like that because we are looking for something new and better here. Of course to have the right to do this, we must take on the responsibilities of a full fledged community, and we are a community in fact if not in mind. To build a new community you have to answer the old problems, one of which is security. And we ought to do it. And if the intelligent voices on this campus have anything to say, we will do it.

thoughts...
The rare species "Agu" (politicus blunderus) must be gently rooted out of our government. Please notify your local S.P.C.A.

Reform bill: thumbs up

Mr. Smartt has finally announced the impending appearance of the long-awaited Smartt Reform Bill of 1969. Promised during his campaign last March and submerged under a variety of temporal concerns this fall, it at last appears to be underway.

Carefully avoiding specifics as he listed the package's areas of concern to the senate last Monday, Mr. Smartt nonetheless showed that he had chosen his areas of concentration carefully. Some of the proposals he will present should provoke consensus — e.g. curfew, drinking, University senate seats — while others have already begun to provoke arguments, over points both major and trivial.

The senate has been promised, and should expect, advance copies of the document, to give them time to consider it carefully before they vote on it. The senate should peruse it to separate points of disagreement from other points. A reform bill does not have to be passed in toto; neither should it be rejected that way, nor should individual controversies be allowed to demean valid points.

Each area Mr. Smartt mentioned can benefit from change. Some areas need more change than others, of course; judicial structure, perhaps, and constitutional revision in general. Drew has been under its student association constitution for five years now, and it has been increasingly evident that the Drew student government does not operate in concordance with the principles laid down for America by the founding fathers in 1789. The whole SG is not analogous to the federal government; the Judicial Board is certainly not analogous to the U. S. court system; dorms and classes have not functioned as constituent elements the way states do. Yet they were set up to run as if they were. Perhaps their roles should be re-evaluated accordingly.

A coherent list of students concerns (as distinguished from demands) with specific suggestions for improvement has long been needed; the final form of the Smartt reform bill should be carefully drafted and carefully followed through. If it doesn't lose itself in unreality (e.g. requests that Drew violate state laws), then there is no reason it should not go through.

Dealing with dope

Drugs on campus are a controversial and sticky problem. But the administration must decide how it will police the situation — if indeed it should at all.

If the administration acts as a narcotics agent and attempts to enforce the drug laws, the majority of which are unrealistic and "up-against-the-wall" formulations, (particularly those concerning marijuana) then it is falling into a deadly trap — it is taking on the role of mostly unjust daggers that have the effect of stabbing a few unlucky drug users in the back.

If, on the other hand, the administration accepts the Senate-passed Confer resolution which, in essence, asks that most busts be handled internally then, according to Dean Orvik, the police may become extremely irritated and decide to pull their own mass bust. This action would likely precipitate some disorder on this campus and cause a great deal of damage to this "nice, quiet atmosphere" about which so many people bellow. The confer resolution tries to stop such an occurrence before it happens.

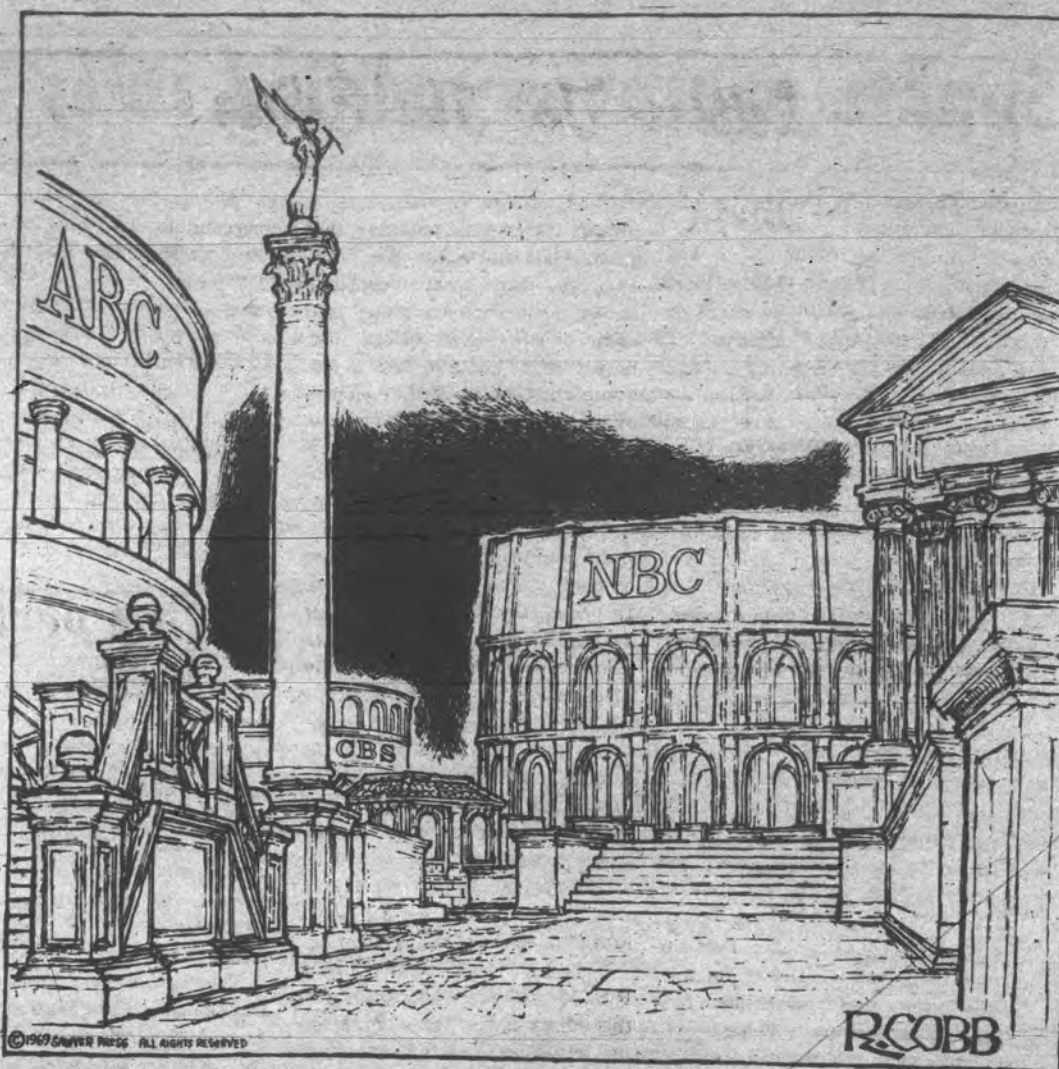
What, then, is the best position for the administration to take? It seems that the dean's office feels that it has a duty to attempt to control or stop the drug traffic, while simultaneously it has pretty much given up upon the booze traffic. Thus, the dean's policies, like many other policies on this campus, have taken on a double standard; stop these "deadly drugs", even if in some cases it can mean disrupting a student's entire life but, since so many people drink on campus, leave that majority almost untouched.

Granted, the state laws, screwed-up as they are, prohibit the use, sale, or possession of drugs for nearly everyone (experimenting bodies have some immunity), but the drinking law only prohibits those under 21 from drinking. Yet if the administrative cops manage to "get around" the drinking laws, consciously or not, then there should be a way to deal with the more absurd drug laws.

The answer, may be for the administration to accept the spirit of the Confer resolution and try to keep the narcs from busting this campus, unless they are expressly invited on an invitation which can be issued with extreme discretion. But what will determine whether the external authorities will be called in? — what constitutes a "good amount of dope"? A "good amount of dope" in the John Sinclair case in Michigan, in which the White Panther leader was sentenced to ten years in prison, was a couple of joints passed to an undercover agent. The presiding judge stated that he wished he could put "more like you away."

Too many people, but most importantly, the authorities and what in some cases turn out to be "kangaroo courts" don't understand the drug situation, and to turn it over to them is disastrous. It would seem that college administration should be more intelligent and more reasonable about the situation and could better handle it. Drew cannot secede from Morris County, obviously-but it can exercise "community control" whenever possible.

The deans have been somewhat forced into their current dilemma on drugs, and it is probable they aren't wholly delighted



A Liberal's Opinion

On the war

by David Richlin

On November 15th there will be a confrontation. As I look forward to this event I am saddened, saddened because it is tragic to see two groups of my fellow — countrymen, both well — meaning, both in some respects right and in some respects wrong

confront each other with an unyielding position. The deepening tragedy of this terrible war is that for one group of Americans it has destroyed a positive vision of America, while for another group it has frozen a picture of something that can never be and probably never was. The war must end and end soon, of that both groups are convinced, but one group wishes to terminate our involvement on terms that whatever their effects on the Vietnamese would divide this country as no event since the Civil War, I am speaking of a precipitous withdrawal. The other group would have us stay (and/or withdraw gradually) under circumstances that would either preserve the status quo in Vietnam for years to come or win the kind of "victory" that the lesson of this war is trying to teach us to avoid. The essence of President Nixon's recent speech makes this point: that we can still hope to "win" and preserve a government that is undemocratic and that has denied basic civil liberties to even its non-Communist citizenry.

Moratorium perspective

University President Robert Oxnam made a valid point Tuesday when he explained that he had serious reservations about suspending normal classroom activity for moratorium observations. Dr. Oxnam noted that the moratorium plans call for a one-day extension each month, which means three days in December, etc. up to eight in May. This would mean approximately thirty days of moratorium during the second semester, which, even if it were not all on class days, would mean four to five weeks out of class for participants.

In a 14-week term, such absences might well effectively mangle one's education. There would be little sense, therefore, in the faculty approving a policy which allows for four to six weeks in which little new material and no tests could be given. However tempting moratorium endorsement might be, principle and precedent are important. The faculty had to "draw a line" somewhere; by not approving an enforced moratorium on normal academic procedures for the two days, a precedent has been set which can be comfortably followed in upcoming months. It does not restrict individual faculty members — in either direction.

If a student wants to stay out of his classes for observances of arbitrarily-selected moratorium days, he can do so; there is no way he can be forced to attend class. But neither should the school (through the faculty) set a precedent of sacrificing academics for political or even moral causes. In several senses, it would be morally justified to have moratoriums each month (or each week) on Vietnam, racism, and dozens of national problems. But the result of the increasing moratorium cycle, if it were endorsed by the institution, would be to hinder the education of all students. The target is Vietnam, but the victims would be schools and students. If an individual wants to make sacrifices, that should remain an individual decision; no one should be required to make sacrifices, though, especially for someone else's belief. (It might also be noted that cutting a class with no attendance regulation, tests, or new material isn't much of a sacrifice.)

And it should be added that the New Moratorium Committee members, despite a tendency toward "We're Troopers" rhetoric, have seemingly abandoned their poorer ideas (e.g. boycotting merchants whose consciences disagree with theirs) and set up a fine program: Mr. Burns, Mr. DeGrolamo, and company have put in a great deal of time; their efforts deserve credit.

Letters To The Editor

Who are 'they'?

To the Editor:

I would like to reply to Doug Robertson's scurrilous attack on me which appeared in last week's Acorn. It has been my custom to respect any courteous and intelligent criticism directed at my weekly remarks but Mr. Robertson has displayed neither courtesy or intelligence.

It is my opinion that it is possible to honestly disagree with someone without questioning his sincerity or descending to the level of a chamber pot mentality. To do either, and Mr. Robertson has done both, is, I feel, to admit that it is impossible to demolish an opponent's argument by logic or empirical data.

My main objection, however, is to Mr. Robertson's suggestion that I should be ignored by "the people" whoever THEY may be. What does he mean by "ignored"? Is he suggesting that I should not be read at all? If so, then his views smack of incipient fascism because to imply that someone should not be read is to imply that he should not be published.

It was Heinrich Heine, the great German-Jewish poet who observed that "Where they burn books, sooner or later they will burn people." And indeed that is just what came to pass in his homeland. While it may amuse some people on this campus to dismiss me as a fascist they cannot accuse me of the ideological bigotry expressed by Mr. Robertson.

Of course, Mr. Robertson, like everyone else, has the right not to read my remarks. In fact I would suggest that he designate some trusted friend to carefully clip my column from his copy of the Acorn each week if he fears that by reading it he might corrupt the vacuum which he seems to be successfully maintaining between his ears. I would also suggest to him that if he has anything further to say on this subject that he at least make an effort to avoid vulgarity.

Harold C. Gordon
P.S. Mr. Robertson congratulated the editor of the Acorn for placing my column on the same page as the cartoon. I would like to

congratulate him for doing the same with Mr. Robertson's letter.

Reality

To the Editor:

Is Harold Gordon for real??
Doubting Thomas

Spectrum

Brod Miner

Committees

I've often wondered what it would be like to serve on a Congressional investigating committee. With a little imagination, perhaps not unlike this semi-fictional and stylized encounter between a Northern, liberal, congressman, and a patriotic, Southern, sergeant.

Scene: somewhere in central Arkansas
"Good afternoon, Sergeant, a fine installation you have here at Pine Bluff arsenal. Perhaps you'd like to tell me what goes on here."

"Suh, it's a real fine arsenal alright. Jeff Davis would have given the state of Virginia to have had this during the war. He'd be pleased with it, and that's why I'm not at liberty to release any information to snoopin' Yank politicians."

"Then tell me, Sergeant, exactly what kind of stock do you have piled in this military stockpile?"
"Can't say, Yank, that's a military secret." "What do you mean, military secret? I read all about this arsenal last week in the New York Times. The whole world, sergeant, except for you, knows what goes on in this arsenal."

"So then why did you ask, suh? Can't you see I'm busy guarding 20,000 poison bullets? Do you realize Yank, that these bullets are so important that I have to be able to account for all 20,000 of them on a minute's notice. That's the Army's idea of security. I've counted them twice already today."

"Sergeant, do you have any idea why the Army has you guarding 20,000 poison bullets?"

"You see, Yank, it's like this... the Army made up this batch of poison bullets. They meticulously poisoned them with Botulinum so when the enemy gets shot he also dies of indigestion, pretty funny, huh. Botulinum is a deadly nerve poison with no effective antidote. Here's the kicker, though, Yank. According to the articles of the Hague Convention, we can make poison bullets or anything else for that matter, but we can't use them. Pretty funny, huh? 20,000 poison bullets and the Army can't touch

them." "So then you're here, Sergeant, to keep all the commies and peaceniks from over-running the place, right?" "No, Yank, wrong! I'm here to keep the Army out. It's like a new toy with them. Every so often they get the urge to play with it. Now they've got a guilty conscience. It's the same with all those missiles. We got them stockpiled and siloed all over the place, but we can't get to them."

"Sergeant, have you given any thought to why the Army might want a poison bullet?"
"Pride, Yank, pride! I love America, like the Army does, and I want to keep it safe and strong for everyone except peaceniks and commies, and in order to do that you gotta have a poison bullet, among other things."

"It's clear now, Sergeant, the Army wants to be able to kill the enemy twice, once with the shell, once with the poison, just to make sure."
"Sorry, Yank, wrong again. The Army isn't stupid, it realizes a dead man for what he is, a dead man. Let's the Army pride we instill protect. Now that the grass is greener in Nam our boys have trouble getting off a straight shot. Now just a scratch from one of these bullets and they're as good as dead."

"But Sergeant, remember the Hague Convention? You can't use them in combat." "Wait til tonight, Yank. The Birchers, the Minutemen and all my other patriotic friends are coming over to visit. After they knock off those liberal politicians and peace-loving generals in Washington, then we go after the peaceniks and commies. You see, Yank, I just want to keep America safe for democracy."

I retreated at this point thinking what a great nation this was, how insanely secure we were, and wondering what kind of world produced poison bullets, patriotic sergeants and the spy-novel congressmen who sanctioned this project.

Après Gordon

Through the mud it slithers;
Each vulgar, vivid vivisection
Groping on its belly.
It thinks not, or knows not.
Forward...no, for lack of vision.
Reach...no, for lack of hands.
Though not its own fault,
It would rather suck the ground.
Curse the darkness,
Ruin the fruit, and
Multiply.

But that I could step upon it.
Only to have its grisly-mucous grow...
Into many more.
Hear me! Hear me! Hear me! O I beg you,
Hear me!

And in response, wet dirt puckers.

Tom Berrigan

feiffer.

I WALK DOWN THE STREET AS IF NOTHING'S WRONG.

OR I DROP TO THE GROUND — JUST IN CASE.

BUT EVERY DOZEN OR SO STEPS I DUCK — JUST IN CASE.

OR I UNEXPECTEDLY WHIRL AND GET OFF A COUPLE OF WARNING SHOTS — JUST IN CASE.

OR I DODGE AND WEAVE — JUST IN CASE.

BETTER TO BE SAFE THAN SORRY.

Marijuana:

by John Rumsey

This article serves as a response to the attitude survey of the incoming freshmen at Drew. It was quoted that 60 percent of these students said they would try marijuana if it were proven to be less harmful than alcohol. This to me suggests that there is a gross amount of misunderstanding, ignorance, and half-truths surrounding the marijuana issue. Hopefully this article will clear away any cloud of propaganda by means of the documented studies quoted. The main sources employed were three: THE MARIJUANA PAPERS, edited by David Solomon (a collection of twenty-one articles concerning marijuana); THE ZINBERG AND WEIL STUDY from Boston, first reported in "Science" magazine, later reproduced in the Sunday Times Magazine of April 1969; and an article from the October issue of PLAYBOY magazine, "A Rational Approach to Pot," in which Dr. Joel Fort, a physician specializing in drug abuse, and also a member of the teaching faculties of both Berkeley and San Francisco State discusses some legal aspects of the usage of marijuana.

WHAT IS MARIJUANA? The marijuana (pot, tea, grass, etc.) to which you, as a potential smoker, will be exposed will be either the dried leaves of the female Cannabis sativa plant, or the concentrated resin (hashish) of the same plant.

MYTH: Marijuana is physically addictive and harmful.

REALITY: The studies of Zinburg and Weil from April 1967 to April 1968 demonstrated three results: 1. Marijuana causes a moderate increase in the rate of heartbeat, some redness of the eyes, but no other physical effects. 2. Marijuana does not affect the blood sugar level as does alcohol, nor does it cause abnormal reactions of involuntary muscles (as LSD often does). It does not produce any permanent effects which are likely to be damaging.

To again quote Zinburg and Weil: "The significance of the near-absence of physical effects is two-fold. First, it demonstrates the uniqueness of hemp among psychoactive drugs, most of which affect the body as well as the mind...second, it makes it unlikely that marijuana has any seriously detrimental physical effects in either short-term or long-term usage. 3. Both experienced and inexperienced subjects did equally well on some tests for concentration and mental stability even when on very high dosages. 4. On some tests, the experienced users scored higher while stoned than they did when tested without drugs. 5. Not only alcohol, but also tobacco, has more adverse effects on the body than does marijuana.

In another study reported last June by the Bureau of Motor Vehicles in the state of Washington, it was found that marijuana has less adverse effect on driving ability than does alcohol. In reality, detrimental effects were realized mainly among inexperienced users. Experienced heads behaved as though they were not drugged at all. (This is not an advocacy of driving while high on ANYTHING; it is merely to show how grossly exaggerated the effects of marijuana have been publicized to be.

Perhaps these results seem too recent to be trusted (and 'who can trust one survey, anyway?'), but in fact, these results are the confirmed facts published in earlier studies. In 1942 Mayor La Guardia of New York, alarmed at the sensational stories about the "killer drug, marijuana," launched a commission to investigate the pot problem in his city. This commission was composed of thirty-one eminent physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists, and six officers from the city's Narcotics Bureau. If there were to be a bias in this group, it had to be against marijuana. Considering the six Narcotics officers plus the number of doctors included (as medicine is a somewhat conservative occupation). The study lasted two years and included encephalograms to examine brain damage, psychological and physical exams, and sociological investigations digging into behavior patterns associated with the use of the drug. This is a summary of their findings:

"Those who have been smoking marijuana for a period of time show no mental or physical deterioration which may be attributed to the drug...marijuana does not lead to morphine or heroin or cocaine addiction...the publicity concerning the catastrophic effects of marijuana smoking in New York City is unfounded."

A study by the U. S. Army in 1925 in the Panama Canal Zone concluded "There is no evidence that marijuana that is grown here is a habit-forming drug." The classic study by the Indian Hemp Drug Commission goes back even further, to 1893. This investigation received reports from 1193 witnesses from all regions of the country and from all walks of life

and concluded that "Occasional and moderate use may be noticeable, but moderate use is attended by no injurious physical, mental, or other effects."

In any major study of marijuana, inevitably the same conclusions have been reached. The results have always contradicted the mythology dispensed by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. In contrast, to the facts, here is an advertisement circulated before the federal anti-pot law was made in 1937: Beware! Young and old people in all walks of life! This may be handed to you by a friendly stranger. It contains the killer drug marijuana...a powerful narcotic in which lurks murder! Insanity! Death! Such propaganda was widespread in the mid-1930's, and was responsible for stampeding Congress into passing a law unique in all American history in the extent to which it is based on sheer ignorance and misinformation.

MYTH: Marijuana leads to hard drugs (E.g. heroin, opium, cocaine).

REALITY: The "steppingstone" theory has been abandoned by all but the hardcore marijuanaphobes. But for those readers who are still unenlightened as to the facts, here are those facts to help disprove this myth. First as a matter of digression, this association was not even mentioned in the hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee, First Sessions, 75th Congress, April-May 1937:

Representative John Dingell: I am wondering whether the marijuana "addict" graduates into a heroin, opium, or cocaine user.

Chief of Federal Bureau of Narcotics Anglin: No, sir, I have not heard of a case of that kind. I think it is an entirely different class. The marijuana "addict" does not go in that direction.

During this same marijuana "purge" Earle Albert Rowell, one of the more ardent reformers of the times, tried to link cigarette smoking as a logical progression to reefer smoking. He correctly pointed out that virtually every pot smoker graduated to this practice from cigarettes. Unfortunately for Mr. Rowell, he fell into disfavor with the FBN, but his allegations to causal connections are more accurate than the government's descriptions of the effect of the drugs. More recently (Oct. 16, 1969) in the International Herald Tribune, President Advisor Dr. Egeberg acknowledged that marijuana does not lead to harder drugs. In 1967, Dr. James Goddard, the then-commissioner of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, was quoted as having said that it would disturb him less if his teenage daughter smoked one marijuana joint than if she consumed one alcoholic beverage. In any event these are the facts concerning the "steppingstone" theory:

1. Marijuana is not a narcotic, but a "sedative-stimulant" as classified by Dr. F. Meyers. It is comparable only to laughing gas (nitrous oxide). It is not in the same family as heroin and morphine, etc. In 1967, LBJ's commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice stated that...marijuana has nothing in common with narcotics or opiates. 2. There is no legitimate sociological/medical study documents warranting the FBN's assertion of causal relationships between the use of marijuana and graduation to opiates. 3. A greater number of opiate users started with tobacco, alcohol, and bananas than marijuana. There is no causal relationship in any case. 4. The 12-million "respectable Americans" (Life magazine, November 1, 1969) who smoke marijuana have obviously not proceeded to opiates. 5. In sociological test cases (such as in Morocco and India) where the use of marijuana becomes almost universal after a certain age, there is a very small usage of opiates, and no social association between the two classes of drugs. What juxtaposition there is in America has been created and encouraged by the propaganda and repression tactics of the FBN. 6. In the MARIJUANA PAPERS, editor Solomon notes that the usage of marijuana dates from 1000 B.C. "How can 400,000,000 people be so wrong for so long a time?"

The last bastion of the "marijuanaphobes" is the argument by uncertainty "Who knows, maybe some dangerous side effect will be discovered in further research." This is, of course, unanswerable, but this also applies to diet pills and bubble gum. One cannot prove that something will not be discovered in the future. But does this...science's lack of clairvoyance...justify our marijuana laws? It clearly does not, especially in lieu of the positive medical studies that have concluded that marijuana is harmless.

Perhaps what is most fascinating and frightening are the legal aspects of the marijuana issue. The marijuana hearings which led to the Marijuana Tax

Act of 1937 were indicative of how future legislation would be enacted. No medical, scientific, or sociological evidence was sought or used. Alternatives to criminalizing users or sellers were considered, and major consideration was given to the oilseed, birdseed, and paint industries for unrestrained access to the hemp plant from which marijuana comes.

A Mr. Woodward was present from the beginning of the hearings, and was to act as legislative council. In his attempts to introduce reason into the hearing, he pointed out that there was no one from the Federal Bureau or Prisons of from the Office of Education to show the number of prisoners who had been addicted to marijuana or to show the nature and extent of the habit among children, and no one from the Division of Mental Hygiene or the Division of Pharmacology of the Public Health Service was there to "give direct or primary evidence rather than indirect and hear-say evidence." His efforts were rewarded by attacks on his character, qualifications, experience, and relations with the American Medical Association (most of which seem impeccable.) His suggestions were met with total disregard. His testimony was finally halted by this admonition: "You are not cooperating in this. If you want to advise us on legislative, you ought to offer constructive proposals rather than criticism, rather than trying to put obstacles in the way of something that the federal government is seeking to do."

Thus a frightening precedent was established, under the puritanical bias which was seemingly more important to our legislators than determined fact. Dr. Phillip Handler, the board chairman of the National Science Foundation, bluntly told a House subcommittee considering anti-marijuana laws, "It is our puritan ethics...rather than scientific facts which dictate to us that we should not smoke marijuana."

In the punishment department ("let the punishment" fit the crime remember), state legislatures have passed bills unparalleled in their harshness. For example, in North Dakota, it was passed that possession was punishable by 99 years at hard labor. In Georgia, selling to a minor is worth life imprisonment, and in Louisiana the punishment for selling to a minor was possible execution. One question if these harsh penalties were ever administered. The answer is that the extreme sentences are usually given to those who oppose the marijuana mythology or to those who espouse iconoclastic views. Examples: In Grand Traverse County, Michigan, 25 marijuana arrestees in the past 2 years were put on probation. Another arrestee, Larry Belcher, author of Dope-O-Scope, received 20-30 years in prison for selling five dollars worth of grass to an undercover policeman. In Texas, Richard Dorsey sold a matchbox of grass to an undercover agent and received 50 years. The classic example is the case of John Sinclair, leader of the hippie community in Ann Arbor, and manager of the rock group MC-5, which lyrically espouses revolution. Having been befriended by two undercover agents for two months, he gave them two joints. For "possession and dispensation of" marijuana, he now faces a minimum of forty years in jail, twenty times greater than the minimum punishment for minor rape, robbery, arson, kidnapping, or second degree murder. Also if you have a pot-smoking friend, be sure not to be in his home at the wrong time. In California two years ago, a woman was sentenced to sterilization for being in the same room with a man who was smoking grass when the room was busted.

The trend toward a police state continues in the attitude to incarcerate "drug perverts." Since there is not a victim in the marijuana "crime" nobody will call the police to report it, except perhaps a nosy neighbor, or the "informant" we read about every so often. Hence the entire apparatus of an Orwellian society comes into existence as soon as there is an attempt to enforce anti-grass legislation. It is impossible to police the private lives of our citizenry without invading our privacy.

Now we have search warrants made out by informers who have never to face the accused, which to me sounds like a direct violation to the 6th amendment. Anyone in the vicinity of prohibited drugs can be arrested under "constructive possession" laws, which seems to be a violation of the 4th amendment. The 1968 Omnibus Crime Bill authorizes wire-tapping for suspected marijuana users. This, too, sounds like an invasion of privacy. With the "quick knock" tactic, this makes a mockery of one of the principles of Ang-

lo? American jurisprudence that a man's home is his castle. The 4th amendment is "the right...to be secure in their houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures."

So look around before you light that joint. You can never tell who is an informer; Liebe, Kavanaugh, and Coffey never saw their accuser. All we know is that the accuser was a reliable source. If you live in the suites, it's very possible that your phone is tapped or that your room is bugged. Sorry, isn't it?

I feel that there are many reasons that the marijuana laws will continue to be enforced. First, the attitude that government has done valid research is a poor one. As Zinberg and Weil said in their N.Y. Times article, "there is a vicious cycle in regard to marijuana research: administrators of scientific and governmental institutions feel that marijuana is dangerous. Because it is "dangerous" they are reluctant to allow research to be done on it. Because no work is done, people continue to think of it as dangerous. Second, marijuana poses a threat to alcoholic beverage and tobacco industries. Both could be severely hurt by the legislator of pot, which is a drug that is relaxing, gets one "high," has no dangerous after effects, and is comparatively cheap. Third, I cannot personally see any legislator requesting the legislation of the drug. There is a certain conventional wisdom to the drug. Of a legislator were to do so, he would be labeled a "degenerate radical," his career would be destroyed and his family harassed. Pro-marijuana

myth vs. reality

spokesmen are conspicuously absent from the scene, even in the light of these supportive medical, psychological and sociological studies. There is nothing to indicate a change in the present policy. Au contraire, in the true spirit of law and order, most drug statutes appear to be getting tighter.

Fourth, in correlation with the above, there are certain governmental trends. Although many noted governmental officials have criticized existing policies, no one seems willing to admit that the present statutes are possibly too far extreme and unjustified. In fact, in a gesture of callous disregard of our good neighbor policy, Nixon attempted to shove our morality down Mexico's throat, a la Operation Intercept. Fortunately someone realized that wiping out tourism in Mexico (caused by traffic delays at the border have ended. Nevertheless, this is still indicative of how rational the government is in regard to pot. Another program put forth by the government is the spraying of marijuana fields with an unspecified chemical, designed to produce "sick pot" whereupon a puff or two from a joint produces uncontrollable vomiting. All I can say is: has anyone ever studied the long-term effects of such a chemical, to employ an argument of the "marijuanaphobes."

Last, it appears that America is a drug-prone nation. The average American consumes 3-5 mini altering drugs per day, in the caffeine in Coke, tea, coffee, nicotine, alcohol, tranquilizers, and sleeping pills. There are 6 million alcoholics in the nation. Fifty

million use tobacco cigarettes and there are 25-30 million users of sedatives and tranquilizers. The National Prescription Audit estimates that 17.5 million prescriptions for sedatives, tranquilizers and stimulants were filled in 1966. There are enough barbiturates (such as Nembutal, phenobarbital) manufactured each year to give every man, woman, and child in the nation 25-30 doses per year.

Dr. Fort, in the PLAYBOY article, "A Rational Approach to Pot," likens this persecution of potheads amidst all the other varieties of drug taking to a species if what anthropologists call "scapegoatism." This is the selection of one minority group to be punished for the sins of the entire population, whose guilt is "vicariously expiated in the punishment of the symbolic sacrificial victims."

I could quote more results and more statistics, but I feel it would be superfluous. What I hope I have done is to have presented a factual study of marijuana research and its various legal ramifications. Hopefully this will provoke a refutation at Drew, particularly among administrative personnel who are obliged to enforce existing laws. I do wish, however, that any criticism might be documented.

In closing let me add that there are several entries in George Washington's diary concerning the separation of female and male hemp plants before pollination, showing that he wasn't harvesting it for rope. Today he would be serving perhaps forty years in jail. In 1789 he was elected as the first "head" of our country. So this is progress?

University drug policies stress education

In a letter of the Drew Council of Families to parents of university students the present drug policies are explained in detail. Entitled "Drug Policies at Drew Feature Counseling and Education," the letter investigates various aspects of what it calls "the drug problem" on campus. Following is a major portion of the letter:

Drugs are controversial, at Drew University as on any campus. However easily "solved" by nearsighted theory or blind emotion, the problems drugs raise are in reality enormously complex. Officials who must act on them confront a myriad of poignant and tragic implications. Thus a flexible system of multiple approaches is preferable to a single rigid code presided over by a solitary crusading (or permissive) czar. Within the College of Liberal Arts, drug use is a special concern of Dean Richard Stonestifer, Chaplain James Boyd, Dr. James Mills, Dean of Students Alton Sawin, and Associate Dean of Students Sue Orvik, joining them, as a court of last resort, is the Student-Faculty Committee on Student Conduct.

Dean Sawin notes that when drugs appeared on the collegiate scene several years ago the reaction of officials at Drew, as at many other colleges and universities, was narrowly punitive. "We forgot," he says, "what we're best at—education."

In 1967, the Student-Faculty Committee on Student Conduct adopted a drug policy statement, the core of which was: the College "will cooperate with authorities in the identification and prosecution of members of the student body who are charged with the possession or use of... (drugs) in violation of the law."

While this statement remains in force, reflecting both attitude and action with respect to drug pushers, its authors were almost immediately dissatisfied with their negative approach to drug users. Therefore, the statement has been dropped from the most recent handbook and the emphasis shifted to effective dissemination of information about drugs and drug laws, and to counseling.

To be effective, the educative approach must be accurate concerning the little that science knows about drugs and their effects. It must be stark in lining out what a drug-involved student is liable to under the law. And it must "come on" in a way that will not cause students to dismiss it as merely another attempt of adult authority to "snow" them.

As important as it is in satisfying normal intellectual curiosity about drugs and in dissuading many students from experimenting with them, the educative effort has not, of course, eliminated drug traffic at Drew.

What happens when information about drugs on campus comes to light?

Since almost all of it is hearsay, to warrant Dean Sawin's action it must be very specific as to amount

and location.

Information comes to the dean from the casual observations of dormitory directors and their assistants, from students whose backgrounds dispose them to be crusaders against drugs, and even from drug users who, either bored or alarmed, want to quit. In the latter case Dean Sawin simply accepts drugs, "no questions asked," and turns them over to police.

Students in need of professional counseling are referred to the University Counseling Center, where the privacy of their conversations with psychologists Mills and Dr. James A. McClintock is protected by the same force of law that makes privileged the conversations between a lawyer and his client. Students in need of specialized medical care are eligible for help at the Morris County After-Care Clinic for Drug Abusers in nearby Morristown.

The issue of intellectual honesty arises, according to the chaplain, when adults preach false or outdated "scientific" information. "Too often," he thinks, "such an approach is either a facade for an irrational moralism careless of fact, or for the desire to perpetuate deterministic control over the lives of young people who should be learning how to control themselves."

To be sure, there is clinical evidence that drugs like STP and mescaline are extremely dangerous. But, in the words of Dean Sawin, where marijuana is concerned, "To really tell it like it is," one must agree that solid, scientific research is so limited that we don't really know enough either to legalize it or to take militant measures to remove it from use, misuse, or abuse."

Dr. Mills observes that because students—through direct experience and reading—are apt to know much more about drugs than their parents, no approach is more likely to backfire with them than the distillation of myths and misinformation about drugs.

Nevertheless, associated with marijuana is a legal reality that Chaplain Boyd emphasizes in conversations with students. At present, in New Jersey, possession of marijuana is a high misdemeanor punishable on first offense by a fine of no more than \$2000 and imprisonment at hard labor for two to fifteen years. Conviction on any drug charge, no matter how minor, carries with it, in addition to a fine and imprisonment, loss of driver's license (reciprocal between states with reciprocity agreements) and the life-long obligations to carry a convicted narcotics user's card and to register in New Jersey with the police in every municipality where one expects to stay more than 24 hours. The chaplain believes that "it is legal facts like these, rather than any so-called 'moral' issues, that ought to be pressed home to students."

When the reports of drugs on campus are specific, Dean Sawin informs the police. The decision as to

whether they will enter the case is reached through consultation with the dean; but when reports indicate an amount of marijuana so large as to suggest a pusher or when they specify any amount of dangerous drugs like LSD, speed, STP, heroin, etc. the police invariably take charge of the investigation.

In the last several years, approximately ten drug cases at Drew have come to light for disciplinary action. Recently, where LSD and mescaline were involved, two students could not be spared prolonged hospitalization and possibly permanent harm — in only one of these ten cases has the amount of drugs found been large enough to suggest that the student was supplying others.

To preserve their effectiveness as counselors and to uphold the ethics of their professions, Chaplain Boyd and the psychologists at the Counseling Center keep all of their talks with students absolutely confidential. However, out of these talks have come observations and guide lines that they are willing to discuss.

No question is more frequently put to the chaplain than that of the "moral" implications of students' behavior. But since society is, at least in theory, required to teach morality by example as well as precept, Chaplain Boyd's response is to toss the question right back. He detects a strain of unconscious hypocrisy in society's horror over student drug use. "Such criticism," he argues, "ought to begin with an honest appraisal of drug use generally in America—and I mean everything from aspirin through the peppills and tranquilizers advertised on television, to dangerous drugs like benzadrine and the barbiturates so easily obtained by prescription and so casually and constantly ingested by parents in front of their children."

For Dr. Mills, it follows from the available scientific and historical information about marijuana—the only kind of drug information worthy of a college student's respect—that parents need not panic if their offspring experiment with marijuana or use it occasionally and socially, the way their grandparents toasted each other illegally at speak-easies during prohibition.

Dr. Mills is sure that "A sizeable number of students haven't tried marijuana and don't want to, and the number of 'hard' users is not large. But parents," he thinks, "must disabuse themselves of the notion that anyone who tries marijuana is 'way out,' or sick, or hates his parents. The experimental and occasional social use of marijuana is enough a part of the college scene that a healthy, well-adjusted person might try it. Years ago many people regarded a single sip of whiskey—to say nothing of getting drunk once in a great while—enough to damn a sinner to perdition. Society has gotten over that idea, and prob-

(Cont. p. 16)

Tragedy of power

by Wayne Spitzer

Nixon's long awaited "plan for peace" has emerged with nothing but a reiteration of his past policies. In his November 4th speech, the president disavowed the possibility of an immediate withdrawal from South Vietnam. But he disavows this alternative upon the basis of a Communist Monolith which is ready to conquer Southeast Asia. He contends as former Secretary of State Dean Rusk contended that the nations of Southeast Asia are like a series of dominoes ready to topple without United States support behind it. In his own words: "In my opinion, for us to withdraw from that effort would mean a collapse not only of South Vietnam but Southeast Asia. So we're going to stay."

This does not conform with present day political reality; it is based upon the premise that the United States must commit itself to support the Saigon Regime in response to the action of the enemy. For every intensification of Military action the enemy takes, the United States will take a similar action. This is exactly the reasoning of the past administration which finally had to recognize the futility of winning the war.

But how does the President and his administration plan to circumvent this? The "Vietnamization" program, as proposed by the President, proposes to relieve the main burden of fighting from American troops by substituting Vietnamese troops. Nixon states his Vietnamization program in these words: "We have adopted a plan which we have worked out in cooperation with the South Vietnamese for the complete withdrawal of all United States combat ground forces and their replacement by South Vietnamese forces on an orderly scheduled timetable." This plan does not solve the problem because it is based upon the premise that the South Vietnamese are growing stronger in their military strength, while the enemy is growing weaker in his strength. This plan has also been repeatedly discredited in the past because the South Vietnamese forces have not been able to protect themselves against the enemy. It has in repeated examples failed to meet the test of military strength which the president requires of it.

The main thrust of Nixon's argument deals with a U.S. commitment to the Saigon Regime until this regime and its inefficient army becomes able to protect itself. But his argument should

have dealt with a specific and comprehensive plan on U.S. withdrawal of troops. What's worse is that the President anticipates South Vietnam's failure to meet the test of military strength. He has vowed to take "strong and effective measures to deal with the situation (South Vietnam's failure to meet the test)." While Premier Thieu and General Ky may foresee the South Vietnamese forces replacing the American troops with 180,000 combat troops, President Nixon is telling us that he knows better. The real basis for withdrawal in Nixon's view is not the military strength of the South Vietnamese forces but it is the military strength of Hanoi and its allies.

In merely maintaining that the United States must continue to involve itself in the war as long as Hanoi does, Nixon allows few choices for his critics and his dissidents to take. Not only has he dismissed the plan for immediate withdrawal as a heedless plan but he has rejected all plans for withdrawal. He makes no attempt to differentiate between reasonable and unreasonable plans, between "maximum" and minimum safeguards against calamities. But he simply lumped them together and dismissed them as such.

Not only has he limited his own freedom to act by doing so but he has limited the freedom of his "vocal minority" to act. If this vocal minority cannot influence the President and his administration by their views, by their plans, by their peaceful marches and demonstrations, then there are few alternatives left open to them to persuade the government. Therefore, it is up to this vocal minority to confront the administration in Washington in order to make them rethink and reconsider their position on withdrawing U.S. troops, even if it means disrupting the bureaucratic machinery of this administration.

Because the peaceful rallies and demonstrations have not influenced this present administration, this moratorium day will be more forceful. In effect it will be a confrontation between the present Nixon administration who has turned its back to an important segment of American society and the dissenting minority who have been ignored by it. If there are instances of sporadic violence, it will not be the fault of this dissenting minority but of the present administration. It is this administration who could not channel the energies of its dissenting minority into formulating a real plan for peace, rather than a poorly planned and unrepresentative one that President Nixon presented.



\$300 remains in K-K fund

It was reported to the student senate Monday night that there is approximately \$300 left in the King-Kennedy scholarship fund, following distribution as matching grants to Economic Opportunity Grants scholarships for incoming freshmen this year.

Originally conceived as a scholarship in itself, the King-Kennedy money was voted to that use by the student senate

last spring when it became apparent there was no other way to distribute it.

If students can add to the \$300, which is the sum left from slightly over \$5000 last spring, there can be a King-Kennedy fund again this year. Last year, however, \$4200 came from ECAC money, and there is no provision for ECAC funds this year.

Drew Alumnus awarded major science prize

One of the nation's oldest and most prestigious science prizes was awarded last week to a Drew alumnus and two of his associates for the development of IR 8, a

strain of rice whose phenomenal yields in Asia have bought more time for a planet threatened with a population explosion and consequent mass starvation.

Named to receive the John Scott Medal are the director of the IR 8 program, Dr. Peter R. Jennings, who graduated summa cum laude from Drew's College of Liberal Arts in 1953; Rockefeller Foundation researcher Henry M. Beachell; and Dr. Te-Tzu Chang, a geneticist for the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Los Banos, Philippines, where IR 8 and its complement IR 5 came into being.

The John Scott Fund is administered by the Philadelphia Board of Directors of City Trusts. Board Secretary John W. Liff announced last week that he will make the presentation November 12, during the 61st annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel in Detroit.

Jennings will accept the award for himself and his two colleagues. Each will receive a copper medal and \$1000.

Jennings, Beachell, and Chang will thus join an illustrious company of John Scott Medal recipients: Madam Curie, Orville Wright, Lee DeForest, Thomas Edison, Guglielmo Marconi, Charles Kettering, Irving Langmuir, Vamevar Bush, Sir Alexander Fleming, Igor Sikorsky, and Jonas Salk, to name a few.

Following graduation from Drew, Jennings earned a Ph.D. at Purdue University in 1957, and then joined the Rockefeller Foundation.

the young conservative

The unsilent majority

Harold Gordon

The "silent majority" that exists within the United States may be said to be a pretty dull group by today's groovy standards: its members do not demonstrate, they do not yell obscenities at the President of the United States, and they are devoted to quaint ideas about patriotism and law and order. However, it may be said to their credit that they pay most of the taxes in this country, they respond to public opinion polls, they occasionally write to their elected representatives and, most importantly, they vote. And it is by these methods that they are making themselves known.

It is particularly tempting to interpret the stunning Republican triumph of last week as an expression of support for President Nixon and his policies. To do so would of course be an oversimplification but the idea is by no means without some merit, if for no other reason than that the party in power in the White House usually suffers setbacks in off year elections. Yet there are other factors as well: first, according to Dr. Gallup, 77% of the American people supported the President's November 2 speech on Vietnam, and second, the two states in which the Republicans made their strongest showings were both visited by the President during the campaign. Owing at least in part to the President's visit, Rep. William T. Cahill, given only a 50-50 chance, was elected Governor of New Jersey by the biggest landslide in the state's history, and Linwood Holton, given the same odds, was elected the first Republican Governor of Virginia in 83 years. Mr. Holton is a conservative Republican, and while Mr. Cahill is not, his Democratic opponent devoted the final weeks of the campaign to doing everything in his power to convey the idea that a vote for Cahill was a vote for Nixon.

Ah! But there is still New York, where St. John the Absolutely Divine Lindsay scored another victory over the powers of darkness. Mr. Lindsay's "victory" however, does not bear close scrutiny inasmuch as he received nearly 170,000 votes FEWER than when he ran in 1965 and that nearly 60% of the City's voters cast their ballots AGAINST him. Since the two other candidates in the election could hardly be regarded as being to the left

of Mr. Lindsay, I see nothing wrong in making the observation that nearly 60% of those New Yorkers who cast their ballots in the last election were at least slightly more conservative than their Mayor.

This brings me, of course, to the conclusion that this country is still drifting steadily toward the right. Indeed, how can one say otherwise, when letters to Spiro Agnew are currently running five to one in favor of his rather sweeping condemnations of certain elements in our society? In addition, the recent elections, particularly the one in Virginia, may be interpreted as further proof of the theory advanced by Kevin Phillips in his book THE EMERGING REPUBLICAN MAJORITY, which suggests that the GOP can become the majority party again by forging a conservative alliance of the southern and western states. Recent GOP gains in the South and rumors that Virginia Senator Harry Byrd is about to pull a Thurmond lend additional support to this theory.

This movement toward the right may get an additional boost from the Washington theatre of the November moratorium. Unlike its predecessor, the current moratorium is in the hands of the radicals and it will be the radical elements of the anti-war movement which will congregate in Washington while its saner members stay prudently at home. Furthermore, the demand of the current moratorium is not "peace" but "immediate withdrawal" and I have sufficient respect for the intelligence of many of the critics of our policy in Vietnam to believe that a substantial portion of them will recognize the absurdity of such a demand and reject it as some have already done. Consequently, what the great silent majority of Americans will see in Washington on November 14 and 15 will be a group of individuals, clearly representing a minority viewpoint, trying to intimidate their government into giving in to an impossible demand, and possibly resorting to violence to do it. Having taken due notice of the number of people who observed this Veteran's Day by displaying the flag or turning on their headlights, I hardly need speculate on what their reaction will be. The silent majority is beginning to find a voice.

Blues on the rocks

Say Siegal-Schwall

Vanguard used to be the company that made "Recordings for the Connoisseur"; among their blues recordings were the Chicago/The Blues/Today! series, the Blues At Newport Series, Spirituals To Swing, and albums by Junior Wells, Charlie Musselwhite, and Mississippi John Hurt. However, one day, someone (Barry Goldberg) — blues organist and owner of Buddah "Bubblegum" Records — probably told them that the growing teeny-bop market has a growing interest in the blues. Since the people who know "where it's at" music-wise are blues musicians at heart (Clapton, Winwood, Baker, Bruce, Mayall, Page, Beck, Canned Heat, etc., etc.), the blues are "where it's at". Since the people who know "where it's at", since the people who know "where it's at" get their roots, inspiration, and ideas from listening to Chicago blues cats, if YOU want to know "where it's at", you should listen to...etc. Dig it, but how to get the full attention of the teenyboppers? Give them a group they can identify with, i.e., white, Oh yeah...and wouldn't it be nice if the guys in the group were fairly clean-cut (hair a little longish, maybe, but NEAT) wholesome, All-American boys? So Vanguard rushed out and signed up the first group they could find that fit that description.

Actually, it probably didn't happen that way, but if you listen to the Siegal-Schwall Band, you'll understand. But at least Vanguard is honest—nowhere on SAY SIEGEL-SCHWALL does it say, "Recordings for the Connoisseur".

The group consists of four members: Corky Siegal (harmonica, piano, vocal), Jim Schwall (guitar, mandolin, vocal), Jack Dawson (bass), and Russ Chadwick (drums). As was pointed out by famed music critic and drummer, J.B. Nields, the best indication of just "where" drummer Russ Chadwick's "head is at", is his attire—shirt and tie (white and Navy Blue, respectively). His straight 4/4 rhythms on snare, high-hat, and bass are occasionally "ornamented" with a roll off the side or floor tom-tom, coming back to the snare a fraction over (or under) two beats later. Sometimes he syncopates by playing the straight beat a little slower than the rest of the group.

Jack Dawson, the bass player, often doesn't make mistakes (there are exceptions, but he is only human, after all). One of the points in his favor is that he doesn't try any new or different bass runs. He is also a purist—every bass line is one you've heard before, somewhere...probably

back in old blues roots like you used to hear at your high school dances.

Jim Schwall, on guitar, mandolin, and vocals, is half of the group's name. This clues us in to the fact that he's probably half of the driving force behind Siegal-Schwall. Listening to the album, it is obvious that Schwall is the best instrumentalist in the group. His uninspired guitar work consists of Chicago clichés. He plays the mandolin at least as well as any decent guitarist who just picked it up. Vocally, Schwall is a perfect match for Siegal; after listening to two songs (one sung by Corky, one by Jim) six times apiece, I still could not distinguish any difference between them. For comments, see section on Corky's vocals, below.

Corky Siegal's harmonica doesn't sound too bad at first, despite the absence of anything but over-used clichés. However, realization soon comes that he only knows one riff (as compared to Mayall, who knows eight or ten; beyond that, Siegal is incomparable). On piano, his leads are little one-handed Chicago "ole" standbys, the kind mediocre blues pianists use while they're trying to think up something else. Leads on harp and piano are similar in several respects; they both consist of short, fast little runs, always eighth or quarter notes with an occasional sixteenth or two thrown in. The runs have a pronounced tendency to stop dead in the middle of a measure, and on an "on-blue" tone. It seems this technique is supposed to convey the idea of "feeling" or heavy emotionality; the only effect of "feeling" the listener can get from this trick is the effect of being "left hanging", or perhaps the feeling that someone was fooling around with the plug of Corky's amp. Then again, maybe he just ran out of ideas. Siegal is a little better on the piano than on harp; once he even runs his thumb down the keyboard at least as "good" as Al Kooper could've done it.

The Siegal-Schwall vocal is continuously ON-key, and every tone (only one to a syllable) is diatonic, pure, and steady. There is virtually no vibrato, tremolo, or slurring, or any other kind of ornamentation. Despite all this, the vocal tries to sound, somehow, "bluesy". The result is an obviously "poor white imitation"—the classical music lessons sure paid off...

The Siegal-Schwall Band can be "cut" by high school groups. For instance, Madison's Auditorium far surpasses the S/S on an individual basis as well as the total group sound. The group has few, if any, esthetic deviations. They play pure and clean music. They are as interesting to listen to as a metronome.

Advisory group opens meeting

The University Services Advisory Committee, consisting of John Winslow, Bruce Manozzi, and Cathy Schuyler, will hold an open meeting next Thursday to discuss concerns of students on University Center and other Service programs. The time and place of the meeting will be announced and students are urged to attend.

Drew: the changing student body

The nature of the Drew student body has been changing rapidly over the last three years. The student of past years was usually rather intellectually unsophisticated, coming from a middle or upper-class Protestant suburban family. Drew was a quiet little church college, a serene island in the tumultuous sea of change that is the NYC metropolitan area. Drew was somewhat of a hybrid between an extension of high school and a summer camp. The admissions officers would boast that the student body, faculty, and administration were all "one big happy family." The students rarely questioned the rules and structure of their school. Their big concern was not getting caught during a panty raid or Hoppy festivity.

These days are rapidly on the wane. Drew students are now reflecting the change that has come over the higher intellectual strata of the NYC area college students in general. By becoming more and more selective as to the IQ of incoming students each year, the administration is forcing Drew to become a liberal, progressive institution. If they are going to allow students from Connecticut, New York and New Jersey with board scores of 1200 and higher to come to Drew, they are going to have to expect sentiment against strong social controls by the administration and a conservative academic structure. Yet the college administration and board of Trustees are resisting progressive change. One sense almost a yearning for the conflict: free days of a decade ago.

While small eastern schools like Clark and Brandeis are becoming leaders in the educational and intellectual world, Drew, which has much the same raw materials as these schools, lags behind. With creative administration Drew can become a LEADER. Drew can become an important American center for liberal and progressive thinking, a source for creative thinkers of the future. New York City is the center for new ideas in political science, sociology,

and humanities, and other related fields, providing an ideal setting for such an institution. The faculty of Drew contains many professors of outstanding quality, and seems to be improving year to year. If a progressive academic structure were adopted, the faculty could operate more creatively, effectively, and personally. The academic facilities are also of top quality. The only thing holding Drew back is a lack of creativity and an overfondness for the status quo among the administration.

A word of notice to the Board of Trustees, President Oxnam, Dean Stonesifer, Dean Sawin, and Dean Orvik: You wanted creative and intelligent students; now you've got us; now we expect a creative and intelligent administration. In order to mobilize the progressive element of the student body, a committee has been formed under the name STUDENTS FOR A PROGRESSIVE DREW. The committee makeup is as follows:

Peter Alexander	Mike Jacques
Cecilio Barnett	Ray Lasso
Skip Brooker	Mike McIntyre
Alice Burks	Reggie Parris
Bob Burns	Dave Peifer
Dave Confer	Kevin Post
Mike Corbett	Tom Quirk
Joel DiMatteo	Angel Recchia
Peter Isaza	Linda Welter

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"Lysistrata" on opening night.

Chorus weak "Lysistrata" entertaining

by Jim Shackford

When Aristophanes wrote *Lysistrata*, it was the latter half of the fifth century B.C., and Greece was in the throes of the Peloponnesian War. The cities had been transformed into military camps, with Athens and Sparta fighting wars of attrition; apathy was rampant among the people, and the very governmental bases of these cities had come under fire. It was at this time that the last redeeming quality of a sick society showed: the ability for the Athenians to laugh at themselves through the comic satires of Aristophanes.

Aristophanes wrote *Lysistrata* as a mock suggestion for ending the war, by having the women speed things up a little by playing it cool until peace was finally achieved. He knew what they would be getting themselves into—neither sex could go very long without contact with the other, and the question had to be reduced to a war of nerves. *Lysistrata* is a far-fetched back-room joke, an absurd parody on the weakness of man's animal nature, and has a moral which, in those times and in these, does not have to be spoken twice. It makes no pretensions to being anything else, and thus leaves plenty of room for straightforward, expansive comic acting.

In the *Curtain Line Players'* production, director Tom Wright promises a "bawdy anti-war comedy"—and makes good on that promise. No holds are barred, even to the point of abandoning the script in places and drawing

from the bathroom walls for those cute puns and one-liners which doubtless amused the Greeks so and but could not be effectively translated into modern English. Lack of experienced performers is another problem which tells particularly on the female chorus. The girls do not articulate well as a group, and are not at all strong vocally. They look more like a gang of teenyboppers out to see a Doors concert than a group of mature, self-assured women plotting to end a war. The writer had the impression he was attending a rehearsal of the first scene, rather than a performance of it. The male chorus, by comparison, was much better co-ordinated and much funnier. They came on looking like a Bolshevik version of F-Troop, and sustained an articulate, well-rehearsed portrait of bumbling idiocy throughout. The whole play picked up when they came on, and there was a marked increase of enthusiasm in the second act over the first.

The best individual performances of the evening were turn-

ed out by Carol Cassella as Myrrhine, Jim Farrow as her husband Kinesias, Michele Berzowsky as the female chorus lead, Phil Clark and Susan Angus as the old couple, and Bev Herr as the dance. Linda Hawthorn, in the tricky part of *Lysistrata*, had the essence of what she was supposed to do, but needed more vocal push and less sweetness to come across better. Jim Willis as the commissioner was out of sympathy with the part, which needs more of a crew-cut, gum-chewing Colonel type who is secure in his good old-fashioned principles. The props and costumes were very good, although the women's outfits were strangely grotesque and thus didn't lend anything to their cause. Bob Shechtman more than earned his applause as composer, and the professional quality of the combo contributed a vital element to the performance.

Taken all around, *Lysistrata* is pure entertainment, a ribald comedy with elements of vaudeville, the Broadway musical, *Barbarella*, and *Rowan & Martin* intermingled. It took guts to put on, and congrats to all involved.

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"Lysistrata": Timeless

In his 1953 book *THE WOMEN OF GREEK DRAMA*, the late Drew Professor Dr. Sherman Plato Young called *Lysistrata*—both the play and the character—"memorable as long as man yearns for peace and good will and responds to the stimuli of sexual impulses."

Dr. Young devotes a chapter of his book to *Lysistrata*, praising the play as powerful drama and "first rate entertainment" while criticizing those who feel "*Lysistrata*" was written "for a certain hour and a certain day."

"The renunciation of war in favor of sex is a farcical bit of play-acting," Dr. Young writes, "but it embodies a terrible truth. Man can have peace if he will pay the price. Not yet, almost 2400 years after Aristophanes, has man discovered the real price he must pay to win peace."

"The noble, yearning dream of a united, peaceful humanity will motivate mankind until the deathless vision of *Lysistrata* becomes a blessed reality," the chapter concludes, adding that "Lovers of drama in the twentieth century ought to discard either prudish or or prurient attitudes and arrive at a sane appreciation of this powerful play."

Dr. Young was a Professor of Classics at Drew for many years. He was also baseball coach, and Young Field is named for him.

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Gift-giving to Drew exceeds million mark

Total gift giving to Drew was \$1,132,269, this past fiscal year, exceeding one million dollars for the third year in a row. The high level was maintained despite the end-of-the-campaign decline in contributions toward the new Hall of Sciences, which is now close to being paid for.

About a third of the million dollars was raised by the Drew University Fund in the first year of its existence, under the chairmanship of Trustee Robert A. Tucker. Succeeding Tucker as chairman for fiscal year 1969-70 is Dr. Leonard Marks, Jr., '42, a new trustee who this past year chaired a remarkably successful special gifts committee of the College Alumni Fund. He chaired by new Trustee John H. Evans; and the Council of Associates, a group of persons who contribute leadership gifts, will continue to chair it this year.

Five University organizations contribute to campaigns that comprise much of the University Fund: the College Alumni, who support the College Alumni Fund chaired by Richard H. Kammerer of Murray Hill, New Jersey; the alumni of the Theological School, who give to their Living Endowment Fund chaired by Matthias S. Torgerson, Jr., of New Providence, New Jersey; the Council of Families, students' parents who support the College above and beyond the cost of tuition, chaired by Horace Havemeyer, Jr.; the Council of Friends, neighbors in northern New Jersey who are eager to keep Drew on top academically, chaired by Trustee Richard W. Kimmiller.

University officials note that the University Fund is characterized by the uses to which it is put rather than by the sources from which it comes.

The \$301,000 collected by the University Fund enabled Drew to balance its budget in 1968-69 for the eleventh consecutive year. The budget was close to \$5,400,000. According to Vice President for University Relations Richard D. Cheshire, next year, with a projected University budget of over \$5,000,000 to be balanced, the University Fund will be aiming for \$350,000.

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Field hockey squad 'most spirited'

To the Editor:

I feel that the 1969 Women's Field Hockey Team is probably the greatest womens TEAM that Drew has ever produced. I would like to commend them publicly for their unending enthusiasm, devotion and many sacrifices this fall.

It has been a privilege to be associated with them.

Sincerely,
Madeline Kenyon



Left to right: 3rd row: Bevan, Arthur, Johnson, Moseley, Mrs. Kenyon (coach), Leigh, Fantina, Silverman, Davis, 2nd row: Young, Tobin, Ferretti, Watner, Volante, Wittman, Dockery, Stringfield (captain) Hendee. 1st row: Ring, Kregas, Lunde, Lord Waits, Arre, Herkomer, Van Brunt.

Marsden on rock Elephant Mountain

"Elephant Mountain" is the Youngbloods' third L.P. The record was released during the summer, but like the group itself until late, it has remained relatively unknown. It is a very easy-to-listen-to and easy-to-enjoy record, with some periods of fill-in music and some periods of excellent music.

The Youngbloods have been around for a while, finally gaining some commercial success and recognition with their recently re-issued single, "Get Together." They recorded it originally three or four years ago, as part of their first album. The song, of course, has always been a good one, but it never made the charts until it was used as background music for a VISTA commercial. All of a sudden, people discovered the Youngbloods, and like them so much that RCA chose to re-release not only the "Get Together" single, but the entire first album, complete with brand new jacket and title ("Get Together," naturally.)

"Elephant Mountain" some three years later is somewhat different and yet much the same sound as early Youngbloods.

A couple more songs of the caliber of "Darkness Darkness," "Sunlight," and "Quicksand" would have made this a truly great album. But not quite. Nothing on it detracts from the rest, except maybe the occasional ad lib and random chords between cuts; the songs which aren't really special are nonetheless pleasing musically. The lengthy instrumental, "On Sir Francis Drake," for example, is no more than an experiment in jazz-rock, but it is no less than a successful one.

The three songs mentioned above as being the really good ones are just that; "Sunlight" especially is a beautiful song. The Youngbloods have been playing good music for a number of years, and, hit single or not, it appears they will continue to play good music. At least that's what they have done on "Elephant Mountain."

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Thompson leads harriers to 4-4 mark

With Rich Thompson running third, the Drew cross country team fell to New York State Maritime College last Saturday in its last meet of the season. The loss evened up the harriers' final slate at 4-4.

In the state meet Wednesday, Thompson finished 34 out of approximately 65 runners. Princeton won this varsity meet. Thompson's finishing time was 25:55; the winning time was 23:01 for the 4.6 mile course.

The frosh meet, won by Paterson State, was run on a 2.3 mile course. Ed Merrill finished 39 and Fritz Schmidt, 41, in that meet.

The harriers, who had a 5-3 record last year, started off the season winning four of its first five meets. The only loss in those five contests was to an always tough Marist squad. In whipping four teams, the runners shutout three opponents.

After the quick start, with Thompson registering first place finishes in each of the meets, the team lost its last three meets. Thompson was unable to run in two of the contests, one of which was a shutout at the hands of Montclair State.

The entire squad is expected to return next year and Coach George Davis looks forward to an improvement over this season.

Drew now one of four

With its Wednesday victory over Stevens, the Drew soccer team can add another claim to its already highly successful season. According to the latest statistics of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics and National Collegiate Athletic Association, the Rangers are the only undefeated-untied team in the Eastern part of the nation and one of four undefeated-untied teams in the nation.

The other three teams that sport unblemished records are St. Louis University, a major NCAA power, Davis and Elkins, last year's NAIA champs and a top contender this year, and Alderson-Broadbent, another West Virginia team and also a NAIA contender.

Both Davis and Elkins and Alderson-Broadbent play into District #6 of the NAIA regionals, which is a Southern district. St. Louis is ranked number two in the country and is highly favored to win the NCAA soccer tournament this year.

sports view

The Loser

Tom Ward

A. J. Foyt drifted through the final turn at the Milwaukee Fairgrounds Raceway and headed down the straitaway for the checkered flag. He drove his Sheraton-Thompson Special towards the winner's circle, where he received kisses, trophies, and money. A. J. Foyt is one of the richest and most popular race drivers of all time. But Foyt wasn't born with the excellent skill and versatility he possesses, rather he developed these skills. Today many more young men are trying to master the essentials of superior driving and are constantly testing themselves in their process of self-education. One of the greatest places for such testing is the one this reporter will describe: the St. GD Raceway.

A bevy of Gee-Whies, '57 Chevies, old Caddy hearses, Falcon 427's jacked-up Mustangs, '65 Sting Rays, and assorted "bean wagons," raced their mighty engines and sent a cloud of exhaust over the entire St. George Diner in Linden, N.J. STP stickers gleaming in the Friday night moonlight, the young aspirants paired off and ventured onto St. George Avenue. Bill Pilitowski and I sat in his '56 Chevy, waiting for the first challenger. We didn't wait long. A '60 Olds pulled up along side us and the driver reved his big V-8 and made the sign he was willing to drag. Bill accepted the challenge but I guess he didn't see his opponent's car that well. Just looking at his Olds any fool could see the driver and the car were veteran street racers. The Olds was slung low and the front bumper had been removed. There were skirts on the rear fenders and behind them two mudflaps with reflectors. There was a Continental Kit on the rear end and a "winking skull" turn indicator in the rear window. A pair of baby shoes dangled from the mirror above the plastic Jesus on the dash. A raccoon tail hung from each of the two aerials in the front. Outta sight, man!

The tough stud in the challenging mobile turned his head as Bill raced his own mill. Good thing, too. As Bill roared his six (he had a "409" nameplate on his front fender), a puff of pink dust rose from his dual pipes. Well, actually one of the pipes was fake so the cloud of pink came from only the real pipe.

"Dammit," muttered Pilitowski, gagging on the dust that entered the windows. "Wait a minute, fella, I gotta fix sumpin'," he lied to the "hi-roll" in the Olds. Bill pulled his machine behind a building, got out, reached under the rear wheel, and stuck his fist through a hole in the muffler. When he drew his hand out he was holding fourteen Brillo pink pads in his mitt. "Don't you laugh," he glared, "these things got me through inspection."

With the soap pads out of the American-patched muffler, Bill's small six sounded like a full-pace Corvette, according to Bill. Actually it sounded more like an electric can-opener which needed a tune-up. Be that as it may (A cheap cliché for JML), the gallant Pole wheeled onto the pavement for the race.

"When da light turns grin, da race starts," ruled our eloquent competitor. "We'll start from da Dinah toda Shop-Rite on St. George an' Wood Ave."

Bill agreed to the terms and the two cars lined up together at the intersection, we on the right, the Olds on the left. As we waited for the green light, the other kid saw a police car about a block behind us.

Hey, what about dat police car behind us? queried the guy in the Olds. "Street racin' is against da law."

Realizing he was contending with a great legal mind, Pilitowski thought out his answer. "Tell the cop you're gonna have a baby. He'll understand. Hey the light is orange over there!" And the cop car was getting closer.

"Are you sure...sumpin's strange but maybe..." The cop car and the green light arrived simultaneously and the Olds tore off, tires smoking, gear teeth cracking, the cop in hot pursuit. Bill and I sat on the line. About 500 feet from the start the brake lights of the Olds flashed as he slid to a stop. The kid craned his neck and screamed back at Bill. "You tricked me, you..." "I can't have a baby!" "Have you tried fertility pills yet?" queried Pilitowski as he made a right turn and headed for Stewart's Root Beer.

Soccer team ends season at 12-0

Eleven tops Stevens, 2-1, Lycoming, 5-2, in last games

Two comeback victories in the last week enabled the Drew soccer team to finish its regular season with a 12-0 slate. Wins over Stevens, 2-1, and Lycoming, 5-2, gave the Rangers their first unblemished season in Drew soccer history.

Stevens

Center forward Doug Trott's two third quarter goals gave the Rangers a 2-1 comeback victory over Stevens, Wednesday, on the soccer pitch. For the second straight game, the contest was played in the rain, and the wetness registered its effect on the teams by keeping the play slow and the scoring low.

The game turned out to be a battle of goalies, with the Stevens netminder, Jamie Burns, coming out on top with saves, 26, but losing the contest on goals. John Cadwell racked up 19 saves for the second game in a row and played exceptionally well on the muddy field.

Fullback Tim Rothwell deserves special note for his excellent back-up play and hustling. It seemed that he was where no other Drew defender was and worked like the field wasn't even wet. But the entire team turned in the effort that led to its twelfth victory.

After a scoreless first quarter, Stevens' Abe Iiter beat the Drew fullbacks and dribbled in to score his team's only goal, giving the opponents a 1-0 half-time lead.

Twelve minutes into the third quarter Wolfgang Wessels passed to Trott who booted in the tying score. Then, with 50 seconds remaining in the same period, fullback Neal Warner chipped a direct kick to Trott who picked the opposite corner of the net for the winning score.

Lycoming

For the first time this season the opposing team scored first; for the first time this season Drew was not only behind once, but twice in the game; for the first time this season, the Rangers played half the contest in heavy rain and a full 88-minutes on a field in bad condition.

But for the eleventh time this season the battling Drew soccer team pulled out a victory. This win was a 5-2 nail-biter over Lycoming, in Williamsport, Pa., last Saturday. It boosted the unblemished Ranger record to 11-0 and 6-0 in the Northern Division of the Middle Atlantic Conference.

For a tense 73 minutes of playing time it looked like the Green and Gold might not remain the only undefeated-untied team in New Jersey. But when the rain stopped in the second half, the Rangers bombed the Warriors with four goals, three of the scores in the final five minutes of the game.

The rain had been wetting the field for four days; already the weather had cancelled a game with Wagner. But once Drew

made the four-hour overnight trip to Lycoming, the team was going play. Prior to game time Coach John Reeves told his team to play "like the sun is out. Forget the rain."

There were two or three huge puddles, one goal post sagged a bit, and one side of the field was considerably worse than the other. The rain did effect the Rangers play; the team couldn't get Lycoming to play its game, and the Warriors took a 2-1 lead into halftime.

Bob Moulchery scored for Lycoming with only 2:35 gone in the first quarter; outside right Dave Stewart tied the score at 9:30 with his first of two goals. Doug Trott assisted Stewart on the score. Lycoming's Jim Slauak put his team ahead at the half with a score that sailed over goalie John Cadwell's outstretched hands.

The Rangers made Lycoming play its game in the second half; the offense peppered the Warrior goal, keeping the play in the home team's part of the field for almost the entire half. Eight minutes into the third quarter, Trott took a pass from Wolfgang Wessels, dribbled in and booted the tying score past the goalie.

With fullbacks Al Whittemore, Neal Warner, and Tim Rothwell keeping the ball away from the goal and halfbacks Wessels, Dave Grout and Jim Morris winning play at midfield, the offense managed to continually bombard the Lycoming goal, and it was just a matter of time before the ball went in.

With 5:10 left, John Waters crossed a pass to Stewart who kicked in the tie-breaker; then, three minutes later, Neil Arbuckle scored on another assist from Waters. And with just a minute remaining, Trott threaded a pass to Waters, who picked the corner of the net from the left side and sealed the Rangers' 5-2 victory.

Final statistics

Offense

	Gl	As	Pt
Doug Trott	18	11	29
John Waters	6	6	12
Wolfgang Wessels	9	2	11
Neil Arbuckle	9	0	9
Dave Stewart	7	2	9
Al Whittemore	2	5	7
Jim Morris	1	1	2
Stu Eldesen	2	0	2
Tim Rothwell	1	0	1
Rick Jones	0	1	0
Bob Conrad	0	1	1
Neal Warner	0	1	1
	55	30	87

One goal scored by a F.M.C. fullback: 56 goals on offense for a 4.66 average per game; 30 assists for a 2.50 average per game.

Defense

	John Cadwell	John Hudak
G	7	6
GA	10	9
Saves	81	50
GA Ave.	1.42	1.50
Saves Ave.	1.57	8.33
Totals:		
G-12; GA-19; Saves-131; GA Ave.-1.58; Saves Ave.-10.9		



Dave Grout wins fight for a head ball against Moravian several weeks ago. Behind him is Neil Arbuckle, Al Whittemore and Jim Morris wait in background, Moravian, Upsala, and Kings were the big games for the Rangers en route to an NAIA post-season bid. The first game will be next Wednesday, against the winner of the Pratt-NCE contest.

Booters accept NAIA bid

Drew University soccer coach John Reeves has announced that the soccer team has received a post-season tournament bid from the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics. The regional consist of four teams playing in a two-game tournament.

Also receiving bids were Roberts Wesleyan College, of North Chili, N.Y., Trenton State College, of Trenton, N.J., and the winner of the Pratt Institute (New York City) - Newark College of Engineering (Newark) game to be played tomorrow.

Scheduling calls for Drew to play the winner of the Pratt-NCE game next Wednesday, Nov. 19, at a site to be decided by the outcome of the playoff game. If Pratt wins, the game will be played at Drew; if NCE wins, the game will be played at NCE. Roberts Wesleyan and Trenton State play their game sometime next week, and the winners of the two contests play Saturday, Nov. 22 for the regional final. Coach Reeves indicated that the final may be played at Drew.

The winner of the regional tournament goes to the national tourney, which will be played at Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana, over Thanksgiving vacation. Eight teams participate in the three-game series; to win the championship a team must win the two regional games and three games in the finals.

Trenton State College finished the season with a 8-4-1 record. In addition to defeating two rough East Stroudsburg and University of North Carolina teams, 5-2, and 3-1, respectively, the Lions have played two teams that are likely to participate in the NCAA post-season tournament. In those games, Trenton State tied Montclair State, 4-4, and lost to Philadelphia Textile, 1-0. High scorer

er for the Lions is outside left Doug Welsh, who has 16 goals. The NCE highlanders sport a 9-3 record going into the final game with Pratt. They have already played one tournament

over the University of Rochester, and 13-0 over Nyack.

Pratt Institute, led by inside left Tom Malango, who has scored 12 goals this season, has a 7-3 slate, going into the final

NAIA at a glance

Team	Nickname	Overall	High Scorer	Top teams played
Drew Univ.	Rangers	12-0	Doug Trott-18 goals	Moravian, W, 3-2; King's, W, 4-2; Upsala, W, 5-2
Trenton State	Lions	8-4-1	Doug Welsh, East Stroudsburg (outside) 16 goals	W, 5-2; Philly Textile, L, 1-0; Montclair St., T, 4-4
Newark College of Engineering	Highlanders	9-3	Bob Miller, Trenton State, W, 14 goals	2-1; Bloomfield, W, 3-0; Parleigh (Mad.), W, 4-1
Roberts Wesleyan	Raiders	11-3	Dennis Rose, Oneonta State, W, 15 goals	7-0; U. of Roch-ester, W, 4-0; Nyack, W, 13-0
Pratt Institute	Cannoners	7-3	Tom Malan-12 goals	LIU, W, 2-1; Montclair State, L, 2-0

Playoffs
Drew vs. winner of NCE-Pratt game, Wed., Nov. 19, site to be decided
Drew-Pratt-NCE winner vs. Trenton State-Roberts Wesleyan winner, Sat. Nov. 22, site to be decided
National playoffs begin Wed., Nov. 26, in Richmond, Indiana

team, Trenton State, and defeated the Lions, 2-1; NCE has also topped Fairleigh Dickinson (Madison), 4-1, and Bloomfield College, 3-0. Inside left Bob Miller is the high-scorer to date, booting in 14 goals.

Wing Dennis Rose leads the Roberts Wesleyan Raiders with 15 goals. The team racked up a 11-3 mark for the season. Probably the best team it has played was a Buffalo State squad in a losing cause, 4-2. It has, however, scored three big shutouts, 7-0 over Oneonta State, 4-0

(Cont. p. 16)

MAC Northern standings

	League records	Overall records
	W L T PCT GF GA W L T PCT GF GA	
Drew	6 0 0 .1000	26 11 12 0 .600 56 19
Phil Tex.	4 0 0 .1000	12 1 2 0 .962 50 6
Upsala	6 2 1 .722	21 11 7 2 .750 27 12
Susque.	5 3 1 .611	18 27 7 3 .750 28 29
E-town	3 2 0 .600	15 5 8 2 .750 42 14
Stevens	2 3 0 .400	8 7 2 6 .250 10 17
Lycoming	2 6 2 .300	17 25 3 7 .233 18 28
Scranton	1 4 0 .200	2 12 2 4 0 .333 4 13
Wagner	1 6 0 .143	4 22 1 7 0 .125 4 31

Drew and Philadelphia Textile tie for the division title and must play off. The winner meets the Southern division winner, which at this time is Haverford College.

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Move is toward committee rule

(Cont. from p. 2)

--Black proportionate representation on a steering committee

--Black student work in black student recruitment

--Certain Wednesdays and on Sunday a month to be "Black Worship Hour"

--Blacks on a permanent social committee

--Seminary facilities opened to Black Seminarians

--Black seminarians on the curriculum and standards committee

--Black seminarians invited to prepare programs at white suburban churches discussing the "black and white dilemma"

The Black Seminarians organization is necessary, the report states, "because established organizations on this campus do not and cannot fulfill the functions" of relating to the black seminary community.

On the war

(Cont. from p. 6)

of the vast majority of its people. Realizing that the further sacrifice of American lives will not bring a resolution of the conflict, a cessation of American offensive action and a place cease-fire should be affected. I believe that the South Vietnamese people should be given a chance to determine their destiny, but their chance must be based on their force of purpose, not our power.

Most of the other proposals note that increased black participation in these areas will broaden the educational experience for both black and white students.

On most proposals it is also noted that the relevancy of academic and social functions to black students should be taken more into consideration. The point on black recruitment notes that "due to racial tensions it is

very difficult for white recruiters to communicate to prospective Black seminarians."

The last point, however, is included to "bridge the gap between white and Black people."

The final recommendation is that a building committee be established to study the possibility for a new Seminary Hall for 1971-72 construction. The committee would consider functional, site, theological, and financial matters.

Brussels lecturer awarded Economics Nobel Prize

A lecturer at Drew's Brussels Semester has been awarded the 1969 Nobel Prize in economic science.

Professor Jan Tinbergen was one of two recipients of the prize which was awarded "for having developed and applied dynamic models for the analysis of economic processes" according to the Swedish Academy of Science in making the announcement.

Dr. Tinbergen conducts several lectures each semester under the Brussels Semester colloquium series on the EEC. A recent topic of the colloquium was The Techniques of European Integration.

Currently professor of economics at The Netherlands School of Economics, Professor Tinbergen received his doctorate from the University of Leiden and has held his present post for over

thirty years. He has also served The Netherlands government and the League of Nations in economic planning and since 1966 has chaired the United Nations committee for development planning.

The Drew semester is designed for students of international affairs to provide them with an understanding of the benefits of the processes of European integration for both Europe and the world. Third-year students from Drew and other participating colleges and universities throughout the United States study European integration from the standpoint of economics, politics and techniques in facilities of the Institute for European Studies, a graduate department of the University of Brussels, and the headquarters of the EEC's Commission and other Community organizations in Brussels.

Marijuana: Myth vs. reality

(Cont. from p. 9)

ably it will also have to overcome its horror where the occasional use of marijuana is concerned."

For those who demand to know why the University places such great emphasis on education and counseling, why it doesn't do more to stamp out drugs on campus, why it doesn't "get tough," Chaplain Boyd, Dean Sawin, and Dr. Mills have some replies.

The chaplain refers to Christ's observation that only a person who is without sin ought to throw the first stone. The dean, in turn, would be ecstatic if critics of student behavior would take even a brief refresher course in what constitutes legally admissible evidence in a courtroom, and, in the meantime, ponder the fate of deans who turn into policemen.

Here is Dr. Mills's reply: "Of course it would save my conscience and be great 'public relations' if, with loudspeakers and placards, I launched a campus crusade against drugs. But if I am going to be realistic about what is effective with students--if I really want to help them--then the best way is to be the kind of person they can come to and trust."

Boaters NAIA-bound

(Cont. from p. 15)

First, however, the Green and Gold has defeated three consistently tough teams: Upsala, 5-2, Moravian, 3-2, and King's College, 4-2. Secondly, excluding the games the opposing teams have played against Drew, the twelve squads sport a total 42-28-9 record. King's has the best mark with a 10-1-1 slate.

Coach Reeves believes that the Rangers might be touted as "underdogs," because of the criticism of the schedule. "But," he retaliates, "we will surprise."

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