

# the wheaton news

Volume 54, Number 5

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## Students Deem Walter's Visit a Success

### Politicians and the Press

By Pati Lerner

Along with the aftermath of Watergate, Mr. Robert Walters' visit to our campus has encouraged us to examine the peculiar "love-hate" relationship enjoyed by the press and the politicians. Mr. Walters and Professor Jay Goodman of the Government Department, tackled the question of "the press and the politicians—are they fair to each other?" in a panel discussion last Thursday evening.

Those members of the Wheaton community who had not had the opportunity to meet Mr. Walters prior to the panel discussion, were immediately overwhelmed by his wonderful sense of humor and witty remarks. Mr. Walters plunged into the topic by offering the audience a tidbit of news from the Washington cynics concerning President Ford's WIN buttons. Certain nasty persons believe the letters WIN stand for "Where Is Nixon", or perhaps that question has crossed many American minds.

It was not a question of having a boxing match with Walters in the far right corner defending the press and Goodman in the near left corner defending the politicians. The sides were not completely polarized, for Mr. Goodman chose to be "equally venomous" to both the press and the politicians, and Mr. Walters suspected he would be "rather ambivalent about it too, not being certain to be able to wholly defend everything." According to Mr. Walters, Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew set off what has become a "national debate" on whether or not the press is fair to politicians. Our Executive-In-Residence "agrees with the points Mr. Agnew raised initially—the press was not terribly responsible in the way it treated many politicians." However, Mr. Walters "differs with him very specifically on the examples he used, picking on two of the papers trying their hardest to do a responsible job—The Washington Post and The New York Times." Mr. Walters elaborated upon this point, stressing Mr. Agnew's "partisan political purposes" for picking this fight, rather than "part of a serious effort to improve the quality of press coverage in this country."

In connection with the Watergate conspiracy trial, the question "where do you draw the line in terms of fairness in the so-called free speech / fair trial issue" crops up quite often, according to Mr. Walters. Mr. Walters feels it is "not easy" for a politician to get a fair trial when "his name has already been badly besmirched in the press", for "when one part of the Constitution is in conflict with another it is not easy to resolve the question, to provide a definitive answer." The distinction Mr. Walters makes in those cases is how "is

the press' reactions to politicians as opposed to private citizens." Mr. Walters added that the Supreme Court made the distinction that "the press has greater freedom to play with the reputations of public officials and public figures than it does with private citizens."

Mr. Walters argues that when dealing with public officials there are a "different set of groundrules, specifically the old cliché that says 'public office is a public trust' and that notion that the 'press is the public watchdog of its officials'." In certain cases of conflict of interests the press serves, as Mr. Walters said "in the best of all worlds, as your spokesman, your watchdog in a governmental situation and is really the court of last resort in cases with influential politicians."

Mr. Goodman prefaced his remarks by stating that he "hoped to present a balanced case" and that there appear to be "certain things that each side can say the other does well, and the opposite is true." Mr. Goodman registered some complaints with the American media, which he knows to be "basking in orgies of self-congratulation to some degree nationally because of Watergate." However, Mr. Goodman was very adamant about one point, that "without Sirica it (Watergate) wouldn't have come unplugged."

According to Mr. Goodman, there are serious problems with the "hit-or-miss way that particular stories, particular scandals, or particular almost-anything gets covered." Mr. Goodman enumerated several of these problems, saying that first of all "most news reporters rely very heavily on personal sources and what they're best at is answering phones when leaks come in through the door or over the transom. They are good when people for various reasons want to use the media to get someone else, which is almost the name of the game in Washington since some time—in those cases they are excellent. But so many times when there are important stories the media should pick out, they rely upon applying specialized skills, particularly accounting law...the trouble with the American reporters is that they are not specialists, they don't have those kinds of skills, they don't like to spend that kind of time."

The real problem with the American media, as Mr. Goodman views it is that "as a collectivity it has no bench. If you eliminated The New York Times and The Washington Post, probably 80 percent of the investigative reporting, 80 percent of the in-depth stories, 90 percent of the news stories that go on the television news at night would be down the drain. Indeed, that's clearly why Mr. Nixon and Mr. Agnew went after those two media. They carry an almost incredibly unreasonable burden."

print their corrections in prominent places instead of burying them in the more obscure back pages of the paper.

One student questioned the newspapers' being able to publicly charge people of wrongdoing and then not being able to substantiate their accusations. Walters reiterated the importance of "accuracy" and said that reporters who were authoring inflammatory articles were usually confident of their facts. Reporters were said to take their responsibilities seriously and that they would not intentionally discredit any individual. All stories must be reviewed by at least one editor who will demand justifications for grave charges. Walters conceded that unfortunate mistakes are made and reminded the class that journalists are not "infallible." He quickly added that he has spent over a month checking out a story concerning a U.S. Senator who is facing reelection this November. Although he is convinced that this politician is dishonest, the journalist is methodically verifying every charge. The Senator in question will be confronted by Walters and he will be given the opportunity to offer an explanation. Walters will publish the damaging article if he is not satisfied with the politician's answers.

The journalist went on to say that newspapers have only a limited amount of space in which to print stories and, therefore there is an "enormous amount of selectivity." After attending a press conference, a writer might have to summarize in nine-hundred words all that

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### First Impressions

By Roberta Ronzio

"The Role of First Impressions in Journalism" with Robert Walters and Chris Kleinke

Robert Walters—"Non verbal communication is important for success in politics. First impressions make a campaign and do influence how we vote." As an example he cited the politician's use of hand shaking as a vehicle to create an impression among constituents. "A book like *The Selling Of The President* shows how politicians can use visual and other devices to fool and persuade people."

"As a reporter I take the information, discount the characteristics and motives of the source. The most important thing is the quality of the information and the facts".

Question from Chris Kleinke—"Do politicians train themselves to look good?"

Response from Walters—"Some go to drama coaches. They look for the gimmick and technique in order to look good."

Question from Kleinke—"Do politicians think about looks?"

Response from Walters—"Yes, President Nixon sweated profusely when he was under television lights. He used to have the studio chilled to an incredibly low temperature and had an assistant come out with alcohol towels during the breaks to wipe off his face."

Question from Kleinke—"Are they sharp dressers?"

Response from Walters—"Yes, an interesting thing was that after Ted Kennedy announced he would not run for president he changed his dress from conservative pin stripes to plaids and checks. Politicians are very concerned about cosmetics and hair dye. They give serious thought to how their image is."

### Literary Journalism

By Alison Bailey

"Don't go to the big cities first because you'll be competing with all the top journalists. Instead, get some experience at a small town paper for a year or two, after you graduate." These were some of the words of advice offered to hopeful future journalists in Mr. Taylor's Literary Journalism class last Tuesday by Executive-In-Residence guest, Mr. Robert Walters. Mr. Walters himself, had launched his writing career at the *Southbridge Evening News* in Southbridge, Massachusetts back in 1961. Within three years, he was writing for the *Washington Star*, where he remained until 1974.

Mr. Walters and Mr. Taylor, who is Arts Editor for the *Boston Globe*, spoke to the class and answered questions. Most of the students wanted advice on entering the journalism field, and the rudiments of reporting and interviewing Mr. Walters stressed that it is better to write for a small newspaper at first, and to gradually work up to the big city papers. He cited an example of two Ivy League graduates who transcribed other reporters' stories for two full years, just to be in Washington, D. C. Mr. Taylor added his words of advice to would-be free lance writers; "Don't send story after story to editors because you will be rejected time and time again." "Instead", he said, "write to the editor and see what sort of material he is looking for." Mr. Walters commented that many a story is lost because of the tremendous volume of mail received.

Some of the students asked about reporting itself and how one goes about getting a story. Mr. Walters said that in this field, numerous contacts are made and information is shared. For instance, the editor for the *New York Times* is on the Board of Trustees of Columbia University; hence the paper is the first to receive information concerning the university. However, this can also be a detriment, he said, because some of the more sensitive issues, as in the student unrest of the late sixties, are often hushed up because of the affiliation of the paper with the school.

Mr. Walters also told the class some of the ways of securing information from a prominent figure. He explained the Freedom of Information Law which often compels a person to disclose information to the press.



ROBERT WALTERS

### Press Coverage

By Suzan Willcox

Walters rejected the implication that all bureaucrats are unresponsive, or that all press coverage in these instances is inadequate. "There are a lot of guys doing semi-competent jobs." It is often difficult however for the press to be effective.

Recently there was a serious leak of PCBs, a toxic chemical into a chicken feed plant in North Carolina. It was brought to the attention of the FDA who "did a very standard thing". They investigated and concluded that the risk of contamination "was not that dangerous...Instead of regulating the industrial users of the chemical, they ended up protecting the special interests." The press had a very difficult time covering the episode. It is very hard too, for the press to crack the regulatory "sub-governments...one thing they want least is intrusion from anybody." The agencies and the industries they are supposed to regulate have developed close working relationships—the agencies "have come to serve the interests of" the industries.

The job of the press in these cases then is very hard. "To crack that subgroup you have to find someone who is involved who wants to give information." Also "the press doesn't try very hard—coverage of executive is not very good. It is basically rewritten press releases of the government agencies."

"There are no journalistic specialists to deal with specific agencies regularly—there is no consistent pattern." There are regular reporters for some of the agencies: HEW, the Pentagon, the Justice Department; but there is usually only one reporter to cover these. Newspapers really do not have the inclination nor the interest to print several stories daily from the various agencies. "One reason the papers don't want it is that they perceive that their readers don't want it." They ought to be covering it, "because the government agencies are daily making major decisions, but people may not want to plow through it all. It's a vicious cycle."

A student asked Mr. Walters about the role of the President's press secretary. "Everything the press corps doesn't do in covering agencies it does in the White House; it's the reverse side of the coin. The White House is overcovered." Jerry TerHorst did not resign over a policy decision on the Nixon pardon but because he "was not getting the right information from the staff—he was inadvertently lying to the press." He, for instance, was told that Alexander Haig would not resign, not because that was true, but because delicate negotiations were going on to name Haig NATO commander. The White House couldn't afford to discuss these negotiations publicly, "it might blow the negotiations." Overcoverage lends itself to awkward or ill-timed questions. "Everybody is transfixed about what goes on in the White House; they are not covering what they should be."

Mr. Walters then addressed himself to the question of "press privilege." "I, and most people I know, don't want legislation. We have the First Amendment—Congress shall make no law. It should be handled on

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### Expository Writing

By Cheryl Eastman

Robert Walters, our Executive-in-Residence, spoke to Professor Toni Beckwith's English 113, Writing class in Room 208 of Meneely on Monday, October 7. The topic of the journalist's discourse was "Basic Principles of Expository Writing—Objectivity and Truth." Walters said, "Objectivity, like beauty, is in the eye of the beholder; and that 'finding a universally accepted standard for objectivity' is virtually impossible. Instead of worrying about 'objectivity', a reporter should strive for 'accuracy', 'balance', and 'completeness'. Walters warned students to include all pertinent facts because "the sins of omission" are more serious than those of "commission."

The journalist cited Time magazine as having been one of the prime examples of a publication that deliberately and "deftly" slanted the news to favor one political party and its members. He noted that the slanting of the news in Time had decreased in recent years, but acknowledged that writers can always "use, abuse and manipulate" the English language.

Describing the press as "a transmission belt from the power centers to the citizenry," Walters praised Spiro Agnew for having started a "grassroots" debate" about the fairness of the media. Since the press examines the institutions and exposes their faults, it must also be willing to scrutinize itself. He was encouraged by the fact that newspapers are beginning to



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## Editorial

If general comments in last week's visit by political journalist Robert Walters are indicative of majority opinion, then we can conclude that the first half of Wheaton's new Executive-in-Residence program was indeed a success.

What is valuable about the program, aside from the fact that it was an intensive learning experience par excellence—combining forums, discussions, classroom lectures, and informal conversations all in a week's time—is the equally important fact that it brought that amorphous creature, the "career", under diligent scrutiny. Even though Mr. Walters himself is more than a decade removed from college, he was nonetheless able to slip into the undergraduate career perspective quite easily. With clever insight, he was able to bring home the realities of the so-called "professional apprenticeship." Direct contact with people such as Robert Walters, and later with Anne McCarthy, our second Executive-in-Residence, who have undoubtedly tasted of the "sweet nectar of success" are both goads to our ambitions and veritable storehouses of information. Mr. Walters' overview of professional apprenticeships in journalism, medicine, and law (to mention a few) gave Wheaton students a humbling, but certainly not a discouraging perspective on careers. In other words, those of you who are thinking seriously of editing *Time* magazine or of arguing conclusively before the Supreme Court after graduation should lower your career expectations—or, more accurately, give them a little more time to come to fruition. But, the encouragement from faculty and people like our Executives-in-Residence don't lessen the possibilities.

The Executive-in-Residence program is in keeping with what seems to be the "essence" of Wheaton, i.e. the training of young women to confidently embrace career possibilities, to shoulder occupational responsibility, and to weather the inevitable professional apprenticeships. If a study could empirically assess the career expectations of Wheaton women (or of women in a comparable single-sex institution) and those of women in larger, co-educational schools, it might not be irresponsible to predict that Wheaton women would more realistically appraise their career prospects and would

### To The Editors:

It has come to my attention that certain parties have expressed dissatisfaction with my article, "An Essay on Chauvinism", which appeared in the *Wheaton News* (October 3, 1974). In fact, I have been advised to print a public retraction in order to appease, especially, those persons whose sense of dignity was assailed by the quotation from Freud on "P..... e.....".

To further demonstrate my contrition, I also retract the following verbal obscenities found in the essay: "erstwhile," "redoubtable," "hegemony," "obsolescent," "salacious," "increment," "briefcase," and "donor."

Devoted as I am to the highest standards of decency and purity of diction, I must assure my readers that after careful reconsideration of my article, I have not been able to detect any other scurrilities. I trust, therefore, that the offended parties will now be completely satisfied.

Humbly,  
Sheldon Shaw

### Dear Editors:

Since when does the *Wheaton News* print anonymous letters? I'm referring to the letter from M. C. Porker, alias Pig. (At least Mrs. Shaw signed her right name.) However, since you extended that privilege to him, I hope you'll do the same for me. Besides, I need the anonymity more than he does.

Dr. Pig's letter may be funny. If it is, it owes its humor to Mrs. Shaw's article, for he uses her format. And yet, where he is fully obscene and subtle as a sledgehammer, she is neither. The obscenity in Mrs. Shaw's article is only incidental; it is put there in order to serve the ends of her real satire—satire that apparently was not lost upon Dr. Pig and his "Fuhrer".

On the other hand, the *Wheaton* community owes Dr. Pig a debt of gratitude, for in asserting that "biology knows best" he has acknowledged the identity of the chairperson mentioned in Mrs. Shaw's veiled remarks. My fellow colleagues were relieved. After all, if Dr. Pig says so, it must be so.

Sincerely,  
Eustacia Tube

objectively expect more of themselves once they graduate. The Executive-in-Residence program and others designed to bring the "real career world" a little closer to academia certainly help to take some of the mystery away from the immediate post-graduate years. If women are to resolutely seek parity with men in the contemporary job market, then it really should go without saying that the Executive-in-Residence program, or something comparable to it should be continued. Career success is the result of the combination of individual talent, some luck perhaps, and undoubtedly a clear pre-graduation perception of the "entry requirements" and early apprenticeships in any profession. The Executive-in-Residence program is clearly a move towards a direct and more realistic appraisal of the career possibilities that await *Wheaton* women after graduation. Post-graduate "future shock" could become a welcome anachronism if we encourage the cultivation of such contacts with the professional world.

From the Editors of *The Wheaton News* to the *Wheaton* Community

We are ecstatic about the quantity of high-caliber news items and feature material that comes to us each Sunday night. Our only regret is that we are not able to publish it all each week. It is for purely financial reasons that we can only print ten, four-page issues each semester. We are doing our best to accommodate your contributions, but please do not be disappointed or discouraged if your article is delayed to a later issue.

Due to our four-day weekend (October 25-28) the October 31 issue of the *News* will not be printed. Instead, we have added an issue December 12, making the total number of ten issues as planned for the first semester.

## Announcement

### A Bloomin' Success

Linda Kricher, caretaker of the biology greenhouse, has announced that the greenhouse orchids, the bird of paradise plant, and the African violets have begun to bloom. The flowers should be at the height of their bloom for approximately two weeks. Visitors are welcome.

# Letters to the Editors

### Dear Editors:

A day in the life of ...

One of the questions all human beings have always wanted to pose is "What does a dog really do? The answer lies between two extremes: dog as man's best friend and the unpleasant connotation denoted by the phrase "dog day". A dog's day is misunderstood and stupidly stereotyped, and my goal in writing this article is to give humans a clearer knowledge of a dog's responsibilities. Living on a college campus has its advantages: I am fortunate enough to sniff and bark at students, administrators, and professors. Humans think we canines bark and bitch our way from one obstacle to another, but often life isn't as exciting as that for me. I am more concerned with eating a good breakfast (I think steak bones must be more prevalent in the suburbs) and trying to flunk out of obedience school. The liberal arts appeal much more to me: imagine not having to obey innane commands! Sit, heel, roll over, stand-attention are terms thrown to us by humans without concern for our freedom and individuality.

My present mistress doesn't often read a newspaper, which is unfortunate, because I enjoy ripping through the news. Jim Hartz and John Chancellor are not concrete substitutions. And my mistress is so busy that I seldom thrash out a good novel. We'll always have enough time, though, to push around papers and empty out garbage cans.

I try not to complain about my life, for I do enjoy making all the necessary human contacts. I believe in ESP, and I find human contacts stimulating. I look into human eyes and try not to bark. I do feel that I can assist a human in his most mundane problems: for example destroying or not destroying letters of recommendation, and making the decision on whether or not to climb over and shred the newly-decorated furniture.

To conclude this trivia, it must be emphasized that the type of existence a dog leads is dependent upon the amount of freedom his superiors are willing to give him. In this respect, students and dogs have common ground, figuratively speaking.

Darby

### To The Editors:

When the last group picked up their signs, leaflets, and other materials and went home, I felt great relief that the Organization Barbecue was over at last. The *News*, however, has put me in the position of defending the barbecue and my committee against the accusations which were made, incidentally, without any attempt to find out the truth of the matter. I am referring to the editorial in your October 3 issue.

Only two people, including the *News* representative, complained about the change in date. The editors stated that the Tuesday date was "finally" confirmed. In fact, the second notices sent out contained the correction. Some organizations received their second notices very late, due to their tardiness in notifying me of their desire to participate. The *News* was among those groups who made the job of assigning tables more difficult by waiting until one or two days (or, in some cases, the morning) before the barbecue to answer my committee's first letter.

The greatest problem I dealt with, however, was the lack of tables, I originally requisitioned 15 tables (after being told that no more were available) far in advance of the barbecue date. I had to cut that number down to ten, and I was warned that the Buildings and Grounds department might cut the number even further. I waited until the last possible day (Friday before the barbecue) and went ahead and assigned those groups which had responded space on the ten tables. As more groups responded late (like the *News*) I dashed madly around the campus trying to secure more tables. I thought I had the matter resolved after locating some small tables in Watson.

Then, on Tuesday, 45 minutes before the barbecue, I found six tables set up for the 24 groups which were participating. If I seemed to be "in haste" when the *News* representative arrived, it was due to the fact that I had spent the last half hour ranting and raving at Buildings and Grounds. I extricated two more tables from them, for a total of eight.

What your editorial described as "hastily taped sticker assignments" were a result of the next logical step: since I had a shortage of tables, the number assignments were no good; since some displays were larger than others, it made sense to allot space at the large tables to the larger groups. Just to keep the record straight, I

had prepared the "sticker assignments" two days in advance. Since the tables are not labeled in their natural state, I hardly see how I could have avoided taping my own signs to each one. Space on the tables was not allocated on a first come, first serve basis, as your editorial stated.

As for the distance of the tables from the barbecue; it was difficult enough to get the tables, much less get them in exactly the best spot. I assure you that my recommendations to the next coordinator will include a suggestion that they be closer.

I do apologize for the weather. Had I foreseen the cold, I would of course have ordered huge bonfires all around the field. I cannot, however, take responsibility: it was the campus organizations at Rockywold which set the barbecue date for late in September. There was a *News* representative at Rockywold.

Please try to get your facts straight before you criticize. I received little cooperation from certain groups at this barbecue, and the *News* did not stand out as ready to lend a hand when things got messed up. Your editorial termed the barbecue problems "inexcusable". I find inexcusable the propensity of the *News* to print inaccuracies.

Sincerely,

Vera E. McCluggage

### Letter to the Editor:

When asked, in a letter from my sister, "How's the partying up there?" I responded with the following:

The partying around here is for the birds. It consists of mixers and frat-parties. Mixers at *Wheaton* (for I've never gone to any off-campus) are when they cram a thousand kids into this room, serve this lousy beer, and expect you to be sociable and dance. On those nights, we get inundated by stone-drunk Brown guys. It gets slightly gruesome. Frat (fraternity) parties are only minutely better: they usually have a bar and a band. There, if you're lucky enough to find a guy who isn't a drooling drunk, and he asked you for a drink, you're set for the evening. If that doesn't happen, you get to stand around and talk with all the other girls standing around about the creeps lined up against the wall who either don't have the guts to say something to you, or get their thrills out of staring at you.

Mind you it is only at Brown University that this happens. It might not be so bad elsewhere. Also, I haven't even had the courage to attend a frat party, I've heard so many bad things about it.

But...there's always Harvard.

Sisterly love,

Brook Everhart '78

This is a response to a letter written to the Editor of the *Wheaton News* (9-19-74) by my fellow colleague, Sunny Gabriel. It was pointed out in the letter that many students were hypocrites by waiting until the end of the year to complain relative to rooming and other important issues. Let us consider the flexibility and responsiveness of the student government prior to these complaints.

The college government has many duties and obligations to the *Wheaton* Community. One of the obvious jobs of CGA is to keep the *Wheaton* Community informed since it is humanly impossible for students to get involved in every activity and organization. This role entails presenting important legislation to the *Wheaton* Community and giving the community ample time to familiarize themselves with the material. If the college government fails to adequately execute this important function, then just how many alternatives do they give the members of our community—none other than the "destructive course".

A more significant example than rooming is the creation of the new constitution. There are two necessary elements for a strong community—a sound constitution and campus unity. CGA wanted us to vote on a constitution knowing that it was imperfect. In passing the constitution, less than 200 members of the community voted on this major legislation. Instead of CGA trying to learn more about this occurrence, CGA just assumed that there existed approximately 900 apathetic students on campus. The motto of the college government seemed to have been "Change for sake of change." (Which in my opinion has been the general trend of the practically new college administration.) As a result, a self-imposed deadline was more important than getting the general consensus of the entire community. Consequently, this year we have a potentially sound constitution with many mistakes which could have been avoided had they entrusted the capable incoming CGA officers to effectively complete the job. Since campus unity and a strong constitution are necessary elements for a strong community, then just how strong can our community become if both are

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# Chinatown and the Maltese Falcon

By Cindy M. Gerstl

An aloof, cynical detective, well-groomed and appealing, yet not handsome; a mysterious, strikingly attractive leading lady who, burdened with a problem, enlists the services of the private eye, but answers his inquiries by persistently substituting lies for the truth; an evil-looking greedy and deceptive heavy...these are the main characters in the 1974 film *Chinatown* which is set in the 1930's and stars Jack Nicholson, Faye Dunaway and John Huston.

Whoever thought that the "good old days" would still be haunting us in the 1970's? It appears that the movie industry simply will not let go of the past. Many of the characters in, and plots of current movies seem vaguely familiar. Have we seen *Chinatown* and its players before?

Think back to the black-and-white days of 1941 and *The Maltese Falcon*. Humphrey Bogart was Sam Spade, the detective. Mary Astor was his leading lady...beautiful, mysterious and a compulsive liar. She walks into Spade's life with a phony story, one of many, and hires him to solve her problem. Sydney Greenstreet, the heavy (literally), throws a few obstacles in Spade's path, and helps to complicate matters for all parties involved.

Movies of today, such as *Chinatown*, seem to be lacking at least one important element which was present in the movies of yesterday, such as *The Maltese Falcon*...the idol...the "type" of male lead whose appearance, mannerisms and characterization captures the attention and affection of the public. Bogie is a good example. Females melted when he wiggled the side of his face and uttered those words, "Hello sweetheart," in that distinctly Bogart tone. He was a certain "type" of actor; he had an image and was a screen idol, and still is. Unfortunately, and unavoidably, many of the old idols are no longer with us, and therefore unable to make new movies. So, if the movie industry still wants the idol-types, it must find replacements. We'll never know if that idea was on Robert Towne's mind when he wrote the script for, or on Roman Polanski's mind when he directed Jack Nicholson in, *Chinatown*. There are certain similarities in the characters and characterizations of the two detectives. Even so, Nicholson is no Bogart, but who cares? When a movie is being seen mainly for the chance to drool over the male idol, his acting job is overlooked. He is great no matter how lousy he is, since his audience is far from objective. Nicholson's detective is a more believable character...he is subtler and less stiff in his role. Styles have changed, and Nicholson is acting out a role, not perpetuating an already established image.

Morover, the intention of the two scripts and the two directors appear to be different, probably as a result of the times. It seems that director John Huston was aiming at entertainment...he meant *The Maltese Falcon* to be a private eye story. It was well-paced, and the cameras moved quickly with the actors and the actions. Roman Polanski, on the other hand, deliberately tried to intertwine a story with a mood and a message about the corruption of society. The story moved slowly, and the cameras, through close-ups, mainly focused in on facial expressions and emotions rather than action of the actors.

Both *Chinatown* and *The Maltese Falcon* share elements of comedy, tragedy, death, suspense, greed and romance. However, *Chinatown* has an added ingredient...incest. *Chinatown* is also a socially alert film. Mrs. Mulwray (Faye Dunaway) hires Jack Nicholson to solve the enigma of the death of her husband. In the process, he falls in love with his client. However, the main topic is really the misuse of the Los Angeles water system. In the days of *The Maltese Falcon*, plots were less vague and less complicated. A valuable, ancient but missing statuette was being hunted by the "Fat Man" Greenstreet, Mary Astor, and a spooky, pathetic little creature called Joel Cairo, played by Peter Lorre. These three were consumed with greed, and their greediness determined their actions. They hired Spade to find the bird. The viewer gathered details and unraveled the mystery along with Spade. The romance in *The Maltese Falcon* was strictly 1941; no explicit sex or bedroom scenes, but simply a kiss now and then. In 1941, the shootings and killings were easy to watch. A shot was heard and a body fell. It is assumed that the dead or wounded shed blood, and thanks to black-and-white, the color and amount of blood was left to the imagination. No so in *Chinatown*. Red was indeed a primary color, and we are not spared the gory, revolting details.

The old days of black-and-white movies and idols are probably gone forever. Now we are presented with complicated plots and believable, as well as perverted characters. Yet there must be a little voice, in Hollywood, whispering into the ears of the big-shots, "You're missing something in the movies you're making. People still want to see the old movies and they long for those stars...they still cry out for the Bogie's of yesterday." The answer to the problem seems to lie in either cashing in by recirculating the oldies, or rewriting the scripts and attaching new names and faces to the characters, in hopes that the public will accept them. But after all, have you ever heard anyone cry, "Oh, Nicholson!"?

got to offer to me?" Wheaton seems to be very successful in helping its students achieve this self-awareness, judging from the attitudes of the different individuals on campus. The Women's Movement has also contributed much to this self-confidence of women at Wheaton.

Once you learn to recognize this, a second, and maybe more important stage is reached. That is one of community

awareness. It is important that you know that your education is not only for your benefit, but for the community's benefit as well. It is your responsibility to use your knowledge (whatever it may be) and potential for the welfare of others. Not everybody is as privileged as you are to have the means and opportunity to acquire an education as good as yours.

It is in this second step that Wheaton's job is not as clear. Many people feel that they should take advantage of as much as possible now, without realizing that elective positions that require at least some responsibility are one of these advantages that they should utilize. These positions enable the person to meet a great deal of people they wouldn't have met otherwise! They also enhance the education they are acquiring here, since it is the most efficient way to achieve a sense of community awareness and responsibility.

These people also view the exercise of their right to vote as a burden. Again, they fail to recognize that voting, like running for an office, is very important. It is one of a person's fundamental responsibilities. Your education, coupled with your personality, has given you a unique point of view, and it is your duty to vote for the person whom you feel is most qualified for the position in question.

It is for these reasons that we should not, and (some of us) will not, give up.

## C.G.A.—News

By Cheryl Eastman

The Student Senate met for approximately an hour in Knapton Lecture on Tuesday, October 8. During the meeting, the Senate voted its approval of the Executive Committee's selection of Sunny Gabriel '75, Amy Leonard '75, and Kathleen O'Donnell '77 as the student members of the Presidential Search Committee. On October 3, all twelve hopefuls were interviewed and their written applications were reviewed. Candidates were judged on their "maturity, articulateness, and on their commitment to preserving as well as stimulating our college's growth." Although no consideration was given to majors, the Committee was concerned with selecting a "diverse" group whose members had "different interests, goals, and opinions."

A motion to combine Elms, Bittersweet, and Linden constitutionally for the purposes of representation was carried. All dorm meetings will be held in Elms because it is the largest house and can

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## Elections

By Lichi Litovich

Ugh, election time is back! And we have to be bombarded with all the propaganda. One can't even eat or "un-eat" in peace around here. Why don't they give up?

Here's why we won't. Wheaton is not, as many people would like to believe, an ivory tower. It is very much part of the "real world". It is not a glass box through which you can see what is happening outside, but which will shelter you from foul weather. And it should not be! There is much more to a higher education than books. Regardless of your grades or major, you can consider your college career a success if it has helped you grow as an individual.

The first step in this growth is one of self-awareness. It is learning to recognize your potentials. It is being able to say, "I have much to offer to this. Now, what has this

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# Mixology

Have you ever wanted to know more about wines? Do you know how to tend bar? How many drinks can you mix? Do you know how to plan a party and have the right amount of liquor? Do you know what the different glasses are used for?

The Senior Class is giving you the opportunity to learn all this and more! We are sponsoring a Mixology Course October 21 and 22, 8 to 11 p.m. in Everett Dining Hall. What do you really know about liquor? Now is your chance to find out!

The Modern Mixology course is taught by three graduates of Brown: Dave Mazza, Bill Frost and Mike O'Hanlon. Dave taught the course here last year. This summer he revised the format—the content has been greatly expanded.

Monday night you will be taught how to set up a bar at a lounge or restaurant and how to prepare for a private party. You will learn about the different glasses and their uses, a descriptive history of various beers and liquors, the difference between "top shelf" and "bar" liquors. Two hours on wines have been added to the course. You will learn their history, how they are produced, and when to serve them. There will even be a wine and cheese tasting party!

On Tuesday night, armed with the first night's knowledge, you will progress to pouring drinks (and tasting your mistakes!) and professional secrets. There is a new large section on customer service. There will be an oral and written exam—you will demonstrate and taste how much you have learned! The rest of the second night is an open bar.

The fee for the course is only \$15—this includes all the food and liquor you consume both nights, a twenty page Mixology manual, and a certificate of completion. As this course is taught all over New England, the certificate is recognized and valuable when applying for a job. The course is recommended for those looking for jobs, and also who simply want to increase their knowledge about all those intoxicating beverages that are second nature to many!

Would-Be connoisseurs may register for the course during lunch or dinner any day this week, Sunday night, or Monday—there will be sign-up tables in Emerson and Chase Square. You can also sign up by bringing your \$15 to Barbara Schwartz, Everett 220 or Sue Willcox, Everett 227, 285-9263. Please make checks out to Class of '75.

\* \* \*

How about a really fantastic graduation speaker this year? Do you have any ideas? The Senior Class will be working with the Committee on Public Events to draw up a list of possibilities in the next few weeks. If you have any suggestions, please submit them to Carol Buckeley, Everett 334.

Attention Dorm Reps! Please get in touch with Carol or with Stephanie Raia in Bittersweet as soon as possible so you can be informed of all our future plans! Special thanks to everybody who supported our plant sales.

# Otis Lectures

By Melanie Aska

The Seventeenth Annual Otis Lectures in Religion, entitled "Theology in America: The Major Tradition", will be delivered this year by Sydney E. Ahlstrom, Professor of American History and Modern Religious History at Yale University.

The Marjorie Otis Memorial Lectures in Religion were established in 1959 through funds dispensed by Henry White Otis of New York City in memory of his first wife, Marjorie Maxfield Otis.

In 1970 Mr. Otis provided additional money for the lectures and related activities, and in accordance with his wishes the lectures have been renamed The Otis Lectures in Religion in recognition of the fact that they are now in memory of his daughter, Marilla Claire Otis (Wheaton '50) as well as in memory of her mother. In conformity with Mr. Otis' wishes, outstanding scholars, theologians or writers are brought to the College each year to deliver a series of lectures on a subject of current and general interest in the field of religion. The lectures are open to the public.

Mr. Ahlstrom's special field of interest is American religious and intellectual history, and its European background. In Yale, he teaches in the Divinity School, the Department of History, the Department of Religious Studies, and the American Studies Program. From 1967 to 1971 Professor Ahlstrom was Chairman of Yale's American Studies Program. In 1972-73, he was Director of Graduate Studies in the Department of Religious Studies; for 1973-74 he is interim chairman of American Studies. Previously, he had taught at Harvard University and has since served as a visiting professor at Princeton University. In 1949 and 1952, he was on the faculty of the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies in Austria. He is currently President Elect of the American Society of Church History. His term will begin in January, 1975.

His publications include a history of The Harvard Divinity School (joint author, 1954); a history of theology in America in the Religion in American Life series; The American Protestant Encounter With World Religions; and many articles on American religious and intellectual history. Mr. Ahlstrom's Theology in America: The Major Protestant Voices from Puritanism to Neo-Orthodoxy was printed in 1967. His later A Religious History of the American People (1972) received the National Book Award for 1973 in the category of Philosophy and

Religion, and in 1974 the Brotherhood Award of the National Council of Christians and Jews.

Born in Cokato, Minnesota, Professor Ahlstrom received his bachelor's degree from Gustavus Adolphus College, his masters from the University of Minnesota, and his doctorate from Harvard University. He holds an honorary M.A. from Yale.

The schedule for the Seventeenth Annual Otis Lectures in Religion is as follows:

"Jonathan Edwards"—Monday, October 21, 1974, 8 p.m., Watson Auditorium.

"Ralph Waldo Emerson"—Tuesday, October 29, 1974, 8 p.m., Watson Auditorium.

"Josiah Royce and William James"—Monday, November 4, 1974, 8 p.m., Watson Auditorium.

"Reinhold and H. Richard Niebuhr"—Monday, November 11, 1974, 8 p.m., Watson Auditorium.

# Sports

Salisbury State College was the host of the Eastern Association of Intercollegiate Athletics of Women's (EAIW) golf championships Friday and Saturday, October 4th and 5th. Twenty-four of the East's top collegiate women golfers were competing in this championship.

In the next issue, The Wheaton News will feature an interview with Debbie Simourian, a junior at Wheaton, who won the individual golfers championship.

## Winter Sports Tryouts

Basketball Monday, October 21 at 5:00 p.m.

Fencing Wednesday, October 16 at 7:00 p.m.

## Wheaton Field Hockey Schedule

Tuesday, October 22, Wheaton College vs. Assumption, 4:00 Home V & JV.

Thursday, October 24, Wheaton College vs. Radcliffe, 3:30 Home V & JV.

Wednesday, October 30, Wheaton College vs. Brown, 4:00 Home V & JV.

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## Press Coverage

(Continued from Page 1)

a case by case basis. If you give Congress the right, and it enacts a free press law, then it also has a right to amend that bill. You wouldn't get an unrestricted bill." There is a Reporter's Committee for Freedom of the Press to provide legal aid to reporters jailed for refusing to name sources. Most papers have their own legal staff to handle such matters, but many publishers, especially those involved in journalism "for the business" see no need not to reveal sources.

## Expository Writing

(Continued from Page 1)

occurred or was said in thirty minutes. Similarly, a reporter can spend an entire day at a Watergate hearing and have to describe that day in two thousand words. Obviously, the writer must determine what his "priorities" are. The decisions about what information is integral to a story and which articles should be published are value judgments.

## Waterman Letter

(Continued from Page 2)

initially weak? In conclusion, it is evident that CGA plays an important role in the well-being of our community. They must learn to look at long term goals as well as year-by-year objectives. Thus, if there exists good rapport among students with CGA, if there exists student apathy, if there exists student hypocrisy, it is merely a reflection of the effectiveness of the college government.

Sharon M. Waterman  
Voice of the Silent Majority

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