



President Moonbeam?

by Andy Baron

California Governor Jerry Brown came East last week to continue fund raising efforts for the upcoming 1980 Presidential campaign. Brown, who has been in hot pursuit of the Presidency since the 1976 primary elections, is dogged by a reputation as an opportunist who would support or oppose any issue if a majority of votes were at stake. For example, during his campaign for re-election last year, voters led by outspoken Howard Jarvis, supported a referendum which slashed California's property taxes. Brown, who initially opposed Proposition 13, did a complete about-face after it was passed and called it one of the best things that ever happened to the state. Along with his Proposition 13 flip-flop, he came out in favor of a balanced budget, which shocked many Democratic liberals and moderates.

On the issues, Brown clearly opposes nuclear power and has urged the Democratic and Republican parties to incorporate that stance into their platform. Brown also favors development of a North American economic community, similar to the one already in existence in Europe. In addition, he opposes the death penalty. "I oppose it because I don't think it's right," and has called for development of space colonies, thus the nickname, Governor Moonbeam.

The Governor avoids distinguishing himself from President Carter and Senator Kennedy. Instead, he speaks of government playing a stronger role with the multinationals, and calls for the creation of a federal energy company.

But even with those proposals that are usually classified as liberal in nature, Brown fights off the liberal label. He prefers positions on issues that he feels will

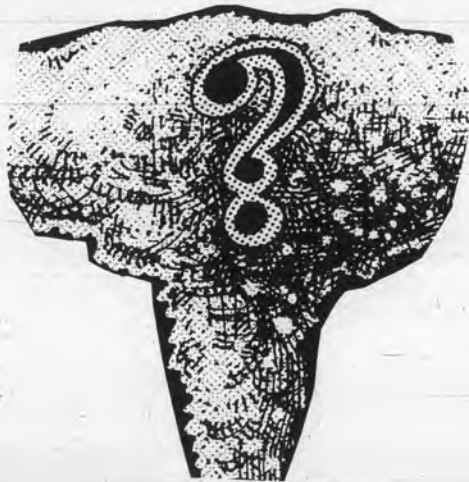


be of greatest benefit to the country. Thus, while he favors federal intervention in the airline, trucking, and energy industries, he also calls for a balanced budget at the same time. Perhaps he could be called the first true LibErAtive (Liberal, Moderate, Conservative) Democratic candidate.

Although Brown faces an uphill battle for the Democratic nomination, he first must overcome several obstacles before he can be considered a viable candidate. His popularity with the 20-30 age group is solid, but he has yet to gain significant support from the middle age bracket and from senior citizens. His campaign war chest is minute compared to the powers of the incumbent Carter and the Kennedy name. (On the other side, John Connally has \$4 million).

Even in his home state, where he spends less time each month, he lacks groundswell support. The State Senate has rejected several of his nominations for appointive boards including Jane Fonda, and two big city mayors have already endorsed President Carter.

Needless to say, Brown has a long way to go. But even if he does not make it this time, he's young enough (41) to spend a few years in the U.S. Senate and then try again in 1984 or '88. And who could lose with Linda Ronstadt looking Carter and Kennedy right in the eyes and singing: "You're No Good!"



downtown Manhattan. Participants in the action will march to the stock exchange Monday morning and attempt to block its entrances so that business cannot be conducted. The nuclear industry reportedly loses a million dollars each hour that the exchange remains closed.

The organizers intend to close the exchange until one specific demand is met; namely, that each corporation which is involved in the nuclear industry is removed from participation in the New York

(Continued on Page 2)

Woods and the Health Laws

by M. Goldman

"Some circumstantial evidence is very strong, as when you find a trout in your milk"

—Henry David Thoreau

There are too many trout in the milk and honey stories of Woods' bosses. One day they'll swallow their cheerful utterances, for our investigations of Woods have revealed definite violations of Madison's health laws (based on Chapter 12, New Jersey State Sanitary Code). The proof is in the pudding. All references to Chapter 12 are cited by section:

* A basic health law is that "Employees shall maintain a high degree of personal cleanliness and shall conform to good hygienic practices during all working periods," (4.1.3a). Furthermore, "The hands of all employees shall be kept clean while engaged in handling food and food contact surfaces," (4.1.3b). Student workers report that few employees wash their hands, even in the kitchen. Considering our meals are prepared and our salads tossed by bare hands, the point becomes very troublesome.

The law requires Woods to tell workers to wash their hands. "Handwashing signs stating 'Wash Before Resuming Work' shall be posted conspicuously at each separate lavatory (a wash basin) facility," (6.4.1f). Handwashing signs aren't posted above Woods' wash basins.

* Student workers report that dirty rags and scouring pads are used to carry trays of food to the serving lines. This practice violates Section 5.2.1e. "Cloths used by waiters, chefs, and other personnel shall be clean, and any such cloths used for wiping food contact surfaces shall be used for no other purposes."

* Sometimes Woods' garbage cans aren't emptied, and the rubbish sits through the night. Some of the unemptied garbage cans aren't even covered. "All garbage and rubbish shall be disposed of daily, or at such other frequencies in such a manner as to prevent a public health nuisance," (6.6.1j). Moreover, "All containers shall be provided with tight fitting lids or covers and shall be kept covered when stored or not in continuous use," (6.6.1b).

* Woods has a habit of leaving trays of half-eaten food on the floor, overnight, outside the dishwashing room. This dangerous habit violates Section 7.4.1a, "All parts of the food establishment and its premises shall be kept neat, clean, and free of litter and rubbish."

* On Wednesday evening a week ago pork chops were served by Woods. When one of the serving lines ran out of chops, a Woods' Assistant Manager went back to the kitchen to fetch more

pork. While he was piling the meat onto a tray, a student cook told him the pork wasn't done. The Assistant Manager said they were brown on both sides and were done, and carried them to the serving line.

The student servers saw the pork wasn't cooked and refused to dish it out. Meanwhile, the student cook proved to the Assistant Manager that the pork wasn't cooked by cutting into a chop and revealing the red meat inside. At the same time, a student server found another Assistant Manager and asked him whether the pork should be served. He tasted the pork and ordered it served.

Finally, after more delay, the two Assistant Managers gathered up the pork and cooked it again. This incident is a violation of Section 3.2.3d, "Stuffings, poultry, stuffed meats and poultry and pork and pork products shall be heated throughout, to a minimum temperature of 165°F., with no interruption of the initial cooking process." The trichina parasite is peculiar to pork. The parasite can manifest itself into trichinosis when pork is inadequately cooked. The *Acorn* wonders why student workers must quarrel with their Woods' bosses about serving inadequately cooked pork.

* Often times the butter dispensers aren't packed with ice. Butter, a milk by-product, is very susceptible to microbiological germs, especially when unprotected by ice. What's more, the soft butter is refrigerated and served again. According to Section 3.1.1b, "All food shall be clean, wholesome, free from spoilage, free from adulteration and misbranding, and safe for human consumption."

* The buckets Woods' workers use to prepare orange juice are frequently found on the floor, underneath sinks, near cleaning products. This storage principle violates Section 5.2.4b, "Cleaned and sanitized, portable equipment and utensils shall be stored above the floor in a clean, dry location, and suitable space and facilities shall be provided for such storage so that food contact surfaces are protected from splash, dust, and other contamination."

* The law states that, "Ice shall be handled, transported and stored in a sanitary manner so as to protect against contamination," (6.1.3b). Late-ly, Woods has been putting ice out in a big open bowl. According to Section 8.1.2, "Ice which will be consumed ... shall be obtained in closed protected containers."

Clearly, Woods has a stupendous capacity for bungling. It's dangerous bungling too. The conditions and practices of Woods make it a "nuisance hazardous to health." It's the bitter truth.

DREW STUDENTS TO RALLY AT WALL STREET

Scott Smith

A rally and an attempt to blockade the New York Stock Exchange form the backdrop for Drew's anti-nuclear, pro-conservation activities.

The World Trade Center plaza at Church street in New York City will be the site of a legal rally on Sunday, October 28, at noon. Organizers of the rally, the Wall Street Action/Manhattan Project, have received permission from the owners of the plaza and the police to hold it there. Planners expect the rally to last about four hours, enough time for the speakers and entertainers who are scheduled to appear.

The following day, Monday, October 29, marks the fiftieth anniversary of Black Tuesday and the great stock market crash. The Wall Street Action/Manhattan Project has organized a blockade of the New York Stock Exchange which is located on Wall Street in

INSIDE:

The Future of the Arts In America	Pg. 14
Faculty Opinions on the Pope and South Africa	Pg. 4

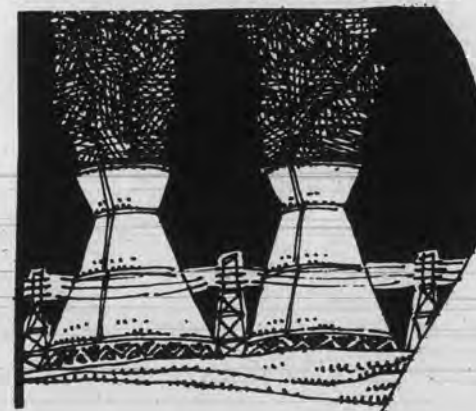
Rally at Wall Street

(Continued from Page 1)

Stock Exchange. In more general terms, the organizers are demanding an end to all corporate investment in the nuclear industry and the redirection of financial investment into housing, transportation, renewable energy sources, health care, and education.

Organizers and participants alike believe that by focusing their action on Wall Street, instead of on particular corporations or power plants, the public will begin to understand the inter-relatedness of nuclear power, nuclear weapons, and corporate self-interest.

The effect that the intended blockade will have appears to depend on the number of protesters who participate and the number of police who are on hand to keep the entrances to the exchange clear; business may go on as usual or it may be disrupted. In either case, dozens of arrests are expected. The demonstrators themselves are prepared for arrest and have been trained in nonviolent civil disobedience tactics. The police department is preparing itself for a peaceful but uncooperative crowd.



STUDENTS STAY AWAY FROM SEABROOK OCCUPATION

Student participation in the October 6 occupation of the site of the Seabrook nuclear power plant was low, according to the students who were there.

Brian Massumay of Yale said he'd found "sympathy" for the occupation among his classmates. "But a lot of students are concerned with their studies. They're worried about flunking out." The academic fear was evident among those who joined the protest, too. "If I get arrested," noted Nancy Baker of Colby College, "I might not get into law school." She was critical, however, of a Colby fraternity that refused to allow use of its house for a keg party to raise funds for the anti-nuclear protesters.

A number of student protesters at Seabrook blamed simple apathy for keeping other students away. David Nickerson of the University of New Hampshire groused that his classmates "are apathetic. All they care about is drinking beer." Boston University student Diane Dunfee noted that "it's hard to generate interest at BU about anything."

Still others blamed low student attendance on inadequate national organizing. Students from Harvard, the University of Massachusetts, Boston University,

Here at Drew, the campus chapter of the Safe Energy Awareness (SEA) Alliance sponsored a workshop last Saturday which taught a mixed group of students and Morris County residents about the theory and practice of nonviolent civil disobedience. The group is meeting again tonight to decide whether or not to participate in the illegal action. A decision to participate would probably result in the arrest and jailing of the group.

Drew SEA is also sponsoring a newspaper recycling program. Newspaper collections have begun in some dormitories, and the group hopes to expand the program to cover other buildings on campus. The papers will be collected weekly and stored in the University Center; then they will be sold to a Morristown company for fifteen dollars a ton. The SEA Alliance plans to use the money to sponsor speakers, show films, and distribute literature and other "protest paraphernalia" here on campus.

Other university groups are taking up energy related matters. The Student Government Association is forming an energy committee, but as yet the purpose and powers of the committee are unknown. The administration is currently awaiting the findings of an "energy audit" which was conducted on campus this summer. According to Vice-President McDonald, once the report is received the university will apply to the Department of Energy for special funding, presumably for the purchase of energy saving devices

More On New Dorm

by Lorraine Mullica

Dean Linn and Jane Newman met with the S.G.A. Friday, October 19 to discuss the status of living facilities during January. Dean Linn offered a plan of action, i.e., New Dorm residents, like all other students, should stay where they are during Jan term. This plan, however, is tentative and subject to the approval of those who will be staying in New Dorm during Jan term. Members of the maintenance department would then paint what they could around the students.

In order to determine how many students are willing to tolerate the painting, the R.A.'s are conducting a room by room survey of all New Dorm residents planning to live on campus during January. These students will be asked if they would be willing to let their rooms be painted while they live there. The period of inconvenience, in all probability, will last two days maximum. If enough residents permit painting while they live in New Dorm, the building residents will be allowed to

remain in their present rooms. Similarly, students in all nine dorms will continue living where they are.

Basically, there are two reasons for keeping all nine dorms open during January. One is to eliminate the inconvenience of the pre-Christmas move and the second is to give more students incentive to participate in the program without having to deal with the hassle of moving.

Rick Rednor asked if the smell of paint would be a health problem. Dean Linn replied that it would not since latex paint, which dries one-half hour after it is applied to the wall, would be used. However, if latex paint bothers any student, s/he will be able to move elsewhere.

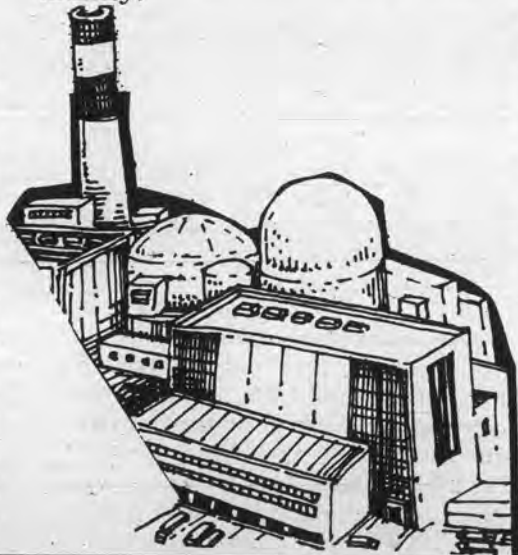
Toward the end of the meeting, Rick Rednor stated that Eric Sandberg told both Tom Flyer and himself that as of this semester students may paint their own rooms. However, Jane Newman and Dean Linn claimed never to have heard of this decision. Jane Newman and Eric Sandberg will meet tonight to discuss this possibility.

Amnesty International's "Prisoner of Conscience Week"

Jonathan Harris

I cannot think of anything more abhorrent, anything more revolting than the systematic abduction and torture of children, under any circumstance. So outrageous the thought, it remains almost incomprehensible. So demonic, disbelief is not uncommon. But this horrendous activity is currently taking place, especially in areas like South America, where leaders and regimes employ torture as the primary means of maintaining a stable subservient populous. Children who are perceived as threats are arrested, raped, castrated, electrocuted, starved, and shot. They are often victimized because the best way to get at the parents, who may be regarded as dissidents, is through the children. To reinforce this scene, imagine for a moment your little brother or sister, your cousin or the kid next door, experiencing such an ordeal. If your thoughts allow you to think in the suggested direction, then you should become angry, and this anger should center itself right in your guts. Should this be the case, then one of the most effective outlets for your anger is by becoming involved in Amnesty International.

Amnesty International is a worldwide nonpartisan organization concerned with the abolition of torture and the freeing of all nonviolent prisoners of conscience; men and women who are incarcerated for having spoken or published ideas contrary to those of the ruling party. Last week, October 15-21, Amnesty designated "Prisoner of Conscience Week," and has chosen, in conjunction with the United Nations' "International Year of the Child," to bring to the world's attention the most severe crime against humanity, the categorical abuse of children. It remains bad enough that people in these various countries are animals unto themselves, but when they are animals toward children then one, as a member of the human race, has an even greater moral obligation to act, to help erase this vicious behavior. If you would like to make a statement for human rights, attend the next meeting of Amnesty International on Drew University campus, in the University Center at 8:00 pm, on Wednesday October 24, room 102.



The greatest show on earth is coming to Drew!

Yes, the coffeehouse is holding its semi-annual talent night on October 28, 1979.

Be there!

The E.F. Hutton Tennis Challenge Match will be played tomorrow October 27th, at 7:30 P.M. at Seton Hall University in South Orange. The match will be between tennis greats Rod Laver and Ken Rosewall, two legendary figures. Tickets are \$8.00 court-side, \$6.00 general admission and are available at the Seton Hall Box Office (762-8995).

New Jersey resident artists (115) from 17 countries have been selected to show one of their works in the 2nd Biennial New Jersey Artists exhibition. The exhibition will be located at the New Jersey State Museum in Trenton from October 20th to December 2nd. Anyone is offered free admission to see the works including: photographs, graphic work, sculpture and construction Monday through Friday from 9 A.M. to 4:45 P.M. and on weekends from 1 to 5 P.M.

Boat People Forum

Sarah Whitaker

The first forum, in this community, on ways to aid the Boat People, will be held Monday, October 29, at 8 PM in the United Methodist Church located at 24 Madison Avenue and the Drew Campus Drive, Madison, New Jersey. The meeting will be a discussion of how to greet and assist an Indochinese refugee family that the Commission on Missions of the Church will sponsor to live in this area.

An Indochinese refugee, Vu Le, who is now a teacher in Saigon, will be a main speaker at the forum, talking about his experiences. A representative of the Chinese American Association; Phyllis Rosenheck, a counselor from the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program; and Joyce Meadows, a counselor of the Indochinese Services, will all also speak at the forum. Other people taking part are Liz Bitterman, Cindy Wishnack, and Jack Scharf, all members of the Morris County Committee to Aid Boat People.

The Committee to Aid Boat People, which includes well-informed citizens and members of other agencies working on the same problem, will be present at the meeting. They will make some definite plans to prepare for a family's arrival: doing such things as finding jobs and housing, and setting up Medi-Care and unemployment benefits. The cost for the entire family to live here per month is estimated to be about \$1,000. The transportation for them to come here is only a loan, though, from the United States Government and will eventually have to be paid back.

Although the invitation was sent in August for a family, one has not yet been referred to Madison. The notice will be sent only a week before they arrive, therefore it is extremely important that the community gets together to prepare for this event immediately. This is not a meeting to raise money, but instead, to get people involved. Everyone from the area is invited and it is hoped that many will come. Dr. Lee Lefferts, the Drew contact for this occasion says that it will be a necessary time of

"people helping people."

John K. Whitmore, a professor at the University of Michigan, and the editor of a book about the Indochinese called *An Introduction to Indochinese History, Culture, Language and Life*, says in this book that we must be sensitive to certain aspects of their backgrounds that may cause difficulties in adjustment. "The first is what they inherited from their parents - the Southeast Asian Landscape and their ideas of how life should be lived. The second is the twentieth century with the political, social, and cultural struggles that have continued to the present day."

The Indochinese came from an area of extremely varied cultural and religious surroundings, and therefore, cannot be expected to all be just alike. There is a good deal of farming, but even this includes many kinds of farming distinguished by the type of land: highlands, lowlands, swamps. Norman G. Owen, an Assistant Professor of History at the University of Michigan, and a contributor to Whitmore's book, says in his section of it, "The Western Impact," "Among Indochinese refugees in the United States are people of all classes and backgrounds, from rural Laotian peasants to urban Vietnamese intellectuals. Any attempt to generalize about them is doomed to be somewhat oversimplified. But it is reasonable to observe that each refugee is the product not only of a specific traditional society and culture but, also of a historical experience of foreign pressure on that society and culture." Dr. Owen goes on to say that these people have been influenced by many other cultures and therefore, have a difficult task of deciding what to accept and reject, and to what they should be loyal.

This family will be the first to settle in this area, although there may be a couple of them in Morristown. If there is enough interest and assistance from the Madison Community, then it is hoped that more families will be able to be sponsored here in the future.

FOOD SERVICE REPORT

Meal Program Switch

To all those presently on, or interested in, the N.A.P. (Nutrition Awareness Program) meal plan:

A date has been set aside for those interested in switching to or from this program. On Oct. 31st, upstairs in the commons, pictures will be taken for new meal cards. The cost for getting this card is five dollars. If interested, please read the following stipulations and description of this program:

This program has been successful in meeting the needs of students who desire a different type of meal program. The menus include:

beverage - skim and whole milks, herb teas
entree - lead item from regular menu plus one natural food entree
vegetables - minimal cooking with a choice of three vegetables, fresh ones being used whenever possible
fruit - fresh fruit at every meal
soup - homemade, mostly meatless with fresh vegetables used
protein - honey, granola, sunflower seeds, hardboiled eggs
fresh natural vegetable salads and tuna appearing on a rotating basis along with many other protein items.

dessert - generally served with dinner only, made with all natural ingredients, no preservatives.

Program from Monday lunch thru Friday dinner - all weekend meals will be on the standard menu
Weekday lunch hours: Mon/Wed/Fri - 11:30 to 12:30; Tues/Thurs - 12:00 to 1:00

Students must use the line which includes NAP entrees. There will be no seconds.

Cost is the same for NAP and regular meal program

FOOD SERVICE NEWS

All students interested in changing their meal plans—NAP plan and Regular plan—can do so, on: Wednesday, October 31, 1979 9:00-4:00 at the FOOD SERVICE OFFICE. Pictures will be taken for new Validine cards at the cost of \$5.00

TONIGHT

Thursday, October 25, 1979
SGA Food Service Committee Meeting Room 102—Commons 6:30 P.M. All students are welcome to attend all committee meetings.

Michele Arnold et Edouard



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\$4.00 OFF
On cut & blow-dry
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• Precision Cutting • Blow Drying • Nail Tips (for long beautiful nails)
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2 Whippany Rd., Morristown
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TEN? Sky Kirschner

I saw her again today, just in passing. It was more than the "hi's," the "hey's," or the "how's it going's" that get repeated at regular intervals as you work your way up through the 8:05, first-class-of-the-morning, stream of acquaintances to breakfast. Sometimes as I walk past the lines of people and sporadic groupings, I'll look down at the ground, and keep as far to the right as I can, right on the edge of the golf cart roads that are used as sidewalks. It's hard after having walked alone in so many half hour lines at Woods not to be familiar with everyone on campus.

Some of these unknown people have gained a special place of recognition: like the Valadine card pusher at breakfast or the person who has control over whether or not you get to the library. There are others too, ones you watch and feel like you know — somehow you just find yourself keeping track of them and you get embarrassed when you finally get introduced. A friend will ask if you know each other, you'll exchange looks of recognition and say "well sort of."

Anyway, I saw her again today: the Nymph. She was sitting there at her usual breakfast spot — alone — by the window, the whole alcove to herself — just like always. She was an acolyte of Diana, the wild Goddess of the Hunt. I could visually imagine her pre-dawn routine: out alone in the wilds, long hair blowing over her tanned shoulders as her slender legs cut through the early morning mist, her subtle arms gracefully poised, bending a golden bow with ease, as her quick eyes pierced the fog in search of quarry. I could also picture her afterwards, bathing in a clear pool, guarded by the arching branches of tall pines with birds, flowers, and animals surrounding her with love; just like in the Herbal Essence Shampoo commercials. There she was, my secret goddess of the moon-lit hunt,

eating syrup soaked waffles and drinking tomato juice, I was entranced.

In a moment of rash courage, I decided that now was the time to meet my mistress of purity. Without considering how I should address one such as she, I cast discretion to the wind, walked boldly into her private alcove and just stood there, right in front of her, staring. She looked up with large, moist, questioning eyes. Quickly I sensed that my mere presence would not be enough. In a stroke of inspired genius, an opening line came to me — I spoke in a stammer, "Gee... c-can I meet you today?" What a line! "Shur-re," she replied, with one of those bubble-bursting, dream-destroying, Palisades Park, Long (Emphasis on the "g") Island, "I live near the bridges," accents. "Shur-re"? I questioned silently. Since when does a nymph of Diana have a Long Island accent? I sat stunned by the violence of so harsh a reality as her lack of divinity. The accent was more apparent than Paul Hardin with his fly down. I was hurt and embarrassed. I almost felt cheated. My unconscious was screaming for ritual suicide but I kept it together long enough to carry on in superficial conversation.

We talked a bit about courses, future plans, and summer jobs. She had worked in a Portuguese bar this past summer. I imagined a scene of sailors, and women, lots of wine spilling everywhere, dirt, grease, sweat, and smell: a regular "Never on Sunday" cafe. We chatted over coffee, she took hers with four sugars and a dash of lemon — I thought this was a bit excessive.

After breakfast, I walked back to my room. It was in between classes, so there were no crowds to deal with or people to play up to. Just me alone and the squirrels again; and the woods without its mistress.

FACULTY
CONTRIBUTORS

Hungry for God

Karen McCarthy Brown

The Pope's visit is over. The images that remain are those of huge crowds and individual ecstatic faces, faces full of excitement and need. The American people are hungry for god; we are grabbing out for whatever can fill the god-shaped hole in our lives. For while the American system seemed like enough in itself. Just to be an American meant that your life was meaningful and worthy of respect. Lately that American system has begun to fail in ways that cannot be patched up or covered over. So we search for another system, one bigger, stronger even than the United States of America. We want a more stable arena in which to give meaning to our lives.

In addition to the cheering, spirit-filled Catholics who have been crowding onto our T.V. screens and the front pages of our newspapers, there is a much larger but related group of Americans who identify themselves as born-again Christians. These Protestant Christians are those who claim a direct, personal experience of Jesus Christ. Since no one has lately accused the American people of being overly spiritual, it is probably good that all the born-again Christians are discovering their own spiritual potential; and it is probably good that the Pope has caused as much spiritual ferment as he undoubtedly has in the lives of American Catholics.

Yet there is also something deeply puzzling and finally scary about the Pope's visit. Why is spiritual awakening linked to a radical failure of nerve in the social arena? Why does the regressive teaching on the family of John Paul II sound so much like the regressive teaching on the family of born-again Christians?

I got extremely frustrated by this question during the Pope's visit because I have tremendous respect for the office he holds, and I wanted to like the man. He is so obviously warm and humane, so clearly a man who has been tested and refined by suffering, a man moved by the need and suffering of other human beings. Yet here he was speaking out against working women, against abortion, against birth control, against homosexuality, against the ordination of women religious and for their return—of all things!—to the wearing of the habit, what he called "simple and suitable religious garb." The irony is almost unbearable. In a matter of days, this gentle man did more to set back the cause of women than Phyllis Schlafly has managed to accomplish in all her years of trying. I have one politically astute friend who says she thinks the Pope dealt the coup de grace to the ERA. But what finally makes my brain circuits cross, and overheat, and go haywire, is that he did it in the context of a genuinely moving claim that, "Nothing surpasses the greatness or dignity of a human person." And his pleas for compassion and courage were genuinely moving as long as they stayed at this high level of generalization, but as soon as what he said had direct social policy implications, my brain began to itch. He discussed the "right to life" of the fetus without once acknowledging that a

fetus occupies the body of a woman who may have conflicting rights. He discussed the sacrifices involved in childbearing and family life without noting that in relation to childbearing, both responsibility and sacrifice fall unevenly on the woman. He talked about the family without noting that over time it has changed considerably, over the last 100 years in America evolving into an institution that isolates and punishes women. He chastized



women for abandoning their children for jobs without taking account of the fact that the majority of women who work do so because they must work.

When Pope John Paul held up the image of the Virgin Mary before the nuns assembled in Washington, I had the feeling he was not just talking to them but to me too and it made me mad. This speech took place in the national shrine of the Immaculate Conception. In that image is captured the impossibility of women being acceptable in the world. How can we be both mothers and virgins? It seems the only way to allow men to hold on to that fantasy about us is to make ourselves as unobtrusive as possible. "For Christ to increase, you must decrease." And to live only to serve others. "And so your life must be characterized by a complete availability..." And to renounce any hope for social position or social action. We are to emulate Mary who "without herself being inserted into the hierarchical constitution of the church...yet...made all hierarchy possible." It is the all-too-familiar offer of a pseudo, behind-the-throne power.

Why in the Pope's genuine quest for the dignity and worth of all human beings, should the dignity and worth of women escape him? I suppose it is not so surprising when you consider that his world is an all male world and a celibate one at that. How tragic that this man, so cut off from the experience of women, has so much power to shape that experience. I think it may have been an intuition of the difference between the church's image of women and the flesh and blood women who try ever so awkwardly to live it out, that led Pope John Paul II to call for nuns to return to wearing the habit. Both he and Ayatollah Khomeini, who recently called Iranian women back to the chador, understand that if you hide a woman's individuality with her dress, it is easier to project your controlling fantasies on her life.

I am hungry for god too, and I would like to find a spiritual leader as much as anybody, but Pope John Paul II, it does not look as if it is going to be you, and I am sorry about that.

SOUTH AFRICA— A NEW ROAD,
BUT WHAT DIRECTION?Fred Curtis
Department of Economics

The government of South Africa is engaging in a major campaign to modify and 'liberalize' Apartheid. This is the common conclusion about several recently announced changes. Are these reforms eroding Apartheid? Do they really spell the beginning of the end of the racist system whose fourfold objectives are cheap black labor, super-profits for business, white supremacy and white prosperity?

Prime Minister Botha recently told his Nationalist Party that they must 'adapt or die'. But what kind of adaptations? So far changes or proposed changes have included inter-racial sex and marriage, black unions and the pass laws. The change in governmental attitude has so heartened the foreign business community that over \$400 million has flowed into South Africa since May. If the changes are real and meaningful, this response may encourage further change. If not, it can only strengthen Apartheid.

The reforms must be evaluated critically and not accepted at face value. As Colin Legum, himself an exiled South African, journalist put it: "The extensive debate over change in South Africa often tends to confuse the extent to which the need for change has come to be widely accepted, and its actual implementation. Both in South Africa and the West, the readiness of whites to admit the need for change is often accepted as meaning that change is already underway or is soon likely to be." To pierce this veil, let us take a brief but critical look at some of the proposed changes.

"The recent and continuing 'liberalization' in South Africa consists of cosmetic change and not fundamental reform."

'Immorality' Laws

Part of the new 'winds of change' concern the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts which make interracial sex and marriage criminal offenses. Discussing these acts, Prime Minister Botha said that the government was 'prepared to consider suggestions and change'. No such suggestions have yet been made. Indeed, they may never be made given the violent reaction of the conservative wing of the Prime Minister's own Party.

In any event, changes in these laws do not get to the heart of Apartheid. They do not concern the laws and regulations controlling the political and economic life of blacks (here used to include Africans, Coloreds and Asians.) In the last few years, the white government has consistently liberalized what is called Petty Apartheid (social discrimination.) Blacks and whites may now share buses, benches and beaches. But this has never been the focus of the struggles of the black majority in South Africa. Rather, the focus has been on political and economic rights.

Black Labor Unions

Control of black labor, especially its ability to organize, has long been a major aspect of Apartheid. Classified as 'labor units' and not 'employees', blacks have been excluded from officially recognized labor unions. Being unregistered and hence 'non-legal', black unions and their leaders have been the target of much harassment and repression by the government. Despite this independent black unions have become an important force in organizing black workers around economic and political issues in recent years.

Responding to general black labor unrest and major strikes in 1973 and 1976, the South African government's Wiehahn Commission recommended several changes in labor laws affecting blacks. The major change was the recognition of black labor unions. Registration of black unions is now official policy. This makes strikes by blacks in registered unions potentially legal, a seemingly major change.

But what does 'registration' entail? Among other things, it means greater control of the increasingly militant independent black unions! As Michael Shafer wrote in Southern Africa: "... registration provides the most effective means of controlling unions. The requirements for registration allow recognition of only those unions directly supportive of the government and its definition of 'the national interest'. ... In order to register, a union will have to cease all contacts with political or quasi-political organizations as they are defined by the government." The term Shafer uses to describe the overall effect of the new legislation on the present unregistered, independent unions is *emasculation!*

Along with control of unions, the control of black labor rests in pass laws (the system of 'influx control'). These laws control the travel, residence and occupational mobility of all blacks in South Africa. Every black must carry an 'identity' document (pass) containing stamps and permits showing whether the holder is legally in the

given area. Failure to carry the pass or not having the proper permits makes blacks liable for arrest, imprisonment or deportation to the rural 'homelands'.

The new 'liberal' Minister for Cooperation and Development, Dr. Pieter Koornhof, said that the government has 'declared war on the pass laws'. Several minor changes have been made. However, in the first quarter of 1979, the average number of blacks prosecuted for pass law violations per day in Johannesburg alone was 175, up from a daily average of 107 in 1978.

At the same time, an 'idle Bantu Bill' (Bantu is a derogatory white term for African) has been introduced in Parliament. This bill calls for the arrest of any African in a 'white' urban area who has been unemployed for more than 122 days in a calendar year, regardless of the reason. The 122 days need not be consecutive. While not yet enacted, this bill indicates the limits of reform on a major aspect of Apartheid. The pass laws still operate to control the location of Africans. They continue to force Africans to return to the poverty-stricken 13 per cent of the country set aside as their homeland when not 'serving the needs of the white economy.'

Political Rights

None of the touted reforms have addressed in any way one critical aspect of Apartheid—the denial of black political rights. Africans have no political rights in the 87 per cent of the country deemed 'white'. The clamp-down on urban black political activity following the Soweto protests in 1976 and the murder of Steve Biko in 1977

(continued on page 9)

Alexandra Kahn

Although it was officially a Parent's Weekend party, there was not a trace of generation differences as wine, jazz and spirit, flowed through the commons Saturday night. While the trays of cheeses tickled the palate, the real flavour of the evening came from the beat of the Widespread Depression Band, luring even the shy to the dance floor. The younger folks turned back the clocks as they hopped to the Lindy and Jittered to the Bug, but the parents just seemed to rejuvenate at each step. For the Band, or the WDB, as they call themselves, the mood was just right. In one of their many tours of colleges, clubs and private functions throughout New York and New England, this first rate, nine man professional band, came to Drew in hopes of spreading a wider appreciation of their musical style. Said Jon Holtzman, the Band's leader and vocalist, "The young generation is ready to hear some good music again. Record companies are slowly beginning to realize how ready they are for the change." They seemed to make their point, the dancing was dis-

THE WIDESPREAD DEPRESSION



Aquinas Seminar

Sara Whitaker

The second session of the Aquinas Seminar, held Monday, October 8, 1979, was titled "The American Child as 'Seed' of the Future," by Janet Fishburn, Assistant Professor of Christian Education. Dr. Fishburn spoke about the progression of the "seed" imagery, "or as a tender plant to be cultivated, weeded or propagated through the agency of parents, schools and churches," in childhood through the ages: the Puritan, Revolutionary, and Victorian perspectives of this, and their validity now.

The Puritan perspective said that children are "the seeds of the Covenant" or "the seeds of the coming kingdom," which makes them the future of Christianity, says Dr. Fishburn. The Revolutionary perspective said that the child was "distinct from an adult" and was to be "cultivated" for a "future of democracy." Between the Revolution and Civil War, images of the child competed which changed family life. The Victorian perspective came through as the next dominant image, which was

basically, that the "seed" was to be raised with the idea of the best possible future for the world always kept in mind. Following an explanation of these views, Dr. Fishburn spoke about the newest one, that of the International Year of the Child.

"On 21 December 1976 the UN General Assembly passed a resolution proclaiming 1979 the International Year of the Child... It can and should become American's open-ended framework for strong, far reaching actions directed toward permanently improving the status of all children - not only our own children but also the millions in other, less fortunate parts of our shrinking world." According to this idea, the rights of children consist of "...special protection...opportunities and facilities, by law and other means. To enable him to develop physically, mentally, morally, spiritually and socially in a healthy and normal manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity."

Dr. Fishburn explains that the first three images must be com-

pared to the latest one and asks these questions: What was the vision (the child as "seed" for what?) that provided the objectives for parental obligation to something larger than a private legacy? How was the seed best cultivated in this vision (theory of human nature and parental responsibility)? What outcome was anticipated by the parent?

Dr. Fishburn's talk led to some discussion by faculty who brought up some of their own ideas. Two topics mentioned were 1) That parents feel guilty or like failures depending on how their "seeds" or children grow related to their image and 2) How supposedly, at this time, children have more freedom and choices, but that they rally do not, because society has definitely set down some rules and expectations for them.

The next seminar, October 15, at 7:30 PM in the Commons of S.W. Bowne, will be a discussion on "Systematic Forgetting in the Fiction of Samuel Beckett," by John Warner, Professor of English.

Halloween Party
Sat., Oct. 27
8:00 - 1:00
University Center

Parent-Faculty Meeting

Christine Tyler

A Parent-Faculty Meeting was held on Saturday, October 13, during Families' Weekend. The main topics discussed were the Freshman Seminar Program, required of all freshman students, and the Off-Campus programs that are offered to eligible Drew college students and to students from many other colleges and universities. The speakers at the meeting were the Dean of the College, Robert Ackerman, and the Associate Dean, Vivian Bull.

Dean Ackerman described the Freshman Seminar Program and its major objectives for all entering freshmen. They were explained as follows: 1) the student to be involved in the romance of learning immediately in a personal classroom atmosphere, 2) the student to improve oral as well as written communications, and 3) the student to be assisted in academic counseling by the freshman seminar teacher. Dean Ackerman distinctly stated that measurable progress has been made in these objectives of the Freshman Seminar Program, especially in academic counseling. He stated that the experience for a freshman in a small class of 16 students is very significant for learning.

Dean Bull discussed the several major off-campus programs

available mostly for upperclassmen at Drew as well as for upperclassmen from other colleges and universities. These programs are offered on a competitive admissions basis. The major programs offered include: The London Semester offered since 1961 for studies in the social sciences, The Semester on the European Community offered in Brussels, Belgium since 1965 for studies in economics, political science, and history, The Semester on the United Nations held in New York City, The New York Semester on Contemporary Art, and The Washington Semester. Other off-campus programs are available to smaller groups of students.

Dean Bull stated, "These programs are a unique opportunity at Drew." In a subsequent interview, Dean Bull stated, "The programs are available to students who prove themselves academically able to take advantage of the many opportunities." She also said, "Students find new interests and the whole opportunity of traveling and living in another environment and culture is very important in the educational aspect." For further information contact Cindy Marshall, Coordinator for Off-Campus Programs, BC-104.



Oh! Free Cider and Doughnuts!

Vickie Stephens

For many students, the University Center is the hub of campus activities. You probably visit the University Center (U.C.) every day or so to check your mailbox, grab a casual beer and specialty sandwich in the Pub, learn all of the bumpers in the pinball machines, lose a quarter or two in your attempts to satisfy your chocolate cravings, or to develop your table-tennis forehand smash. Occasionally, you may come to get change for your laundry, cash a check of up to \$35.00 at the U.C. Desk on weekends, buy that book you were supposed to have read last month, or escape from the Commons and treat yourself to a Snack Bar Special when your Spotlifter runs out. For those inclined to "veg-out" after a long day, the TV lounges provide your golden opportunity to view soap operas, game shows, or reruns of M*A*S*H and Gilligan's Island.

True, the U.C. provides luxurious facilities for students. It also houses the SGA and Acorn Offices, various sizes of rooms, lounges, telephone booths, and a kitchenette for special uses. You may not be aware of the Photography Club's gallery and studio in the U.C. The Club brings in top-notch professionals to exhibit and often lecture about their work. In this respect the Photo Club is one branch of Drew's student body which interacts with the greater community.

On a more personal note, the U.C. is the home of several student service offices. Mrs. Laure Paul directs the Career Planning and Placement Center. She can help you decide what you want to be when you grow up, and she might be of real service to you when senior year you inevitably realize that the "It's-sooner-than-you-think" panic is setting in. Around the corner from the Snack Bar and Career Planning and Placement Office is the Office of Shirley Cameron. Mrs. Cameron provides services to you for off-campus housing and employment.

At the front of the U.C. you will come upon the friendly attendants at the Information Desk. They can answer most of your questions, and if they can't, Elsie Graff who is directly behind them will do proverbial backbends to help you out. Behind the Information Desk is the office of Mrs. Marjorie Wendler, the enthusiastic Director of the U.C. who coordinates the weekly calendar and rooms for extracurricular use, serves as the advisor for the U.C. Board, supervises the U.C. Desk attendants, and oversees the activities of the center in a manner which puts your interests as the target of her efforts. The dynamic duo of Mrs. Wendler and Elsie help you, the student develop Drew as an exciting, vital and interesting community.

(Continued on Page 7)

Social Comm.

Thanks to the genius of Lou Fasulo, the Drew Social Committee has taken a new perspective to improve Drew social life. It is our intention to plan as many events as the budget will allow, and to make these events as successful as possible (through hard work and enthusiasm).

The committee will consist of 25 members, including 3 executive board members who will confer with the S.G.A. on such matters as money. As events are planned, the 25 will break down into smaller committees which will take full responsibility for their respective events (down to the clean-up). We are optimistic about what will be this year's accomplishments, and your ideas, help, and enthusiasm will be more than appreciated!

Members of the Committee include:

Lou Fasulo (Chairman), Andrew Pappenheimer (Treasurer), Donna Petersen (Secretary), Joanie Romo (Publicity Chairman), Andrew Opilla (Band Chairman), and Missy Friedman (Administrative Coordinator). Also, Carrie Beach, Sue Behrend, Michelle Brooks, Laura Bund, Nanci Carney, Gale Eisner, Liz Lorenzo, Kevin Matz, Donna Pasquiere, Luanne Paultier, Jon Pine, Donna Puglise, Sandy Rice, Stacy Turro, Sue Volin, Mariellen Walsh, Cindy Waneck, Leon Williams (Film Chairman), and Penny Zenobia.

This weekend's events include: 1. **Weekend Film: "Mansion of the Doomed"** 7 p.m. and 9 p.m., U.C. 107. 2. **Halloween Party:** Saturday, October 27, 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. in the University Center.

JOB PROSPECTS BRIGHTEN FOR COMPUTER SCIENCE MAJORS

The demand for graduates with degrees in computer science is apparently growing. Fox-Morris Personnel Consultants of Philadelphia have reported that June, 1979 computer science grads got average starting salaries of \$15,400, an increase of nearly 30 percent over the starting salaries commanded by 1978 computer science grads.

Fox-Morris says the dramatic increase can be traced to the development of the computer industry. Lower-cost technologies have helped more businesses buy computers, and widened business needs for people to operate them.



An Interview with Richard Reeves

M. Goldman

During parents weekend I interviewed political writer Richard Reeves, guest speaker for the occasion. He's a straight-shooter and a political wiseman. Yet he's somewhat of a riddle: he's a champion of the press and one of its biggest critics; he's a true constitutionalist but believes the law has too much power; he has little faith in politicians but puts the hopes of America in the political arena; he fears technology but rejoices at its democratic possibilities. However, at the bottom of his political complexity is a fundamental faith in the power of the common people to set things right.

Q Does it truly matter who's President? Isn't every President restricted by the immediate circumstances of America?

A A lot of times it doesn't matter. But even if it doesn't matter ninety-eight percent of the time, the two percent when it does matter is when you really care. Presidents through history are remembered for only two or three decisions. Does it matter which doctor you go to? Probably not. But the one time out of a thousand when you need brain surgery, it really does matter.

Q You've written about the great multinational corporations and how they don't necessarily think of America first. Can a President move America if the giant corporations are opposed?

A It's hard to move America. It isn't possible to move America the way it used to be moved. You must convince the people more than ever. Even if the corporations are opposed the President can act. The Chairman of Standard Oil of California is a helluva lot more afraid of the President than vice versa. The Chairman of SoCal in conjunction with the other oil companies and the Arabs, and the world market, can really restrict what the President does. But the President has the power, if he wanted to, to nationalize SoCal.

Q Do you see nationalization happening down the road?

A No, but I could see parts of the oil companies' operations being nationalized, or semi-nationalized. I'm not so much against that. I could see the import and exploration functions being nationalized.

Q Do you think increased corporate power is threatening our democracy?

A It's very threatening to our democracy. The threat isn't from a company telling the President what to do, it's from fewer and fewer corporations controlling more and more production and markets, thereby limiting the options of the American people. What's more, corporations can really control state governments. By moving their operations from one state to another, companies can destroy self-rule.

Q If self-rule disappears, can there still be a democracy?

A There can be democracy without self-rule. I mean do people really control their lives? That's why I argue to keep more things in the political arena. Today more issues are in the courts, in the press, in the business community, and that doesn't make me happy.



Q Is the press going to make Sen. Kennedy president?

A We don't care about making him president—we want to make him a candidate, partly so we wouldn't be bored, and partly because we thought he'd be good for the country. But now that he's a candidate we'll turn on him. We'll rough him up. I don't think in general political reporters care who's elected; what they care about is having a good contest.

Q In a book you wrote about Gerald Ford you ended up by saying he was our future. You quote de Toqueville on mediocrities ultimately ruling America. Have you changed your mind?

A No, our politicians are mediocre people. But there's worse things than having a mediocre politician. Freedom is more important than excellence. The mediocrities cancel each other out. So, we may not have an excellent society, but we'll have a free society. It's a sloppy form of government, but the alternatives are scary, particularly when people are afraid, as some are today.

Q What are the alternatives?

A We want one leader, we are one people, nothing for ourselves, everything for the country—that's what the crowds chanted at Nuremberg in the 30's. It's a lesson to remember. There's some talk like that now. We really don't want that: the price is too high for that kind of cohesiveness. But if the economic times get harder, those feelings will increase.

Q Will the economic times get better?

A No, not right away, and maybe not over the long-run.

Q So America will become more conservative?

A We're in an age of diminishing resources. America may become a little more conservative, but I tend to think the American political range is pretty narrow. The shared assumptions of the American people is really great. Even Ronald Reagan and Teddy Kennedy agree on ninety-five percent of the issues that face America.

Q Is liberalism dead?

A No, it's alive and well. We live our lives under the New Deal every day. The problem with the New Deal is that it's completed and has succeeded. The only part that hasn't come into being, and will, is National Health Care. Liberalism is very much alive—it decides the way modern America is run.

(Continued on Page 7)



O! Free Cider

(Continued from Page 6)

The U.C. in effect is a living organism, not just facilities. This concept is manifest in the U.C. Desk and U.C. Board. The U.C. Board, composed of undergrad, graduate and theological students plan and finance activities and services from pinball dividends.

These dividends are used to sponsor free bus trips to New York City, occasional events like last week's free cider and doughnuts in celebration of autumn, the coffee house, January films, FAP, and contributions to Amnesty International. The U.C. Board directs some of this money to defray the costs of Social Committee concerts, departmental films, College Families Weekend, and Academic Forum speakers. They are also in the process of financing \$25,000 over a ten-year period for the badly-needed Pubrenovations. In the past the U.C. Board has provided annual permanent structures such as the sauna and the Center's colorful mural. Last year, the U.C. Board purchased a \$5700 station wagon for the use of student volunteers, student organizations, and class field excursions. Reservations for the use of this car should be made through Dean Linn's office.

Through the U.C. you may

borrow the two membership subscription tickets to gain free entrance to the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. Another week you might take advantage of the two subscription tickets made available to you for free admission to the Morris Museum of Arts and Sciences. For your information, the Whitney Museum of American Art admits students with valid ID's free of charge, the Guggenheim Museum charges 50¢ if you bring your ID, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art and The Cloisters request a free-will donation. Information about museums and galleries may be found in some of the current magazines at the U.C. These magazines are made available for you to sign out. Local papers list weekend activities in the county, and are also available at the Center.

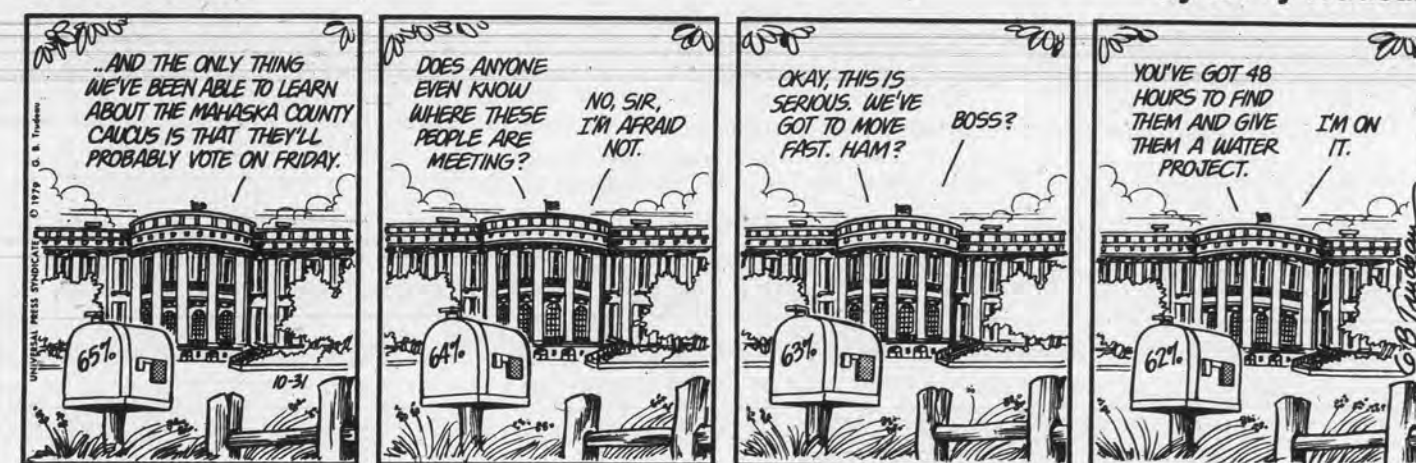
You may collect a group of friends to investigate any of these offerings or just relax as you please in the center. More than anything, the U.C. is a living amoeboid organism and it relates to you. The more you use it, the more it grows. It thrives on a diet of input and ideas, and periodically needs its box changed and to be exercised by challenge.



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DOONESBURY



EDUCATING BOTH OF OUR BRAINS

BELL OFFICER-IN-RESIDENCE

During the week of Monday, Oct. 29 to Friday, Nov. 2, Mr. William Davidson will be staying on the Drew campus in the capacity of N.J. Bell Officer-in-Residence. The officer in residence program offers students the chance to interact with a Bell executive and gain insight into both the Bell corporation and the executive himself. Mr. Davidson is currently Vice President and comptroller at N.J. Bell, having previously held many other positions in the company. As part of the program Mr. Davidson will be available throughout the week for both formal and informal discussions about such topics as the corporate structure, Bell phone, and careers.

A unique opportunity to examine our new, revolutionary knowledge of the two brain hemispheres and its significance to you in understanding human nature both on a personal and professional level. In addition to the featured speakers, the two-day conference offers a choice of four workshops from a diverse selection described in the conference flyer, plus two special, free optional programs—a planetarium experience "The Cosmic Dance: Cosmology and Consciousness" and the film "Split-Brain and Conscious Experience" featuring Dr. Michael Gazzaniga.

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The conference will be held Saturday, Nov. 17, and Sunday, Nov. 18, at the beautifully wooded country campus of the County College of Morris in Dover, New Jersey, approximately 40 miles from New York City and convenient to both New York and Newark airports. Lodging is available at the nearby Holiday Inn at Ledgerwood.

Call now, or send the coupon below, to reserve your ticket and/or receive the conference flyer; as seating is limited.

201-584-4442

Early reserved registration is \$45, saving you \$10 off the price after Nov. 1. For those wishing to attend only one day, the fee is \$30. There will be registration at the door only if space is still available. The fee includes tuition and all materials. Please make all checks payable to IPI. No refunds after Nov. 5. Major charge cards accepted over the phone. Please check the appropriate box(es) below.

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RICHARD REEVES

(Continued from Page 6)

Q What's the matter with Carter?
A Carter never understood how and why he was elected President. He never understood his rhetoric. He had the unique opportunity to try out a presidential campaign on the road without any reporters. He was able, by trial and error, to find out what worked and what didn't. He thought he knew exactly what the people wanted.

But there's a problem. He's intelligent, gathers a lot of information and spots the right problem. But then he says, "This is the problem, here's our plan, and this where the country will end up." America moves by consensus. You can't just set a goal and then reach it. Setting people off against each other, deceiving, trading, forming coalitions, that's the way to reach a goal.

Q Do you like the political side of television?

A No, but I think people are better informed than ever because of it. TV has too much power over the political process. The invention itself changed the relationship between leaders and led. It's killed the old style political organizations. The big machines can't exist anymore. Individuals have more power than ever before.

Q You're not cynical about democracy?

A No, I'm not. Things are changing. People get nervous during change. We'll survive.

Q Will we survive because you have faith in the people or the politicians?

1980
SWEEPSTAKES

A The people. I have very little faith in politicians, and they have little faith in themselves. They're losing power and they know it. Polls and television and technology are reducing their power. Probably one of the three or four biggest events of the decade took place in Columbus, Ohio after Carter's "Malaise" speech. The local TV station used the Cube System, two-way television, which allows viewers to punch in their reactions to questions flashed on the screen about the speech. Within three minutes Columbus' reaction was tallied. A President gives a speech and three minutes later he discovers he's failed. Technology is destroying old style leadership.

Q Does technology scare you? Is it democratic?

A The genius, the bedrock genius of American politics was to build a rather cumbersome and lumbering government, deliberately constructed to slow down democracy. This challenge is more profound than the energy crisis. We must make our democracy purer, preserve freedom, give people more and more choices.

FAMILIES WEEKEND



Pictures and a station wagon.

Photos by Laura Becker and Andre Pappenheimer



"Where are my parents?"



"Turn around goddamnit!"



"I love families weekend."



"Stop it Mr Bill!"



South Africa (continued from page 4)

remains in force. The government may still 'ban' or detain an individual for up to 180 days without any judicial review. None of the so-called 'security' laws has been repealed. All forms of black political activity and protest in urban areas continue to be repressed.

If anything, the government continues to move in a direction opposite to liberalization of the security laws — adding to its arsenal of repressive powers. Most recently, this has been seen in the government's attempt to increase official forms of press censorship. Proposed legislation would prohibit publishing stories concerning corruption in government without the permission of the government and stories about police brutality without the permission of the police. Similar provisions concerning nuclear power, prisons and the armed forces are already in effect.

Foreign Corporations and the Sullivan Principles

As stated above, the 'new road' has encouraged increased foreign investment in South Africa. What effect is such investment likely to have in the 'new' South Africa? Predictions are always uncertain. However, based on past performance, the increased participation of foreign corporations in South Africa will only support Apartheid. In 1977, several major U.S. corporations announced an employment manifesto for their South African operations, the Sullivan Principles. Based on equal opportunity and non-discrimination, these principles were to be the basis for corporate relations with black employees. What has been the result? Without going into detail, the result has been a massive public relations campaign, the gradual elimination in Petty Apartheid in the workplace, and no major changes, especially with respect to the black-white wage gap and the number of black supervisors. The basic result of the Sullivan Principles has been to legitimate U.S. corporate presence in South Africa, not to erode Apartheid or significantly improve the position of black workers.

The major effect of U.S. and other corporations in supporting Apartheid, however, is not in their employment practices. It never has been. Rather, U.S. corporations support Apartheid by providing South Africa with needed capital, technology and goods especially in the critical petroleum and nuclear areas. But most importantly, the

economic stake in the survival of the existing Apartheid regime.

Former Senator Dick Clark evaluated the role of U.S. corporations in South Africa in a Senate report as follows: "Collectively, U.S. corporations operating in South Africa have made no significant impact on either relaxing Apartheid or in establishing company policies which would offer a limited but nevertheless important model of multinational responsibility. Rather the net effect of American investment has been to strengthen the economic and military self-sufficiency of South Africa's regime, undermining the fundamental objectives of U.S. foreign policy."

The recent and continuing 'liberalization' in South Africa consists of cosmetic change and not fundamental reform. The changes are superficial and effective — in gaining public and corporate accolades. But what changes have been made that will end Apartheid, reduce black poverty and give blacks the political and human rights they are currently denied? — None! This is the 'improved' climate in which increased U.S. and other foreign corporate involvement is taking place.

Drew's Role

How are we involved at Drew? Drew is involved as the owner of stock in several corporations that have investments in South Africa. While earning high rates of profit (in which Drew shares via dividends), profits based in the object poverty of the black majority of South Africa, these corporations support Apartheid by their involvement. We support Apartheid by this involvement, by our ownership of these stocks. We do so as long as we fail to use our stock ownership to press for progressive change, change that will aid in the final death of Apartheid.

The Investment Responsibility committee of the Student Government Association has chosen the issues concerning U.S. corporate involvement in South Africa as a priority for this year. They will be discussing what we as stockholders and concerned individuals can do to affect change in the practices of these corporations in South Africa. The issues are complex, difficult and vital. We must confront them or by our non-action we will give our de facto approval to these corporate practices and, hence, support Apartheid.

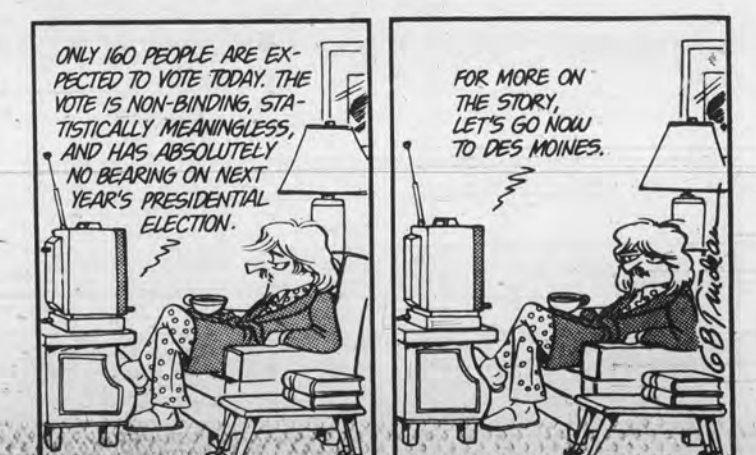
(To get in touch with the Investment Responsibility committee see Bob Filocco, Terrence Huggins, John Stackpole or Joan Tomasula.)

Steve Forbert Live!

Photos by David Bernstein



DOONESBURY



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POETRY & LITERATURE

NIGHTMARE

Michael Glen Kizzia

His body glistened in the moonlight. As he moved with cat-like silence, his muscles rippled like the waves on a gentle sea. His large and well built frame was a complete stranger to weakness. He wore buckskins, and a pair of moccasin boots. His chest was bare except for the straps that held the sheath to his back. The broadsword was in his hand.

The sweat that dripped from his long black hair was half caused by the humidity and heat of the jungle at night, and half due to the pulsing of his adrenalin and the pounding of his heart as his body prepared for the action to come. He stopped moving and lifted his head. He was close. Their stench was all but overwhelming. It wafted over him like a net. He felt it cling to his body, clawing. The smell carried the seeds of a dull animal fear that beat around the dark corners of his mind. He wanted to panic and run, but he hastily erected a fragile barrier of courage and determination, and moved on. Gently, he crept another hundred steps in the direction of the wind, making no more noise than the wind itself. Then he gingerly pushed a branch aside to see.

Twenty undead were dancing, half stumbling in a circle around a crude stone table in the clearing. A fire to each side of the table, along with the cold silvery light of the full moon, clearly lit the scene. The girl was tied to the table with mualla vines. She was a dream. The moonlight and crackling firelight danced appreciatively on her nakedness. Her long, flowing, wavy red hair clung to her figure like the vines, half covering, then uncovering her voluptuousness. She was panting, terrified in anticipation. The undead did not molest their women captives — they ate them.

One of the undead leaned over her, a stone knife in its hand. Green pus oozed from its left cheek. Its right eye socket was empty except for the hint of bone. The skin was all but dripping from its hands, and it reeked of half decayed flesh. Suddenly, it raised the knife and prepared to strike the sacrifice.

The jungle man pounced on the closest undead. In a single powerful stroke of his sword, he decapitated the monster. Then he was inside the dancing circle. He thrust. His sword carried through the empty eye socket and pushed out the back of the head. The undead opened its mouth, but there was no sound. The girl screamed and went limp. There was a snapping sound as the man withdrew his sword. The undead were scattering. They were unsure of what to do, and confused by the boldness of the

man's attack. The man took advantage of those few moments of grace by cutting the vines that bound the girl. Using his free hand, he lifted the unconscious girl to his shoulder.

His race through the jungle was slowed by the weight of the girl. The undead were on his trail and catching up. The jungle gave stubborn passage. He was awash with undergrowth, and every time he used his sword to cut his way clear, he made the job of being followed all the easier.

His mind filled with the horrors of the undead. It was said they could peel layers off a man's skin without killing him, and they were especially fond of pounding stones into the teeth. It was said their saliva carried the poison that created them. One bite and he, too, would be undead. His whole body shook violently at the thought.

At last he reached the river. He jumped in. The cold water reached to his chest. He found a large Kamrak tree where the roots were exposed, extending out and down into the water. Holding the girl under her arms to keep her head above the water, he squeezed with her beneath the overhanging roots, where they would be hidden from all but the most careful eye.

The shock of the water had revived the girl. She looked at him wildly. He clamped his hand across her mouth before she could scream.

He saw the undead reach the edge of the river. They were milling about, reluctant to enter the water; but one finally did, and it began dog-paddling towards the other side. The man had tried to make it look as if he and the girl had crossed the river at that point. Evidently, his ruse was working. Soon all of the undead were crossing the river. By the time they discovered they had lost his trail and doubled back, he and the girl would be long gone.

He looked at the girl he held close to his side. She was radiant. She looked like the kind of girl he could love. He put on his warmest smile and took his hand from her mouth.

She shouted! Good God, she shouted loud enough for all the undead and half the jungle to hear her! They were trapped. The undead were coming back. Good God! She had shouted in a heavy Brooklyn accent.

"What are we dooin' here? I'm all wet! Say, are youse tryin' to make a pass at me or sumthin', huh? I'm liberated, ya know. I don't have to take this kinda stuff!"

She continued. He was banging his head against the roots of the tree, crying over and over: "Why me? Why me? Oh, Lord, why me?"

Careers Today

Law School Interviews

The following law schools are visiting Drew this fall. Interested students should see Professor Wice to sign up for interviews with representatives from any of these schools:

Oct. 29 - Western New England

MBA Applicants

Seniors: what are your plans for next year? Do they include graduate school in business? You should know that next week there will be three opportunities for you to interview representatives of MBA programs. This is an excellent way to experience firsthand what an MBA program will be like and how your shape up as a potential applicant. Watch these dates:

New York University, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 2-5 p.m. in U.C. Stereo

School of Law, 3-5 pm, UC Room 105

Nov. 1 - Seton Hall Law School, 3 pm, UC Room 102

Nov. 7 - Catholic University Law School, 10-12 am, UC Room 103

Nov. 26 - Bridgeport Law School, 2-4 pm, UC Room 102

Lounge.

Rutgers, Thursday, Nov. 1, 10 a.m. - 2 p.m., in U.C. Stereo Lounge.

Vanderbilt University, Friday, Nov. 2, in U.C. Stereo Lounge. NOTE: Vanderbilt will also interview for all other graduate programs.

TO SIGN UP FOR AN INTERVIEW AND FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON ALL PROGRAMS, SEE THE Counseling Center, Sycamore Cottage, 2nd Floor.



CAREER PLANNING NEWS

ATTEND A CAREER PLANNING WORKSHOP

Where Do I Go From Drew? (determine your interests and abilities and how they relate to careers)

Wednesday, November 7, UC 102, 4-5 p.m.

Thursday, November 29, UC 102, 4-5 p.m.

Your Job Hunting Campaign.

Thursday, October 25, UC 102, 4-5 p.m.

Wednesday, November 14, UC 102, 4-5 p.m.

Tuesday, December 4, UC 102, 4-5 p.m.

Painless Resume Writing

Tuesday, November 13, UC 102, 4-5 p.m.

Thursday, November 15, UC 102, 4-5 p.m.

Spanish Department—New Chairperson—

Dr. Ada Ortuzar-Young

Chip Wood

Within the Spanish Department a new chairperson has taken office beginning this fall. Dr. Ada Ortuzar-Young is a person of many abilities, interests, and goals, having among other things, completed a Ph.D., written a book, and organized and chaired the Spanish sections of National Language conventions.

Dr. Ortuzar-Young came to the U.S. from Cuba in 1963 at age eighteen. She likes to travel, having seen most of Europe and Latin America, to visit New York for its opera and museums, and to go hiking, a new pursuit since marriage. Having graduated from the University of Wisconsin with a B.A., and from N.Y.C. with a Ph.D., Dr. Ortuzar-Young is well qualified for the research she will be doing this year. Her subject is the Language and Culture of Spanish-Speaking Groups in the United States and she will be working under a Druther's Grant. Membership in many National Language Associations and the Hispanics Association of Higher Education in New Jersey are among her credits. During this past summer, Dr. Ortuzar-Young was a National Endowment for the

Humanities Fellow at Yale University, where she attended a seminar entitled, "The Concept of Culture and the Idea of Literature in Modern Latin America."

Tres representaciones literarias de la vida politica cubana or Three Literary Representations of Cuban Political Life, is the title of a book Dr. Ortuzar-Young has written recently. The book, written in Spanish, will be on the market this winter. It is a study analyzing the works of three Spanish writers and the effect of the political situation in Cuba of the 1920's on their writing. In treating the novels as works of art, she has given her book additional emphasis.

Within the department, Dr. Ortuzar-Young has plans for modernization of the curriculum which will include more courses on the culture of Spain. She mentioned continued increases in enrollment with pleasure and sees the ability of a student to get a job using his knowledge of Spanish to be a priority goal. To have such a distinguished and learned person chairing a department will no doubt help bring about many improvements.

Talent Night Strikes Again

Al Fine

Books getting you down? Well it's about time for you to get in touch with another world; the world of jazz, folk, rock, and campus talent. If you haven't heard, the Coffeehouse is holding the Semi-Annual Talent Night on October 28th at 8:30. This opportunity is open to the entire Drew community and acts such as music, comedy, magic, and mime are welcome. You may enter as an individual or as part of a group. Limit is one entry per person. Yes, indeed there are prizes (1st prize, \$50.00, 2nd prize, \$25.00, and 3rd prize, \$10.00—other "priceless" surprise prizes will also be supplied). If you're interested in becoming a campus-wide star, submit your entry to Robin Mitchell, Box 1198 by October 18. So come on and join in. Be a performer as well as a patron of the arts!

PUNDRE

George Eberhardt

I saw and heard a TV "ad" for a Singer Machine, but the only songs I heard were ZIGGING, ZAGGING, and WHORLING.

A conference I attended had a table with a sign, PRESSTABLE. So, being literal, I pressed the table and got a bent thumb for my effort.

Super Bowl Jan. 9, 1977. I notice that the OAKLAND RAIDERS cover fumbles like Drewan oaktrees cover campus.

I once knew a very inquisitive girl whose interests ranged widely — a sort of PANORMAIC PAN-DORA.

Some public speakers get weighted down with concrete statements.

After a palatable meal in the dining hall, Woods should issued napkins for some students to wave indicating NO GAS!

The Archeological Institute of America

Please note the corrected meeting schedule for 1979-80:

Nov. 6, Dr. William Sumner, Iran - AIA

Archeological Survey of the Kur River Basin, Iran

Dec. 4 - 27-31, December AIA meetings, Boston - Centennial Celebration

Feb. 5, Dr. Eva Keuls, "Greek Women" - AIA

March 4 - April 1, Dr. David Soren, Cyprus - AIA

May 4 - In addition to the regular scheduled lectures, the Drew University Institute for

Archeological Research offers its lectures at the following dates:

Oct. 19, Dr. Ann Shaw-Palkovich, "Skeletal Remains Found at Caesarea Maritima" 4:00 p.m.

Embury Hall, Drew

Nov. 1, Dr. Vigeal Shilo, "Excavation of Jerusalem" 8:15 p.m. Hall of Sciences, Drew

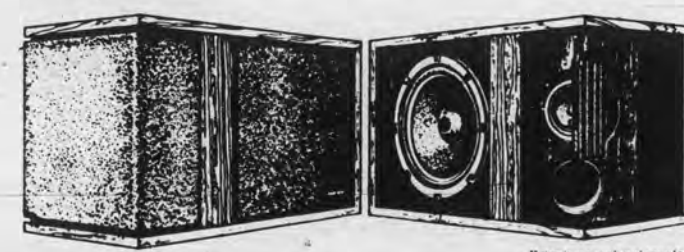
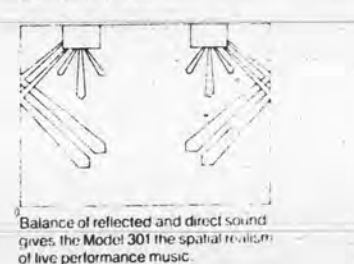
Nov. 2, Dr. Marie Spiro, "Mosaics of Israel" 2:00 p.m., Hall of Sciences, Drew

Nov. 9, Dr. Susan Auth, Newark Museum, "Roman Glass" 11:00 a.m., Embury Hall, Drew

Nov. 13, Dr. Duane Roller, "Hellenistic & Roman P. Heivy" 8:15 p.m. Hall of Sciences, Drew

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IN YOUR EAR

Don't look now—your tone arm is crooked! —Tim Sorrentino

If you can recall my last article you will remember that most of the cartridges reviewed were very expensive. You are right in assuming that I think the phono pickup is the most important and crucial component in the hi-fi chain. So much in fact does the system's sound depend on it and its orientation within the groove of a record that if you don't continue reading and follow the directions detailed below your \$600-and-up stereo system is a joke.

If you walk into my room and glance at my cartridge for more than a minute or two you'll notice it is not shipshape and squared up within the headshell. In fact, it is twisted inward and its front surface protrudes past the tip of the headshell. "Your cartridge is crooked," you say. Nay, my tonearm is crooked and so is yours—worse than mine, because you have yet to align your cartridge by the methods I have outlined below!

There are two kinds of problems to solve when designing a tonearm: hard ones and easy ones. The hard ones are always talked about. For instance: the proper relationship between the tonearm mass and cartridge compliance, standing waves and their termination, pivot bearings and damping, bias compensation (anti skating), and so on.

But, no one talks about the easy ones, like the correct shape of an offset arm. (Yes, it's straight, but only in theory.) The correct offset angle and overhand for an arm of a given length. The relationship of these parameters versus tracking distortion. In other words, simple geometry of the tonearm.

The shape of a tonearm is often determined by industrial designers and marketers who think that sexy "S" shape arms sell better than shorter looking straight arms. It really makes no difference whether the arm tube that carries the offset headshell is straight as an arrow or undulates from here to the toilet and back again in baroque circliques! When you buy an expensive new turntable or tonearm you generally assume that these elementary problems have been solved by experts and you are getting an optimized design. You usually are of no mind to question, let alone recalculate, the super precise mounting instructions that come with these products. Unfortunately, this simple faith is unjustified!

The relationship between tracking distortion and tone arm geometry was analyzed in considerable mathematical detail by Benjamin B. Bauer in the 1940's and by Dr. John D. Seagraved in the 1950's (whose Universal Design Graph, from the now defunct Audiocraft contains the facts upon which this article is based.) Since then, it has been possible to design a practical length for a tonearm and then make both its offset angle and overhand mathematically correct, meaning that any other combination or values would result in higher distortion and tracking angle error! Cut and dry! I, nor authorities in the field, do not know of one tonearm that is optimized in these regards (except for the radial tracking arms on the B&O and RABCO (HK) — but don't go buy one as they have other major faults).

Why must you optimize these conditions? Optimum for what? Easy. The playback stylus of your cartridge must mimic the cutter stylus of the latter which cuts a stereo groove both laterally and vertically. Now the only way you can get identical waveform out of the terminals of the playback cartridge as they went into the terminals of the cutter head, is to duplicate the lateral and vertical motion without angular errors at

the tip of your playback stylus!

To optimize your system, first, install your cartridge in the tonearm (or slightly loosen it, if it's already mounted). If your headshell has no slots in it you are in trouble already! Set the cartridge at the midpoint of the headshells slots to give yourself leeway for making an eventual adjustment either way. You are now ready to measure the tonearms effective length. The most convenient position to measure this is the top of the arm and headshell locate the position of the stylus tip as seen from the top of the headshell. Mark it. Next locate the exact axis around which the arm swings laterally. (Hard to find sometimes.) Mark it. Once these two points are unequivocally located measure the distance between them. Don't agonize over this measurement, but try to be accurate within half a millimeter or so.

The next part is more difficult and the information is copyrighted by Audiocraft and The Audio Critic and therefore you'll need to contact me for further information. This info consists of a table of alignments on which you find the optimum overhand for the stylus, for the effective arm length you've just measured. Once you find the overhand on the chart, (say 0.8 mm) you set the stylus tip this distance from the center of the turntable spindle and tighten the screws (but no all the way). Next on a 5 x 7 card you will mark off 3 points. From left to right (halfway down the card) the second point should be 66.0 mm from the first, and the third, 120.9mm from the first. Then punch a spindle hole at the first point. Draw two perpendiculars to the printed line intersecting it at the second and third point. Slip this "protractor" over the turntable spindle and gently lower the stylus over the 120.9mm. (If it isn't twist the cartridge in the shell so they match). Do the same for the 66.0mm point. In the process make sure you have not changed the optimum overhang you set previously. Be prepared to go through several cycles of this, as each movement changes the other. Once you've got it absolutely correct tighten the cartridge screws all the way. Finally you've optimized the lateral tracking geometry by making not one, but two zero tracking angle spots, where it counts — one third and two-thirds into the diameter of the disc — where the music is!

The vertical tracking geometry is a different story. In order to optimize your cartridge (and tonearm) for this you have to raise or lower the pivot and/or the height of your platter! And it's different for each record! Because there is no industry standard for vertical tracking (cutting) angle, and changing your pivot height (VTA) causes all types of time dispersive distortions, any adjustments you make will be academic, yielding only an advantageous trade-off, rather than absolutely correct geometry across the board.

Since the VTA adjustment is more important than the "LTA" and if for some reason you don't believe me read Dr. White's June 1979 High Fidelity article, which begins with the sentence, "The odds are better than 100 to 1 that, astonishing though this may seem, your phonographs sound suffers unnecessarily from as much as five percent distortion due to vertical tracking angle error," and that five percent refers to a flutter type of distortion, which even the dead can hear! So, play with this adjustment (if you've got it!) Your ears will be pleasantly surprised! And remember—your system is a joke unless you complete this optimization process! If you need help, call 966-0930!

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Against Our Will: A Disturbing Realization

Bonnie Ann Russo

Oftentimes we read books, whether they be fiction or nonfiction, that leave us feeling many things. Some works leave us with just one emotion. *Against Our Will*, by Susan Brownmiller, left me feeling many emotions and asking many questions. But the impression that was uppermost in my mind after reading this book was a sense of disturbance over a crushing realization that has been evident for so long.

In *Against Our Will*, Ms. Brownmiller takes the subject of rape and reapplies it; she places it on a more political level rather than discussing it in terms of it being merely a physical act. Outside of the physical aspect of rape, this issue has a question of dominance to it, a question of dominance in society. Brownmiller makes it clear that there is a certain mechanism in our socialization process that demonstrates that the male gender does dominate women. The actual physical act of rape is just a symbol

that in effect reinforces the notion that men dominate in our society.

As I mentioned before, the book left me with a feeling of disturbance. This emotion was brought on by the realization that Brownmiller elaborates so well on: the weak are always overpowered by the strong, no matter what protections our legislators put into effect. I realize that this statement seems fundamental, but I was left with this feeling after reading the book.

Other oppressed groups, aside from women, would probably relate and read much into the message that this book so skillfully brings across. Blacks, Hispanics and other oppressed people could draw from the analysis this book displays. Brownmiller's main theme concerning the weak and the dominant seems to transcend gender. Upon reading this book, one can realize that people are being "raped" everyday by those that are more powerful.



"Earth Song", a unique performance/exhibit of ceramic sculpture and sound, can be seen live on Nov. 9, at 8 p.m. in the Art Gallery.

Photo by Phil Degger

FILM & THEATRE

"Rosewater": Talent and Hard Work Equal Success

Tom Reiff

Kurt Vonnegut's *God Bless You, Mr. Rosewater*, an original musical, at the Entermidia Theatre, 12th Street and Second Avenue, New York City.

I like *God Bless You, Mr. Rosewater*. That may not sound like much, but this is the first show in quite a while that I've really liked! Other shows I have enjoyed, yes, or admired for artistic and technical reasons but I liked *God Bless You, Mr. Rosewater*.

The reason I liked it is because it is an honest musical. It has no pretensions, and it does not take itself too seriously. I got the distinct impression that the small cast and the even smaller orchestra were enjoying themselves, and were working hard and having fun.

The musical is based, of course, on Kurt Vonnegut's novel of the same name. It concerns one Eliot Rosewater, a millionaire. He is the head of the Rosewater Foundation, an organization that philanthropically distributes some 87 million dollars, the Rosewater fortune. But as much as he enjoys giving away money, Eliot feels unfulfilled, and so he leaves to find himself on the road. He joins every volunteer fire brigade he comes across, and finally ends up in his ancestral home in Rosewater county, Indiana. There, he becomes the patron saint of the poor and down-trodden citizens of the town, who revere him as close to God. The plot thickens, however, as a scheming lawyer tries to prove Eliot is insane, thereby switching control of the money to the nearest relatives (since Eliot has no son), an idiotic couple living in Pisonit, Rhode

Island. I'll go no further with the story, since I don't want to spoil it for you. Suffice it to say that the book, by Howard Ashman, is concise, funny, and to the point, and does ample justice to Vonnegut's novel.

The music, by Alan Menken, is lovely. The melodies are crisp and clear, and refreshing. The lyrics, by Ashman and Dennis Green, are by turns both funny and poignant, both moving and amusing. I hope they make an album from this music, because I would like to hear it again.

The acting is uniformly fine. Frederick Coffin plays Eliot Rosewater, and there is a sweet and touching craziness in his performance that is wonderful to see. The cast is really an ensemble, for many of the actors double, triple, and even quadruple in roles. But it is exactly this company style that gives "Rosewater" the sense of harmony and joy that abounds on stage.

The set, by Edward Gianfrancesco, is one of the most creative and imaginative uses of space I've seen. The lighting (Craig Evans) is subtle and manages to illuminate without intruding. The costumes by David Graden fit each character perfectly.

"God Bless You, Mr. Rosewater" is one of those musicals that shows what a combination of talent and hard work can do. It also shows that you do not have to be Bob Fosse or Steven Sondheim to write good, original musical theatre. I liked "God Bless You, Mr. Rosewater," and I advise you to see it. You are not likely to see as good a musical in quite a while.

Godspell Comes to Drew

On Saturday November 3, 1979, the national touring company of "Godspell" will perform at 8:00 P.M. in the Baldwin Gymnasium. The company, which is stationed in New York City, has been touring "Godspell" since 1975 and has just completed a fine performance at Lehigh. The director, Susan Ryan, has also toured "Cabaret" and is considering Rocky Horror as a future project.

Drew is truly lucky to have the eleven member cast perform here, and in an attempt to give all of Drew the opportunity to attend this superb performance, the U.C. Board is selling tickets to the Drew

community at extremely reasonable rates. For those holding a Drew or student ID, tickets may be purchased in advance beginning October 26, at the UC desk for \$2.00, or at the door that evening for \$3.00. Tickets are also being sold to the surrounding community for \$5.00 in advance and \$6.00 at the door. Be sure to mark your calendars and buy your tickets early for this most enjoyable musical!

If anyone is interested in helping the company unload and set up that day, please contact Betsy Ford, Darlene Zandanel, or Jeanne Tiedge.

D.U.D.S. to Open Fall Season

The Drew University Dramatic Society in association with the Theatre Arts Department will open their 1979-1980 season with the Wendy Wasserstein play, *Uncommon Women and Others*.

This production will introduce the newly-built performance space, The Attic Theatre, located on the Third Floor of the Hall of Sciences.

Directed by Robert McLaughlin, *Uncommon Women and Others* deals with five graduates of Mount Holyoke, who reunite to talk over their college days. Most of the play is

reminiscent; it centers on the relationships between these women and the trials and tribulations that they encounter in the world of college living.

The cast includes Lydia Underwood, June Campbell, Michelle Brunetti, Rosemarie Bellscheidt, Asch Gregory, Kerry Hannigan, Mary Lou Kete, Rosemary Rotondo and Edrita Oden as Mrs. Plumm.

Uncommon Women and Others will run October 25-28 at 8:00. Ticket price is \$1.00. Don't miss it!



Don't miss "Uncommon Woman"!

Photos by Al Fine



The Theatre Arts Department and Drew University Dramatic Society Cordially invite you to the

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UNCOMMON WOMEN
AND OTHERS

In the Attic Theatre
October 25-28 8:00pm
All seats \$1.00

Written By
Wendy Wasserstein

Directed By
Robert McLaughlin

THE FUTURE OF THE ARTS IN AMERICA

MUSIC

Dr. Norman Lowrey

In thinking about the future of music in America, or in the world, I waver between despair and hope; oddly, the same feelings produced by thinking about the future of our species and our planet.

On the one hand there is the rather bleak picture of a people gone deaf because of continued increases in decibel levels. This is a trend which was started at least as long ago as the 19th century, when loss of hearing became an occupational hazard for orchestra musicians, especially those sitting in front of a brass or a percussion section. But the invention of electronic amplification has increased the hazard to the point of absurdity. What is the future of music when people's hearing is atrophied to the point at which they demand louder amplification, which further damages their ears?

On the other hand, there has been in the last 25 years or so a marvelous expansion of styles and cross-fertilization of idioms, so that we have a rich "field" of listening possibilities. We are now able to hear a little better across boundaries, to transcend narrow nationalisms and ethnocentricities. I can't envisage, as in past eras, the development of only one style, in "classical" or "popular" music. Recognizing the value of diversity, perhaps we can further extend our tastes and break down our factionalisms.

But then, I also think that within this diversity we have come to accept a lot of pure junk. Muzak, whose blatant purpose is to manipulate our moods in the marketplace. "Stereo 100," or whatever is the local "number on your listening dial" that blares saccharine orchestrations of "The Theme from Love Story" or "Raindrops Keep Falling" 24 hours a day. Music whose only purpose is to make money, and hence its appeal to the lowest common denominator, which means essentially having so strong a beat that the most rhythmically unsophisticated couldn't miss it. What is the future of music when it is heard so pervasively that it has to be ignored consciously in order to attain peace of mind? We can't turn our ears off in the same way we can shut our eyes. Studies have shown that sounds affect the entire body, even when we're not consciously listening.

On the other hand, there is more experimentation going on, more discovering of different kinds of music. And within this, more

people becoming interested in listening to quiet sounds. Not very many, to be sure, but some. There are a few people returning to the delights of simple acoustic instruments; the recorder, for example. There are a few people discovering the value of making their own instruments. And there are a few people exploring their own musical/creative skills.

But then: patriarchy still rules over the music establishment, and while a few more women, through extraordinarily hard work, have won their way into acceptance as composers (performers are, of course, another matter—but it is who is admitted to the ranks of the creators which is the telling factor), there is still a huge imbalance. You can get a rough estimate of what this ratio is by looking in the latest Schwann Catalogue: it's something like 30 women composers to 3000 men. What is the future of music when a power elite excludes over half the species?

On the other hand, some of the women composers who have gained recognition have been doing very interesting, and different, things. Pauline Oliveros and Meredith Monk, for instance.

I have said nothing about specific styles or genres, nothing about the fate of this or that super star, nothing about whether or not I think the Beatles are going to get back together. This is because the future of music must be seen in the context of the issues raised above. We can assume that if humanity makes it through the grave economic, political, social and environmental problems of the next few years, music will continue pretty much as it has. Pop stars will come and go, continuing to make money. Orchestras will continue to play Beethoven. The recording industry will continue to improve sound systems. Opera will continue to have its ups and downs with only a few new works here and there. The avant-garde will continue in both esoteric directions and "fusion" styles, ranging from computer applications only mathematicians can understand, to further explorations of 3rd-World cultures, to appropriations of "pop" idioms, like Punk and New Wave.

What I hope, though, is not just for business as usual. I hope for: less music for business' sake; more intelligence; greater sensitivity, which means keeping our ears healthy; more imagination; greater subtlety; and a little more quiet.

ART

Cindy Wanecke

The future is a frequently discussed topic which raises many fascinating questions, but does not raise many dependable answers. Art is only one area in which the future can not be predicted. Art is always ahead of its time and it changes as society changes.

Professor Sarah Henry feels that, at this time, art is going through a difficult period. Art is concerned with the language of art itself, in other words, it has turned inward. Specialization is the key. Painting should only concern itself with painting, sculpture should only concern itself with three dimensions, and film should not be mixed with either of these areas. This trend of progressive modernism, however, has gone as far as it can go. As Professor Henry states, art has painted itself into a corner and has become dry.

Art, though it remains specializ-

ed, is reacting against specialization. Professor Henry sees art at an interesting period, since it has exhausted so many of its possibilities. Art, while it is tending to go back to early traditions, is also seeking out a new realistic trend. At the same time, art is either reentering into a dialogue with culture or remaining art for art's sake.

Looking toward the future, it is difficult to determine which path art will take. Dr. Henry sees each artist trying to find a new way of defining the language of art and expressing its form. In the future there will be a desire for new steps in art, because artists are not only concerned with returning to tradition, but expressing art along different lines. Art is *avant-garde* and, in reality, art is in the future right now.

THEATRE

Amy Introcaso

The future of theatre in America remains not primarily with the Broadway stage as one might think, but with the academic and regional theatre.

Over the past twenty years, regional theatre has made leaps and bounds. It is not uncommon to go into any small town any place in the United States and see that an equity company is housed there. The reasons for the emergence of the regional theatre are manifold. With the advent of television people are not willing to travel all the way to New York to see a Broadway show when they can get a reasonable facsimile in their own homes. Yet, they still need to go out, to see live performances. Having a small, but professional, theatre company in your own town provides a simple solution to this problem. Competent and viable theatre is close at hand, and at a price most people can afford.

The support of these theatres creates a whole new social experience. People are much more willing to give their money to a small, local theatre that they have control over, than they are to a full-scale Broadway show. Companies like the McCarter Theatre in Princeton, and our own New Jersey Shakespeare Festival, depend on

these small benefactors in order to facilitate their survival. In return, these theatres set up organizations to keep their benefactors together in a social environment. They all have one thing in common, the furtherance of their own private theatre.

College theatre today is the training ground of most young actors. Unlike the old days of theatre, it is not rare to see that many of the actors in a show will hold college degrees. The facilities at colleges nearly equal or are that of Broadway. Some large universities such as Hofstra and U.C.L.A. have theatres that are technically superior to Broadway shows. College theatre, because it is very often highly experimental, is the station at which new ideas and script are first performed. Many young playwrights will first have their plays produced on college campuses before selling them to a professional theatre. College theatre is highly creative and kind of the "minor league" or training ground of professional theatre.

It will always be a thrill for me to see a Broadway show. Yet, both regional and college theatre provide an easily accessible route to see good, entertaining, plays.



ROCK 'N ROLL

Aileen Krikorian

Music has taken some blows in the past few years and now that the eighties are "just a shot away" many are wondering what the future of popular music will be like. We've moved from listening to lengthy songs heavily clad with pastoral lyrics to short energetic numbers with rebellious overtones.

At times this transformation seems to be a disgusting, bastardized recollection of the past. I don't know much about life in the U.K. but people have said that kids truly rebel against certain societal standards imposed on them. Supposedly unemployment is on the rise, hence there are a mess of British punks doped on beer; they can't afford much else. But here in America the rebellion seems false; there is a lot to rebel against but apathy has seeped into our blood like a malignant cancer.

Slowly we will start to reveal our inner feelings and music, which is the fastest form of communication to most kids, will hopefully be a little more truthful. In the past music has expressed an artist's thoughts toward life. It seems that we are hiding ourselves from revealing our thoughts, so we meander between false happiness and a reality imbedded in the backs of our minds which frightfully

reminds us that things are on the verge of collapsing.

New music is coming out which possesses interesting qualities. For example Ian Dury and James Black and the Contortions utilize a beat which is congruous to disco while alleviating its redundancy with atonal saxophone riffs and raw vocals. The music is fresh and exciting. Disco has inebriated America and those who abhor it should realize that maybe it's the scene they hate, not the music. Some rock 'n rollers (Blondie, Ian Dury, The Rolling Stones, Rod Stewart, James White, The Kinks) have dabbled in disco. The combination of the two forms (disco, rock) works well. Eventually the two forms will probably merge—Dury and White are the two best examples of this merge. Lately club DJs mix records of both types successfully.

So what. The analysis of it all is fun and sometimes significant, but on the other hand, it seems silly to worry about it. Worry about energy and corporate intervention into the nuclear industry. Sure rock 'n roll will stick with us for a long time and it is a great form of entertainment. Enjoy it. But don't ever let anybody tell you how to rock 'n roll.

SPORTS

The Trees Were Nice

Aftermath 1979 ... all prior history has been cancelled ... metamorphosis has been achieved. However, this is not the place for political philosophy, there is some serious chronicling to be done.

Twas a beautiful day for rugby, even Jim Morrison and Jerry Garcia were there, grinning like a couple of kids. The high spirited Drew elite took to the field led by a motorcade featuring the mouldy banner of Green Death and the always available Baby Betty. This little known rugby maneuver was frowned upon by arch-rival Rutgers (second home of The Yak). The action began fast and furious as Drew immediately took it to the enemy. The often timid but now tenacious Drew scrum pushed, pulled and finally threw their over so Culterface in for the first try of the afternoon. Bill, you ignorant Puerto Rican slut... score: Drew 4 nil. Rutgers ran in a few, utilizing the violent oral tactics which won them fame but no fortune at all on the N.Y.C. homosexual circuit. Suddenly, as if out of nowhere, a person very much resembling the recently married rugger rumbled in off a five yard scrum for Drew's second try. Redemption for the Mellow Foot and a final score of Drew 10 Rutgers.... The game was halted early by referee R.J. Janssen due to general douching by the Rutgers "men". (At this point their manhood was seriously in question).

It was now time for the Green Death to break a head or two. And break a head they did, unfortunately it was one of their own. The Green Death Greatness Club was led by such noteworthy vermin as: Oh Bobjoyce, Mack The Knife, Doc Watts, Beat Nick, the only rugger with marital stability and the new R.A. of the Bob Fic memorial rugby building.

There was much anticipation of the Third Half as this has always been an intense rivalry. Highlights included the capture of the Drew Womens Cross Country Team and a keg toss championship for the Kloster-Meyer Weiner. There was much spirited singing culminating in the rugger version of cross cultural exchange... imagine a Venezuelan Alouette! The un-

defeated Drew Boat Racing Team decisively won its fifth straight competition even without the spiritual guidance of their captain and anchorman who has died of gout. Memorial services will be held somewhere in Canada next Thursday. May those tiny garbangles rest in peace. A final hug and then...

It was off to the pub with the Rutgers ruggers hot on our tails. Pub action began slowly perhaps due to the sharp and mellow D.J. Drew won yet another dubious athletic honor by annihilating the combined team of Rutgers ruggers and Drew Soccer Poofs in Pub Soccer (a sport capturing the eyes of millions throughout the drunken U.S. of A.) Then the no longer Mild Bill began playing traditional music which drove dedicated pubbers into a frenzy. Max was achieved during the Mexican Hat Dance and the William Tell Overture. Captain Chipper closed the pub and opened the door to better things by valiantly crashing through the Great Wall Of Chair.

Greatness was continued in Hurst 31 with plenty of beer in and out of everyone. We would like to take time out to thank the Drew Women for the considerable hospitality they displayed to the Rutgers ruggers. Congratulations Kool Gize on your special breakfast treat.

This Weeks Awards....

Rugger of the Week: Bradley, because he's the only one in the room and I'm too lazy to think.

Whipped Puppy of the Week: Boobie, El Presidente, Dino, Flash, Yakuza, Bobjoyce, and others too elusive to mention.

Married Players of the Week: Bob Wolff and Karl (not to each other!) Featured Alumni Award: The soda and vegetables man. This Weeks Bobjoyce Award: Bobsqueakyjoyce

S.G.A. Type Person of the Week: Ricky the Colombian Kid.

Cretin of the Week: Charles J. "Budget Slicer" Castellano

Beer Fight Champ: "Not so coherent" Bill.

Deac of the Week: Weak Deac.

Quote of the Week: "Keith Martin is living proof that Jews fucked dinosaurs" Tripper.

Question of the Week: Does Augie Really Live in the Woods?

SPORTS QUIZ

1. What two conferences are presented at the Rose Bowl?
2. Who was basketball's college player of the year last season?
3. Did Roberto Clemente finish his career with more than 3000 hits?
4. How many Gold Medals has Mark Spitz won?
5. Who won this years New York Marathon?
6. Name the last three high school basketball players to go

pro?

7. Who manages the California Angels?
8. Who won this years U.S. Tennis Open for women?
9. Dr. Murray Feingold attributes his many "white water blur-outs" to what unprecedented factor during his "advanced moves for the beginner" exhibition on Barrage Day 79?
10. What former Dallas Cowboy recently became a boxer?

1. Pac 10 and Big 10
2. Larry Bird
3. No, exactly 3000
4. 9 (2 in 1968, 7 in 1972)
5. Bill Rodgers
6. Moses Malone, Darrel
7. Jim Fregosi
8. Tracy Austin
9. Loss of skeg on the "Bob ski"
10. Ed "Too Tall" Jones

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The Song

(Continued from Page 16)

ing it: I actually do hear a humming, or, rather, a loud whirring, and it startles me. So I look up and am startled even more. For like the prophet Ezekiel I suddenly see before me a wheel turning in the air, its spokes radiating out from its center as it whirls dizzily before my unbelieving eyes. It takes a few seconds before I realize what it is I'm seeing; and when I do realize it, I realize other things too. What I see and hear, of course, is the Amishman's windmill; what I realize, among other things, is that he listens to the same song I do. Like me he hears that wheel turning, humming, working for him naturally, bringing the life-giving water up out of God's good earth; and like me he feels that this method of operating is better precisely because it uses the power of nature rather than some motorized engine. It is of course the very reason I'm riding this bike rather than driving my car. Suddenly I feel a kinship with the Amishman that I could not have thought possible earlier, a brotherhood

born out of our common belief, our shared joy in the power of nature.

As Jane and I look up the road from the highway to the Amishman's house (and you can always tell an Amish house: it's the one that has no electric lines or telephone wires running to or from it), we see beyond the house the Amishman himself, seated high atop a haywagon, his small son sitting beside him, and two of his older sons heaving the bales up onto the stack behind as the mules pull the wagon down the furrows. On an impulse I wave to him. He gives me a long squint; and then he takes off his broad-brimmed black hat and waves back at me. As we move on down the road I look back and see him and his wagon framed on the horizon in the late afternoon, the hay glowing gold in the setting sun. As I listen again to the wind singing in the wheels, I think of him back there and wonder if he knows that, in making Time stand still awhile, he has also enriched our time by letting us discover a closeness to him even in his strangeness.

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SPORTS

The Song of the Open Road

Frank Occhiogrosso

Ed. Note: "The Song of the Open Road" was misprinted in the October 12 Acorn. With apologies to the readers and author we are printing it in proper form.

Now I see the secret of the making of the best persons. It is to grow in the open air and to eat and sleep with the earth.

—Walt Whitman

Loading our bikes into the back of my car, we pause momentarily, our attention caught by the spinning front wheel of one of the bikes. The early morning air is so quiet you can hear a hum as the breeze passes through the spokes; it's as if they're singing a song to us, calling us forth out of doors and onto the open road. I try, however, to keep from waxing too poetic just yet; it will be some three hours before we get to our destination (the Amish country in eastern Pennsylvania) and can get out of the car, unload our bikes, and actually hit that open road.

Driving through a mist-draped valley below Hackettstown, I think about the Amish, wonder what I know about them, realize I know very little. But what I do know about them (and what Jane has told of them—she has been in the Pennsylvania Dutch country before) tells me there's an uncrossable gulf between them and me. And it's not their strange dress or antiquated farming methods that put me off. Rather, I think it's their ideas about child rearing, about education, and finally about the whole notion of free thought, which I swear by and they reject, that tell me there can never be any real kinship between us. No, I say to myself, they exist for me as little more than a quaint part of the local landscape, an excuse, by way of a destination, for doing what Jane and I really want to do: to feel that humming in the spokes, to bike slowly and leisurely along, unencumbered by traffic and all the other headaches that accompany travelling by car, to be able to stop periodically and look closely and unhurriedly at the exquisitely beautiful wildflowers that dot the ditch, to be able to sing with the humming spokes gratefully the song of the open road.

Finally we arrive in Bird-in-Hand, which, together with a clutch of other small towns with equally imaginative names like Intercourse, Blue Ball, and Virginville, forms the center of the Amish country. (I say to myself, either they didn't know what they were doing when they named those towns back in the early nineteenth century, or else the Amish as a people are possessed of a wry wit which we outside their world haven't yet found out quite how to handle or appreciate). We unload our bikes, lock up the car, chart a course along the backroads that weave tortuously through the Amish farmland, and prepare to set out.

Stopping at a small store on our way out of town, we encounter our first Amishman. He pulls up to the curb in his black horsedrawn buggy; I watch him as he ties his horse to the hitching rail in front of the store. I try not to stare at him as if he were some kind of freak, but wonder, rather, as I look at his unusual dress, his flat black hat, his pointed black beard, and finally his deep and clear blue eyes: how does he see me? What kind of image do I, a stranger from outside his world, form in his brain? I know he's probably quite accustomed to being gawked at by many of the thousands of tourists who pass through his part of the world annually. Sitting on my bike as I look at him across the rail from me, I see in those bright eyes neither animosity nor fear but, instead, a hint of a twinkle which suggests to me something like bemused tolerance, or maybe even more: could he be saying to me, I accept you, Brother? He passes by me, his long black coattails swishing, and I feel awkward.

But that feeling leaves me once we're out on the road. This is really what Jane and I have come for. Professional bikers we're not. We don't carry spoke wrenches and wouldn't know how to use them if we did. Our bikes aren't stripped down, don't have racing handles, really can't move all that fast. But speed is not what we're after. Rather, it's the feeling of moving slowly but freely through a part of the world in which heavily mechanized and motorized concerns don't touch us. And the noises of motorized life don't touch us either. Out here, on these backroads, in this flat farm country, we're free to be in nature and to move almost at nature's pace, unchoked, unthrottled, unoiled, and ungassed.

But as we bike further along, we realize that it's even quieter here than we could ever have expected. And then it dawns on us: the country for miles around in every direction is *all* Amish country, so there are no cars. The only vehicles that ever pass us are the occasional horse-drawn buggies like the one we saw in town. In fact, the Amishman doesn't even use motorized vehicles in his farming: his reapers, combines, and balers are all mounted on the flat beds of wagons drawn by mules. So the broad and beautiful expanse of countryside is unpolluted by the sound or smoke or steam of any engine.

I look over at Jane riding beside me, her beautiful brown hair streaming in the breeze. And I look down at the front wheel of her bike and again find myself mesmerized by the moving spokes and imagine I can hear their humming song. And then suddenly I'm not imagin-

(Continued on Page 15)

Cross Country Wins Title

Bill Rodgers

With a tremendous display of balanced running, the Drew University cross-country team squeezed out a third straight Independent Athletic Conference (I.A.C.) cross-country title. The Rangers defeated both Stevens Tech and N.J.I.T. by three points, while walloping Brooklyn Polytech by 21 points on the grueling 5.1 mile course at Garrett Mountain in West Paterson. As usual, Steve Triantylou led the attack as he took first place in a very fast time of 26:20. Matt Kirnan ran his fastest 5 mile time, as he finished in fifth place with a time of 28:04. Howard Hill, bothered by a chronic bad knee, finished eight. Kevin Malachi and Rich Haaf ran their fastest times of the year as they finished eleventh and thirteenth places, respectively. Drew was not only hampered by the eighty degree heat, but Chris

Reardon, the team's fourth best runner, was only 65% healthy. Reardon, with a strong determination to run, despite the strained ligaments in his knee, finished fifteenth. Had he been healthy, the harriers margin of victory would surely have been larger.

The I.A.C. title raised the D.U. cross-country team's record to an even 7 wins and 7 losses with one meet left in the season. Earlier in the week, a long trip to Maryland paid dividends as Drew soundly thrashed Washington College and Chesapeake Bay C.C. Drew again was led by Triantylou (1st place in 27:46), Kirnan (2nd place in 30:53), and Hill (4th place in 32:08). Reardon clocked his best time as he finished in 7th place in 33:26. The times of all the runners were all ballooned by the torrid rain and mud at Chestertown, Md.



The Rangers lost yesterday to Swarthmore 1-0 and on Saturday lost to William Paterson by the same score.



Freshman goalie Mike Johnson was a standout in both games.

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