

•WAIT UNTIL 1972•

Drew Acorn

Student Newspaper Of The College

— GEORGE CORLEY
WALLACE

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SEMINARY HAS FUTURE: AULT

(Story page 2)

Butterfly tomorrow night

(Story page 3)



Argan's agony...

"HATH I KILLED MY DEAR DAUGHTER?" cries the griefstricken Argan (David Little) in the Curtain Line Players production of "The Imaginary Invalid." But a second later, springing to her feet, Louison (Carol Cassella) assures him he has not, and eventually they all live happily ever after. The final performances of this fall production will be tonight and tomorrow night.

Dean sees hope for future

At his installation as sixth Dean of Drew's Theological Seminary last week, Dr. James Ault called for "a creative tension" between the theological discipline and graduate-professional education.

Following the formal ceremonies for the appointment announced last spring, Dean Ault outlined in general terms the future as he sees it for Drew Theological School.

Also speaking at the installation was Dr. John Coleman Bennett, President of Union Theological Seminary in New York. He spoke on "Priorities in Theological Education."

Dean Ault said that Dr. Bennett's address would "give impetus to the process of rethinking already begun here regarding the role of the Theological School within the broad spectrum

of graduate-professional education."

In his own address, Dr. Ault stated that "we begin with an established past and an uncertain present. From this reality base I would like to cast two lines of hope into the future."

The first line, he remarked, was the setting of the University. The second is the traditional "excellence in academics."

While Drew was conceived, a century ago as a country institution, "the city has now come out to it."

"In this critical meeting, the crucial social issues are raised up demanding solutions that are humane and just, but threatening disruption and destruction if ignored or met without compassion."

Drew, he stated, is placed in

"the vital center" -- the East coast city region stretching from Boston to Washington.

"This is not a large University, nor will it become so," Dean Ault cited this fact as a source of strength -- a way of avoiding the "dehumanization of the multiversity."

The area affords one final advantage, in the new Dean's view -- "its potential for ecumenical cooperation in theological education and the mission of the church."

"The first line of hope," he concluded, "sets the Seminary in the context of a small university in a metropolitan region where the sociological, intellectual, and ecumenical resources are unsurpassed and matched in few other places."

Regarding what he termed "recognition of the academic

excellence in the theological disciplines," Dean Ault termed it "the foundation that we shall continue to build."

"The content is clear; the best method for the appropriation of the content is not clear."

"Indeed, it is being questioned and tested by the times in which we live. All higher education is being subject to the same kind of questioning and testing."

Advancing his own recommendation, the new Dean cited the "creative margin" which philosopher Alfred Whitehead described as occurring "when the adventure of thought meets the adventure of action."

Repeating four points which he had stressed in an address to an alumni group at the Methodist General Conference in Dallas last spring, just after the announcement of his appointment,

he called for Knowledge, Professional Competence, Human Formation, and Christian Formation.

Knowledge was defined as both "excellence as a practicing theologian" and "competence in at least one secular discipline."

Professional Competence, as he defined it, demands that theological students "be placed in settings where under competent supervision they can begin to do ministry in response to human needs."

Human Formation is an essential of a seminary community, which should make its members more human and enable them to appreciate humanness in others.

Christian Formation is, essentially, a "deepening of the Christian commitment in all its dimensions."

Gates tells 'state of University'

by Sue Rankin

Student Body President Ken Gates addressed a meeting of the student association last Wednesday evening to discuss the progress which has been made already this year by the student government and also to outline plans for the future.

Gates commented briefly on Open Houses, nothing the two new amendments which were affixed by the faculty: 1) the proctor shall report all infractions of dorm and college rules in a written report to the dormitory president; and 2) a report will be sent to parents at the end of the three month trial period informing them of the results of the Open House policy. Gates expressed appreciation to the faculty and administration for their assistance in the institution of Open Houses.

Gates commented on the proposed revision of the college charter, stressing the follow-

ing points: 1) Legally the charter is outdated. Some faculty are actually serving contrary to old charter provisions.

2) The Board of Trustees is selected by the Methodist Conference. It is composed entirely of Methodists, one half of those being Methodist clergy. The new charter would reduce the number of Methodists and clergy to give wider representation and leadership. Also the board will be self-perpetuating.

3) There is also the problem of being church-related. While not seeking to be a totally secular university, Drew also seeks not to be church dominated. Federal funds to church dominated universities are currently jeopardized. The Board wishes to preserve an historical and operational union with the United Methodist Church and Drew Theological School yet this relationship must not endanger the funding or operation of the other

schools of the university.

4) Finally, the new charter must be flexible enough to apply in the future.

President Gates announced the initiation of a tutorial organization for Drew students whereby majors in particular fields might devote one or two hours per week tutoring undergraduates. Interested majors and undergraduates are asked to notify Mrs. Georgia Osthman Denman.

In outlining plans for the future, Gates said that student government should attempt to become more involved in academic matters. Four main areas of concern are admissions, curriculum, calendar, and the dropping of mid-term grades for undergraduates (except for persons on probation). Changes suggested this

year may not be able to be put into effect immediately, but they should at least be initiated.

Reviewing the accomplishments which the student government has made, in the first two months of the school year, Gates noted Open Houses, the inclusion of students on both the Educational Planning and Policy Committee and in the Senate, and the ECAC provision for on-campus entertainment.

He also observed that the Board of Trustees has directly asked for students' opinions on the charter and has considered those opinions carefully. He said too that trustees are now receiving weekly copies of The ACORN.

In closing Gates made an ardent appeal to the student body on behalf of the Martin Luther

King -- Robert F. Kennedy Scholarship Fund. He said that a majority of the students last year voted to set aside 6% of this year's ECAC funds with the intent of using that amount for the fund.

However, the 6% is presently in an undesignated fund, being used for nothing. Sometime before Christmas there will be a referendum to accept the use of this fund for the scholarships.

This 6% is for this year only; if it is not used in this manner, according to Gates, it will not be used for anything this year. Gates stressed that this scholarship fund would not be a dole. It would, however, be a token gesture and would show some residue of concern on the part of Drew's student body.



Dean James Ault speaks to the gathering during the ceremonies of his installation last Wednesday.

Katz-Kulow team sent WERD across New Jersey

"Perhaps more than anybody else," they made Drew's election night watch a successful media achievement," commented a University official last week. He was referring to Richard Katz and Robert Kulow, WERD Station Manager and Engineer respectively, who sent out radio broadcasts from Drew every hour from 7:15 p.m. to 4:15 a.m.

The broadcasts, which were picked up and played over the air by nearly a dozen New Jersey commercial stations, plus such college stations as WSCU at Seton Hall, included analysis and commentary from Drew professors, foreign students, and reporters in other parts of the country.

They were what Drew students heard in room 107 and over the public address system, and the quality of the programs has al-

ready earned favorable commentary from several of the stations involved.

The idea of an Election Night Watch was not unique this year. There had been similar gatherings in 1960 and 1964, also sponsored by the political Science department.

However, this year, Katz and Kulow decided to try to transmit the watch beyond the University Center, and so for the first two months of the year they worked, with the help of University officials, to set up a network of stations which would receive either 15 minute broadcasts of the quarter hour, or five-minute broadcasts for replay any time.

With Kulow--termed "an absolute wizard" by his colleague Katz--getting the electronic end in order, and Katz himself tak-

ing up the on-the-air direction, the programming virtually flawless all evening.

"In the whole evening," commented an admiring participant, "with all those cues and moves, Katz wasn't more than 20 seconds off all together. That's really professional quality."

Kulow, who has made a large part of WERD's equipment out of seemingly scrap material, put together both the intercom for the evening and the radio-telephone-microphone-tape recorder hookups.

"I didn't even want to look, and I certainly didn't dare to touch," remarked another participant, "but it seemed to work."

Many of the University Center's telephone lines were commandeered by the Election Night Crew for purposes of re-

(Continued on page 8)

Frosh to Senate: Bungie, Cadwell, and Gottlieb

Freshmen reversed what had seemed to be their earlier preferences last Friday in electing class officers.

John Cadwell, who had run a distant second in the primary, was elected President with 122 votes to Bruce Stewart, who was close at 116.

Richard Laine and Michael Dueane tied for the Vice-Presidency, with 122 votes apiece.

Pat Schmidt was elected Secretary with 111 votes to 105 for Diane Johnson.

The candidates who had run third and fourth in the primary for Senator came out on top and won the two positions in the final balloting. Christel Bungie, with 123 votes and Barry Gottlieb with 129 topped Randy Graves and David Green.

Susan Tobin, who was also second in the primary for Treasurer topped Carol Cassella for the position 135 votes to 94.

Finally Joe James was voted Social Chairman, with a 127-70 margin over Jane Peabody.

Iron Butterfly and Rhinoceros are the next two concert attractions here, according to concert chairman Greg Granquist and Social chairman Barry Fenstermacher.

Rhinoceros, which appeared tomorrow night in Baldwin gym at 8 p.m. Tickets for Drew students are \$3.00 apiece, and stubs from the concert will admit the holder to the Rhinoceros dance-concert the next weekend for nothing. Otherwise there will be a \$1.00 charge.

The Iron Butterfly, which has two albums released, both of which have been best-sellers, is a four-man electronic rock group. Their music is between pop and blues, and has been called "strange and heavy."

Rhinoceros, which appeared at the Fillmore East three weeks ago, is a blues group featuring a pair of excellent vocalists. They have just released an album and a single, both of which are being played over FM radio in New York.

Iron Butterfly will be at the Fillmore East next weekend, with tickets up to \$5.00.

In addition to the Butterfly tomorrow night, there will be a warm-up band which Granquist said "will surprise a lot of people--they're very young, but very good."

The Butterfly are a unique group in that they do all their own material. They have appeared at virtually every top rock theater in the country.



The Iron Butterfly, left to right, include Erik Brann, Ron Bushy, Lee Dorman, and Doug Ingle.

Honor system poll:

Students trust others less than selves

According to a relatively small sampling taken by the Acorn last week, four out of five Drew students trust themselves not to violate an honor system, but slightly less than half feel they fellow students equally trustworthy.

Several years ago a model honor system, to include take-home examinations, and similar "honor" ideas, was drawn up by the faculty and submitted to the student body for possible adoption. The student body rejected the proposal.

Two questions were asked on the Acorn survey: 1) do you feel you could trust your fellow students under an honor system? and 2) do you feel you could comply with such a system?

On the first, twenty-two students felt they could trust their fellows, twenty-three felt they

could not. One student wrote "yes and no."

However, on the second, thirty-seven felt they could trust themselves, while nine said they did not feel they could comply with the system.

A large number of students felt they could trust themselves and not others, while only one student felt he could trust others, but not himself.

By classes, the breakdown was freshmen trusting their fellow students by an 8-7 margin, sophomores trusting other students by a 5-4 vote, juniors distrusting by 3-7 and senior trusting by 6-5. This breakdown obviously shows the even division of opinion.

On self-compliance, freshman said yes by 11-4, sophomores by 9-1, juniors by 8-2, and seniors by 9-2.

Females trusted their fellow students, on question one, by 9-6, while males distrusted, 13-17. Females trusted themselves 13-2, while males were slightly less in favor, 24-9.

Possible conclusions to be drawn include a feeling among Drew students that they themselves but not others, are ready for an honor system. Also, males are less trusting than females, and there is little difference between classes, indicating that the Drew experience perhaps doesn't have a particular impact on thinking toward this question.

While the poll did not ask specifically whether students would favor an honor system, several wrote comments on that subject. Three opposed the system, while one favored it.

One comment was that "it would be fine for academic matters, but for social matters forget it!"

Another merely termed it "a stupid idea -- the student who cheats only cheats himself."

There were two conflicting comments on what the effect of an honor system would be if people did try to cheat.

One comment, from a male who had checked "yes" on both questions, was "but EVERYONE may not be able to do so, and for this reason the system would not function."

Conversely, there were two comments from persons who had checked that they themselves could comply. The first, who wrote "yes and no" on trusting others, explained by saying "many, perhaps most, of the student

body I would trust. However, there are a few who could break honor. Yet the advantage of the honor system is that they would probably be turned in."

The second, who had checked that she could not trust her fellow students, nonetheless remarked that "At this point, with the system, I cannot trust my fellows--however, I do believe that an Honor System were it to be enacted, could change this in the space of one academic year." She added that she favored the system.

Perhaps the most characteristic comment, though, was from a male freshman who checked that although he did trust himself, he did not trust his fellow students: "This may look a little hypocritical, but the grim reality is there."

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One election to go

Once more the election onus has struck, and it appears that the Drew's existing election machinery is incapable of producing a legitimate election with a winner. This time it involves the final contested seat on this year's student senate, that of Senator from Holloway.

Originally it seemed simple enough, even when the first election produced a tie. Obviously, there would be a run off. Which there was. And someone apparently was elected. But then the problem... complaints of insufficient notice, insufficient time, and an invalidation. Then one of the two contestants was placed on social probation, and suddenly a ruling was dictated to Election Officials that she should not be allowed to compete-a ruling for which the logic was at best vague.

So, at a Holloway House meeting last week, oral nominations were taken, a vote was held, and Holloway had a Senator.

Oh no, she didn't. Protests--justified--caused yet another invalidation. Elections simply are not held that way. Quite rightly.

Clarification is called for. Of what is to happen. Of why someone thought Holloway should vote at a dorm meeting, stretching the Constitution painfully. Certainly a clarification of the ruling that someone on Social Probation cannot run for an SG office. Especially since in this case the original election was held before the sentence, the next election may well be after the sentence is over, and the term would be served almost entirely after the sentence is over. Is being in an election a social activity covered by J Board rulings?

Butterfly worthwhile

The Iron Butterfly, appearing tomorrow night in the gym at 8 p.m. are well worth seeing. Not household word performers and not the kind of artists who have top 40 hit singles, they are nonetheless talented, interesting, and fine musicians.

They have at least twice totally captured crowds at the rock-savory Fillmore East with their on-stage performances, drawing rare standing ovations. Their music is strange, and can be appreciated even by the ear untuned to "heavy" electronic material.

All this plus the fact that a ticket gets the buyer into a Rhinoceros dance-concert next weekend for nothing, and the fact that a success in this concert means an even more expanded social program next semester, make the Iron Butterfly concert a pretty shrewd \$3.00 investment. And a good way to spend an evening.

THE LEFT SIDE

Peter Hoffman

The Debauch

...a race of scientists and mathematicians, each dedicated to and working for the greater glory of the super-civilization. There will be a certain...less of liberty, I imagine, as a result of this experiment...but diversity will no longer be the goal. Cultures and races will eventually vanish...the arts will take over the world.

George, Who's afraid of Virginia Woolf

Richard Nixon and his PR firm (and who can tell one from the other) have been elected to the highest office in the land. So much the worse for us. In the guise of programs, they have fed us nauseous "phraseology." On the pretext of unity, they have debauched us with a slick disguise. And this is of enormous political import. What have we elected? Who knows this man who is to be our next president? No one. He has never been seen since 1960 without his made-up, glassed over, sun-tanned, PR mask. We have rejected this man before and now he has sneaked back with only a new disguise. This kind of gross deception is what 1984 was about. This is what Aldous Huxley was talking about. Richard Nixon has taken the human being out of politics and substituted a mannequin, a robot concerned with efficiency and profit. The tendency to do this has always been present in western culture. A "this world" culture based on maximizing satisfaction and technical perfection always runs the risk of forgetting - or trying to eliminate the human variable. That is what Nixon has tried to do. To "unify" the country on the issue of law and order, he has the ridiculous overgeneralizations of the "letter of the law" and the responsibility of the citizen to the law and so on and so forth. Never do you hear of the responsibility of the law to the human. Never do you hear of moral law. And then Nixon "salves" the issue of poverty and the related issue of ghettos by the neat prescription of industry producing new jobs. What Nixon doesn't understand is that most people in the ghettos aren't ready for a job.

They need education and people to help them reorient themselves to society. They need trust and confidence in their own ability to be the kind of individual they want to be; you never hear that from Richard Nixon. To his kind of myopia a job means all is well and our problems have been solved. These are typical conservative overgeneralizations about immensely difficult human problems, problems that can only be solved with trust, a sense of humor, and desire. McLuhan says that now is a time to be cool; but he's wrong - it's a time to be warm and a time to believe. Nixon's administration will be slick and cool and efficient. But we aren't dealing with problems that can be solved with efficiency. We are dealing with PEOPLE not tomatoes or radishes, and their problems cannot be solved with computers. Muskie said if we can't trust each other then who can we trust. That is what is needed, Warmth, devotion, and a sense of humor. And everyone laughed at Hubert Humphrey because he was that way. I guess they wanted a god to solve their problems.

American democracy has tendency to elect very bad presidents after the conclusion of a war. The examples of Harding and Eisenhower in this century should suffice. (Luckily there was no presidential race in 1946; however, one of the worst congresses in history was elected). Eisenhower and Harding were so naive that the only way they could damage the country was through their own inability to do anything. Nixon, however, is no national hero and to get elected he had to play on discontent in a much more insidious manner. He had to use political sleight of hand, and he pulled the trick off. This has an ugly portent for the future. Other candidates will adopt his tactics. Other candidates will try to fool the people instead of convincing them. (e.g. Ronald Reagan). And now we have Richard Nixon, an imitation of a tin god. I am very pessimistic about the fate our country in the next four years.

Letters To The Editor:

Politics goes on

From here?

To the Editor:

We have just ended the Presidential Campaign, a campaign that, here at Drew, led to the creation of a new campus or-

ganization: The Drew Young Democrats. When we returned to Drew last September there was no such organization, support for Vice - President Humphrey on this campus was woefully low, and nearly everyone felt that

the Democratic Ticket didn't stand a chance of being elected. When we started the Young Democrats we did not do so simply for the sake of the National Ticket or even for the sake of the Democratic Party. We organiz-

ed because we felt that this would be the best way that we could help motivate interest in the election and give students some contact with Democratic Politics. Through us a group from this campus were able to go and hear Senator Muskie and a great former Congresswoman, Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas, came to Drew to give us her thoughts on the election and the candidates. We succeeded in publishing a pre-election day newsletter and many of us gave freely of our time and talents in helping the local Democratic Party organization in Madison.

However, all that is past is prelude for our real task is that of creating a meaningful political dialogue in this campus community. We wish to congratulate the Drew Young Republicans for the success of their candidates and to commend them for maintaining the highest level of campaign ethics during the campaign. Now that the election is over we invite them to join with us to promote a new political awareness here for if we learned anything from the events in Miami and Chicago it is that we cannot afford to wait until the year of the conventions if we expect to have anything to say about their choices. We have seen that our political system is not about to be destroyed but it is amenable to

change. We have shown that different people can work together and it is possible for the various factions in the Democratic Party (except the most reactionary) to resolve their differences. From this election our generation can derive its greatest achievement or a crushing disillusionment for the door is now opened for young people in politics. We of the Drew Young Democrats are resolved to continue to work within the Democratic Party and would welcome all those who wish to do the same.

David M. Richlin
Richard Shepard
Peter Hoffman

Thanks

To the Editor:

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of the people who worked on the Election Night Watch. Many students, faculty and members of the administration contributed their time, ideas, and enthusiasm to help make the 1968 Election Night Watch the most exciting yet. Without their help the task of organizing the event would have been an impossible one.

I would like to add a special thanks to WERD and all the professors who participated in the broadcasts.

Frances L. Edwards
Poli Sci Academic Assistant

Some lack of sincerity

by Robert Libkind

Coalition of Conscience leaders gained insight last week into the nature of some of the group's members: They are not as sincere as they believe themselves to be.

This fact was underscored when Runningfox Goode appeared in Madison Municipal Court. Two weeks before the trial about two dozen self-proclaimed "revolutionaries" took up space in Sycamore Cottage. Many, if not most, of these students protested what they felt was the attitude of unconcern on the part of administration officials in the "Cochise" affair. Certain administrators, they cried, failed to regard Goode as an individual. The men on top, they charged, were not concerned about Goode as a human being.

Whether or not administration officials were concerned about Goode as a human being is now an answered question to anyone attending last week's court session. The more important question of whether or not students participating in the abortive sit-in cared about Goode as a person can be answered in light of attendance at the hearing.

While the protesting student members of the Coalition claimed they were concerned about Goode as an individual only a handful of those who placed their bodies in Sycamore bothered to be present at court. Most "concerned" individuals failed to demonstrate their concern.

They talked of it, yes; they hinted of forthcoming action to protest the lack of concern on the part of the administration. But they themselves lacked enough concern to show up in court.

Some of these students have offered excuses for their crucial non-presence at the hearing. A few said they were unaware of the date Goode was to appear before the bar. Others stated they feared a mass presence would harm the case of the defense.

These explanations - for they are not excuses -- only demonstrate the lack of concern held by those students. If they really were concerned they would have had no great difficulty in learning when the trial would be held. If they really were concerned they would not have thought of political reasons for staying away from the courtroom. Most of these students were not concerned, yet they charged college and university officials with a sin they themselves were committing.

Groups desiring political or social action need members to support their goals and work towards them. With the mass, however, must come the views of the mass--which may or may not be as altruistic as those of the leaders. This is what happened when rank-and-file members of the Coalition showed their insincerity during the "Cochise Affair."

Faculty Forum

Nuclear weapons

U.S.-Soviet arms pact needed

THIS WEEK:

Mr. Robert Rodes

Instructor, Political Science

Among the pressing issues that will confront the new Administration in January, perhaps none will prove as fateful as the strategic arms race. To see where we are today, it is helpful to recall that the competition between the United States and the Soviet Union in this field has passed through two rather distinct phases in the era of the intercontinental missile. The introduction in the late 1950's of this weapon into the arsenals of the two superpowers sharply increased their mutual tensions initially. Each country was acquiring the ability to attack the other within a matter of minutes, not hours as in the age of the bomber. A "delicate balance of nuclear terror" emerged. With both sides possessing a relatively small number of unwieldy and exposed missiles plus airforces unprotected against missile attack, a tremendous advantage lay theoretically with the one that might launch a surprise attack and thereby destroy its adversary's nuclear force while still on the ground.

Deeply concerned by this possibility, the United States began taking steps immediately to eliminate its vulnerability. In the next few years its nuclear force was not only greatly enlarged but also protected through dispersal, construction of hardened missile sites, and development of missile-carrying submarines. Though moving more slowly and on a considerably lesser scale, the Soviet Union proceeded down essentially the same path. The result was that by 1963, in the wake of the sobering confrontation over Cuba, it came to be felt that a new situation had emerged. By then the United States possessed through its combined strategic forces of land-based missiles, bombers, and nuclear - equipped submarines a commanding lead of perhaps four to one in deliverable nuclear warheads. More important, a large portion of that force could not be destroyed by the Soviet Union regardless of what it did. On the other hand, the United States did not have the capacity to destroy the Soviet retaliatory force which, though smaller, contained almost unthinkable destructive power, given the nature of

nuclear weapons. Fear of surprise attack now began to subside rapidly. The "delicate balance" appeared to give way to the "stable balance" of mutual deterrence, with a corresponding relaxation of tension. The new situation persisted for at least several years. Not only had some of the steam gone out of the arms race, but the two superpowers were able to agree on a number of arms control measures (a partial ban on nuclear testing, etc.) which contributed further to the reduction of tension and the stabilization of the strategic balance.

In recent months there has been increasing evidence that we are approaching a new turning point in the strategic race and that the period of relative stability is about to give way to a new upward spiral. For one thing, the Soviet Union which heretofore appeared content with a rather gradual increase in its stock of missiles, has in the past two years engaged in a rapid expansion that has tripled the size of its force and brought it for the first time to a point of virtual equality with the United States in number of land-based intercontinental missiles (though as Secretary of Defense Clifford recently pointed out, the United States continues to hold a very favorable ratio of three or four to one in terms of deliverable nuclear warheads by all means--land-based missiles, bombers, and submarines).

In addition to the accelerated Soviet activity, two technological developments are particularly worth noting. One is the progress toward the creation of a defensive or antiballistic missile (ABM). Each country has recently taken steps to deploy very limited ABM systems. This trend has introduced a new uncertainty into the strategic balance, for a country which acquired a large and effective missile defense, if such a system is in fact feasible, would by eliminating its rival's power of retaliation gain a decisive strategic advantage. A second innovation of far reaching implications is the so-called multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicle (MIRV). It is now becoming possible to equip a missile with not one but several nuclear warheads, each in-

dependently targeted. As this technique is developed, a country will be able to multiply by several times the number of warheads it can deliver without increasing its missile force. By opening up the possibility of one side gaining quickly and almost imperceptibly an overwhelming preponderance in striking power, this development adds still another fear to the arms race.

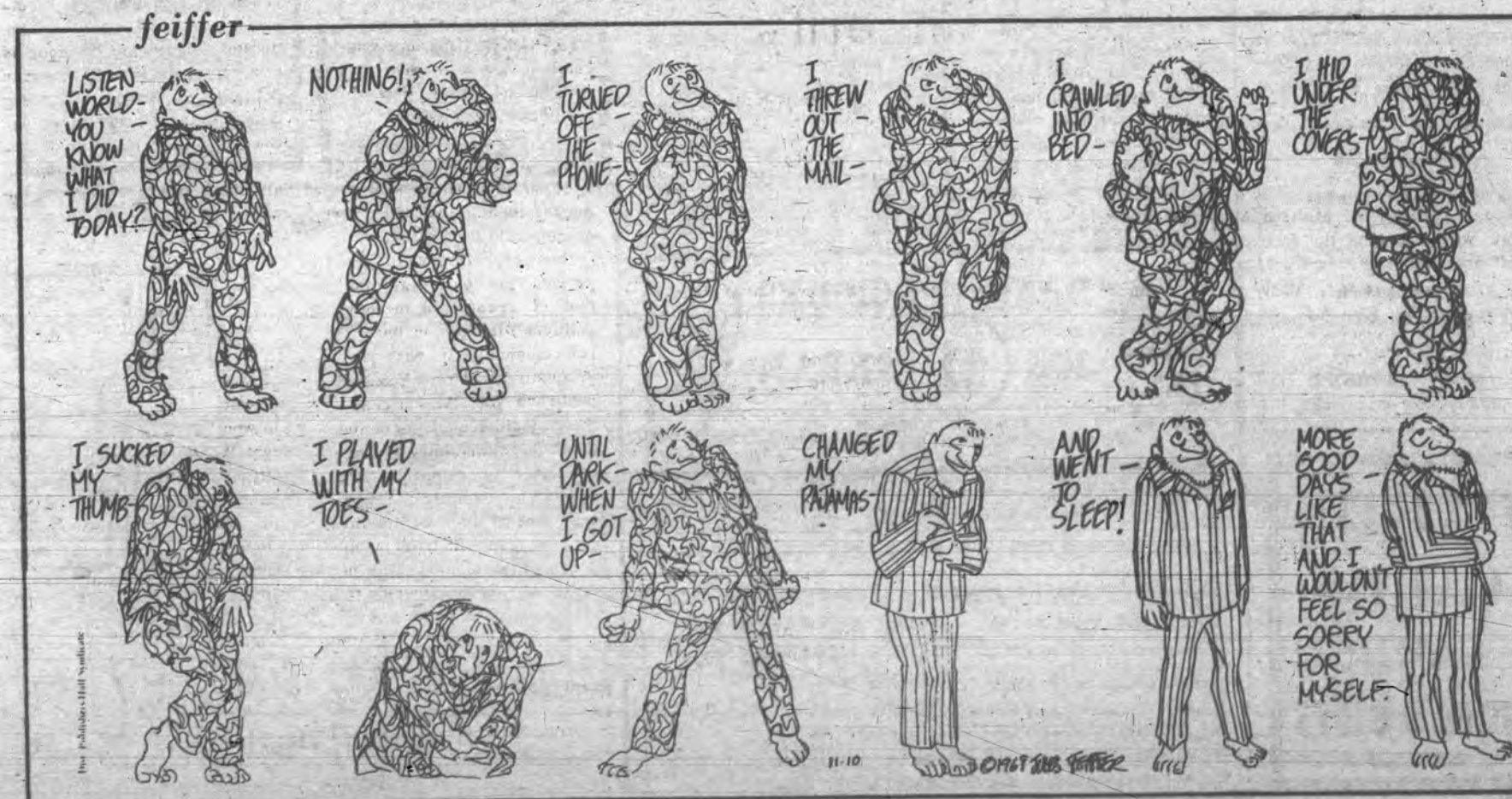
Broadly speaking, I see two options open to the United States at present: (1) it can push ahead independently into these new areas in order to assure at a minimum that the USSR does not gain an important advantage or (2) it can attempt to bring the threat of a new round in the arms race under control through mutual agreement with the Soviet Union. The first course holds some advantages. For one thing, it is the time-tested way. It does, however, have some severe drawbacks. Chief among them is the small likelihood that it would actually enhance the security of either country since neither would be willing to stand by for long and watch the other improve its relative position. Nor does it appear that advances in defensive weapons permit us realistically to entertain the notion that a country can regain a situation of near absolute security through an airtight defense system. Robert McNamara, just before leaving office as Secretary of Defense, was emphatic on the point that the offensive holds a clear advantage over the defensive, that even a \$40 billion outlay by this country for an ABM system could be countered relatively easily by Russia's expanding its missile force. The outcome from a course of independent action that I find it easiest to visualize is the perpetuation of mutual deterrence -- but at a much higher level of destructive power, spending, and tension on both sides than at present.

The second course is not lacking in problems either. Critical in this regard is the attitude of the Soviet government. No one can tell for sure beforehand if it is truly interested in cooperating and, if so, on what terms. Furthermore, cooperation usually implies compromise. In this vein, I find it hard to imagine the Soviet Union entering into an agreement which would freeze the strategic balance

at or near the present level where the United States possesses a very sizeable lead. The intensive buildup of the Soviet missile force in the past two years indicates Moscow's intent to narrow the gap (whether it implies more remains to be seen). Our willingness to accept a balance at a point much nearer parity may be the only realistic basis for negotiation. Yet there will be strong objections in this country to such a concession. Objections on strategic grounds can be disposed of fairly easily, for as Mr. McNamara has pointed out the key to nuclear deterrence is not numerical superiority--at least not within fairly broad limits--but the possession of a reliable and credible retaliatory force. Still, concessions of this nature are likely to generate powerful political opposition in Congress and wherever numerical superiority and security are simply equated.

There are then formidable obstacles in the way of controls. Yet the benefits that might come with success are impressive. Stabilizing the arms race would increase the security of both countries. In the new atmosphere it might be possible for them to reach agreements in other areas--for example the question of making the ban on nuclear testing total instead of partial. Another project of common concern that would be beneficially affected is the draft treaty to curb the spread of nuclear weapons which is now being circulated among the nations of the world. Consider the impact of an accelerated Russian-American arms race on third countries who at the same time are being encouraged by both superpowers to sign an agreement to deny themselves nuclear weapons! Finally, the resources that would be consumed by a new arms spiral are obviously needed badly elsewhere.

What I favor, then, is an effort at this juncture in the arms control field surpassing in will and purposefulness anything we have previously attempted but taken with full realization that, in spite of even the best efforts, the opportunity for progress may prove more apparent than real (it still takes at least two to make an agreement). In view of what is at stake, however, can we afford to do less?



Movie Memories

sophistication and innocence

"She Done Him Wrong"

by Rodney Puffin

It was a movie wherein could be heard every cliché of the era (1933) and which added some new ones—but to people of another generation it is sheer fascination, a study of how some really saw it back in the depressed days.

For what American in 1933, not content with himself even if he had a job, did not envy sex-and-so-much-more symbol Mae West and handsome young Cary Grant? Very few, especially those for whom the nickel admission was more than movie fee, it was a ticket to wonderland, to a world where people conquered reality and good was rewarded and evil was punished and Mae West survived everything to conquer, and finally be conquered.

America was shocked by it and, as always, loved it—Mae, Cary, Noah Beery, Fuzzy Knight (to name only a few) in "She Done Him Wrong."

The dazzling focus of the film, which was revived on Channel 11 in New York last Friday night, was quite obviously Miss West. From a grand entrance to a grand exit, the camera hungrily followed her. It showed her bare shoulders (although never legs) in a behind-the-door strip sequence; it caught every silhouette of her tight silk dress; it struggled to

B and C Suites elect officers

The men's suites finally elected officers last Friday. Each of the two suites elected a President and Senator.

Suite B gave Seth Metzger an 11-9 vote margin over John Connel for President and gave Gary Zwetckhenbaum a 16-13 win over Dave Marsden for Senator.

Suite C elected Dale Wilcox President with 14 votes to 6 for Nicholas Cockshutt, and gave its Senatorship to George DeGiralamo, 19-17 over Peter Eyes.

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hold still while she bumped and ground.

She told "tall, dark, and handsome" to "come up and see me sometime," and the audience, totally seduced into her world, made a mental note to take her up on that. She loves them all: the crook, the cop, the Salvation Army softie, the two-bit lackey. If they can give her diamonds, she loves them. "But do those diamonds keep you warm at night?" asks a drooling counterfeiter. "Why don't you give me some and find out?" she retorts.

Of course all her lines were setups—men and women fell before her juggernaut right on cue and she rolled them over and scraped them up at her whim. That was Mae West.

One interesting sidelight of the film was what the outraged Christian mothers probably didn't know enough to be shocked at—the stolen blues songs which Miss West growled at her audience, featuring more than suggestive lines like "Whe-e-e-e-e is mah e-e-e-e-easy rider no-o-ow!" At that, her performance was cleaner than the songs.

One feels, as he watches 1933's idol play with type-cast people, a sympathy for the millions who flocked to her flicks. Yet one shares their sense of romanticism, too, especially when one has been brought up on the sterile bodies in PLAYBOY foldouts. Mae West may have been in contrived, cliché-riddled movies where they all lived happily ever after, and she may have been more than enough woman for any man, but she was a woman. Which isn't all that had a thing to be.

New York television, to sneak in a raw plug, is a goldmine for old movie fiends.

Junior Year

Sophomores interested in learning more about the Junior Year in Austria or Germany program are invited to a dinner meeting at Professor Schabacker's home November 19, leaving at 6:30 from the U.C. Parking Area.

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HOMEWARD BOUND?

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Date: Wednesday, November 27 Time: 1:00 p.m.
Place: U.C. Parking lot Costs: NEW HAVEN \$3.00
HARTFORD \$3.50

Tickets are on sale at the U.C. information desk.

Deadline for purchasing tickets is Monday, November 25 at 12 noon. Forty-six students must have paid their fares by the deadline or the bus will have to be cancelled.

The bus is sponsored by the University Center Board.

by Robert Libkind

It was terribly unsophisticated, I know, but my mid-20th century aloofness from emotion broke down. I almost cried.

What nearly brought me to tears was the showing last Friday evening of one of David Ward Griffith's three-reel classics, "Way Down East," at the Yale Film Festival. The plot was simple melodrama: A rural New England innocent is wrongly roped into a mock marriage ceremony with the evil city slicker, Lennox Sanderson; she becomes pregnant, sees not her mate (who

has cut out to his country estate); the baby dies in its mother's arms; she roams the region looking for work; a kindly Scripture-abiding family takes her in, unknowing of her shame; later, her past is discovered; she runs out into the blinding blizzard and falls unconscious on the ice, which breaks and roars downstream to the falls where she is rescued in the nick of time by our hero, David, who cares not about her past life. David resolves the plot by defeating the dastardly Sanderson in a

fisticuffs fight. David and innocent Anna live happily ever after. End.

Corn you say. Well, it is. The movie is complete with the death of Anna's mother and baby, blizzards, All-American boy types (Richard Bartholomews), all-American girl types (Lillian Gish) and a host of comic characters who are the immediate relatives of Ruth Buzzi and Arte Johnson of "Laugh-In." The entire film added up to the stereotypes we hold of early melodramatic movie.

(Continued on page 8)

"Way Down East"

Nixon's the Won!

by Robert Smart

These are the quiet moments of lull after a raging storm. The heavyweight platitudes of candidate Humphrey and the bantamweight demagoguery of candidate Wallace have given way to the unruffled complacency of President-elect Nixon. Dick and Hubert have proclaimed a new era of coexistence via the Peace Treaty of Opa-Laska, and George is placing his army of cab drivers in mothballs to await the election of 1972. The period of transition from the Great Society to the Giant Leap Backward has begun with Lady Bird beautifying the main White House linen closet to provide office space for the personable and dynamic Spider Agnew.

It is with a strange mixture of disbelief and fear that we watch as the dream of Gene McCarthy that we nurtured in the snows of New Hampshire turns into a kaleidoscopic nightmare of lawn-order foot-in-mouth Agnewisms. These are indeed the times that try men's souls.

But just as we had to learn to stomach LBJ's reminder that he was the only President we had, we must face the fact that Richard Milhous Nixon is the only President that we're going to have for the next four years.

This is, of course, barring a tragic recurrence of the cataclysmic violence which has snuffed out the lives of our nation's leaders in the past. However,

the vision of Spiro Agnew lurking a heartbeat away from the Presidency compels us all to Pray for Mother Nixon's Baby.

But we must do more than pray—for if the Republic is to survive this fateful shift to the Right, those of us who care cannot spend four years on our knees. Instead, we must devote all our energies and efforts to stand up against the rising tide of reaction and repression. We must rededicate ourselves to the search for a Newer World—we cannot allow our cause to be undermined or detoured by those who would back us up against the wall or counsel us to give up and drop out of the fight for peace abroad and justice at home.

This nation cannot continue on its present course. For while America insists on waging an unjust war against Asian peasants, yet refuses to mount a minor skirmish on behalf of its Black citizens, there can be neither peace nor rest for any of us. No man can be truly free until all men are totally free.

It is our task, therefore, to mount a minor skirmish on behalf of its Black citizens, there can be neither peace nor rest for any of us. No man can be truly free until all men are totally free.

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mount a minor skirmish on behalf of its

Katz, Kulow coordinate

(Continued from page 2)

ies. Yet it was acceptable corn then and is acceptable corn today. Change the costumes and scenery and you have a plot that can be used on television's afternoon tear jerkers watched by millions of sentimental housewives.

Still, it was corn. But what brought me to the verge of bawling? The answer can only be Griffith's mastery in conveying the emotional experiences of his celluloid images to the audience. The story of "Way Down East" transcends the conventions of the era. It is the story of an individual who falls down and who is lifted back up, one of the seven eternal plots. This comes across so strongly in Griffith's motion picture that the new-comic clothing, the poor lighting, the over-done expressions are forgotten by the viewer. Instead he becomes involved in the emotions. Anna is not Lilian Gish to the viewer, rather, his sister. One reacts as an older brother, who wants to protect

Anna but cannot. One sits in his seat seething with hate for Sanderson, Griffith's Iago of the screen.

Where Griffith's most well-known film, "Birth of a Nation," is a motion picture nurtured on political and social emotion, "Way Down East" is one that thrives on gut emotion. The saga of the wronged Anna is raw emotion, grabbing the viewer by the neck and shouting at him: "Anna is a person, her life may be ruined. Care, damn you, care!"

It is Griffith's conveyance of emotions from the screen to the audience that makes "Way Down East" a film masterpiece. The images projected from behind do not exist, they are only shadows; they have no connection with reality. They are unreal.

Griffith makes the shadows live not on the screen but in the hearts of the viewers. Hailed as the man who made cinematography an art, Griffith should be remembered even more as the man who made American cry at the unreal that was real.

Notes from the Urgrund

Chaplain James Boyd

And we spin again

How is it that the wee spider hurls itself on an inner thread from one wall to another? Is it with assurance? Or is it a blind hurling? Sometimes I have watched one of these little creatures travel downwards at elevator speed suddenly coming to a beautiful silent stop. How did it know that the ribbon of its being would hold?

Notice the neuter gender. Spider - it. Perhaps such faith is characteristic of a spider alone. It believes in and relies on its inner being, that thread which carried it through spider universe and provides the fabric for home and feed trap.

When I ponder the inner thread of my being I am far less certain of whether that thread will hold as I hurl my life into space. Not that my thread is more gossamer frail. Far from it. My thread reaches beyond the stars in billions of light years to the vault of highly precise conceptualization. No problem there.

But other events, less rational, tantalize my spider-like restlessness and I am ready to hurl my thread and me again. For example, one day as I was walking down a Boston sidewalk, window shopping, I suddenly saw an old acquaintance. That, is I saw him from the rear; and, I ran up to him, shouting, "Hey Charlie," as I gave him a sound slap on the back. As it turned out it wasn't Charlie. Well, what does one do under such embarrassing circumstances? Luckily the man who was not Charlie broke out in compelling laughter. Soon we were both laughing heartily over my certainty-shattering act. However, after the shock of laughing had passed and we had parted company I broke out in a cold sweat. How could I have been so stupid? I had been so sure that it was Charlie, yet I was wrong. I found myself hastening to my car for a quick departure from the city

to the balm of the countryside. I wanted to move away - to hurl myself in another direction in order to test quickly another surface that would support me. I scurried into my house, grabbed my wife, made sure it was she, then kissed her.

How revealing to discover that perceptions, out of which we build concepts, so easily deceive us! We are weak web-spinning creatures, for whom the splitting bit of laughter - the abrasive force disengaging our hold on the surfaces of things - sets off the inner hurling mechanism which, in turn, throws out another concept girder that will hold some other ideational web. There we live only to be provoked to laugh again.

Indeed, it would seem that laughter is the transcending factor that bespeaks something precious about human life. An ancient psalmist put it in lovely words: "Thou hast made (man) little less than God...Thou hast given him dominion over the works of thy hands; thou hast put all things under his feet." If it is true that we are "little less than God," and if it is also true that laughter is the transcending factor of human life, then our "godliness" is the laughter that wells up from within and carries our minds further along the surfaces of the universe as we search for the real for the whole meaning of life.

It is tempting for me to think that perhaps some other laughter joined the laughter of the man who was not Charlie and my laughter on that fateful day in Boston. If so, I am also convinced that the "other laughter" was not the laughter of scorn but was rather an exorcizing laughter, freeing me on another day to slap someone else on the back and to kiss another woman.

Hofstra too strong: fifth loss shows team skills jelling

Playing one of its best games of the season, Drew's soccer team bowed last Saturday to Hofstra, 11-1-1, 3-0. The game lowered the Rangers league record to 1-4-1 and overall mark to 3-5-1.

Although the Green and Gold lost its fourth straight game, the team put up a tough fight against the Hofstra powerhouse. Hofstra's four fullbacks averaged 6'4" and over 200 pounds but Drew's offense still managed nine shots on goal.

The Rangers' defense excelled in repelling the many attacks. Hofstra shot twenty-eight times but scored only three goals. Drew goalie John Cadwell racked up eleven saves.

In the first quarter play rebounded from one end to the other. Not until 1:15 of the second period did Hofstra's Paul Wermeliner break the deadlock on a headed-in corner kick. With fourteen minutes remaining, Ed

Gaffney booted in the second goal, also on a headed-in corner kick.

Hofstra's final tally came at 5:40 in the third quarter when Walt Beebe scored on the third headed-in corner kick. Thus, the opposition failed to score on a sustained drive, pointing up Drew's defensive effort.

G	Cadwell	Substitutes
RB	Hamshaw	Green
LB	Parke	VanderVoort
RH	Acetolla	Clements
CH	Jones	Dillon
LH	Morris	Johnson
OR	Eidelsen	
IR	Arbuckle	
CF	Waters	
IL	Trott	
OL	Rothwell	

"Way Down East"

(Continued from page 6)

porting. "This," said Katz, "is the only cooperation we have gotten from Bell yet this year."

(WERD itself has not gone on the air yet, despite a full program schedule, because Bell has not completed the lines for broadcasting. Katz said he is optimistic for a start within the next few weeks.)

A typical program on elec-

tion night would begin with a brief introduction consisting of identifying the program, giving the political situation as of the moment, then shifting to commentary from Dr. Robert Smith and a panel of professors on the significance of Wallace's poor showing in the border states, or Humphrey's strength in the Northeast, or Nixon's seeming- and later borne out-edge in the midwest.

Or there might be a telephoned report from a student in the midwest, telling how his area was reacting to returns. Katz organized and directed the content of each program, some of which were sent out live, others of which were "canned" for later release.

"They were superbly, professionally done," commented an official active in the workings, and no one had a nervous breakdown."

Dropping only its third meet of the season, the Drew cross country team fell to New York State Maritime College (N.Y.S.-M.C.), 22-23, in an away contest last Saturday. The loss closed the harriers' season at 5-3, their second successive winning year. N.Y.S.M.C. captured first, third, fifth, sixth, and seventh places. The winning time was 28-42 just ahead of Drew's second place finisher, Rich Thompson (28:47). George Morton ran fourth with a time of 30:00.

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