

BRYN MAWR - HAVERFORD COLLEGE THE NEWS

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1968

Committees Examine College UCSC Ties, Displacement of People

Two committees at Haverford are investigating Haverford-Bryn Mawr participation in the University City Science Center. One group, appointed by President Coleman immediately after the summer vacation, is looking into college ties, while an SDS committee is conducting parallel research in conjunction with Bryn Mawr and the University of Pennsylvania SDS. The Penn organization is particularly interested in the displacement of people who were living in the neighborhoods razed for the complex.

Both committees at Haverford are awaiting the results of two important meetings to be held within the month. The first is a special meeting of the Haverford Board of Directors to discuss defense contracts and the UCSC, and hopefully to issue a policy statement. In addition, the Executive Board of the Defense Institute of the Science Center will meet today. Courtney Smith, president of Swarthmore who represents the three Quaker colleges on the board of directors will attend the meeting along with Huck White of SDS.

President McBride has not expressed interest in the suggestion made to her that Bryn Mawr form a similar advisory group.

No Play Tonight

"The Blood Knot," which was to be presented tonight as part of the Haverford Art Series, has been postponed to the evening of Dec. 13.

Biafran Relief Organizes Vigil, Halloween Fast

A 24-hour vigil starting at 12 noon today in support of Biafra relief organizations is being held at City Hall in Philadelphia. The theme of the vigil is, "Help Keep the Candle Burning: Lifeline for Biafra." The Philadelphia branch of the American Committee to Keep Biafra Alive has organized the vigil, and college students from Temple, Swarthmore, U. of P. Rosemont, as well as from Bryn Mawr and Haverford are participating. Sidney Poitier, who is presently working on a film being shot in Philadelphia, will speak at the vigil.

The vigil is nation-wide: The American Committee to Keep Biafra Alive headquarters in New York, has planned vigils to take place today for 24 hours in all major cities of the United States.

The Haverford Biafra relief group is planning a special Halloween dinner fast Thursday. Ed Grant, director of food services at Haverford, has agreed that for every meal not served that evening, seventy cents will go to Red Cross work in Biafra. Ed Grant

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Al Rogers entertains enraptured onlookers during his opening stint in the Crypt. See story on page 4.

OIMG Concert

The Bryn Mawr-Haverford Chamber Players will give a recital of instrumental and vocal chamber music at 8 p.m. in the Common Room at Haverford, Sunday, Oct. 27. Works by Handel, Beethoven, Schumann, Richard Strauss, and Poulenc will be performed. Admission is free.

Seven Sisters' College Heads To Meet Here

The yearly Seven College Conference will meet at BMC this weekend, uniting Seven Sisters' presidents, deans and faculty members for discussion of pertinent issues.

Student and faculty participation in decision-making, the relation of legal procedures to campus procedures, the expansion of graduate work in the liberal arts college and professional standards for college teachers are among the topics for discussion by the presidents after lunch Friday in Wyndham.

Friday evening's discussion will center on cooperative, coordinate and coeducational systems between educational institutions.

The presidents will meet on Saturday to discuss policies for faculty leave, and the Seven College Program, while the deans and faculty members attending the conference will discuss the possibility of introducing Afro-American studies into the curriculum and of giving academic credit for field work. After coffee and lunch, the conference will adjourn.

Each of the Seven Sisters is to be represented by four people, including the college president, two deans and one faculty member.

"We have to try to get some depth to the discussion, to see what other people have done and what they are planning for the future," said President McBride in talking over the conference plans.

Arrested Pair Win Freedom After Two Profs Intervene

By Bob Schwartz

Two Philadelphia men who were arrested on campus Oct. 2 were released from Broad Meadows Prison Farm Tuesday on \$1000 bail each, after being jailed for almost three weeks without having seen an attorney.

Prof. William Davidson contacted the Philadelphians for Equal Justice, who hired a lawyer and bondsman for \$250. The two men, Robert Ferreria and Calvin Montague, both 21, were subsequently freed.

Ferreria and Montague were arraigned before Magistrate McKelvey of Haverford Township Oct. 2. They and five other youths had been stopped while driving on campus. A Jones Hall resident identified Ferreria as one of three youths who left Jones suite earlier that evening. Without further identification, both men were jailed on \$500 bail each. There was no public defender at their arraignment.

A hearing for the case was held Oct. 11, again before Magistrate McKelvey, and again with no public defender present. At the hearing both youths pleaded not guilty to burglary charges, and were remanded to Broad Meadows Farm, where they remained until Tuesday.

Isolated From Outside

Neither Ferreria nor Montague saw any outsiders until Oct. 19, when Prof. Peter Slater of the religion department gained admission to the jail as a minister. Slater spoke with the pair, informing them that PEJ was handling their case. According to Slater, Montague claimed that bail was raised to \$1000 by the warden when Montague protested his innocence. This charge was denied by Warden Gable of Broad Meadows.

Philadelphians for Equal Justice was set up eight months ago to help and defend the black community. Joseph Miller, a lawyer for PEJ, said, "We noticed for a long time that when police cars drove down

a street and saw two or three black kids walking together, they would stop and search them. If there was any protest from the boys they would be beaten and arrested. We're here 24 hours a day for the black community, with 60 volunteer lawyers on call. We've served notice on the police that they can't go around clubbing somebody simply because he's black."

There is a movement on campus to raise the \$250 cost of the bondsman and lawyer. Anyone interested in contributing should contact Slater. "If we refund PEJ, then they can use the money to get someone else out of jail."

Community Enthusiastic About Coed Proposals

By Irv Ackelsberg

The proposal to give more emphasis to coeducation at Haverford made by the policy and aims committee last week has encountered enthusiastic support at both Haverford and Bryn Mawr.

Of the students and faculty that were questioned concerning the several plans, most favored a closer relationship within the Haverford-Bryn Mawr community, rather than a recruitment of girls from outside. Said sophomore William Gilchrist, "Haverford and Bryn Mawr should not be separated."

He believes the schools can be merged gradually beginning with a dorm exchange. Girls would be living at Haverford as Bryn Mawr students with the eventual goal being something in the nature of a new Haverford-Bryn Mawr College. He went on to say that there would be a problem in recruiting girls in that "it will take a while to get the quality of girls applying here that apply to Bryn Mawr." Herb Massie, a junior, agreed

HHH Captures Election; Gets 61% of Vote

The Humphrey-Muskieticket received nearly 61% of the votes in a mock election held this week for Bryn Mawr and Haverford students.

The duo of Nixon and Agnew got 13% of the votes cast on the two campuses. The rest of the ballots were cast for nine different men.

The balloting was conducted by the NEWS. The editors of the paper said they had become dismayed over the findings of the Harris and Gallup polls and wanted to have their own survey.

A total of 784 students voted. Of these, 383 were Bryn Mawr students, or about 51% of the BMC campus, and 411, or 66% were from Haverford.

Third party candidate George Wallace and running mate Gen. Curtis LeMay received two votes from Bryn Mawr and 12 from Haverford.

Of the 135 students who checked the "other" blank on the ballot, only about half wrote in a name. The others and their totals: Dick Gregory (27), Eugene McCarthy (18), Eldridge Cleaver (8), Pat Paulsen, Edmund Muskie (2), and Ted Kennedy, John Lindsey, Nelson Rockefeller and Julian Bond, one each.

Humphrey-Muskie got 239 votes from Bryn Mawr and 239 from Haverford, while Nixon-Agnew received 66 from BMC and 43 from Haverford.

Twenty-one students wrote "no vote" on their ballots.

One Mawrter who voted for Humphrey added a note to her ballot: "Thank God I'm not old enough to vote."

The ballot asked students to assume that the election were being held today and to choose from among Humphrey-Muskie, Nixon-Agnew, Wallace-LeMay or "other."

that he would "much rather see us merge than each go its own way." Bryn Mawr student Debby Seltzer added that "it would benefit both schools to merge, since there is so much wasted space and time" resulting from the current relationship.

Advantages of All Girls

Another student at Bryn Mawr felt that although classes should be more mixed and that duplicate courses at the two schools should be avoided, "I don't think the two should be totally combined. There are certain advantages of an all girls school." This includes the opportunity to maintain social relations with other schools.

Faculty sentiment appears to be very similar. Said Prof. Harvey Glickman, "I don't see why both campuses can't discuss increasing moves to coeducation." A dorm exchange would be an interesting and healthy direction in which to move." Prof. Harmon Dunathan "would be against changing our

(Continued on page 13)

Editorials

The New NEWS

Coeducation has come alive in recent weeks as a topic of discussion on the two campuses. Students and administration are beginning to talk seriously of dorm exchanges; areas of bi-college friction, such as receiving credit towards a Bryn Mawr major for a Haverford course, are being critically examined; and hope for bi-college colloquia is in the air.

The NEWS stand on all of these issues is obvious by what we ourselves have done in merging the operations of the COLLEGE NEWS and The Haverford NEWS. This issue was produced by a coeducational staff, and is the first such product, other than the occasional Zig-Zag and other joint specials of recent years, in the history of the colleges.

Whatever the quality of this and succeeding Bryn Mawr-Haverford NEWS issues, our new coeducational operation has two immediate advantages: it will help to increase cooperation and dialogue in all joint activities and all types of policy making between Haverford and Bryn Mawr; and it has in its first week already proven a successful stimulus to the process of the NEWS production, bringing together many minds and personalities from both campuses.

We welcome all students who are

interested in our bi-college operation and want a part in insuring its success and continuation to join any division of the NEWS staff now.

Unconstitutional Draft

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." Article xiii, Amendments to the Constitution

The NEWS utterly opposes the drafting of persons, students or non-students, into the armed forces against their will. Our primary reasons are twofold; one, the draft law is unconstitutional, as is admitted even by many who support the U.S. war machine; two, the freedom NOT to kill for any reason, be it moral, religious, patriotic or pragmatic, is a natural human right, and is as inalienable as any in the Bill of Rights.

In fact, the NEWS would move that this right be added as an amendment to the Constitution as a deterrent against would-be conscriptors of the future.

While this country still operates under the insupportable burden of the

draft law, we support any and all men who, when called to join the military, utterly refuse. The ill-conceived, barbarous war this country is fighting in Vietnam magnifies the urgency that all Americans show their objections to the draft system now.

Burglary Case

The imprisonment for almost three weeks of the pair of burglary suspects arrested Oct. 2 at Haverford shows a neglect here that is in direct contradiction to our alleged desire to improve our relations with the local community.

That some vigilant Haverfordians, led by Professors William Davidson and Peter Slater, discovered the injustices in the treatments of the suspects, and that Davidson alerted Philadelphians for Equal Justice to raise money for a lawyer and bonds is the only redeeming fact in the whole incident.

Now Haverfordians have the opportunity to show that our original neglect of the pair taken prisoners on our account is a regretted oversight. To do this we should raise the \$250 supplied by the Philadelphians for Equal Justice and pay them back, so that this money can be used to protect the rights of someone else.

Penny Lane

Nixon: End the Draft: "Once our involvement in the Vietnam war is behind us, we move toward an all-volunteer armed force," said Richard Nixon in an address on "the all-volunteer armed force" this week.

Almost in paraphrase of the NEWS stand on the draft, Nixon continued, "in the long run, the only way to stop the inequities is to stop using the system." He said further, "We have lived with the draft so long, in fact, that too many of us now accept it as normal and necessary."

But, unlike the NEWS, Nixon claims the draft can ONLY NOW be done away with, because of the changed nature of warfare, but that up until recently we needed "either to constrict the freedom of some, or endanger the freedom of all."

Schweiker: Ditto: Nixon's local sidekick, senatorial candidate Richard Schweiker, echoes the former's draft recommendations in a book he co-authored, "How to End the Draft--The Case for an All-Volunteer Army." The most sane statement the authors make in this generally impotent text is that the draft "is inherently incompatible with the basic principles of democracy."

From Other Colleges: Associated Collegiate Press reports a recent poll of college editors as yielding the following results: for Nixon--50%; for Humphrey--37%; for Wallace--1.5%; for Gregory--1.5%; think Nixon will win--91%; think Humphrey will win--7%.

Amherst--The student council voted last week to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters upon Dr. Benjamin Spock. The recommendation now goes to the Board of Trustees.

National Students Association has asked the nation's colleges to take "time out" (cancel classes) Oct. 29 to answer the question "Where do we go from here?" The recommendation seems to be getting little attention, particularly at Haverford and Bryn Mawr, both of whom canceled NSA affiliation last year.

Letters to the Editors

Brutal Economics

To the Editors:

Over the past two years, aerosol aids for law enforcement have been "hot copy" for the news media. At some point during this period, newsmen seized on the name of one of these aerosols as a generic name for all aerosols for police use.

That brand, Chemical Mace, is, admittedly, graphic. But to use it as a generic name is both improper and incorrect. There are many brands of tear-gas aerosols, of which Mace is one.

Of these other brands, some enjoy use equal to or wider than Mace. Two such aerosols are Chemical IO-4 Billy and The Deputy, made by Penguin Industries Inc., of Parkesburg, Pa.

Penguin is a leading manufacturer of police equipment and operates plants in Philadelphia and Vineland, N.J., in addition to the one at Parkesburg. This company employs more than 200 persons and makes important contributions to the economy of this area.

Yet, we must constantly watch Mace receive credit for the vital role our products play in law enforcement. May we suggest that in reporting on these aerosols, accuracy would be better served if aerosols were referred to as aerosols.

If you must use one brand name as a blanket identification, we suggest using either Chemical Billy or The Deputy, which contribute to the financial health of your area.

Austin M. Wortley, Jr.
President, Penguin
Industries, Inc.

Wallace Ad Again

To the Editors:

The letter of Bruce Ridley, Richard Serota, et al., in last week's NEWS, supporting the NEWS' printing of a Wallace advertisement, is based on a misconception of the nature of a free speech.

In an undemocratic country -- a country where the Pentagon and the CIA are not controlled by the people, where the people do not have access to the facts, where the mass media indoctrinate the people -- the forces of the establishment and of reaction, forces which can be objectively shown to perpetuate the lack of freedom and democracy, cannot claim for themselves the right of free speech when their ideology is not printed. Only in a truly free society can they claim injustice if they are denied free speech.

In the context of a society which renders ineffectual all serious opposition without justifying itself morally, the NEWS should refuse all advertisement from the three leading candidates.

Steven Gerber '69
David Oran '70

Responsible Journalism

To the Editors:

Might I suggest that when articles based on interviews with faculty members are printed in the NEWS that quotation marks not be used, or that direct quotes be first reviewed with the interviewee to insure precision in the quotation.

In last week's article on the conflict resolution center, several statements attributed to me were incoherent and garbled beyond my recognition, and in one or two instances implied attitudes not wholly consistent with those I expressed in the interview.

The NEWS, with its tradition of responsible journalism, should pay special attention to this problem. I understand that misinterpretation often occurs somewhere in the editing process and I wonder if, in this process, there could not be closer collaboration between those who interview and write the original article.

Prof. Paul Wehr

Finger Candidacy

To the Editors:

As attorneys for the College, we have been asked to clarify some of the legal questions arising from the recent near-victory of Prof. Irving Finger in the Honor System Council elections. The relevant sections of the new constitution state that each class may elect only members of its own class to the Council. Further, nominations for the executive committee are also limited to specific classes. However, there is a clause stating that "space shall be provided for write-in votes"; it is therefore our judgment that, although Mr. Finger is not eligible for election to the Council or for nomination to the executive committee, there is no bar in law to his being elected to the executive committee as a write-in candidate.

Jerome P. Poindexter
Poindexter and Poindexter,
Attorneys-at-Law

Junior Show

To the Editors:

Junior Show 1968.

Fantabulous, Imaginative, Lyrical, Resounding Outstanding, Captivating, Memorable -- what else can I say?

Andrea Post '70

Coeducation???

To the Editors:

The recent proposals of the policy and aims committee concerning the desirability of coeducation at Haverford seem to me to be emphatically undesirable, at least for the present time. Unfortunately, it is difficult to fault the committee too heavily for its proposals since it neglected to provide us with its reasoning.

Saying that the proposals had been under consideration for a long while is hardly a reason. One wonders, certainly, what prompted the aims committee of a long-time men's college to opt at this time for coeducation.

To myself, and supposedly to others on campus, Haverford's appeal is four-fold: it is a good liberal arts school; it has an effective honor code; it has no fraternities; it is a mens college. I believe each of these factors plays an important part in helping a high school senior decide whether or not to apply for admissions here.

The committee's other recommendations, specifically concerning an increased social exchange, are long overdue, and deserve prompt consideration by the administration. Certainly they are being received with enthusiasm at both campuses.

But certainly those proposals dealing with coeducation must be reconsidered carefully. Inclusion of this matter at the next (bi-college) Colloquium is mandatory, one would think, and a campus-wide referendum among students both at Bryn Mawr and at Haverford is desirable.

At the risk of being branded an alarmist (I shall run that risk) I issue a protest against a possible first step towards making Haverford into a happy Harad.

David M. Espo '71

The NEWS welcomes letters and comments. Contributions should be typed at 44 spaces, double spaced and signed.

The News

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Merger Reactions

Aghast at Merger

Dear Sir:

I am aghast that a merger with the Bryn Mawr College News should even be considered.

Please cancel my subscription.

David F. Elliott '69

Aghast at Pile

Dear Sirs:

I am aghast that a merger with the Bryn Mawr College NEWS (which is a pile of s***) should even be considered. Please cancel my subscription.

David Barry '69

Aghast at S***

Charlie Brown,

I want you to know that I find myself aghast that a merger with the Bryn Mawr College NEWS (which, as an effluvial philosopher points out with characteristic, is a pile s*** should even be considered.) Please cancel my subscription without delay or any other ramification-hood.

Richard Lightbody '69

A-gassed

Dear sires:

I am a-gassed that a morger with the BM C News shud even odd ly be considirt.

Please cancel my consubscription.

John Godbey 69!

Spirit of BMC Aghast

dear sear

. i am aghast.

ugly thoughts of.

impending doom.

. oh dear

me. mergers are

terrible, i think

. gloomy weather

again. autumn

leave me cold.

. cancel my

subscription, bastards

.

.

.

. . . love,

Applebee

Aghast

Dear Madames:

I am aghast. At the merger with the BMC NEWS (which as everybody knows is a pile of s***)

This is just a further step towards creeping socialism and intermingling of the sexes. If God had wanted us to intermingle he would have made us all the same. Please cancel my subscription.

A. Bryson Dunham '69

Aghast at Sell-Out

To the Editors of the Haverford NEWS:

The Haverford NEWS sells out. Prize-winning-eternal-taboid dies smothered in a pile of s***.

SPARE ME THE PAIN!

Does Rolls merge with Rambler?!

Does Abercombe merge with Cye-Harold?!

Does Chippendale make casual FIRE-WOOD?!

Does Gold mix with DIRT?!

Does Life mix with DEATH?!

CANCEL IT! CANCEL MY SUBSCRIPTION!

Phil Tramdack '70

A Mast

Dear Sirs:

I am a mast at the enormous pile of shirt which makes it almost beyond my verbal ability (I am not at home in the intellectual environment) to end this sentence. I am referring of course to the enormous pile of shirt of yours which is of course the merger with The COLLEGE NEWS which is shirt.

Robert Stavits '69

P.S. Please cancel my subscription.

Not Aghast

Dear Dennis:

I am NOT aghast that you are forming one large pile of semis*** from two smaller ones. Perhaps the trend will continue through the rest of the collegiate organism. Keep up the good work.

Bob Sutton '69

P.S. I am sure that whatever Judy Masur is doing wherever she is that she would confer upon this conjugation her sanction.

released from a term as c.o. (convictowl)
i whoosh back to taylor tower
i hug my friend the bell . . . i cling . . . but my
wings evoke not a single tingle - no jingle of
response . . . thus is taylor silent

did you kill her? or did she die of loneliness?
it's too easy to blame the fascists
it must be the fords

after all:
they threw me in the moldiest corner of
smyth's

crypt among the rotting maypoles and broken
lantern panes, all evidence of the masculine
travesty of tradition

they gagged me but

whimsy

will

win

you can't stifle the spirit of

a yellow balloon

brigadoon

a carousel tune

lorna doone

(though they're trying)

oh where are you college news?

what is this merger?

who is the stern director of my fate?

cooptation without representation

aux armes citoyens

mawrterdly,

applebee

Observer:

Fords Follow Baden Powell; Good Scouts Seek Exchange

By Dennis Stern

As Boyd Hale wandered up to the bar in the reopened Crypt last Friday night to order a cup of coffee and some exotic cheese he noticed Oscar Post looking depressed.

"Why so down?" he asked.

"Oh, pshaw!" Oscar moaned. "I don't believe it. My favorite expression used to be: 'Haverford will go coed as soon as the Boy Scouts do.'"

"You don't mean that Haverford..."

"Not yet, but I'm sure it can't be far away. See this..." he said, bringing out a clipping from the Times.

The headline read, "Boy Scouts to Let Girls in Their Ranks Jan. 1."

Boyd invited Oscar to sit with him in the Crypt to discuss his consternation amidst the dim red lights and warm surroundings which comprise the atmosphere of Haverford's newest and only night spot.

"It says the scout leaders made their decision because they decided that boys 14 years of age and older showed an active interest in girls. The Times says it's all part of an expansion program to get a bigger scouting enrollment. And, they still want scouts to help old ladies across the street."

"There, don't you see the similarities? An active interest in girls, expansion, and

old ladies."

"Old ladies?" Boyd asked.

"Forget it. But don't you see what this is going to mean for Haverford? You know, just two weeks ago I could have said that Haverford would go coed as soon as the Boy Scouts did, and everyone would have said it was a safe assumption. I mean, who would have thought. Sure, we talked about how great it would be to have our own women on campus. But we never thought they would take us seriously."

"I think you lost me back at the old ladies," Boyd said.

Wildest Dream a Reality?

"Look, students ask for a lot of things. What's going to happen now when our wildest dream becomes a reality? Just the other day our own President Coleman said he was interested in Vassar's plan to experiment with an exchange of women for men. Isn't he going a little too far? And another administrator I approached hoping to be reassured that the College couldn't be serious about it told me that he wondered what had taken the students so long to get organized. He said the administration had been working to go coed for months." The College didn't even bother to conduct a lengthy study

like Yale, Princeton, and Vassar did.

"What?" Boyd wondered.

"I mean, I don't care if the Haverford NEWS decides it wants to become part of a coed publication. That's different. But who ever heard of an administration more liberal than its students."

"Where are the girls going to come from?"

"No one seems too sure, but it looks like Vassar is high on the list," Oscar said.

"Why don't we just work something out with Bryn Mawr? You know, like we send 60 guys over to live in Merion and they use Comfort."

"Everyone seems confused about how Bryn Mawr would react to a proposal.

"But Bryn Mawr is such a logical choice. Why go all the way to Poughkeepsie when you've got the same thing just a mile and a half away?"

"Don't worry, I'm sure the administration has already hinted at its interest with the powers at Bryn Mawr," Oscar declared.

"Wow, then I guess it's settled, Boyd said. "It shouldn't be so hard to get most Fords excited about the idea."

"You're telling me. Why after last week's NEWS was devoted to coeduca-

tion, almost everyone I talked to, students and faculty, said that Haverford should be coed right now."

"Umhmm."

"Well, then, tell me more. Are there going to be women in freshman English, on the Honor System Council, giving tours to sub-freshmen, and playing intramural sports?"

"Why not," Oscar said. "We always hoped for this kind of a change but we never thought our musings were realistic enough to ask for them."

"And now you mean that if Bryn Mawr is willing, we are ready to federate with them and have just one administration for Brynford College?"

"I don't see why not," Oscar said.

"And if Bryn Mawr isn't ready?"

"Then I guess we start with some Vassar students on an exchange and gradually start admitting our own women into the freshman class. We can still work well with Bryn Mawr academically, regardless."

"And I suppose that the administration wants to establish a joint student-faculty-administration committee to work out all details for next fall," Boyd hoped.

"I suppose."

"Who would have thought?"

"Yep, who would have?"

Osview Announces Plans, Goals of the Resistance

By Bob Schwartz

"One of the best things about Resistance," said Fred Osview, "is that it brings a moral commitment to politics--it returns the nature of politics to one of individual moral concern. That tends to be lost in a lot of left wing groups."

Osview is one of four coordinators of the bi-college Resistance movement, along with Margery Davies, Nancy Shapiro, and Huck White, who are working with about 30 other students to encourage people on and off campus to act on any moral commitments that they might have toward the political issues of the day.

The Resistance holds a dinner meeting every Thursday night in Founders, where students plan activities and discuss the group's goals. Among events in the planning stages are a teach-in following the November election; a "we won't go" statement, to be circulated throughout the campus; draft counseling; and a mass return of draft cards in Philadelphia on Nov. 14, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Resistance.

The teach-in will include discussions of why the elections came out as they did, and what is the Future of America in view of the elections. Guest speakers have been invited for the affair.

Approximately 20 Haverford and Bryn Mawr students and faculty attended two instructional classes in draft counseling taught by Leonard Jaffe, of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, Oct. 17 and 13. Jaffe's visit was sponsored by campus Resistance. A second counseling session could be scheduled if there is sufficient interest, indicated Osview.

Members of the Resistance are trying to activate the inactive liberal sentiment on campus. As a leaflet published by the Philadelphia Resistance queried after the Chicago convention, "Isn't it about time that we declared that we will no longer ask politicians to do our good work for us, but that we will bear personal responsibility for the wrongs that exist and for the changes that must come?"

Poet May Swenson Teaches Why Good Poetry Cannot Be Taught

By Ashley Doherty

"When I talk to Peter Leach's class, one of the general things I can say is that a poem should have poetry in it," said poet May Swenson, who was at Bryn Mawr this week as the Donnelly Fellow.

"But I can't give set definitions because there aren't rules," Miss Swenson continued. "Prosody doesn't exist anymore. There are people using traditional forms, but they're doing new things, adding something of their own," she said.

"I spent some time at Purdue as a writer-in-residence, but I've never studied under any poet or learned 'how to do poetry.' So I told my class at Purdue that I would teach them why poetry can't be taught.

"We held a workshop, wrote and criticized each other's work. I told my class that although poetry can be written with structured rules, imitation is farthest from creation. If a poem is an exercise, remember that. Try to go beyond it--that's the goal."

Miss Swenson is also a playwright; her play "The Floor" was produced in 1966.

"It was a one-act play, not in verse, but poetic," she explained. "Actually, it was one large metaphor. You could call it far-out or strange; actually theatre-of-the-absurd.

"During the hour it took to play, the two characters turned out to be one. Oh, it had complex undertones!" said Miss Swenson. "The stage was a cube, open to the audience, but closed to the characters. Every step one took on the black floor appeared and was recorded; this made an accidental pattern which changed on each night." The play, which has been published in the Purdue Journal, ends when the characters escape through a trap door.

"Iconographs" will be the title of Miss Swenson's latest book of poems, which Scribner's will publish sometime next year. The poems will have typographical shapes.

"I don't write with the shape in mind," said Miss Swenson. "You frame a painting, rather than paint within a frame. It's a way to extend the metaphor, to reach for attention. But you have to be careful--it can get too tricky."

'Average Citizen Feels Set Apart'

Marcus Raskin Demands Alternatives To Present Political System

By Mary Schopbach

What are the alternatives to the present political system in which we as Americans find ourselves? Is there a viable alternative? These were the major questions posed by Mr. Marcus Raskin last Tuesday evening as he addressed a group of 100 students at the University of Pennsylvania on the subject of "Politics '68."

Mr. Raskin has only recently resigned from his position as chairman of The Committee for the Formation of The New Party, and he is still actively involved in promoting its growth.

Bulk Are Gene Fans

The New Party draws the bulk of its support from the backers of Sen. Eugene McCarthy. It is working in each state "to develop new local and national political alternatives opposing Nixon, Humphrey and Wallace," and has organized a national committee composed of 100 members including representatives of Afro-American and Mexican-American movements, the clergy, labor, students and antiwar groups. It also includes dissatisfied members of the Democratic and Republican parties, as well as independents.

In his speech, "Politics '68", Mr. Raskin tried to outline more clearly the purpose of The New Party. He spoke in both general and specific terms of the necessity for bringing a halt to the present trend, which is drifting away from a truly representative form of government, and towards a more authoritarian bureaucratic structure.

He spoke of the great political frustration now prevalent throughout the U. S. More and more people, he said, for one reason or another, feel they have been "hooked

into a system" over which they have no control, but which inevitably does control them.

The discontent has been widespread, but this discontent has not yet taken form in truly effective action. Instead the discontent has emerged in terms of many small groups of "colonies" as he calls them.

The average citizen feels set apart, he said. There is the "white colony" against the "black colony," and "the middle class" against the lower classes," and when we analyze American life, he said, "We see these colonies chafing at the bit."

Raskin urged that we take a closer look at the nature of authority as it exists in our society today. Here he posed some important questions. Can a political power structure reflect a challenge to authority? Is there enough independent energy to enable us to go in a different direction? Is there a politics that says there is an alternative?

Raskin said there is, but this alternative cannot be found in the two national parties at present. For one thing, he said the Democratic party represents the seniority section of Congress made up mainly of the southern conservative element.

He cited Mayor Daley as a typical example of this element. To be sure, not all those involved in the Democratic party can be called Mayor Daleys, but according to Raskin, it is evident that the people within this party structure are looking to the 'wrong group' for direction.

The Republican party represents different interests, but again, it is an interest which mainly begins at the top and filters down instead of vice versa.

The realities of political power in our society are presently defined in conservative terms. But Raskin asks if there are alternatives existing which are not now reflected in the present structure. Yes, he said, there are.

For example, those in the ghettos are showing a growing distrust for both the Democratic and Republican parties. Their vote becomes absorbed into a block which rarely represents their interests in either case, and often results in their own defeat. Students also find themselves in an in-between position, incapable of acting constructively within either system. As long as each thinks of this problem in personal terms alone, there is little hope of a solution.

What is needed is a new view of the problem in terms of its greater proportions, and its effects on society as a whole. According to Raskin, we must find new relationships between different groups which, indeed, do have common interests. There is a large group of people not now represented which should be, and the actual representation must be worked out in terms of constructive programs.

Synthesize Interests

Mr. Raskin emphasized the necessity of building The New Party from the interests of the people and not building a new interest, so to speak, by the creation of a new party. We need to synthesize the interests already existing, which are crying out to be heard.

Most important of all is the need to build a politics of constructive action right away. For instance, he suggested that students

begin to relate the student community to the community itself in as many ways as possible. The University of Pennsylvania, for example, should give careful thought as to where and how it makes its next investment. Those who do seek a constructive alternative should not wait for elections, but begin to build a new structure now.

How do you build a new national party? According to Raskin it is not as important who you vote for, but what you do after the elections.

In closing, he emphasized the fact that there is a great deal of independent energy now outside of politics which wants to be in. Whether this energy be on the left or right is unimportant. It's what we can do together that counts. Then we can decide more specifically just what must be done.

Anti-Authoritarian

Raskin himself had no clear pattern in mind -- only that the New Party be anti-authoritarian in nature. The sentiment is definitely present, he said, now we must seek its legitimate representation and bring about constructive action toward achieving this end.

Raskin did say, however, that The New Party does have immediate plans for action at the local level. Right now plans are underway to launch social action projects such as legal services, health-care centers and special 'store-front schools for young people' early next year. These projects will be experiments, he said, "to show what the alternatives are, to show what things could be like."

The Meaning of Life At Last:

Traditional Pumpkin Caroling Claims Ancient Chinese Heritage

By David Barry

Once again it is pumpkin caroling time, and plans are being laid to make this the biggest year ever. Once again, caroling will be led by jovial Stanley Walens. The Bryn Mawr-Haverford NEWS managed to have a short interview with Walens, which is printed in its entirety below:

Q. What time is it?

A. Two hairs past a freckle. As you can see, wit is just going to abound.

Pumpkin caroling, as you probably already know, began over 6,000 years ago in China. A group of Chinese were sitting around, as is the Chinese wont. "We never go pumpkin caroling anymore" said the first, who spoke English. "And gymnasium," said the second, who spoke Eng-

lish but did not understand it. (Incidentally, this interchange took place at the same time as the building of the Transcontinental Wall in China. The Transcontinental Wall is the only man-made object which can be seen from the moon. Unfortunately, this is illegal in China.)

Featured in this year's festivities will be a performance by Rajah, the Killer Pumpkin, and his trainer David Elliott. Printed in its entirety below is an excerpt from an interview with David Elliott:

Q. Tell us, David.

A. Just call me Troll.

Q. Alright.

A. Just call me Troll and I'll break

your head.

Q. Tell us, David, how do you train Rajah, the killer Pumpkin?

A. It's largely a matter of balance.

Q. How is that, David?

A. I say: "Rajah, roll over or I'll drop this 300 pound balance on your head."

The action will take place, of course, on Halloween. Printed in its entirety is the schedule:

9:20 -- All gather at Pem Arch, BMC

9:22 -- Group of boys roars up in car, yells "Fallopian tubes," throws beer can, roars off.

9:24 -- Some people in crowd, puzzled, wander off to look up "fallopian tubes" (in a dictionary)

9:25 -- Tom Pleatman's mind leaves his body.

9:26 -- Children are starving on the Mainland.

9:27 -- Tom Pleatman's mind returns to his body, discovers he has wet his pants.

9:28 -- Someone wonders: "What are we doing here at Bryn Mawr College with people starving on the Mainland?"

9:29 -- All go pumpkin caroling on the Mainland.

9:30 -- Dick Lightbody discovers the True Meaning of Life in Founder's Annex, smokes it.

'Happy' Campus Marks Weekend At Smith's Crypt

By Mitch Stephens

Smith's Crypt opened last Friday night and we've all decided to be happy.

Student and faculty response to the Crypt's first week of operation has been quite satisfactory. Near capacity crowds were present over the weekend as the excellent folk guitar work of Al Rodgers, Pete Hales and Steve Kassner joined the coffee, cheese and peaceful atmosphere. The College community is also beginning to take advantage of the Crypt's new weekday hours--from 3 to 5 p.m.

Crypt director Tom Studwell felt that everyone was having a decent cup of coffee. He was confident enough to suggest that this may someday be "where it's at." Prof. Richard Bernstein, head of the educational policy committee and one of the major forces responsible for getting the Crypt reopened this year, had the following comment to make about the premier week: "87". (This will not, however, appear on the Crypt's transcript, since it is in its sophomore year.)

The Crypt's success has caused worried Horn and Hardart officials to consider filling the sandwich machine and changing the Coop's name to "Hardart's Tomb." This move and the failure of the topless waitress and electric kool-aid plans have not affected the Crypt's decision to strictly preserve its independence from the campus' other fine eating establishments.

Crypt officials invite everyone (especially Bryn Mawr students) to join in the Crypt's second fabulous week through the door in back of Union.



--Photo by Theodore Hetzel

First nighters absorb the Cryptic atmosphere and Al Rodgers' entertainment in the Union.

Security Chief Requests Help

By Larry Swann

William Anderson is the new chief of security at Haverford College.

Denying rumors that he was independently wealthy, Anderson admitted to having a wife and two sons. The new security chief is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He is currently taking graduate courses in political science at Villanova, and Economics 37 and 41 here.

Anderson said he accepted this position for only one reason. "I felt that there was a lack of understanding on the part of the students and faculty as to the intent and purpose of these men." He stated that there was a "lack of communications" between the students and the security guards.

Anderson believes that much confusion would be avoided if the students, faculty and security department agreed on what regulations of the College were important. He asked for the assistance of students and faculty in deciding which regulations of the College ought to be continued.

The new security chief has spent many years on the Haverford campus. He is especially concerned with the care of the College. He emphasized that "security means protection" for property of the College and the students.

He mentioned that until more qualified people are found, a private security group has been hired. This group will work under the direction of the Haverford security department.

SDS vs. YAF on WHY:

Chandler Debates with YAF On Uneventful TV Forum

By Paul Mindus

Four area college members of the Students for a Democratic Society and Young Americans for Freedom participated in an hour-long question and answer forum televised over WHY, Channel 12, in Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday, Oct 22. Included in the panel discussion was Bob Chandler, president of the Haverford chapter of SDS.

Moderator Gary Blanchard carefully guided the discussion to avoid any violent disputes. In fact, whenever a debate began to form, Blanchard quickly moved the panel on to another question submitted by television viewers.

Chicago Involvement

Chandler opened the discussion by giving a brief description of SDS involvement with the Chicago demonstrations in August. "SDS advocated confrontation with the Democratic Convention to demonstrate that a lot of people weren't satisfied with the war in Vietnam."

Dave Burns, an SDS coordinator at the University of Delaware, added that "SDS wanted to confront the 'Clean for Gene' kids to convince them that even McCarthy wasn't the answer to the country's problems." When asked who he supported in the election, Burns suggested Eldridge Cleaver and Peggy Terry of the Peace for

Freedom Party.

When discussion shifted to the role of the student in determining university policies, Burns said that each student must face the question whether the university is going to live up to its ideals or not. "We believe the university should be democratic; it's not."

No Choice in '68

Howard Calloway, president of the YAF chapter at Penn State, agreed that students have no voice in what they want to learn. They must digest knowledge that might conflict with their moral standards.

At this point Blanchard interrupted the discussion to open the panel to questions from the television audience. The majority of the questions were posed to the two SDS representatives and intimated a disapproval of their goals and the methods of their activities. Burns defined SDS goals as the creation of a democracy based on brotherhood, not profit. The will of the people should determine the economic, social and political policies of the people. I have no indication that the government responds to public opinion unless it's more than vocal."

Chandler pointed out that SDS tactics are far more often centered on persuasion and rational argument than on violent confront-

ation. "To resort to force demonstrates that society is closed to persuasion."

Again Blanchard detected an interesting debate brewing and moved the panel to another question concerning the panel's reaction to student rebellion at Columbia.

Calloway felt that Columbia was a prime example that "if you can't get your own way, you use force."

Chandler felt otherwise: "A productive atmosphere now exists at Columbia. Thousands of politically uninvolved students were made suddenly aware that when the university, not willing to listen to issues, does not like its students' activities, it will resort to police force."

SDS Police Policy

Burns wanted to clarify the SDS policy toward police. "People assume that SDS automatically wants to confront police. In Chicago," he noted, "permits for demonstration were refused, and people, acting under their constitutional rights to demonstrate, were attacked by police. Police are men who are being brutalized by their job, but in supporting the status quo, they defend an immoral standard."

One viewer asked if SDS supported fascist attempts to overthrow the government, and

Calloway commented to Burns, "You ought to know more about fascists than anyone else."

Blanchard quickly stepped in: "Let's keep down the innuendos, O.K.?"

Is Fascism a Bad Thing?

The discussion quickly returned to its normal state with Blanchard asking Chandler, "Is fascism a bad thing?"

After little contemplation, Chandler ignored the question and commented on SDS's attitude toward an overthrow of the government. "The power structure certainly needs radical changes. Some SDS members feel the system is no resistant to change that it must be overthrown. For example, the military determines our foreign policy far too often. In Vietnam, newspapermen are not allowed to report certain military tactics. Americans have a right to know what is happening rather than what the military decides to tell him."

Blanchard quickly wrapped up the hour program by congratulating the panelists for creating a healthy discussion and the television viewers for asking questions which "were right on target."

Said one disgruntled Haverford viewer, "It's hard for me to fathom how they could take such a potentially good program and let it turn out as bad as that."

Dissertation on Triangles and Yellow Paper:

1400 Shun Scientology, Soma, Rhinos, Synthajoy

By Ed Davis

"*Scientology is Applied Philosophy. It means 'the study of knowledge in the fullest sense.' It contains the exact technology for changing conditions and bringing about higher states of existence for the individual. It is the largest self-betterment organization in the world.*"

Acting on a tip picked up last year over a stolen keg of beer in Leeds singles, a reporter for the NEWS (or whatever this paper is now called) recently investigated an occurrence billed as a Scientology lecture. The helicopter ride from Nixon headquarters to Erdman Hall was uneventful.

"What is Scientology?" was the question to be answered by the lecture. The lecturing Scientologist began by stating that there is actually no such thing as a Scientologist and immediately vanished into thin air. Undaunted by this happening, a personality test passed out after asking such questions as: "Do your muscles sometimes twitch spontaneously?"

The remaining Scientology people expressed regret that their founder could not be present as he is currently perched on a star regenerating a leg he lost 72

trillion years ago. (It was learned yesterday, however, that he had reincarnated as a set of books in the Haverford Book Store. Go and see for yourself.)

Nixon Declared Suppressive

Scientology has declared Richard Nixon a suppressive, i.e., a bad guy. However, what is really important is: Linn County has a fine album -- buy it, Ben says they need the money -- the Rolling Stones' first album is also good. And John Hammond does Scientology and sings blues.

The lecture on Sunday was actually an innocuous dissertation on triangles and yellow paper, which failed to answer the other major question, "What is Synthajoy?" By the end of the lecture, the room had filled up with a large herd of rhinoceroses, driving everyone out of the room. The Scientology people, however, stayed and entertained the herd with their rendition of Dylan's song, "I Shall Be Released." The rhinos then all left through the ceiling, thus convincing all present that Scientology works.

It will soon become obvious that this story is deteriorating. A Russian scientist recently discovered a drug which is evidently similar to "soma" in Brave New World. And remember Chicago? There's only 16 more years to go. But



--Photo by Phoebe Mix

Stray rhinoceros energetically queries, "What is Synthajoy?"

what difference does it make? And: Contrary to popular opinion, this article is not artificially induced.

Finally, 50 people attended the lecture

-- 1400 did not. The "community" has evidently evaluated Scientology: "You go your way, I'll go mine." Synthajoy is winning.

Baby Doctor and Outlaw Speaks On Foreign Policy:

Spock Faults Imperialism; Applauds Thinking Student

By Joe Bomba

Dr. Benjamin Spock, noted baby doctor and outlaw, came to Philadelphia last Friday to address SANE's annual dinner and to raise money for the Liberties Legal Defense Fund, which provides funds for appeals by draft-resisters. Dr. Spock, who is appealing his conviction to encourage draft resistance, has continued revision of his classic baby book in addition to travelling the college circuit addressing himself to the issue of the draft and the Vietnam War.

Spock's Political Evolution

At a press conference, Spock explained his political evolution. He stated that "it's not in my nature to be radical." He became involved in the peace movement only to prevent nuclear testing, which, he thought, could cause cancer and leukemia in his professional constituency--children. In the course of this engagement, Spock discovered the imperialistic bent of a government that would "fight whenever its economic interests were perceived to be threatened."

This anti-imperialism forms the basis of Spock's political philosophy. Spock views American foreign policy in general, and the Vietnam war in particular, as an attempt to fortify and promote U.S. economic interests. Spock cited the U.S. support of Batista in Cuba, and of France against her independence seeking colonics, as well as the Vietnam war as examples. Spock also sees British imperialistic policy as responsible for the plight of Biafra, due to the division of Africa according to convenience to the colonial administration, rather than along truly national lines.

The disguise for U.S. economic imperialism is the tried and true method of yelling Communism. Spock stated he is not a pacifist, for he believes that the U. S. has to "stand up" to bona fide threats to world peace, at least until the U. N. is strengthened.

Vietnam Withdrawal

Spock believes the Vietnam war can end only by a withdrawal of American influence. He sees the Johnson attempts at peace ending

in futility, as long as the underlying goal of these attempts is American hegemony. Spock predicted the failure to attain peace at the bargaining table, much like the failure on the battlefield, unless U. S. policy turns to a position allowing the South Vietnamese to go their own way.

Spock feels that U. S. withdrawal would make Communism the dominant force in South Vietnam, although the NLF didn't particularly desire this at the outset of the conflict.

Turning to the domestic scene, Spock condemned the politicians' silence on Vietnam. Although he admires Humphrey's record on civil rights, Spock will not endorse him. Instead, he endorsed the Peace and Freedom ticket of Dick Gregory and Mark Lane, claiming that it was the only ticket that understood the issues. Spock declared support for some Congressional and Senatorial candidates.

Conservative Congress

Spock foresees a conservative 91st Congress, and for some reason, would rather see the nation's problems unresolved by a

Republican administration.

Spock the tactician favors the formation of a 4th party based on a lift of center coalition, since he does not see an anti-imperialist and responsive Democratic party in the future. Spock sees difficulties in molding such a coalition and will work for its inception. He also favors the spread of radical militant leftist groups as a method of permitting the "more cautious to take a step forward."

Spock observed that at colleges and universities across the country, Sen. McCarthy still gets the most thunderous ovation. The Peace and Freedom Party, although getting a response from fewer people, gets the most intense applause.

The good doctor believes that the colleges and universities should be the center of organization for left of center activity, particularly since he sees the country heading into an age of repression.

Spock concluded the press conference by declaring himself optimistic about today's student, who "finds things rotten and wants to change them." He described himself as "pessimistic about everything else."

Supplement: The Draft

Know the Law:

Selective Service: Features of the Law and Regulations

Leonard Jaffe of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors taught an eight-hour course in draft counseling at Haverford last week. His discussion covered only the most important points of the Selective Service Act of 1967 and its implementing regulations. The following summary of legal information for registrants is based on notes taken during Jaffe's lectures. No claim of completeness is made, but accuracy has been attempted.

By Peter Goldberger

"A local board should not be underestimated in their ability to get away with it." --Leonard Jaffe.

When a registrant has filed his General Classification Questionnaire, SSS100, he is placed under the permanent jurisdiction of the local board of his home address at the time of registration. The local board must have not less than three members, 30 to 75 years old, who are not members of the armed forces, and who have not served on a draft board more than 25 years. Members must live in the county of local board jurisdiction, or if the board covers more than one county, there must be at least one member from each county.

Each board must have a government appeal agent with some legal training who represents both the board and the registrant. He sees to proper application of regulations, counsels upon request and can appeal on behalf of a registrant before the issuance of an induction order. The board may also have associate appeal agents or an adviser to registrants.

The functions of local boards are fact-finding, the application of legal standards, and the filling of monthly quotas. The board must consider all available evidence, and its authority in draft matters is final, subject to appeal.

The board must classify each registrant in the lowest class for which he qualifies. The classes are, in descending order: 1-A, 1-A-O, 1-O, 1-S, 1-Y, 2-A, 2-C, 2-S, 1-D, 3-A, 4-B, 4-C, 4-D, 4-F, 4-A, 5-A, 1-W, 1-C. The meaning of 1-A is simply available for immediate induction. Objection to combatant duty is 1-A-O; objection to both combatant and noncombatant is 1-O.

Reservists and national guardsmen, who are classified 1-D, are liable to priority induction without reclassification if performing their duties unsatisfactorily. An inducted, enlisted, or activated serviceman is 1-C.

Medical Deferment

A 1-Y classification is best described as a temporary 4-F. Reexamination is required for reclassification. If evidence for a 4-F or 1-Y is presented, a registrant must be referred to the local board's medical adviser, if it has one. If there is no medical adviser, the board acts in his place. A registrant must at least be inspected for claimed exemptions, even if he is delinquent and thus not automatically entitled to a complete examination.

A 4-F is not affected by war or national emergency, although a 1-Y may be. Anyone convicted of a crime punishable by one year or more in jail should get a 4-F, except for draft law violators, who are continuously liable for induction, although they are rarely, if ever, reprocessed.

Law violators between the ages of 18 and 26 are punishable under the Youth Correction Act (60 days to six years) with provision for conditional release on probation after six months or a year. Upon release, the youth is considered "rehabilitated" and is not eligible for 4-F on these grounds.

Permission to finish an already-begun school year, 1-S, (H for high school or C for college), must be granted unless the registrant already has his bachelor's degree and has held a 2-S since June 1967.

Class 2 deferments are given to those said to be working "in the national health, safety, or interest." All are given for one year or less.

Occupations other than study and agriculture are deferrable as 2-A. Under the new law, community need for the work being done is a critical factor. Teaching is often such an occupation. Apprenticeship



--Photo by Roy Goodman

In this innocent little building in Bryn Mawr, and in thousands like it across the country, friendly local neighborhood draft boards gather monthly to choose who will go.

programs also generally qualify, but not graduate school assistantships. Some forms of graduate study in the sciences may be deferrable. Farmers and farm workers who produce goods for market receive 2-C.

Full-time college students heading for a bachelor's degree in four equal years are classified 2-S. Those who request and receive a 2-S after June 1967 can never get 3-A deferment for fatherhood, nor can they, once graduated, ever receive a 1-S(C). These statutory limitations on those with 2-S seem to contradict relevant regulations, and are now being tested in court.

As of Oct. 1968, local boards may not grant 2-S to first or second year graduate students, except in the medical, dental, nursing and allied professions. Those who enter graduate study and are then called for induction may not finish their current semesters if they have held a 2-S since June 1967.

Class 4 consists of exemptions. Those who have discharged their armed forces obligation are 4-A, as are sole surviving sons. A sole surviving son is defined as a registrant whose father or all brothers or one sister (if no brothers) have died as the result of action in the line of duty.

Government officials elected by the voters of an entire state or more are exempt in class 4-B. Aliens residing here for more than six months and less than a year are 4-C, although alien students and some other categories are not required to register. Aliens who are permanent residents of the country, but who return home, are also 4-C.

Seminarians

Ministers, students of the ministry, and seminarians are exempt in 4-D. Those pre-enrolled at a seminary (taking undergraduate courses leading directly to a seminary where the student has a pre-enrollment agreement) are also eligible for 4-D.

Those who fail to meet the medical fitness standards (copy available in Dean Lyon's office) are 4-F, as are those who fail mental or moral tests and are not 1-Y.

Over age, 5-A, is 26 unless registrant is a doctor or has incurred extended liability (technically, it has ever been deferred), in which case the age is 35.

The 3-A deferment is available to two separate groups: fathers, and hardship cases. Fatherhood deferment, except for one who has held a 2-S, is available for those maintaining a "bona fide family relationship" with his child, whether legitimate, illegitimate, or adopted, in their home. In cases of illegitimacy, the home need not be theirs, but the registrant must provide proof of fatherhood in the form of affidavits from the mother, her parents, and himself, and showing that there is a "bona fide family relationship" in some sense. A certificate of pregnancy of the girl is sufficient cause to reopen classification before an induction notice

is issued.

The right to a 3-A hardship deferment is not forfeited by obtaining a 2-S. It should be available to a registrant who supports another person and whose induction would leave this other person without support. Consideration is given to allowances given by the Army to dependents of draftees, but these allowances are usually only \$60 monthly. If the dependent's support level would fall below \$1600 yearly, then 3-A probably cannot be refused. An applicant for this deferment should supply affidavits from other possible supporters of the dependent showing their inability or unwillingness to support him. Physical and emotional support not only adds to a claim, but may be independently sufficient. Affidavits from a doctor, psychologist, sociologist, or minister can show these latter forms. Filing SSS118 is necessary, but not sufficient.

The Longer the Better

In requesting a 1-Y or 4-F, medical affidavits should be filed with the local board including any medical and personal history that may be at all relevant. In these cases, the lengthier the report is, the better. It should be from a doctor, and include etiology, description, and especially prognosis. Possible results of induction that would have a deleterious effect on the Army should be emphasized. It is the legal duty of your doctor to report on your condition fully. Copies of the report should be kept; after filing, the registrant should obtain an interview with the medical adviser to his board. Medical questions can be appealed, beyond the normal procedure, to the Surgeon of the U.S. Army Recruiting Command, to the Chief of the Physical Standards Branch, and then to the Surgeon General of the Department of the Army. Copies of any letters sent relating to a draft case should be filed with the local board.

The question of conscientious objection is complex and will only be dealt with briefly here. By law, a C.O. is one "who, by reason of religious training and belief, is conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form." Religious training and belief, which courts have held to be a single concept, is the sole legal basis for a C.O. claim. The Supreme Court has indicated that if because of some feeling, all the registrant's actions are affected, then there has been religious training. Religion here need not mean structure or dogma, but simply one's own life and belief.

To decide whether one fits within the legal criteria is difficult, and requires proper counseling. In general, however, registrants should note that "conscientious" means both "by conscience" and "scrupulous," and that "any form" has been held by courts to refer equally to participation as to war. "Any" can be interpreted as meaning "at least one," although this interpretation is not likely to be accepted by a board. It should also be

noted that the claim is phrased in the present tense and does not necessarily refer to past or future participation in real or hypothetical wars.

The process of determination of a C.O. claim is two-step. First there is the prima facie claim, the validity or religiousness of which cannot be properly challenged by a local board. The second step is a fact-finding process, in which the sincerity of a registrant's claim may be questioned. The most common reason for rejection of a C.O. claim is simple disbelief of the registrant by the board. A conscientious objector must be classified 1-A-O, noncombatant, unless he shows clear opposition to that form of participation in the military as well.

Appeals Procedure

The procedure for appealing unfavorable classifications should be understood by all registrants. Technically, a 1-A classification when a lower one is requested means that the local board still has a question as to the qualifications of the registrant for that lower status. If the registrant takes no action upon hearing of his new, unfavorable classification, the board can assume his inability to answer that question.

The registrant has the right to request, within 30 days of any reclassification, a personal appearance before his local board. This is the most important part of the appeal procedure and should always be done. At the time of the personal appearance, the registrant has the right to present new evidence (in writing) and to clarify old evidence (orally).

At the personal appearance, which must be granted if requested within 30 days, the board must raise a relevant, material, and competent question based on some discernible, objective or subjective evidence. The only way for the registrant to determine in advance the content of the board's question is for him to search his file for indications on any forms there, or to ask the clerk to supply SSS112 (Minutes of Local Board Hearings), which may contain a vague indication. The registrant should not request a detailed charge, as this will only antagonize the board.

The personal appearance is the registrant's only opportunity to confront his board, and it is largely on the basis of this appearance that any appeal board decision will be based. The registrant has the right to ask questions on procedure, such as "What kind of evidence must I present?," which the board must, but probably will not, answer.

Attorney Not Permitted

The admission of any or all witnesses to the hearing is up to the local board, except that a registrant is not permitted to bring an attorney to represent or advise him. Courts have ruled that the local board has an affirmative duty to seek and hear relevant, available testimony. The government appeal agent may act as counsel to the registrant if his aid is requested. The agent should not be requested unless the registrant has first talked with him and determined that he is sympathetic and informed on the case and on the law in general.

The registrant should bring his own means of note-taking to the personal appearance, and he may tape record it if the board has no objection. Immediately after the appearance, the registrant should sweat out an affidavit, in dialogue form, as closely to verbatim as possible reproducing the hearing. If a witness was present, he should do likewise. A copy of the transcript should then be placed in the registrant's file, since the board need only record what it considers to be the most important questions and answers.

The personal appearance is held before any member or members of the local board designated by its chairman. If a majority of the board is not present, then the entire board makes a decision on the case at its next regular meeting. Action taken as a result of a personal appearance must be noted on the general classification questionnaire and on a new classification card mailed to the registrant.

An interview is the same as a personal

(Continued on page 9)

Declaration on the Draft and Conscription

Friends National Conference on the Draft and Conscription, Oct. 11-13, 1968.

We call on Friends everywhere to recognize the oppressive burden of militarism and conscription. We acknowledge our complicity in these evils in ways sometimes silent and subtle, at times painfully apparent...

Military conscription in the U. S. today undergirds the aggressive foreign policies and oppressive domestic policies which rely on easy availability of military manpower. Conscription threatens the right and responsibility of every person to make decisions in matters of conscience. Friends opposing war should refuse any kind of military service; Friends opposing conscription should refuse to cooperate with the Selective Service System.

We call for the abolition of the Selective Service System and commit ourselves to work with renewed dedication to abolish it. We shall oppose attempts to perpetuate or extend conscription, however constructive the alleged purpose, by such a system as National Service. We do not support efforts at draft reform; the issue is not equal treatment under compulsion, but freedom from compulsion.



--Photo by Tom Masland

Dean Potter

Potter Attends Conference; Considers Draft Alternatives

By David Potter

My own views on conscription are a matter of record in The Haverford NEWS (May 10, 1968) and with the Department of Justice and the Selective Service System.

In responding to the request of the Haverford NEWS for an article, I would prefer, therefore, to talk about a trip to Earlham and what I think happened there.

Twenty years ago a delegated conference of Friends, meeting at Earlham College, produced, in the Declaration of Richmond, a statement of concern about the draft and conscription.

The second such conference was held in Richmond two weeks ago. It was sponsored by the Friends Coordinating Committee on Peace, a liaison consultative and action group of Yearly Meetings and Quaker organizations. One hundred ninety-five delegates participated. Nineteen Yearly Meetings appointed official delegates, and two other Yearly Meetings were represented by "at large" delegates. The American Friends Service Committee National Board and each of the 12 regional AFSC offices were represented. Eight Quaker colleges and 15 Quaker secondary schools sent official delegates. About 50 persons came as "at large" delegates, not officially appointed. Official observers were sent by the Mennonites, Brethren, and the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors.

Excerpts from the document which we produced appears elsewhere in this issue. I would like to try to describe not so much what came out of the conference as what happened during its proceedings.

As indicated above, many Quaker organizations were represented. To those unfamiliar with the Society of Friends, it would be a help in understanding the conference to know that mid-western and eastern Friends do not completely resemble each other, either in their form of worship or in viewpoint. So, there was a wide diversity of region, type of meeting, and theological background. We also had a wide age distribution, with more than the typical number of young people present, since that had been requested in the call for the conference. Each person signed up for a round-table of his choosing on a particular aspect of conscription. Our time at the conference was divided between the round-tables and plenary sessions.

Round-Tables

The round-table which I attended was on non-cooperation. There were about 30 of us, and we knew that we would meet three or four times for an hour or two and try to come in with a report to one of the plenary sessions. In our group were active members of the Resistance from Philadelphia and elsewhere, some under indictment at the time of the conference. One member of the group reported to us that he was able to hear directly the Voice of God. That young man, now under indictment, told us he had been led to non-cooperation with Selective Service by the direct instructions of God. Several others sitting around the circle were from southern Friends groups and they were deeply troubled about all

aspects of non-cooperation. Several were "under age" and wondered what right they had to speak and what they would do when it was their turn. I was in the category of those who were "over age" and unsure of the right to speak. There were representatives of the American Friends Service Committee and there were five or six young women.

In composition of membership, in problems to be dealt with, and in the process that was used, our round-table turned out to be a smaller version of the conference itself.

We were alike only in a concern about conscription and, specifically, non-cooperation, and in being Friends.

I suspect, as we introduced ourselves, that many of us wondered how such a diverse collection of individuals could ever really find something solid to unite on. I imagine, too, that more than a few of us came bearing "The Truth" as a precious gift which we were ready to share with those less fortunate (the others).

After several sessions of speech-making and "talking at" each other, we began to listen to what others were saying more carefully and we began to realize that there were very different views in our round-table. One group wanted to urge non-cooperation as the right path for all Friends, and to hold in "loving disappointment" those Friends who took the I-0 position or any other form of cooperation with the Selective Service System.

Another group felt that anything which even gave the impression of condemning individual Friends was a tragic mistake. Still others wondered seriously about whether non-cooperation was the only alternative for Friends.

Direction in Worship

What finally happened to us also happened to the conference: when we, as Friends, allowed our meetings to find their power and direction in deep worship, almost all of us found ourselves changing and transformed in the sense that we saw things differently at the end than we had at the beginning. We thought and felt differently about the issues and about each other. It was not that we saw we could not have our way and bitterly decided to settle for half a loaf. The sense of what I want to say is in one of the young men, facing prison himself, passionately committed to non-cooperation but also honest and open and disciplined in the manner of Friends. To see him make his point, grope in frustration, open himself to the depth and sincerity and truth in others, was to understand the power of such a meeting in the lives of the individual participants.

The process I am trying to describe was internal to each of us as individuals, and as members of the round-tables, and of the conference. It is something we shared and which means a great deal to me. But it is something hard to describe or make visible.

The statement we wrote was an attempt to show the direction we hope to follow. I guess if what happened at Earlham really had substance we will be able to see at least the reflection in our lives.

Draft Poses Moral Dilemma: Does Delay Mean Corruption?

Haverford Dean Potter and student David Cross recently attended a weekend Friends National Conference on Draft and Conscription at Earlham College, in Indiana. The conference, called by the Friends Coordinating Committee on Peace, was the first major review of Quaker attitudes toward the draft in 20 years. Potter and Cross report on the conference in light of their own personal approaches to the issue.

By David Cross

It is an institution set up to wage war, to channel human resources toward activities which serve the military state. "I now see how discriminatory the draft is in claiming that conscience is reserved to those who consider themselves religious. I now see how blind the government is in implying that only pacifists have the moral sense to be outraged by the systematic destruction of a small nation by the immense United States. But much more important is the vast discrimination against the poor sections of society which the draft imposes." (George Lakey)

The Industrial-Military Complex

Troops and investments and control go together. This yields subtle imperialism by meshing U.S. economic-military involvement with local power structures. Europe is increasingly an industrial colony. Alliance for Progress funds must be used to purchase from U.S. firms. Korean textile industries must purchase all raw cotton from America. The world rubber market was manipulated from the White House when Johnson visited Malaysia; contracts for military machine parts paved his welcome in Australia. Green Berets in Argentina, Columbia, who knows where else? News from Thailand is nonexistent, news from Vietnam more censored than in any other war.

The argument is clear, and proof is extensive. Read John Swomley, "The Military Establishment" and Horowitz, "Free World Colossus." Imperialism requires social control and high taxes to support profits, resulting in withdrawal of consent ... Law and Order to coerce consent.

Where to From Here?

This is a selection of statements made by members of the conference ... Draft resisters are responsible for whatever chance there now is to end the draft. Any concessions short of abolition will support conscription. Tie to foreign policy any opposition to conscription. Friends act outside of partisan politics, speaking with actions not words, to raise the issues and create situations in which politics will deal constructively with them. It would be fine if the entire body of Friends were in jail. If politics is the art of compromise then it is because of people like us who don't have to support the compromises that politicians come up with. We must reject the "art of the possible" and instead support the next necessary changes, so that even defeat carries the seeds of success, setting forth currents to sap the victory of the adversary. We must keep up our communication with the future. There is no such thing as a quick, effective revolution nonviolently--or violently. In a middle class society revolution only goes so far before there is repression.

Friends are less comfortable about the privileged position available to them in the present draft system. Are students uncomfortable about their M 2-S position? There are costs both ways. Jail hurts, but our humanity may also be a hostage to preserving the option of a respectable position in the future. The educational system is an oppressor in its own right;

Czech Independence

Bob Eaton of A Quaker Action Group and Stewart Meacham of the Friends Peace Committee will speak at a rally for Czechoslovakian independence at noon Monday on the north side of City Hall.

Eaton was arrested last summer in Budapest for demonstrating for Czech independence. Meacham has recently returned from North Vietnam, after negotiating the release of several American fliers from North Vietnamese captivity.

students take more than their share of the psychological brutality which America suffers through its preoccupation with material achievement and competition.

But apart from this, Peter Schrag notes, "In four years of the Great Society, we have begun to discover that the advantages of those who have power and resources are inextricably tied to the disadvantages of those who do not."

So we say that by staying in college now we will be effective in the future. Is this convenient assumption true? Should we take our own potential so seriously? What is the dynamic of history? How can one man really help another?

One week ago a recent alumnus expressed his concern that the college prepares us for service to our fellow man. He reported that his years here did not prepare him effectively to contribute to the world, and he asked if seniors felt they are prepared to be of some use now.

Can we destroy privilege from a position of privilege? Are we ever very effective? What are the limitations and benefits of working within the establishment? Schrag, "We have learned, moreover, that the intellectuals--who were supposed to devise programs and run the nation on a solid foundation of intelligence--can be just as inept and corruptible as anyone else. Neither Robert McNamara's computers, nor Walt Rostow's economic theories, nor Arthur Schlesinger's liberalism prevented either the moral or the political disasters of Vietnam ..."

Power and Conspiracy

"The intellectuals, as Christopher Lasch recently pointed out, have been fascinated by power and conspiracy. Time after time, it has been shown that the dream of influencing the war machine is a delusion. Instead the war machine corrupts the intellectuals. The war machine cannot be influenced by the advice of well-meaning intellectuals in the inner councils of government; it can only be resisted. The way to resist it is simply to refuse to put oneself at its service.

Only the strongest of men can resist the corruption. The weaker reformer will find that to advocate successfully what he does not want is less futile than to advocate without success what he does want. This is equally true of the educational system, which generally supports the status quo.

I distrust the attraction of the radically pure answer; for purity is an illusion, and sacrifice is attractive for the wrong reasons. I distrust an analysis of how to be effective within the pattern, for I am weak; my understanding is corrupted by my needs. What is right is practical, but which end do I start at? At the conference a young Friend insisted that we voice no opposition to conscription unless we meant it--in action. There is enough verbal pollution, so I choose not to oppose conscription as long as I carry a 2-S deferment. I left the conference remembering the advice which dropped from a conversation I passed: "Respect your uneasiness, Friend."



--Photo by Roy Goodman

David Cross

Dean Lyons Advises Students On Oversights in Procedure

The draft is "one of the most oppressive, negative influences in higher education today," said Dean Lyons recently. "Looking at our society in general, here is one clearly identifiable system that severely limits our freedom to teach and to learn in the way that we think best."

With these criticisms in mind, Lyons listed several "areas of oversight" through which students often cause unnecessary difficulties for themselves.

Lyons' first suggestion to students was to remember that the Selective Service System is responsible for informing registrants of local board policies and regulations. If the registrant has a question regarding procedure he should write to the board for information. If the response is not clear, he should write again. Anything in writing is valuable to the registrant, since the board is accountable for its mistakes.

No registrant should ever speculate on matters of law or procedure. Never should he accept oral advice or assurances from the clerk of his local board.

Registrants should pay attention to all deadlines and meet them carefully, Lyons said. Often legal rights depend on it. Failing to respond promptly to an unfavorable reclassification may well forfeit the registrant's right to a personal appearance and then to appeal.

Therefore, a registrant should not hamper his ability to meet deadlines by failing to notify his board of current mailing addresses. When traveling, he should always leave forwarding addresses. Under the Selective Service regulations, a letter mailed by a board is effective whether or not it is received by the registrant.

"Do not make the assumption," Lyons continued, "that you will be forgotten if you are silent. Rather, remember that the board can only classify you on the basis of information in your folder." A lack of current information regarding grounds for deferment or exemption will almost inevitably result in reclassification as 1-A, especially for recent graduates. Generally, the more promptly new data are provided to the board, the better one's case is.

Every registrant has the right to see the full contents of his file, simply by requesting it in person at the local board. This right is especially important after reclassification or after a physical. If he is away from his local board, and facilities are available, the registrant may have his file copied and sent at his own expense.

It is best that one use certified mail, return receipt requested, for any letters to the board, which, if not received, would have serious consequences. This includes

information that pertains to new classifications.

All correspondence to one's board, emphasized Lyons, should be very explicit, brief, and to the point. Board members should not be expected to read between the lines, nor to try to deal with extraneous or irrelevant information.

Every student should be aware that many policies vary from state to state, and from board to board. It is not to be expected that anyone's board will act similarly, no matter how similar the cases, to anyone else's.

Lyons pointed out that although many draft counselors seek to point out lists of procedural errors on the part of local boards, that these errors benefit the registrant only if he has them recognized by an appeal board or in court after refusing what he decides is an invalidly ordered induction. Since very few cases ever get to court, the registrant should not count on his board's ignorance to save him.

Finally, Lyons reminded students that basically, the system is impersonal. No evidence supports the belief that boards will give empathetic consideration to any case. "They try to be impartial and efficient," said Lyons.

Counselor's Role

To the Editors:

As one of the College's counselors on the C.O. question, I don't feel I have a role in this NEWS forum. My main function as a counsellor is not so much to offer my position on the matter as to help others to find their way to their position. I will take this opportunity, however, to urge students to face the C.O. issue as soon as possible, instead of letting it ride until the end of the senior year, when there are all kinds of other pressures to contend with. I hope students will feel free to talk with any of the counsellors, or with concerned faculty and administration members, about this issue which lies right at the center of things in our time.

Prof. John R. Cary

Counseling Services

Draft information and advice at Haverford is available from Dean Lyons or his assistant Greg Kannerstein. Counseling for potential conscientious objectors is provided by professors John Cary and James Vaughan.

Resistance information and counseling is the specialty of Prof. William Davidon.

In addition, several students have had some training in all phases of counseling. Aid and information, at least of a preliminary nature, may be obtained from Margery Davies, Peter Goldberger, Erik Grimmelmann, Carl Horne, Steve Kaufman, Nancy Mautner, Richard Miller, Paul Morrow, Fred Ovsiew, John Rottenberg, Jon Rubenstein, Bob Schwartz, Paul Weckstein, Huck White, or Cathy Wolff.

A registrant cannot be legally inducted while any appeal is pending, or after the local board has agreed to reopen the case.

A registrant's order to report for induction is valid only if all procedures have been properly followed by Selective Service. Since March 1967, the board must provide notice of right to counsel with the government appeal agent whenever it sends out a 1-A, 1-A-O, or 1-O classification. Also, although a potential inductee does not have any specific rights at the induction station, the government still has the affirmative duty to provide correct administrative procedures.



New C.O. Form Drops Questions On Force, God

Selective Service has made major revisions in SSS Form 150, the questionnaire for conscientious objectors. The form went into use Aug. 30, as the old 150 was declared "obsolete."

Instead of the previously-required essays on religious belief (referring to a Supreme Being), religious training and the use of force, the new form requests information merely on those criteria demanded by the law. Series II now asks for a statement on belief, asking in what way the registrant considers it to be religious; how the training and belief was acquired; and an explanation of whether the claimant objects to noncombatant duty.

Questions on the old form regarding belief in a Supreme Being, the person on whom the registrant relies for guidance, educational and occupational background, participation in organizations, church affiliation and parents' religion have been completely eliminated.

Arlo Tatum, national secretary of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, commented in the committee's most recent "News Notes" that the new 150 is "a far more intelligent and more appropriate application form" than its predecessor.

Solidarity Rally

A wide range of peace, social action, and socialist organizations will sponsor an International Day of Solidarity with American G.I.'s tomorrow at noon. Veterans and G.I.'s will lead a march down Market Street from the north side of City Hall to Independence Hall. At a 1 p.m. rally in Independence Square, active duty G.I.'s and veterans will speak.

Conscientious Objector

I shall die, but that is all that I shall do for Death.

I hear him leading his horse out of the stall; I hear the clatter on the barn floor. He is in haste; he has business in Cuba, business in the Balkan, many calls to make this morning.

But I will not hold the bridle while he cinches the girth. And he may mount by himself: I will not give him a leg up.

Though he flick my shoulders with his whip, I will not tell him which way the fox ran. With his hoof on my breast, I will not tell him where the black boy hides in the swamp.

I shall die, but that is all that I shall do for Death; I am not on his pay-roll.

I will not tell him the whereabouts of my friends nor of my enemies either. Though he promise me much, I will not map him the route to any man's door.

Am I a spy in the land of the living, that I should deliver men to Death? Brother, the password and the plans of our city are safe with me; never through me Shall you be overcome.

Edna St. Vincent Millay
"Wine from These Grapes" (1934)

Grape Vigil

Sister Regina of Jesus, of the Cardinal's Commission on Human Relations, has announced a grape vigil of songs and prayers this Sunday. The vigil, in support of Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers Union, will begin at 7 p.m. at the Raven Hill Academy, 3480 West Schoolhouse Lane, Germantown.

Draft Law

(Continued from page 7)

appearance except that it is held at the request of the board rather than of the registrant. At an interview, there is no regulation forbidding the registrant to have an attorney.

If the classification as a result of a personal appearance is unsatisfactory, the registrant then has 30 days to file an appeal, which may be simply a statement declaring "I appeal from the decision dated ..." Appeals are decided by the state board, of which each state, territory, and New York City has one. The state board should receive all material and evidence in the registrant's file, and memos concerning errors of law, procedure, or due process.

When the state appeal board rules, the registrant will be sent a new classification card, showing the new classification and the vote of the state board. If the vote is unfavorable, and there is at least one dissent, the registrant may appeal "to the President," that is, the national appeal board.

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NEWS Review:

'Zeffirelliesque' Touches Pervade Youthful 'Romeo and Juliet'

By Jay Hoster

"Romeo and Juliet" is above all a tour de force for Franco Zeffirelli, for his influence dominates over that of the playwright or any of the actors.

There has always been a problem in staging the play since the role of Juliet calls for a fourteen-year-old girl but demands the gifts of a mature actress, and much the same problem exists for the part of Romeo.

This means that one must either hire a skilled makeup artist to take a number of years off the cast or actually to put teenagers in those roles.

This latter solution is the one which Zeffirelli has made use of, but the gain in verisimilitude is offset by other problems.

Neither Leonard Whiting as Romeo or Olivia Hussey as Juliet displayed any great strength in reciting their lines, and it probably would have been an easy enough matter to find a Shakespearian actor and actress who could give more force to the words. One does not come away from this film with the sense of rhythm which is inherent in Shakespeare's lines.

Hussey Immature

Such Shakespearian niceties aside Miss Hussey gives a basically immature interpretation to her part. During the balcony scene when confronted with Romeo she is alternately giggling and hyperserious, overjoyed at the prospect of seeing him and afraid that he may not mean well. Then later when Friar Lawrence (played by Milo O'Shea) shows her a vial whose contents will allow her to simulate death, she becomes the grasping child, crying "give me, give me." Romeo displays his juvenility in his lovesickness for Rosaline at the beginning of the film.

These are presumably directorial touches on the part of Zeffirelli, and for the most part serve to remind one of the actual stages of Shakespeare's "star-crossed lovers." Where this interpretation does not work with complete success are the points when great statements are called for. Neither Juliet in arguing with her parents against marriage with Paris, or Romeo defying the gods upon hearing of the death of Juliet comes off at all well.

Yet for the most part Whiting and Miss Hussey do give thoroughly acceptable and -- bearing in mind what the director was trying to accomplish -- even convincing performances.

John McEnery joked and cajoled his way through the role of Mercutio admirably, forcing one again to the realization that Shakespeare had to kill off Mercutio so



Olivia Hussey and Leonard Whiting in the balcony scene of Franco Zeffirelli's film of "Romeo and Juliet."

that he would not compete with Romeo toward the end of the play.

In his scenes McEnery proved himself to be a fine mimic, now carrying on as a French gentleman, here as an old lady doing her knitting. He climaxes his encounter with the nurse by lifting up her skirts and then gasping for fresh air.

Thus Mercutio begins his encounter with Tybalt while bathing in a fountain, and then angered, sword fights in an unavoidably comic manner. Romeo's boyish sense of fair play (which here is in the part as written by Shakespeare) leads to Tybalt's stabbing Mercutio, however. At this point Romeo's innocence does indeed come off second best when confronted with his friend's boisterousness.

The nurse was played by Pat Heywood, who caught the rough-and-tumble nature of her role (at one point she kicks her page down some steps) but missed much of its humor. The nurse could easily have been more Cockney, more broadly humorous, more slapstick.

Throughout the film there are a number of what will probably get called "Zeffirelliesque" touches. Many of these are well done, while others could have been done

away with.

Mercutio's Queen Mab speech, for instance, is given by torchlight, but Zeffirelli is not satisfied just to have the light of the torches fall upon the actor; there must be a torch in front of him. Toward the end of the scene, however, McEnery moves off into a deserted courtyard, and the effect is that of an actor having the stage to himself.

Difficult Meeting

The director also made it unusually difficult for Romeo and Juliet to meet by themselves for the first time. At one point during Capulet's party, the dancing stops and the guests form a ring around a ballad singer. The song is uncalled for and rather ridiculous in its overly significant lyrics ("so dies the youth, so dies the fairest maid"), while the singer's lip-sync does not fool anyone. The only point of it all seems to make the search of Romeo and Juliet for each other last for what seems an eternity.

On the other hand Romeo's looking for Juliet and her balcony is done with a traveling camera which searches among some dark foliage before finding a rectangle of light with her in the middle of it. This gives additional relevance to his saying "Juliet is the sun."

At the end of the scene, however, Zeffirelli has a hand of each of the lovers

against the outer wall of the structure, and then has them slowly separate in what ends up in being a rather overdone shot.

Then when Juliet is seeing Friar Lawrence, Zeffirelli places a curving flask above the Friar's head in the shots of the holy man. The significance of the beneficial aspects of the Friar's dabbling in chemistry is brought home rather clumsily.

The fight arranger for the film was Nicolo Perno, and he seems to be an expert at his trade. In fact, by the death of Tybalt there has been so much violence whirling around the screen that one gets rather dizzy from it all.

Color Erratic

The costumes and sets are all richly done, but the quality of the color is not always the best. Sometimes the set seems to be rather misty, and at other times the film to be grainy, both for no apparent reason.

The screenplay was done by Zeffirelli and two writers, and manages to follow the play fairly well. Some of Friar Lawrence's speeches are cut out, Romeo does not meet the Apothecary, Paris does not die, but the play itself is still there.

This may not be the definitive "Romeo and Juliet," but perhaps it would be best not to worry about such matters, and merely enjoy the film for its own merits.

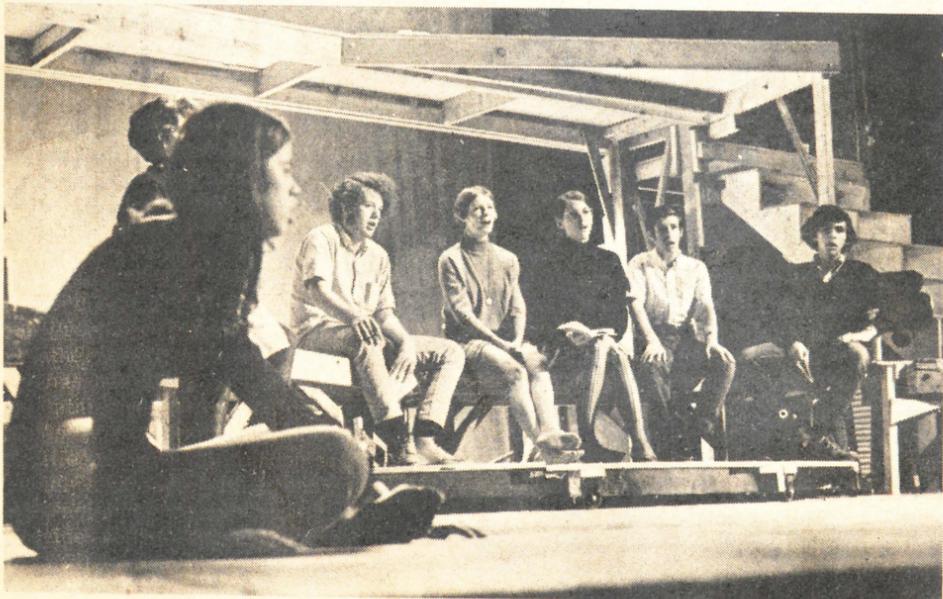
MILLENNIA Graphics

I am attending Meeting

today _____ 196 _____

(signed) _____

Cut along dotted lines and discard.



--Photo by Tom Masland

The Drama Club group--participating during rehearsals for "Richard III". The Robert Butman-directed play will be presented in Roberts Hall November 15 and 16.

NEWS Exclusive:

Hoffman Aware of His Humanity

By Jay Hoster

Mr. Hoffman's manager asked if I wanted to see Dustin. A large man, well dressed, he looked much like the patrons of the first rows of the orchestra. As I stepped into the alley behind the theater, he explained that the interview would have to be short, since this was Hoffman's second performance that day in a play whose central figure is on stage for its entirety.

"Jimmy Shine" gives Hoffman the chance to perform as a virtuoso, and he utilizes the play to its utmost. His characterization is familiar after "The Graduate," but is probably closer to his performance in "eh?" which was presented at the Circle in the Square two years ago.

One might easily be misled and see this stage Hoffman as basically a stupid figure, but that is only because the people around him are so convinced that they are the smart ones. It would be more reasonable to say that the stage Hoffman is simply aware of his own ignorance, and humanity.

The manager introduced me to his client, who was seated on a couch in his dressing room wearing a yellow bathrobe. One thought of a boxer after the big fight.

Nervousness, awe, shock on my part, for his he wanted to know what year I was in at college, and then what I was going to do about the draft. All I could think of was graduate school, so I told him that.

I then said that I had seen him in "eh?" and he seemed pleased about that in a simple, unaffected way. I asked him why he had come back to the theater after "The Graduate," and he replied, "I go on the basis of scripts. The media doesn't mean that much to me."

Then the obvious question was "Jimmy Shine" created for Dustin Hoffman? "No, the play was actually written about four years ago. It's just that Murray Schisgal and I seem to think on the same wave length."

Then it was over, and I was back in the alley with the manager. "Dustin won't get the Tony," he was saying. "That will go to the actor in 'The Great White Hope.'" He hesitated, trying to think of the name, and I remembered it. "James Earl Jones."

Second Act Revisions

He then explained that the second act needed some going over and said that Dustin was to have a meeting with Schisgal and director Donald Driver that night. "But this is normal; that's why you go on the road before Broadway. We're taking an unusually long time -- five weeks -- because we want the play to be ready by the time we get to New York. It will be a different play by then."

One thing you can be sure of, however, is that Dustin Hoffman will still be Jimmy Shine.

NEWS Review:

Election Spoof Makes 'Zany' Junior Show Irreverent

By Prof. Thomas H. Jackson

The class of '70 put on a good Junior Show at Goodhart this past weekend. How they could stage a show of this merit with under a month's preparation is beyond me.

Maryo Gard and Sharon Werner shared the direction, wrote the excellent script and collaborated with Dardis McNamee in writing the lyrics. Miss Werner must have worked her head off, for she played (and sang) one of the major roles as well.

Joan Bricetti, Dardis McNamee and Stefani Schwartz worked out a splendidly zany score, part original, part adaptation of pop and show tunes, for an appropriately weird quartet of piano, trombone, bass and drums.

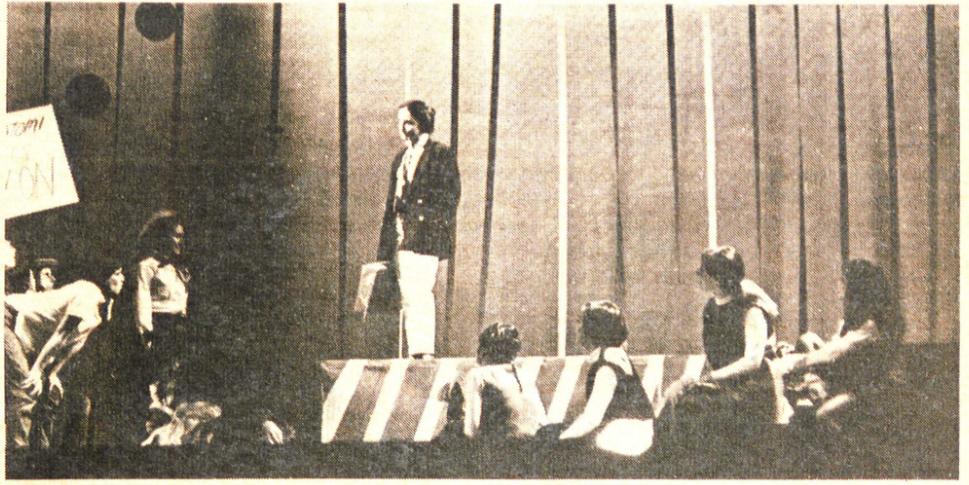
The show was principally a spoof of the current presidential campaign, grounded in the plausible claim that Humphrey and Nixon are six of one and half a dozen of the other, and the coherence of the whole production was the most remarkable in view of its reaching out to touch a couple of related kinds of hokey with the magic wand of nonsense--the trainless rituals of money-mad media trying to

from home and, presumably, bed. Unfortunately the coherence of this idea never got fully established; for me at least, it remained a device whose success one had to take on faith, with the aid of vague gestures in the direction of boycott and population explosions.

Minor Flaw

One of the minor flaws of the show, in fact, was this failure to exploit fully the possibilities of its own situations. Not enough was made of the essential identity of the candidates, for example, in spite of two excellent bits of business where they got mixed up about which chair was whose--these bits were undercut by inconsistent and awkward displays of rivalry and fear between the two camps.

The actual mounting of the show was most accomplished, from the costuming to the performances of the actor-singers. Brenda Jefferson has a real music hall voice, and Jerri Bond, as the suffragette-dwindled-into-charwoman, gave a lovely, crystalline rendition of some amusing vaudevillean sentimentality in a song about



--Photo by Roy Goodman

Everybody loves Dixon, a candidate who carries his own platform around with him because it changes so often.

Such problems as the show had were related to its being an all-girl production. A script like this one calls for kinds of yelling and bellowing girls just can't do; the louder the yell the higher the pitch, it seems, and one winds up accepting certain dramatic wishes for deeds.

The girls who played Humpty Dumpty and Mason Dixon (Andrea Porth and Dardis McNamee) were in unenviable positions in this respect: no young woman can reproduce the baritone flatulence of Richard Nixon (of, for that matter, the peculiarly masculine vulgarity of advertising executives).

Its being a girls' show was probably the cause of its other shortcoming--a kind of inadequacy or lack of intensity, at certain points, in the satire itself. Maybe women just can't be really nasty in situations that are not personal. Certainly the scabrous goings-on in this show satarized deserved treatment in kind. You can't play girls' rules when the other side is a pack of domesticated thugs, and vermin like Mayor Daley are not disposed of by calling them namby-pamby names like Women's Wear Daley. The clubs of his cops are more real than that. I found the ballet-satire of the Chicago cops irrelevant for the same reason; the imagery was wrong and inadequate.

But even to make this kind of criticism presupposes a show good enough to bother

about, and this one was certainly that. I could have done without the College Bowl scene (in fact I could do without the College Bowl), and the reconciliation between the rebellious women; and Annabelle Wartsberg the Nixphrey charwoman, with its affirmation of love and flowers, was, to put it plainly, a sentimental lie.

On the other hand, there was a hilarious rock-and-roll Humphrey commercial that was perfect in its accurate acidulousness and a fine opening scene where the acceptance-speech blatherings of Humpty Dumpty went unbroadcast in favor of Chet Bluntly's mindlessly pompous commentary on the architecture of the stock yards. There was an impressively unillusioned put-down of the Julie Nixon-David Eisenhower hokum; and, as a sample of the quality of the writing, that nice pin-pointing of the Nixon approach--"I believe in everything you believe in."

The hilarious epiphany of the NBC peacock was worth the price of admission by itself. It was a great show, and if it were still on I'd go again.

MILLENNIA Wants You. If you're interested in writing about the arts for the NEWS, Contact Jay Hoster, 204 Leeds (MI 9-5358).



--Photo by Roy Goodman

Police brutality as interpreted by Bryn Mawr's juniors. A little too tame?

look like something real, and the pretentious verbal diarrhea of Huntley-Brinkley's attempt to act as though the cynical gestures of the major political parties were a meaningful activity.

Against the cheap shell game of contemporary politics the show pitted a reversal of the Lysistrata idea--a fantasy of the women of the country turning to, instead of away from, sex, and rejecting any more commercially utilitarian roles that would take them away

her threadbare ideals. The role she played was in general a good image of the shabiness of the campaign she was inducted into.

The show was peppered with good gag situations, and in one of them, a cigarette commercial, Julie Kagan achieved real immortality as the disbelieving victim of a subway hold-up. It says a lot for the sheer bounty of the show that a good Kubrickian detail like that could be just tucked in and used up in such a minor

Ashmead Recalls Tokyo Trips To See Nobel-Winning Friend

By John Justus

When his friend Yasunari Kawabata won the Nobel Prize for Literature last week, Haverford English Prof. John Ashmead was not at all surprised.

"I predicted it the last time I was at Kawabata's house in Japan, and again at Shipley last spring. For me the award is the confirmation of a long-standing prophecy."

Ashmead first met Kawabata in an indirect manner. During the American occupation of Japan after the Second World War, he was riding in a train when he was addressed by a little girl who used an impolite verb form. Although a Japanese Language Officer, Ashmead as a rule found it best to pretend not to know the language, and he ignored the remark. An elderly gentleman, however, rebuked the girl.

The man turned out to be a writer named Masao Kume, who was head of the Literary club of Kamakura, Ashmead, then in the Navy, became quite good friends with Kume, often bringing him food from the ship. Through him, Ashmead also met another member of the group, who was Kawabata.

On his visits to Japan Ashmead generally goes to Kawabata's house in Kawakura, about an hour from Tokyo. The two families are on such good terms that Kawabata's wife will insist that they bathe together, or Kawabata may show them his art collection. At some point they will sit down and talk, and often other writers

come to the house to join the discussion.

Kume is now dead, but Ashmead makes it a point to visit a park in Kamakura where a statue of the writer overlooks the sea.

Sometimes Ashmead and Kawabata meet in Tokyo, where they eat at Kawabata's favorite restaurant, an establishment which serves nothing but birds. Then they go to part of a Kabuki play, sitting in the manager's box in the theater, since Kawabata is a famous man in Japan.

Kawabata has been associated with the "white birch" school of writing, which as the name implies, leans toward a pure and delicate type of literature. This school is indebted to haiku verse, and Kawabata often incorporates the 5-7-5 syllable haiku pattern in his prose.

Ashmead also finds that Kawabata is a very conscientious writer. Once he called upon him only to find that Kawabata had returned to his Osaka birthplace in order to be certain he would use correctly that city's dialect in one of his novels.

Kawabata's best known novel is "Snow Country" which tells of a Japanese aesthete who goes to a winter resort which has a hot spring, and becomes attracted to a country geisha girl. In addition to the story, the novel is notable for its very strong snow imagery.

In trying to find a Western author comparable to Kawabata, one would have to look for a writer who is impressionistic in his work and can make use of a poetic line. Ashmead suggests that perhaps Fitzgerald would come closest to this.



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STOP ALL BOMBING!

(Continued from page 6)

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Elizabeth B. Emlen
Jo Richter Fetterman
Nancy Degenhardt Holloway
Caroline Warram Lane
Anne Mazick Levin
Carla K. Lynton
Nancy T. Moyer
Barbara K. Rachlin

1956

Evelyn Barish
Sara S. M. Cornell
Mrs. Robert S. Feder
Katherine Masella Gordon-Clark
Lois Parry Groves
Sara Stifler Jesup
Mrs. Daniel R. Kail
Vera S. Levett
Joan I. McNelly
Caroline Stern Moore
Beatrice Radetsky
Lenore S. Weinstein

1957

Sheila Brody Altschuler
Mrs. Gerald S. Gotterer
Mary G. Gurney
Janet Henderson
Hilda Johnston
Judith S. Korman
Jane White Lewis
Harriet Lombeck
Charlotte G. Patton
Barbara F. Ruttenberg
Mary M. Gibbs Smith

1958

Marian Bradley Blow
Constance L. Brown
Sydney Dictor
Eliza Cope Harrison
Avis F. Hodge
Lee Ellis Horne
Ottillie Pattison Ketchum
Anna Kisselgoff
Judith F. Kneen
Eve Pell McLaughlin
Marion Perret
Paula Dunaway Schwartz
Joan A. Shigekawa
Margaret Spier
Mrs. Thomas Stein
Catharine R. Stimpson
Barbara Pinney Thomas

1959

Elisabeth Johnson Bell
Janis Wineberg Brodie
Jane L. Calvin
Miriam G. D'Aponte
Lisbeth G. Greenfeld
Mrs. Jakob Grynberg
Rita Rubinstein Heller
Mrs. Jerome H. Jaffe
Ruth Kasdin Loewenstern
Sara Sue Robinson
Jane Sewall
Mrs. Claes Trefil
Mrs. Emanuel Wachslar
Cathya Wing

1960

Cynthia B. G. Bush
Synnova Hagen Gooding
Mrs. Ann Wood Ku
Shearer N. Weigert

1961

Elizabeth Hughes Pole

1963

Harriet S. Barlow
Pamela K. Smith

1964

Marjorie Heller Adler
Judith Schaffel Rubin
Nicole Schupf Smith
Harriet Adams Transiu
Penelope K. Trickett

1965

Theresa F. Alt
Faith Sargent Lewis
Sandra Robinson
Janaki Natarjan Tschannerl

1966

Elizabeth E. Cobey
Penelope P. Coit
Patricia Klein
Rhonda Copelon Schoenbrod

1967

Nancy J. Gellman
Keith Levy
Susan Orbeton
Wendy Wassying Roworth

Graduate Students

Eleanor Ambos
Pauline R. Anderson
Grazia Avitabile
Mrs. H. William Barlow
Nancy W. Bartlett
A. Maxine Baumheir
Carolyn H. Becker
Isabel J. Blain
Ann Archambeault Bliss
Ruth Anna Bluger
Mrs. Bernard M. Borish
Anne R. Bloom

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Tina C. Jacobs
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Nancy Tufel Kirn
Leslie Keompel
Christine Posse Krebs
Elizabeth Lansing
Mary Jane Lenz
Katherine Lever
Annita Tuller Levine
Ruth S. Lieberman
Marilyn R. Loeb
Mary Mangat-Rai
Frances Furlong Martin
Nancy A. Mavrogenes
Margaret Beck McCallum
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Julia H. McGrew
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Frances C. Sampson
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Mrs. Teita Reveley
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Coed Reaction

(Continued from page 1)

special relationship with Bryn Mawr." He considers mixed classrooms to be "psychologically and aesthetically" valuable.

There are, however, some differences in opinion as to the value of coed classes. Although realizing that a men's school is "unrealistic and sheltered," Haverford freshman Dave Silverman feels that "there is definitely something superior to an all male classroom. Whereas females are more conscientious outside of class they are much quieter within." Peter Hales also related that girls rarely participated in class.

A typical Bryn Mawr reply to this was that although men were usually more dynamic in class,

"most of them don't do the work." Glickman claimed that this is often the case. Sometimes "all boy classrooms tend to degenerate into bull sessions. The girls keep the boys on their toes."

There was more optimism at Haverford than at the sister school. Sophomore Vivian Schmidt thought coeducation would be great but saw little hope of a merger. Several girls felt the Bryn Mawr administration was already hostile to improved relations with Haverford and that a merger would be an impossibility.

Concerning a move towards coeducation by Haverford without Bryn Mawr, most girls were quite outspoken:

"I would feel so rejected."

"It would destroy a nice thing between Haverford and Bryn Mawr."

"I think its gross. No Haver-

ford girl would ever set foot on this campus. We'd tear them to pieces."

"I know if I were a guy I'd never admit I was applying to Vassar."

"I think Bryn Mawr could use the competition."

Late Bus Trips

Starting early tomorrow morning, a bus sponsored by the Haverford social committee will run between Haverford and Bryn Mawr on Saturday and Sunday mornings between 12:15 a.m. and 2:15 a.m.

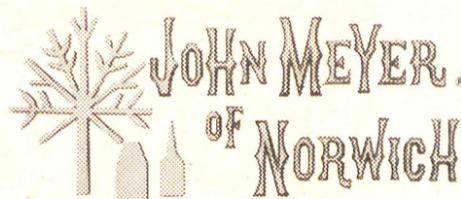
Buses will leave Roberts at 12:15 a.m. and 1:45 a.m. and periodically between those times. The last trip from Pembroke will be at 2 a.m.

There will be no charge.



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Feely and Weiss Lead Blue Jays Over Ford Gridders, 42-0

By John Allen

Johns Hopkins rode the passing of Jim Feely and the running of Paul Weiss to a 42-0 victory over visiting Haverford at Homewood Field last Saturday.

Feely completed 11 of 16 passes for 152 yards and Weiss, playing despite a dislocated elbow, gained 70 yards in 11 carries, as the Blue Jays, defending MAC Southern Division champs, raised their mark to 3-1, the lone defeat coming at the hands of F & M. The Fords now stand 0-3.

After the Hopkins kickoff, it looked as if the game would be a defensive battle, with neither team able to make a first down in the early going. But this was before Feely got his high-powered offense, which ran up 30 points against Muhlenberg and 35 against Ursinus, untracked.

The Blue Jays took a Ken Hicks punt on their own 46 and quickly moved 54 yards in eight plays for their first score. Key plays were passes from Feely to his right end Bill Donovan, good for 21 and 16 yards respectively. The second completion made it first and goal on the 1, and Feely snuck over for the TD. Joe Cowan added the first of his three extra points for a 7-0 Hopkins lead.

The Fords put the ball in play

on their 32, following Dave Simmons' 13 yard return of the Blue Jay kickoff. On third down, quarterback Bruce Garton ran the ball on a keeper and was forced out of bounds just short of a first. Hicks punted to the Hopkins 30.

The Blue Jays wasted little time in increasing their lead. Halfback Willie Scroggs gained 5, and then wingback Cowan, the All-American lacrosse star, needed only one play to add another score. He took the handoff from Feely on a crossback, put a beautiful fake on defensive halfback Bob Mong at midfield, and went all the way without a hand being laid on him. The run covered 65 yards, and with the PAT, made the score 14-0.

Tailback Art Baruffi returned the ensuing kickoff 21 yards to the 33, and for the first time in the game the Ford offense showed signs of life. Mong carried twice for nine yards, and then Garton snuck for the first at the 43. He ran the option for six more, before fullback Simmons made the draw play click for 17 yards and a first on the Hopkins 34.

Hopes of a Haverford score were quickly dashed, however, when Garton fumbled on first down while trying to pitch out and Doug Hein of the Blue Jays fell on the loose ball at the 44.

The teams, unable to move the ball, traded punts before the hosts' offense got moving again. They used seven plays to march 60 yards for their third score. Highlighting the march was Feely's passing. Although he doesn't possess a good arm, his line gave him plenty of time and he used the rollout effectively. Feely hit Scroggs for gains of 19 and 17, and then connected with Donavan from ten yards out for the TD.

After an unnecessary roughness penalty against Hopkins on the kickoff, the Fords put the ball in play on the 27. Garton hit swingback Steve Batzell for a first at the 40, and then Baruffi and Batzell ran for another first at the Blue Jays' 43. The drive ended on the next play, however, as Hein recovered Baruffi's fumble on the 38.

Costly Turnover

Haverford's second turnover proved costly as the Blue Jays stayed on the ground and went 62 yards in five plays for a 27-0 advantage. Feely kept twice for 32 yards before Weiss ran up the middle and then cut to the outside for 27 yards and the touchdown.

Hopkins, for some inexplicable reason, tried an onside kick, but center Tom Birdzell alertly fell

on the ball at the Fords' 48. Having excellent field position, the Fords tried to get on the scoreboard in the closing minutes of the half. Faced with a fourth and one situation on the Hopkins 43, Garton pitched to Baruffi, who went all the way to the 23. On the following third down play, Dave Parham entered the contest for the first time and dropped back to pass, but his toss was picked off by Mark Wise at the 28, and only Parham's tackle on the Ford 30 and the end of the half saved another touchdown.

As the second half began with Hopkins in front 27-0, the drizzle of the first half turned into a downpour, making the football even harder to handle. The Blue Jays did not appear bothered at first, as they took the Haverford kickoff on their own 43 and drove for their fifth score using 14 plays. Weiss was the big man in the march, rushing for 35 yards before Feely snuck over from the 1. Feely also tallied the two point conversion for a 35-0 lead.

The Fords were forced to punt on fourth down after the kickoff, and again Hopkins began to drive. A 15 yard screen pass to fullback Mark Croft was the big gainer, but Mong ended the threat on the Haverford 14 when he intercepted

Feely's pass intended for Mike Hitt.

A 15 yard penalty against Cowan on the play gave the Fords a first on the 29, and also got the Blue Jays' star ejected. It didn't help though. Hicks' fourth down punt was taken on his own 42, by Charlie Coker who faked beautifully, and weaved his way to the Fords' 4 before Batzell could bring him down.

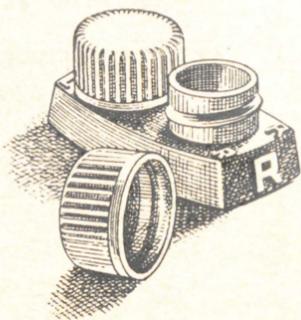
A piling on penalty made it first and goal from inside the 5, and two plays later it was 42-0. The score was rather extraordinary. On second down from the 2, ball carrier Ed Dunbar fumbled short of the goal line, and the pigskin rolled into the end zone. Coker was the first man on the ball, giving the Blue Jays another six points. Craig Moore's PAT was good.

With conditions even worse by this point, neither team was able to sustain a drive, in the remaining time, and in fact each had a lot of trouble just holding on to the ball. In all, there were 14 fumbles, in the game four by Haverford and ten by Hopkins. In the important category, fumbles lost, the Fords had trouble, they gave three loose balls away, and were only able to pick up one of the ten by the Blue Jays.

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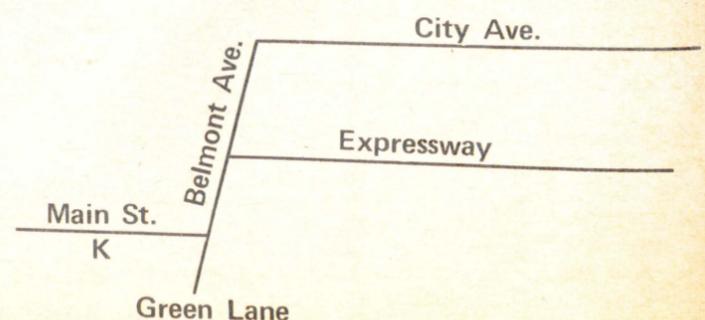
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--Photo by T. Robert Anderson

Forward Steve Jones, who scored the Fords' only goal against Moravian, boots the ball upfield in the game with F & M.

Booters Bow to Moravian, 3-1, After Frustrating Tie With F&M Diplomats

By David Sloane

The soccer team left in the rain for Moravian, last Saturday, and returned home drenched in a 3-1 defeat. Once again, Haverford played well, but bad luck and a frustrating inability to score combined to spoil the effort.

The Fords started out with a severe handicap since Skip Jarocki, fine forward and co-captain, was injured and did not dress for the game. Nevertheless, the Fords' drew first blood when Steve Jones' goal put them out in front of the home team, 1-0.

Smith Injured

Shortly thereafter, Haverford's other co-captain and star senior, Rick Smith, was injured and had to leave the game temporarily. Stunned by the loss of two key men, the Fords proved easy prey to their own mistakes and to the Moravian booters.

George Luzzi, Moravian's all-league inside-right and 1967 MVP, scored to knot the game at 1-1.

The rest of the match followed a familiar pattern: Fords threaten, shoot from close range, fail to score. Meanwhile, Moravian beat goalie Art Newkirk twice more to gain a comfortable margin. "He played a fine game despite the three goals," said Coach Jimmy Mills.

Disputed Goal

The third goal was a disputed one, as Mills tried to point out to the officials that an apparently blatant offside infraction should have nullified the goal. The protests were in vain however, and the final score remained 3-1.

"The team played well again," said Mills. "Our inexperience around the goal is hurting us." Mills is waiting for the team to jell, and win one against a good team. It could be all the Fords need to start a winning streak.

* * *

One of the strange aspects of soccer is that a team can dominate play for long stretches of time and gain little or no tangible benefit for its efforts. This lesson was brought home to the Haverford varsity two week ago when they settled for a 1-1 tie with Franklin & Marshall, despite a brilliant second half.

Disastrous Half

The Fords' strong forty-five minutes followed a first half which can only be described as disastrous. The first quarter was scoreless, and though Haverford had a slight statistical advantage for the quarter (more corner kicks and shots on goal), the play on

both sides was marked by inaccurate passing and confusion. If anything, the visitors had the better scoring chances, and seemed to want the ball more than Fords did.

F&M continued to out-hustle Haverford in the second quarter, and maintained fairly consistent pressure. Haverford's strong forward and co-captain, Skip Jarocki, was injured slightly during the quarter, and had to leave the game temporarily. The Fords must have been stunned, because on F&M's subsequent throw-in, the home team failed to react and F&M scored. Center-forward Vincent Zarilli beat Ford goaltender Art Newkirk with a shot to the far corner. Inside left Bob Becklen was credited with an assist.

Pep Talk

Coach Jimmy Mills half-time talk apparently woke his players up, as the Fords suddenly came alive in the third quarter. With Jarocki back on the field and Freshman Bruce Hunter sparking the attack, Haverford's play became more organized. Play became quite rough, but F&M's disorganized attack could not keep the ball out of its own end. Finally, the Ford's constant pressure resulted in a score. Inside right Don Berry took the ball down the right side and lefted a beautiful cross pass right in front of the goal. Lanky Bruce Brownell was there to head it in and tie the game.

Continued Pressure

For the rest of the half, Haverford kept up the pressure in an effort to break the tie. Halfback Bob Ihrie's cool play, Rick Smith's acrobatics and ball control, and Jeff Speller's booming kicks all helped to keep the ball in F&M territory. The Fords had two near misses which threatened to break the deadlock. In the third quarter, Steve Jones put his slow bouncing shot by F&M netminder Paul Figley, but it was headed out of the goal at the last minute by a fullback. The other chance came in the fourth quarter after a Haverford corner kick. The home team had two shots from close range but

both hit F&M bodies. Neither team seriously threatened in the overtime, and the game ended tied.

Statically, shots on goal were about even, but Haverford had a 9-3 advantage in corner kicks. Though it was a frustrating afternoon, as far as scoring was concerned, Mills and his players were very happy that the team finally jelled in the second half. Mills gave credit to F&M's stubborn defense, especially in the second half. He praised Rick Smith and Skip Jaroski of his own club for their outstanding performances.

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Swanmen Face Potent Juniata On Homecoming

Homecoming contests in football and soccer highlight the weekend sports calendar.

Dana Swan's gridders, still looking for their first win, host Juniata in a 2 p.m. clash. Although the Indians are only 3-2, Swan still considers them to be "the best team we'll see this year." They are led by senior quarterback Don Weiss, a starter for four years who has completed over 60% of his passes in his career.

There is, however, some doubt over whether Weiss will play against the Fords. He was injured last Saturday against Lycoming and spent part of the week in the infirmary. If Weiss is out of action, Juniata's high-powered offense, which has scored three or more touchdowns in four of its games, may be easier to contain.

The Ford booters, trying to rebound after the 3-1 loss to Moravian, take on Muhlenberg in a 10:30 a.m. start. The Mules, led by co-captains Ed Gilroy and Mike Stoudt, got off to a slow start this season, winning only one of their first five games. They defeated the Fords 4-2 last year in Allentown.

The cross-country team, seeking its second win of the season, travels to Reading for a 10:30 a.m. meet with the Lions of Albright. In 1967 the Fords triumphed 15-50.

Gym Open Late

The field house will be open this year on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings from 8 to 11 p.m. Facilities and equipment for such activities as basketball and volleyball will be available.

The project, which is being funded by Students' Council, is intended to give Haverfordians greater recreational and athletic opportunities.

Harriers Top Hopkins 17-41; Fall to Drexel

The cross-country team withstood the heavy rains last Saturday to post its first win of the season, a 17-41 triumph over Johns Hopkins. Drexel, the third team in the meet, was the big winner, beating Hopkins 15-40 and the host Fords 24-31.

Soph Rich Crawford won his first race of the year, covering the 4.75 mile course in 26.54, 11 seconds ahead of the next finisher and a very creditable time considering the muddy conditions.

Drexel captured the following three places as Dave Rheinheimer, Rick Noll and Eric Henkels took second, third, and fourth, respectively. Ford co-captains Bob White and Steve Rolfe were fifth and sixth, finishing in 27.33 and 27.51.

Two more Dragons crossed the line before John Wilkin became Hopkins' first finisher. Denny Mason and freshman Marc Schneider followed to round out the scoring for Haverford.

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Legislature Discusses Reforms With Brilliance and Enthusiasm

By Cathy Hoskins

Under the capable direction of Judy Liskin, Roberts ruled supreme Monday night as the Bryn Mawr Legislature prepared a ballot for campus consideration of changes in the drinking, dress and 8 a.m. rules.

During the two-hour meeting of class, dorm and organizational representatives, active debate of the issues repudiated a current rumor on campus by providing a near brilliant presentation of enthusiasm, intelligence and imagination.

Although much of the verbalizing concerned grammatical changes, slips of the tongue and points of information, the discussion at times displayed the frankness and creativity of true legislators.

Miss Liskin, senior president and moderator of Legislature, found it necessary to gavel the group to order at several points, but this was necessitated by lapses of humorous hysteria rather than by any show of hostility within the body.

With the vivid Bryn Mawr imagination picturing drunken audiences at college lectures if the Common Room were used as a drinking area and creating a Socratic defense for wearing pants to pre-lab classes, the high point of the evening came from Ashley Doherty, sophomore class president.

H'ford Faculty OKs Five-Year Program, Written Evaluations

The faculty approved the institution of a five-year academic program and a grading system based on written evaluations for Humanities 3-4 at its meeting last Thursday.

Although five-year programs have been possible for some students under the existing program of academic flexibility, the Educational Policy Committee recommended the formal establishment of a separate and distinct five-year program for two major reasons:

1) There is now a sufficient interest (due to the Kearny School Project and other individual programs) to establish this as a regular part of the curriculum and to make students more aware of its availability.

2) Establishment of a program as a separate entity may help serve as clarification for units of the Selective Service System which may be called on to determine whether our students should be permitted to engage in a five-year effort under the concept of normal progress.

The following listing will appear in the catalog:

Haverford offers a five-year program leading to a bachelor's degree in addition to its regular four-year program.

A student becomes eligible for the five-year program by an adequate demonstration of educational need to his adviser and the associate dean. If, in the judgment of the associate dean, modification of the normal requirements is involved, the student must also secure the approval of the committee on academic flexibility.

Students will normally be expected to request admission to the program during their sophomore or junior year.

The faculty also approved the change in the grading system of Humanities 3-4, made at the request of the students and faculty involved in that course. The 16 students in Humanities 1-2 specifically rejected this change for their course.

ing second-semester freshmen to have the 8 a.m. signout, one frosh requested an explanation of why first-semester freshmen couldn't be granted the privilege. Recognized by the chair, Miss Doherty said distinctly and deliberately, bringing down the house, "Because they're dumb." She quickly explained that this observation came from personal experience.

With the drinking proposal requiring one and one-half hours, the dress proposal, 15 minutes, and the 8 a.m. proposal, 20 minutes, the session formulated an extensive and inclusive ballot which will be presented to all members of the Self Government Association for voting next week.

The major alternatives on the three issues include: 1) drinking - retain the present rule; allow drinking only in students' rooms; only in a designated area of the College Inn; in the students rooms and, upon two-thirds vote of each dorm, in a designated public room of each dorm at designated times; or in the students' rooms and in a designated area of the College Inn. (All proposals for alcohol on campus are, of course, limited to those of legal drinking age.)

2) Dress -- retain the present rule or permit pants and shorts in class and delete the thereby unnecessary power of the Self-Gov president to suspend the dress rule at her discretion.

3) Eight a.m.'s -- extend the signout to second-semester freshmen or extend the signout to all students, including first-semester freshmen.

Hall meetings before the balloting will inform the student body of the implication of all the alternatives, especially those legal considerations needed for a change in the drinking rule.

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Umbrellas

"Les Parapluies de Cherbourg," winner of the Cannes Film Festival award will be shown on Friday, Nov. 1.

Showings, sponsored by the French club, will be at 7:15 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. in the biology lecture room. There will be a \$.75 admission charge.

Taylor Bell Silent After Clapper Caper

Taylor bell has not rung this week because its clapper was stolen last weekend.

"This is the third time that I remember its being stolen in the 14 years that I have been here," said Mrs. Katherine Whelihan, assistant to President McBride.

The clapper has been returned in previous years. Once it was found leaning against the wire fence which surrounds part of the library. Another year the clapper was returned to a library display case.

Mrs. Whelihan said she has no idea who stole the clapper or how it was stolen. "The padlock was still on the trap door Monday morning when someone went up to the loft to find out why the bell wouldn't ring. Whoever took the clapper might have climbed up on the roof and gotten in through a window."

Taylor bell last rang at 4 p.m. last Friday.

Biafra

(Continued from page 1)

explained that the price per meal could not be higher because he could not discharge all his cooks and helpers for the whole afternoon. Over 200 signatures were collected the first day outside the dining hall. The organizers expect that by tomorrow afternoon, when the lists have to be handed over to Slater, over 85% of the student body will have signed up.

The Haverford group is also selling Biafra buttons and collecting money, all of which goes directly to Biafra relief organizations. For further information contact Hendrik Sire, MI 2-8209, 11 Jones.

Nixon Youth Group Organizes at BMC, Campaigns in Area

To convince those who doubt that "Nixon's the one," Youth For Nixon, headed by Carol Adams and Thea Modugno, has been organized at Bryn Mawr.

Working in cooperation with the Penn Young Republican Club, the group has helped to campaign in the Philadelphia and Main Line areas, organizing rallies and enlisting volunteers for both the Center City and Ardmore headquarters.

Because Nixon is interested in establishing contact with ghetto areas, students are also being sent to canvass slum neighborhoods. This is not done as a vote-getting device, but rather as a means of widening his political base, said Miss Modugno.

Although it has been impossible to estimate accurately the number of Bryn Mawr students working in Youth For Nixon, at least 20 girls have been involved with the group in various capacities.

The organization feels Nixon's appeal to the college community will stem from its dissatisfaction with the war and the realization that a change of administration is necessary to alter its course.

Haverford Approves Student Participation In Ac-Flex Hearing

On the recommendation of the committees on academic standing and academic flexibility, the faculty of Haverford College has approved full student participation in activities of these committees.

Currently the student members of the committee meet with it when matters of policy are discussed but leave sessions when academic problems of specific students are brought up. However, the committee makes very few general policy decisions since the student situations presented to it are so varied. As a result the student participation in the work of the committee is more a matter of form than of substance.

The committees gave the desirability of diversified viewpoints and the need for better communications with the student body as its chief reasons for wanting the change.

"It is most desirable that student be assured in as many ways as possible that the committee's often amorphous and to them mysterious proceedings are carried out with sympathy and with a genuine attempt at understanding" the committee report to the faculty said.

The committees indicated that they had no doubts as to the propriety of students making academic judgments or their ability to do so.

A student whose case is brought before the committee, however, can request that the student members not be in attendance at the meeting, or he can request that a specific student member not be in attendance and be replaced by an alternate student member.

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