

THE LANCE

ST. ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

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Something New

The idea was different, the atmosphere different, the music different and the reaction different. I speak of the party at the Holiday Inn that followed the Josh White Concert Friday night.

From underneath the glare of the black light, the strobe light, the hard rock blues sounds that careened from the amps of "On Air", a social consciousness had its beginnings for the St. Andrews community. This consciousness is something that we sorely need in light of the drinking bill and the Trustees plan for a "Code of Responsibility". If the student body can recognize, as it did Friday night, that irresponsible action by any student cannot be tolerated, then social progress on this campus can become more than a dream.

This collective consciousness, so evident during the final moments of the affair Friday night, cannot be left dormant with the memories of what one participant called a "New York experience". If the student body accepts the responsibility of acting in the dorms on the feelings they expressed Friday night, then they can expect positive action from the Trustees. But not until.

And the issue does not close with drinking. We have seen over the past year student leaders open the doors to an improved social and academic attitude. The drinking bill was completed in the Senate as the Honor Code was revised. These leaders can open the door but cannot hold it open for very long without the combined effort of the student body.

The possibilities for improvement are present and the students will destroy everything that has already accomplished unless they nurse this embryonic social awareness to fullest maturity in the hope of an improved social atmosphere on the campus.

Joe Junod

Dr. Moore: A New Note

This past Tuesday afternoon, seven concerned dormitory presidents walked into the carpeted office of President Ansley Moore. The group had planned to talk rather strongly to the president. The subject: his apparent lack of communication (same old story) with the students in the specific topic of the freshmen women's hour change.

In other words, the I.D.C. planned to tactfully demand reasons for Moore's actions in appointing an unknown (who said?) committee to decide a matter which was the specific duty of the President.

Such was the atmosphere on Tuesday.

This same group had an ingrained feeling about the outcome of the meeting. Although their effort was certainly praiseworthy (at least they were trying to do something, the worthy souls) no one honestly expected any drastic or noteworthy outcome. After all, every St. Andrews student knows the traditional belief about President Moore—his concern is with the financial future of the college as an institution, not with the student as a person. Therefore, the canned, ready-packed student attitude concerning Dr. Moore is a loud laugh.

The truth is—the attitude is merely a symptom of a student who simply complains, blaming the person instead of attacking the issue.

Because the I.D.C. was sincerely concerned about the future of student legislation, or in the language of the avant-garde, "student power," the group went to the top and simply asked.

Much to the surprise of every member of that group, President Moore was vitally concerned, and noticeably distressed with the obvious feelings and real lack of communication.

It is time to re-evaluate our prejudices and conception of Dr. Moore. It is time to begin with a better educated, open mind. It may be difficult for our radical, liberal minded students to try to begin anew with old material. Because the traditional closed-mind attitude towards President Moore is a basic tenet and a fixed judgement, most people would find it difficult to explain why they personally hold the very belief to which they have attached themselves.

President Moore so concerned himself with the wants and needs of the students in this meeting that the amazement of the I.D.C. still is prevalent.

Dr. Moore's essential comment concerning the lack of communication was this: Students are so concerned with their own wants and freedoms that they too often voice them only among themselves and those who are on "their side." Instead of a letter, or a recommendation by word of an administrative member, the student must personally approach the President and just talk about the situation in real language and not parliamentary jargon.

Dr. Moore is still very open to our immediate problems concerning maintaining security in the new senior women's hours, more trained and experienced staff to work in student counseling, and more student representation and participation on faculty committees.

After a brief explanation of the set-up of this college, which included a break down on how decisions were based on several qualified opinions instead of by one "dictator," the I.D.C. found itself thankful for experienced guidance found in the basic administrative staff.

The key to solving our problems is a little extra effort in making our needs known personally to a man who has truly dedicated his life to this institution which is the same we have chosen to be our own.

New Spirit of Lettermen Proves Successful

The choir robes are gone, the hazing has disappeared, and the childish activity of past lettermen initiations has entered a new era. Men are treating men as such and not as if they were objects for destruction.

Under the leadership of President Jan Bartlett, this year's Lettermen's Club has adopted a new attitude towards future members. Remaining are the vigorous physical routines but the trappings of daytime and nocturnal harassment are by the boards. This season's crop of candidates reflect the new attitude and spirit that has been one of the primary objectives of the Club. The 23 hopefuls enjoy the commands of drill sergeant Hunter Bahson and delight in the competition that the Lettermen have created. No one has dropped out of the initiation and this is testimony enough when one compares it to last year's

Electoral College Workings Presented

How the electoral college works is a matter of particular concern for many Americans this fall. More questions are being asked by voters now than in any presidential election since 1948. And perhaps more interest is being expressed in this particular part of the country where George Wallace's following is so great than ever in this century.

Twenty years ago there was much interest because opposing Democrat Harry Truman and Republican Thomas E. Dewey were Strom Thurmond, running on the States Rights ticket, and another Wallace, Henry, was seeking the presidency on the Progressive Party ticket.

This fall because of the reported large following of the former Alabama governor and because he has fought for his name on most every state's presidential ballot, there are many observers who believe the new president will not be named at the November 5th balloting. Rather, it is expected that Wallace will get enough votes to prevent either Richard Nixon or Hubert Humphrey from getting the required majority of the electoral votes.

Each state has the same number of electoral votes as it has representatives in the Congress. In North Carolina's case there are 13 electors, 11 for each congressman allowed and two for each senator. Electors are elected by each party in the summer prior to the general election. They meet in December when normally they go through a cut and dried procedure of endorsing the way the people voted. Usually the Democrat or the GOP candidate team gets a majority of the votes in a state and work of those in the electoral college are hardly recognized.

But there have been cases where electors have crossed party lines and have crossed lines. This time with three strong contenders for the presidency those who are appointed electors will likely be in the spotlight.

HIGHLY DISPUTED

The electoral system is considered by many to be antiquated, cumbersome and out of date, but it is the method which the Constitution prescribes for electing a president and a vice president.

The founding fathers of the republic considered several different methods of choosing a president and a vice president and finally after much heated discussion decided on the electoral college.

The methods considered were: by the people, popular vote; by the state legislatures; by the state governors; and by electors.

In the beginning electors voted for two persons for president, and the candidate receiving the highest number of electoral votes was declared president, and the candidate with the second highest number was the vice president.

This plan worked all right for two elections. But in the year 1800 Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr were the candidates for president and they both received an equal number of electoral votes.

In that dilemma the final decision between Jefferson and Burr fell to the House of Representatives, as provided in the Constitution, and required 35 ballots amid much bitterness and flaring of tempers to give the presidency to Jefferson. Burr always claimed that Alexander Hamilton used his influence on Congress to throw the election to Jefferson, and the result was that Burr killed Hamilton in a duel and Burr himself was ruined in the public estimation and died in dishonor.

After the bitterness of 1800 the 12th Amendment was added to the Constitution. This addition provides that the electors of the various states shall vote for a president and for a vice president also.

The electors meet usually at the state capital and are required to make a list of all persons voted for for president and list of all persons voted on for vice president, and the number of votes for each cast each. These lists are signed and certified and transmitted under seal to Washington, directed to the president of the Senate.

The Constitution then provides that the Congress shall convene on the 3rd day of January next following a presidential election, and on the 6th day of January the president of the Senate shall, before a joint session of the two houses of Congress, open the certificates and the votes shall be counted.

The person having a majority of the votes shall be declared president.

In case no candidate receives a majority, then the election of a president falls to the House of Representatives, and it must choose from the three candidates having the highest number of electoral votes.

But here is where the catch comes. In voting for a president, the House of Representatives forgets all about the electoral college and the number of votes allotted to each state is on an equal footing. Each state has one vote only. California, Nevada, or North Carolina has the same strength, one vote each.

This one vote is cast after members of each state's delegation in the House of Representatives meets and arrives at a decision. The 11 congressmen from North Carolina would caucus, for instance, and the majority sentiment would be reflected in the casting of their one vote.

HOW CHOSEN

What about the power of electors, and how are they chosen?

The Constitution says that each state may choose its electors in any manner it sees fit. In North Carolina they are chosen at political rallies of the congressional districts, or by the political leadership, depending upon the party.

There will be three sets of electors in North Carolina this year--the Democrats, the Republicans and the American Independents. Electors representing the party which polls the most votes among these three in this state will have the privilege of meeting and casting the state's 13 electoral votes.

In some states the same kind of politics could enter the picture as entered the South Carolina situation in 1948. There the Democratic party organization renounced Mr. Truman and ordered its electors to support Strom Thurmond. So the only way Thurmond could lose in that state was the way for Dewey to win. Truman never had a chance from the beginning because of this ruling by representatives of his own party.

In addition, the commission proposed that the Regents name a five-man committee on communication to act as a sort of ombudsman for persons with a grievance against some segment of the University.

Upon request from any person or group within the University, the committee "would arrange meetings between relevant University authorities and persons expressing grievance or criticism, provide for the exchange and widespread dissemination of information, establish ad hoc groups to study controversial issues, or arrange forums for discussion and debate".

The commission noted a need "to maintain communication channels and information flows and to encourage the use of available forums of debate on controversial campus issues, thus helping to provide constructive alternatives to confrontation".

The committee would be appointed by the Regents. Two student members would be nominated by the faculty and two faculty members by the students. An administrative officer would be nominated jointly by faculty and students, from names suggested by the president.

Judicial matters, under the commission's proposal, would be handled by a student judicial system which "should be a primary responsibility of the students." A central judicial system is recommended, incorporating original jurisdiction by students, due process, and faculty review of decisions involving suspension or expulsion.

The faculty of each college or school would remain responsible for enforcing academic discipline. Off-campus conduct would be regulated by public law.

"We see no justification or need for a special code of conduct applicable to students (off campus). The University should assert no authority over students, and assume no responsibility for them, with respect to their violation of public law in off-campus situations".



"AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS." Screen play by S. J. Perelman. Based on the novel by Jules Verne. Music composed and conducted by Victor Young. Produced by Michael Todd. Directed by Michael Anderson. Cast:

- Phileas Fogg David Niven
- Passepartout Cantinflas
- Mr. Fix Robert Newton
- Princess Aouda Shirley MacLaine
- Robert Morley
- Trevor Howard
- Members of the Reform Club: Finlay Currie, Basil Sydney, Ronald Squires

- Bar Girl Marlene Dietrich
- Bouncer George Raft
- Drunk Red Skelton
- Conductor Buster Keaton
- Station Master Joe E. Brown
- Captain Jack Oakie
- and Charles Boyer, Martine Carol, John Carridine, Charles Coburn, Ronald Colman, Melville Cooper, Noel Coward, Reginald Denny, Andy Devine, Luis Miguel Dominguez, Ferandiel, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Hermione Gingold, Jose Greco, Glynis Johns, Evelyn Keyes, Beatrice Lillie, Edmund Lowe, Victor McLaglen, Tim McCoy, A. E. Matthews, Mike Mazurki, John Mills, Alan Mowbray, Edward R. Murrow, Gilbert Roland, Cesar Romaro, Frank Sinatra, Harcourt Williams. Color by DeLuxe. Released by Twentieth Century-Fox.

When the late Micheal Todd won his Best Picture (1956) Oscar for "Around the World in Eighty Days", there was much speculation over his ability to ever equal his own work on that film. And the speculation was far from being unsubstantiated wonder, for "Around the World" was—and still is -- a mighty, absorbing and imposing cinematic spectacle.

Its basic appeal is visual: by the time it ends, an audience has no doubt that they could have seen few more beautiful and optically staggering sights than they have just witnessed. Such events as a balloon ride over western Europe, a sunset in the tropics, an early steamboat crossing the Atlantic and an untrained matador dodging a bull in Spain have seldom been given the flattering treatment that they receive here.

Space does not permit a detailed synopsis of plot (and after all, Jules Verne did a fine job of writing it out in full); a brief summary will suffice. Phileas Fogg, a member of the Reform Club of Great Britain, wagers his associates that he can circumnavigate the globe in eighty days, all delays included. He sets out with only his money and his newly-hired valet, Passepartout; and by using every locomotive device known from ostrich cart to railroad train, intends to accomplish the journey in the allotted time.

Essentially simple, this trip around the planet includes far more than simply travelling: it encompasses the aforementioned bullfight, a tribe of hostile American Indians, visits to the circus in Yokohama and a sleazy dive in the United States, rescue of a human sacrifice in India, and the evasion of a British detective nearly everywhere. And every word and every

from his part, and for most of the film is never overly conspicuous. Shirley MacLaine is, though, as Aouda, the princess who is to be burned alive on her husband's funeral pyre. She is as fetching as ever, and thoroughly convincing throughout.

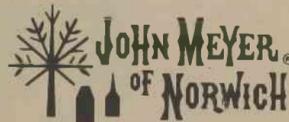
As far as the other forty-two costars go, their appearances in odd places can become an involved "guess who" game which tends to get in the way of the story. The game's most obvious intrusion is a sequence in a dive on the western coast of the United States. Marlene Dietrich show up first as a bar girl of sorts; when she is approached by Passepartout, who is always the ladies' man, George Raft comes to her aid as a switchblade-bearing bouncer. Oblivious to the matter, Red Skelton stands at a high buffet table ("Free Lunch with Every Purchase of a Five-Cent Schooner of Beer") and stuffs himself with pickles, olives and hardboiled eggs, while Frank Sinatra unconcernedly tickles the ivories on a honky-tonk piano. The place begins to take on more the air of a Hollywood cafe than a nineteenth-century beer hall.

And speaking of stars, there is also a completely unnecessary, though mildly entertaining, sequence in a Spanish nightclub, which seems to have been included for no reason other than to give Jose Greco and his troupe a chance to appear.

But all in all, "Around the World" is a perfectly diverting adventure-comedy, and if you don't mind its length without intermission (it used to have one, but that must have disappeared with the reissue), it is a worthwhile evening spent. Its music, composed by Victor Young, is itself worth the admission price, but it comes, fortunately, pleasantly pre-packaged with the rest of the film's magnificence. Let it not be said that the Oscar was undeserved.

Requests to place students on the Faculty Executive committee have been turned down by that committee, according to Dean Robert F. Davidson.

As ancient Numidia, Algeria was a Roman colony at the close of the Punic Wars.



Decorative notes for fall... suede-on-shetland skimmers with the great young look, the emphasis on tailoring that are very much John Meyer. Suede is appliqued on the sleeveless dress. And inset in bands on the short-sleeve jewel-neck dress at right. Both come in purest wool. In a lively new series of colors that are as much fun to see as they are to wear.

The College Shop
RIZK'S

COMMUNITY DRUG

PERFUMES AND COLOGNES FOR THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD



- AMBUSH
- FABERGE
- WIND SONG
- MY SIN
- WHITE SHOULDERS
- ARPEGE
- CHANEL No. 5
- BONNIE BELL