

# ATTENTION!!

# The Captain's Log

Christopher Newport College College of William & Mary

Vol. 4, Issue 4

October 30, 1972-

In the last issue of the Captain's Log, there was an advertisement suggesting that people wanting information about abortion counseling call a certain number. Christopher Newport College students can get information which is confidential and accurate on this and other personal matters from the Counseling Center, which is located in Wingfield Hall. Up-to-date information about centers in various cities, as well as information about Virginia law, is available to our students. All counseling in the Counseling Center is kept confidential, and a student can feel free to come in and discuss problems, alternatives and solutions.

The staff consists of Mr. Glen Vought, Mrs. Ellen Levy, and Dr. Ruth K. Mulliken.



## The P.O.W. Argument

Nixon has often used the POWs as an excuse for continuing and escalating the war in Vietnam. But the continuation of the war has not brought about the release of a single POW.

(In announcing the recent release of three pilots - the first in several years - the North Vietnamese government stated that this was an act of goodwill "to express solidarity with the American people who are struggling against the war in Vietnam," and not a response to Nixon.)

Far from securing the release of the

POWs, Nixon's escalations have in fact increased the number of U.S. pilots now held in North Vietnam.

In Vietnam as in every war, POWs will be released not as the result of continued U.S. bombing, but as part of a peace settlement. The PRG has already said in its 7 point peace proposal that once the U.S. has set a date for total withdrawal from Vietnam, the POWs will be released simultaneously with the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

If Nixon were serious about obtaining the release of the POWs, he could do it in this way. By continuing the war and prolonging their captivity, he is showing that he is far more concerned about saving the Thieu regime than he is about bringing the captured pilots home.

/AFS

## How Nixon Prolonged the War

(AFS)

Four years ago, Nixon was elected to the Presidency promising he had a "secret plan" to end the war.

Today, the war is not only continuing, but in the past six months it has been vastly escalated and "re-Americanized." Administration and military spokesmen are now predicting several more years of bombing if Nixon is re-elected.

What was Nixon's "secret plan"? From the record of the last four years, it appears that Nixon did indeed have a "secret plan" - not to end the war, but to continue it, and to seek the victory which Johnson had failed to attain.

When Nixon came to office on January 20, 1969, he inherited Johnson's ground war, in which the U.S. with half a million troops had failed to defeat the National Liberation Front. The U.S. ground war strategy had been fully discredited by the Tet offensive launched by the NLF in the spring of 1968.

Inside the United States, anti-war sentiment was at an all-time high. Before leaving office, Johnson had announced a halt in the bombing of North Vietnam and the beginning of the Paris Peace talks. It seemed to many people that peace was imminent.

At this point, Nixon could have negotiated an end to the war on the basis of a 10 point program presented by the NLF to the newly opened Paris negotiations.

According to Averall Harriman, Paris negotiator under Johnson, Nixon missed an opportunity for peace at that time by insisting on support for the Thieu regime in South Vietnam.

In order to maintain the Thieu administration Nixon had to continue the war. But to continue the war, he had to change the basic U.S. strategy. Given the unpopularity of the war Nixon had to start withdrawing American troops, and he had to appear to be searching for peace through negotiations at the Paris peace talks.

### NIXON'S STRATEGY: VIETNAMIZATION

To meet this situation Nixon developed the strategy of "Vietnamization." Its basic features were:

- \* To build up the Saigon army to replace withdrawing U.S. troops.
- \* To support and build up the administration and government headed by Nguyen Van Thieu, using it as a vehicle through which the U.S. could continue the war.
- \* To step up the pacification of the countryside - the attempt to bring the rural population under the control of the Thieu regime.

To carry out this plan, Nixon relied heavily on U.S. air and firepower - both to bomb supply routes in Laos and to carry out the "pacification" program, which increasingly relied on massive

## VIETNAM WAR RE-AMERICANIZED

In the past six months Nixon has escalated the war to its highest level of intensity to date. In the process he has mobilized almost all available U.S. air and naval power. This includes:

- One half of the total B-52 strategic bomber fleet. (Originally designed to carry H-bombs for a "massive retaliation" attack against the Soviet Union).
- One half of U.S. aircraft carriers.
- One third (over 1200) of the total U.S. tactical planes. (Jet fighters and fighter-bombers).
- One half (60) of the ships of the Seventh Fleet (which patrols the entire Pacific and Indian Oceans.)

Nixon has promised that by the end of the year, there will be only 27,000 U.S. troops left in South Vietnam. But at the same time, he has greatly built up the number of forces engaged in the war, who are stationed outside South Vietnam - in Thailand, Guam, on board the Seventh Fleet, and elsewhere.

There are now over 150,000 of these servicemen directly taking part in the war. Nixon has not even discussed a schedule for their withdrawal.

There is no clearer proof of the failure of Vietnamization than this "re-Americanization" of the war in the face of the current offensive.

/AFS

The Captains Log (a leisure service of Christopher Newport College)

Letters to the editor can be left in either the Dean of Students Office or our office located in G-203. All contributions from students and faculty are welcome.

(Don't call me),  
Chief- Matt Stowell

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## The PARK

"Be at peace with yourself," says the song *Desiderata*. To find that peace, one must concentrate on what he is looking for, and concentration is almost impossible unless there is quiet.

A great place to concentrate is a library, a classroom, or Newport News Park, on Route 168, across from the Ft. Eustis gate. On many weekends, one

finds students lying comfortably on a park bench, reading that book that they couldn't begin to read anywhere else. A park bench down by the water is the most peaceful place to read, or sleep, or just observe the things God has wrought upon the Earth.

The song of birds, the rippling of water against an old stump, a squirrel chattering in a nearby tree over his newly-found nut, and the happy sounds of children create the natural acoustics of the park. Try to remember what clean air smells

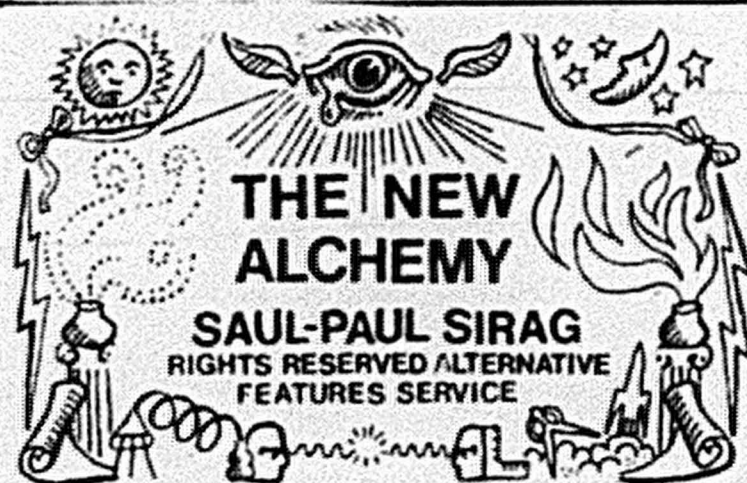
like, brisk and scented with the smell of pines so that it tickles the nostrils, not littered with garbage or filled with auto exhaust fumes.

The facilities at the park are endless! Rent a canoe (at only \$1.30 per hour) and row under the bridges or have a splash battle with a friend and come out soaked but happy. One could even fish, or ride a horse along the trails and dirt roads (\$5.00 per hour). A golf course and archery range are available, adjacent to the campsites. Picnic areas are located throughout this relaxing environment.

For those whose concern is ecology, there is a conservation project to be looked into. The history buff can tramp through the untouched Civil War battle-grounds and excavate relics and read the narratives.

The Park Rangers are always there to render aid or answer questions. While one is at the park the rangers will do everything they can to help (don't forget to pick up a few pamphlets on what to see in Virginia).

The city does have its problems: Pollution, Crime, Disruption and Overcrowding. Still, a person may escape temporarily by spending Saturday in the Park.



There is a revolution against behaviorism going on in psychology today. The revolutionaries hardly have a name yet, but Gunther Stent, writing in *Scientific American*, calls them "structuralists." Structuralism admits, as behaviorism does not, the existence of innate ideas, or of knowledge without learning.

The idea that there are innate structures in the mind is very old, but the first scientists to discover what they considered innate mental structures were Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung. Freud was struck by the fact that dreams, for all their wooliness, had a logical structure,

which he attempted to outline.

Jung noticed that mental patients tended to draw or dream about exceedingly similar mandala patterns that became more and more integrated as the patient recovered. He proposed that patterns constitute archetypes in the mind. However, these ideas were too radical for most scientists to accept, and psychoanalysis has remained on the fringes of science. But the concept of innate mental structure was raised again by the gestalt school of psychology.

Gestaltists tried to explain how it is we see a row of dots as a straight line, and how several parallel rows of equally spaced dots will seem to group into shifting, but specific, patterns. They proposed that there are organizing principles of perception, or *gestalts*, inherited and not derived from experience (unless evolution can be regarded as experience). The gestaltists even proposed that "seen shapes are represented by similarly shaped electrical brain fields that have innate tendencies to

form simpler, more closed shapes." This wild notion may turn out to be partly true, as we shall see presently.

Meanwhile, completely oblivious to these developments, the French anthropologist Claude Levi-Strauss, working in the 1940's, noticed that widely differing kinship customs could be accounted for by a simple underlying structure that was universal for all adequately studied human languages.

This deep structure consists of a mental program which generates the seemingly disparate surface characteristics of language. Noam Chomsky of M.I.T., the foremost structuralist linguist, says, "These linguistic universals can be plausibly assumed to be an innate mental endowment rather than the result of learning. As further evidence for this view, Chomsky cites the amazingly rapid acquisition of language by a young child. It is as if the child already has the underlying structure and, in acquiring a particular language, is learning which transformation structures to call

continued on page 4



## Women's Equality

At the October 16th meeting of the Women's Equality group, Joy Dickenson Barns spoke on the proposed 27th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution (Equal Rights Amendment) now before the Virginia legislature for ratification.

Ms. Barns stressed the importance of speaking out in regard to the amendment since the legislature is slated to vote on the measure in January.

Ms. Barns explained that the passing of the proposed amendment would mean the acceptance and encouragement of women to become actively involved in legislative change.

Many practical benefits would stem from the amendments passage according to Ms. Barns;

- 1) Protective laws used by industry to impede the advancement of women (Overtime, promotions, etc.) would be drastically affected.
- 2) Maternity leave would be changed. Rather than a prescribed time during the pregnancy, the woman would be allowed to work until she felt the need to leave.
- 3) Alimony procedures would be changed also. Any person, male or female, who needs alimony would receive it.
- 4) Laws based on the unique physical qualities of a person would not be affected by the amendment's passing. For example, penalties for rape would remain.
- 5) Civil and political rights affected by the proposed amendment would not interfere with the individual's right to privacy. For example, separate bathrooms for separate sexes would not become unconstitutional.
- 6) All would become eligible for the draft. New exemptions would be stressed, such as both parents being the parents of small children.
- 7) Education would be more equally available for women on the same terms as men. At the present time, there are schools which require higher qualifications for women than for men. This would all be changed.

At the same meeting, Miriam Cardi spoke briefly about consciousness raising groups. These are groups of women who meet regularly to talk confidentially about matters of concern to women.


These are groups of women who meet regularly to talk confidentially about matters of concern to women.

Ms. Cardi defined the purpose of these groups as helping women to know themselves and others better—to know their strengths and common cause.

The next meeting of the Women's Equality group will be November 13th at 8:00 P.M. in meeting rooms A and B of the William and Mary Campus Center. Topic for discussion at the next meeting will be "Occupational and Graduate School Opportunities."

Tentative topics for future meetings include; "Birth Control and Woman's Sexuality, Alternative Marriage, and Family Styles." The group is open to suggestions for other topics. Also under consideration is the idea of having international speakers to talk about equality attempts in other countries.

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## Green Grasshopper Gets Crabs From Hampton

The Green Grasshopper, a large campaigning van, is touring the South in an effort to strengthen the McGovern vote. The Grasshopper, described by Liz Carpenter as the "only bug the democrats use" has a passenger list that is a pot pourri of political factions. Liz Carpenter, former secretary to Lady Bird during the Johnson administration is coordinating the tour. Ms. Carpenter describes herself as a "foot washing song-singing democrat" and is appealing to the oldline democrats for McGovern support. Although footwashing is well out of range of Gloria Steinam's usual activities she has joined the Grasshopper group to campaign for McGovern. Some people have suggested that sending the outspoken Women's Liberation advocate to the South is "rather like sending Sherman." Terry McGovern daughter of the democratic candidate and presently enrolled at the University of Virginia is also with the group. Other members include John Henry Falk, a grass roots comedian, Cissy Farenthold, the national co-chairwomen of the citizens for McGovern, and Ruth Harvey Charity, the attorney.

The Grasshopper began its tour in Virginia and plans to cover as many of the southern states as possible before the election. The Grasshopper stopped at St. Martin's Church in Hampton October 18 for a dollar a plate beandinner and McGovern Rally. Approximately five hundred people packed into the small center and a large number crowded around the building to hear the speeches through the windows. The speakers followed the grass roots theme by presenting McGovern as a man who will bring the people back to the government. Ms. Steinam commented that the people at St. Martin's looked "like the country—white, black, young and old, working people and students and these are the people McGovern wants to represent. All the people, not just those who are white, male over fifty-five and rich." The rally ended after the speakers had been presented a bag of crabs, Hampton's symbol and a collection had been taken for gas money for the Grasshopper.

Deborah Wheeler



# Psychology and Women

One o'clock ... class is ready to begin. Students are seated around the semi-circular seminar table, chatting casually. The professor enters and announces that the topic open for discussion today will be abortion. As if a non-verbal response to this announcement, cigarettes are drawn out and lit one by one; a sort of index for the amount of anxiety being felt by students in anticipation of such a topic.

Discussion begins in a somewhat awkward fashion, though bit by bit, the students' desire to treat the subject honestly succeeds in overcoming their initial inhibitions. At the end of fifty minutes the class has considered many aspects of the abortion issue: social attitudes towards abortion, the psychological effects of having an illegal abortion, the psychological effects of bearing an unwanted child, the question of abortion as murder, the conception of abortion-on-demand.

This is a sort of "day-in-the-life-of" the new Psychology 203 class entitled "Psychology and Women". The course is designed as a seminar with an orientation toward discussion which is based on and supplemented by readings. Both sections of the course are taught by Ms. Elizabeth Calder.

There are several aims for the class. The class is intended to begin with exploring myths concerning women, and they will attempt to understand biological influences affecting the behavior and functioning of women. The class will explore the psychological effects on women of such issues as sex roles, the Pill, pregnancy and childbirth, intellectual development, middle age. This will be supplemented by research done in these various areas. Finally, the class will consider the current Women's Liberation Movement, why it is happening, and what it means - both on a personal level and in relation to society.

A requirement of the course is individual research projects, either of the library kind or empirical data collections. These will be presented in class as additional information. The male members of the class are valuable as counterbalancing sources of opinions and viewpoints.

The main text for the course is Psychology of Women: A Study in Bio-Cultural Conflicts, Dr. Judith M. Bardwick. Dr. Bardwick integrates biological, psychological, and medical data concerning American women. She demonstrates that "despite fundamental differences between the sexes, traditional role divisions are too restrictive, making changes in role allocation logical, necessary, and probable." The supplementary text of readings is Masculine/Feminine: Readings in Sexual Mythology and the Liberation of Women, edited by Betty Rozak and Theodore Rozak.

Vicki Hespenhide

continued from page 2.

into play in order to generate the surface language.

Structuralism, whose wide net has at last come to include physiology, proposes that innate physiological structures account for perceptual abilities. Mainly through the work of Steven Kuffler, David Hubel and Thorsten Wiesel at Harvard Medical School, it has been discovered that vision occurs as light strikes the receptor neurons of the eye's retina. But these receptor cells are arranged in circular arrays in such a way that they report not on the absolute level of illumination collected by the receptor cells but a summary of the contrast between two concentric regions of the receptor field.

Each circular array sends its information to one ganglion cell, and several ganglion cells connect to a single visual cortex cell in such a way that there are single cortex cells that respond only to a straight vertical line presented to the field of vision. Other cells respond only to a horizontal line; yet others to lines at various angles.

These single cells can be pictured as combining with other similar cells and sending the combined information on to a cell which responds only to a more complex line pattern. It is as if there are "archetypes" for these line patterns in the brain. How complex can these archetypes become? Gunther Stent says:

"In their later work Hubel and Wiesel were able to identify cells in the visual cortex whose optimal stimuli reflect even higher levels of abstraction than parallel straight lines, such as straight-line ends and corners. It is not so clear at present how far this process of abstraction by convergence of communication channels ought to be imagined as going. In particular, should one think that there exists, for every pattern of whose specific recognition an animal is capable, at least one particular cell in the cerebral cortex that responds with impulse activity when that pattern appears in the visual field? In view of the vast number of such patterns we recognize in a life-time, that might seem somewhat improbable. So far, however, no other plausible explanation of perception capable of advancing neurophysiological research appears to have been put forward."

If the structures for the acquisition of knowledge are truly innate, is it any wonder that Buddhists staring at mandalas and physiologists probing the brains of cats should find their search leading to the same underlying structures?

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NOV. 3 12:00 noon Room N-110 CARTOONS-free, something to watch while you eat

## SEMINARS ON RESPONSIBLE SEX

NOV. 8 12:00 noon W-103 ALL ABOUT CONTRACEPTION  
Mrs. Mary Kay Petersen from Planned Parenthood.

NOV. 15 12:00 noon W-103 VD - FACT AND FANTASY  
Mr. R. Payne, Federal VD Investigator

NOV. 29 12:00 noon W-103 ALTERNATIVES TO ABORTION  
Sr. Sean from the Home Bureau  
Fr. G. Vance, Chaplain

By the way . . . Newman meeting - NOV. 7, 12:15 Room G-211  
Drop in . . . see what's happening.





ALTERNATIVE FEATURES SERVICE

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Suddenly it seems everybody is looking for "the new Beatles," meaning the group that's gonna shake things up the way the Beatles did in 1963 and start another full-scale pop binge. People who've based careers on an ability to sniff trends in the air are moving about restlessly, positive that some group somewhere is getting ready to burst on the scene and make a fortune for whoever discovers them.

One seasoned Hollywood producer of my acquaintance has spent the last three years combing the world, looking for a phenomenon and never quite finding it. He went to Australia, found Daddy Cool, but that didn't happen. In Sweden he discovered the Jackpots, who do old Beach Boys and Four Seasons material. He went to Boston and recorded the Modern Lovers while the presidents of Columbia and all the other big companies called every hour making offers right and left. From there he came to San Francisco to hear Butch Whacks & the Glass Paks, then up to Idaho to chase down a group called Clinkingbeard. And all this in only one month. But the Grail continues to elude him.

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The Modern Lovers is a name on the lips of every rock fan east of Cincinnati. They have a stage show like the Stones and their singer sounds a lot like Jagger. They've got the East Coast cultural awareness of the Velvet Underground and have adapted the celebratory aspect of classic Beach Boys to New England teen culture. Plus, they have short hair and song titles like "I'm Straight." Sounds good, but I got a tape and they sound really inept. They're probably better live, but with something like the New Beatles you're supposed to know instantly. I don't think they're it.

There's an English group called Roxy Music that's currently being touted as a likely candidate. Their album is due out here shortly and I'll comment on it then. But if you liked the early Stones, keep an eye peeled for it. Meanwhile the closest thing we have to a New Beatles is still T. Rex. Their American tour didn't exactly make history, but back in England the jellybeans are still flying, the concert seats dripping, and the records selling like hot pants. The mania shows no sign of abating, although the records themselves have decreased noticeably in quality.

Let me say before I get any deeper into this that I loved T. Rex's first two electric albums on Reprise. Loved them to death, in fact. I even dug their earlier stuff with all the wizards and unicorns, so I speak as a fan of long standing when I say their new album, *The Slider* (Reprise MS 2095) is a distinct let down. The songs, taken individually, are all excellent; Marc Bolan's lyrics are as good as ever, and the music is as deft in its Chuck Berry motivation as could be. What's missing seems to be the flash, the zap electricity.

None of the songs sound like hit singles, which is what a group like T. Rex is supposed to be all about. In fact, none of them are hits. "Metal Guru" and "Telegram Sam" were too nondescript to catch on, and the public recognized it here if not in England. The best of their recent singles, "Thunderwing" was not included in the album and not even issued in this country.

Still, this album has value. It's great to sprawl on a bed and listen to while half-asleep. The hypnotic rhythms lull one into a semi-dreamland where the surreal lyrics suddenly become quite fascinating. It's not their fault I wanted more, but just the same this is music you have to listen to to appreciate, whereas great rock & roll always reached out and grabbed you by your feet.

The great groups--like the Beatles, Stones, Kinks, Beach Boys--are the ones that know how to do that, to make records you have to dig without even thinking, yet

containing subtleties to be extracted for those so inclined. They also manage to keep up a seemingly endless string of tremendous singles. When the singles stop coming, the death rattle can't be far off. A group like Creedence Clearwater, contrived to revive the irresistible rhythms of vintage rock & roll, were a sensation for the three years their singles lasted, and if they'd had sex appeal they might've become the new Beatles.

Marc Bolan has sex appeal, and style, and everything else a Star needs--with plenty to spare. But like Creedence his music is too deliberately constructed, and he seems to be running short of ideas as well after less than two years in the spotlight. Good as he is, the next Beatles are going to require more inventiveness and versatility than he, or anyone else of late, has shown.

## Ballet

The followers of the old aesthetic cult still gather on sacred occasions to be moved by the timeless relevance of performances such as the *Sleeping Beauty* ballet. On October 13, the National Ballet Company of Washington, D.C. staged Ben Stevenson's interpretation of this classic fairy tale. Producing a sensory melange of color, movement, sound, light, and even a taste of romanticism, the company gave the Tidewater community a rare opportunity to enjoy fine ballet.

An observer is moved by the delicate control of the airy rhythm of the supple dancer who voices in exact body language his most inarticulate inner feelings. Communication is further induced by the emotive thematic music of the orchestra--Tchaikovsky's own.

Such is ballet--Tidewater is finally awakening to the fact that the arts are alive and well in the modern world.

Rick Osborne  
Sheri Rothstine

## ABORTION

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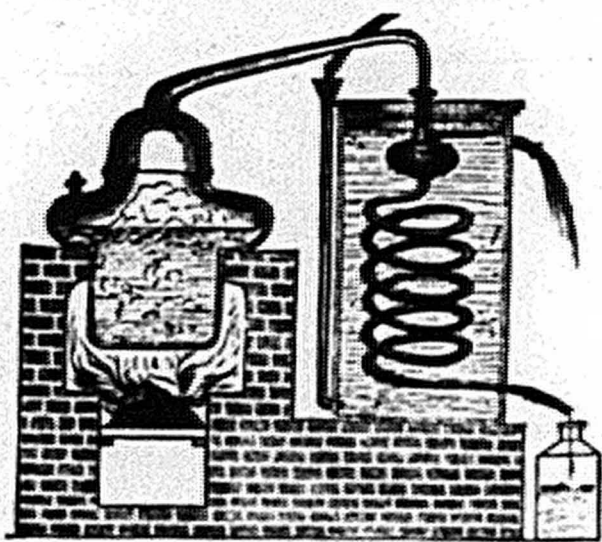
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## Drinking Notes



Common Distilling Apparatus.

(UPS)

(by Chester Anderson)— If you buy beer, it costs you about 55 cents a quart, of which maybe half goes to the government. What you get for this is a heavily processed, artificially carbonated, watered down light malt beverage, 3.5% alcohol, that tastes like soda pop.

Mousepiss. All in all, a skillfully inferior product, just better than nothing.

Better beer than this is against the law. Foreign beers, before they can be imported into this country, are required to be adulterated to meet state & federal mousepiss standards.

Homebrew, on the other hand, is BEER, the kind that pickled dear old dad. It's rich, full-bodied, flavorful, mellow, organic, 8 to 10% alcohol, and it costs 10 cents a quart.

\* \* \*

Homebrew is easy & convenient to make. You can do it in your bedroom. (I do. High-class good vibes emanating from the crock in the corner.) You don't have to know anything: our little brothers the Yeasts do all the work for you. The gear & materials are cheap & easy to get.

You need a CROCK, which is anything that'll hold water and can be covered. Five gallons is a good size. A clean plastic garbage can or a jerry can will do just fine.

You need MALT— malt extract, to be precise. The cheapest, easiest to find & best is Premier Blue Ribbon brand Malt Extract (hop flavored). It comes in 3 lb. cans, enough for 5-7 gallons of brew, and in extra-pale, pale, light & dark grades. The grade you use determines the color, body & flavor of your beer. This stuff costs \$1.60 a can in lots of CO-Ops, supermarkets (not Safeway, of course), or at your nearest Wine Arts or natural foods store.

You need YEAST, which is what does the trick. Ordinary bakers' yeast will do, though it gives the brew a yeasty taste.

Beer yeast is better. You can generally find it within five feet of where you find your malt. 70 cents, thereabouts, but you only have to buy yeast once. ('Bakers yeast' won't work: it's deactivated— a long word meaning 'dead').

And you need SUGAR. This is the only good use for refined white sugar, which this moment costs 71 cents for 5 pounds everywhere.

The yeasts are fungi (so many of our best friends are). They eat the sugar, turning it into carbon dioxide gas, alcohol and more yeast. The carbon dioxide passes off in bubbles, the alcohol remains in solution, and the yeast eventually settles to the bottom of the crock, when the sugar is used up or the alcohol level reaches 15%. This process is called Fermentation, and is holy.

So the potency of your brew is determined by how much sugar you use. Roughly, one pound of sugar in one gallon of water will give you 8-10 % alcohol. That's enough for beer. I use a 5-lb. bag to 5 gallons.

\* \* \*

Dissolve your sugar & malt in 1 or 2 gallons of hot water. It won't hurt to boil it for a while, but no need. Straight from the tap will do. Malt extract is a thick, dark, sticky, slow-flowing goo, like cold molasses. It helps if you heat it a little in the can before opening. A sink full of hot water will do it in 5 minutes. Warm malt pours & mixes better.

Pour this solution into the crock and add enough cool water to make 4 gallons, and cool it to room temperature. (If it's too hot -- over 95° it'll kill the yeast.) This stuff is called Wyr (pronounced 'wort').

Now add yeast (you only need a little), cover (but not too tightly, you need to let the carbon dioxide escape), and set the crock aside in a warm shady

place to work.

By next day, the wyr will be frothing. When that subsides, add another gallon of water. Cover & wait.

Fermentation takes 7-10 days in temperate climes. When fermentation ends, all bubbling stops and the yeast settles to the bottom. If this happens too soon, taste the stuff to see if it's beer yet. If it isn't, add a teaspoon of powdered ginger steeped in hot water, and move the crock to a warmer place. If it is beer, of course, you're ready to bottle.

\* \* \*

You need enough clean bottles to hold 5 gallons. I prefer quart bottles (20). I use Mason Jars (bought those) and screw-top mousepiss bottles, with tops, which I either scrounge or, in desperation, empty myself & recycle. You also need a douche-bag hose for a siphon.

Set the crock gently on an elevated surface—tabletop or chair is fine. Don't stir it up if you can avoid it.

Put one teaspoon of sugar in each quart bottle. This provides a basis for secondary fermentation in the bottle, in which (the bottle being tightly sealed) the carbon dioxide is absorbed by the beer, thus carbonating it. (More sugar than this may cause the bottle to blow up. Be advised.)

Siphon the beer into the bottles and seal them. Try not to get much of the sediment—settled yeast—into your bottles, but don't get hung up behind it. Store the bottles in a warm, dark place for three days (for that secondary fermentation), then move them to a cool dark place and store them for as long as you can before drinking.

Beer improves with age. Week-old beer is good, six-week-old beer magnificent. Up to six months, the older the better. (I average a week, alas.) But it's not undrinkable right from the crock.

As the beer sits in the bottle, a sediment will form on the bottom: yeast settling out. At the same time, the beer itself will become progressively clearer. Once again, the longer you let it sit, the clearer it will get, within limits. When you serve it, you want to take reasonable care not to stir up the sediment.

\* \* \*

That's all there is to it. (Oh yes, if you brew your next batch immediately after bottling your first, you don't even have to clean the crock between batches. The sediment from batch one will provide the yeast for batch two. Continuity.)



" Butterflies Are Free "  
Directed by Milton Katselas  
Screenplay by Leonard Gershe

Reviewed by Greg Semos

What can you do if you're finished with school, have no job training, and a mother who thinks you still need your nose wiped for you? What if you're blind, too? You move to San Francisco, guitar in hand, and fall in love with your nextdoor neighbor - who happens to be a nineteen year old hippy-turned-actress, who's afraid to make a commitment to anything.

All that could be heavy-handed melodrama, but Leonard Gershe has managed to script it all into a moving and meaningful little comedy that swings from tears of delight to tears of despair and back again without ever losing its charm.

Sightless Don Baker has two months to make it on his own or Mom comes and gets him. He hasn't any friends until Jill Tanner, a sort of hippy pre-literate, invites herself over. She doesn't know he's blind until he tells her, then she goes into shock. They talk, they eat, they go shopping, they even fall into bed. Everything's rosy till mom shows up a month early. Mom writes children's books - about Donnie Dark, a sort of blind superhero who fights communism - and tries to be Don's seeing eye dog. She manages to scare off Jill, but not for long. There's a happy ending that even manages to be believable.

"Butterflies" is not a perfect movie, there are moments that drag like hours, and the camera work is just a little too slick. The acting is inconsistent, ranging from poor to excellent, but on the whole this is one of the best movies of the year.

Arnold is the high point of the movie, as the blind Don Baker. This is his first movie, and his performance is nearly faultless. His attention to detail makes for one of the best "sightless" roles the movies have produced. Goldie Hawn is a happy surprise. Although she is inconsistent, she shows a range of acting abilities that, until now, have been hidden behind that "silly-broad" image left over from "Laugh-in". Goldie's a sexy little girl that can act. Eileen Heckert turns in a fine supporting performance as Mrs. Baker. She's sarcastic and overpowering, but human and scared as well.

"Butterflies Are Free" is a touching movie. Touching in a way that leaves you both shaken and happy. This is a movie you can carry with you for a little while, it's a little sunshine. Not a bed of roses, but a nice, human story, about people you can believe and even like.

Two Black Films: Melinda and Superfly

Reviewed by Pam and Michael Rosenthal  
Alternative Features Service

The black superstud myth may be white America's ultimate masochistic fantasy-- which makes it a natural for the movies. We can't even speculate on how blacks relate to it, but the box office shows that they do -- and often. We decided to put aside some anti-racist, anti-sexist, anti-cooptation preconceptions and check it all out.

Well, like always, the dream machine has worked out a formula for turning fantasy into product, hopefully involving many while offending few. Sometimes, as with Superfly they figure out the fantasy formula right and come up with a pretty good, tough package. Melinda on the other hand, is a superficial, escapist fantasy offending nobody. Can't be done. Racism and exploitation are simply too real to stand 100 percent Fames Bond treatment, and Melinda bombs out by stretching the superstud myth further than it will bear.

The sad thing about Melinda is that it does not even attain the level of honkey-baiting. The white heavy is too absurdly, melodramatically evil to reflect poorly on the white race or even the white ruling class. He is like Ming in Flash Gordon, and a white audience can despise him without the slightest personal insecurity.

Now it is not necessarily objectionable for marality to be out of Flash Gordon, since the facts of racism are strong enough to produce limitless evil. For the plot to be lifted from Flash Gordon is another matter. It destroys the films relevance to anyone's experience, and defuses protest into mindless escapism. In the final scene, the hero attacks the white man's mansion with a squadron of karate commandoes from the local drug rehabilitation center, rescues his girlfriend from a cage picturesquely filled with snakes, and walks off to return to his flashy car and luxury apartment, leaving the power structure and the assumptions of his life untouched.

Melinda is extraordinary in its attempt to withdraw from any serious social criticism, playing both sides of the fence wherever possible. If white cops are shown as brutal, devious, and unjust, there is also a hard-working black cop who patiently assembles evidence throughout the film. Since the hero winds up dealing with the Man directly, the black cop's efforts turn out to be entirely without effect. He was put there just so that no one could accuse the movie of undermining faith in the police force. So long as there are some heroic blacks

ound to take care of business, American institutions and affluence work out fine for all of us.

Superfly's hero is Priest, a fast moving cocaine dealer who is trying to get out of the hustle. He hits Scatter, his supplier, for thirty keys of coke, planning to move them in four months and retire on the proceeds. The thirty keys put him in the big league, and he encounters Scatter's source for the first time, which turns out to be the Narc squad of the police department. They gladly sell him the coke, knock off Scatter (who has himself been trying to quit) and inform Priest that he is to be their new dealer, and that the thirty keys are only the beginning.

At the film's start, Priest's decision to abandon dealing was largely impulsive. By its conclusion he is trying desperately to escape. He realizes that the higher he rises in the white man's racket, the more clearly is his own subservience revealed. To get to the top of his subculture, he has to become chief punk and lackey.

Priest's best friend and business partner takes it all in stride, rather annoyed by Priest's naivete. "So honkey's using me," he says, "I'm glad he's using me and not some other nigger so I can make a piss-pot full of money and live like a fucking black prince." Priest cannot come up with a good answer to his friend's argument. It is far more logical than his own dream of escape through individual rebellion.

Priest does escape, driving his big flashy car into the sunset, but the film has been honest enough to leave us in some doubt as to his future. For, as several characters have pointed out, what kind of escape is possible for a dude who knows nothing but hustling? Superfly indulges us in the classy world of the ultrahip dealer, but it also makes clear that it's a deadend world, one that's owned and run by the Man.

Superfly rings truer than Melinda on just about all counts, including the elegance of clothes, cars, and decor. As Priest, Ron O'Neal handles his flowing maxicoats and wide-brimmed fedoras with unbeatable existential cool. Curtis Mayfield's music is at least as good as the score from Shaft.

The best that can be said for Melinda is that it is technically competent, and nowhere as offensive to the eye as it is to the mind. The chief difference between it and Superfly is that where Melinda was designed entirely with reference to the market, Superfly is actually about something. Which makes it one of the more worthwhile films you have a chance to see nowadays.



## Prolonged War

continued from page 1

bombing to force peasants out of the countryside. The U.S. hoped that this strategy would deprive the People's Liberation Armed Forces (PLAF) of its material means, as well as its political base in the rural areas.

Nixon may have hoped through this strategy to win a military victory in Vietnam. But he also recognized that the strength of the PLAF might make such an outright victory impossible. In an unusually revealing comment, Nixon told one of his speech writers in March 1968:

"I've come to the conclusion that there's no way to win the war. But we can't say that of course. In fact we have to seem to say the opposite, just to keep some degree of bargaining leverage."

If the PLAF could not be "driven into the sea," the Administration believed, then perhaps they could be worn down through attrition if the war could be prolonged over a period of years. With the fighting at a lower level, and with U.S. troops going home, the American people would forget about Vietnam.

Meanwhile the U.S. government could consolidate the Saigon regime and develop plans for economic exploitation of Vietnam (as described in recently disclosed government documents on post war development in South Vietnam).

In 1969, Nixon stepped up the "pacification" program and the interdiction campaign aimed at the Ho Chi Minh trail in Laos.

In May 1970, he expanded the war by launching an invasion of Cambodia, aimed at disrupting PLAF base areas and supply routes, and shoring up the Lon Nol government, which had come to power in March as a result of a CIA backed coup.

By 1971, major weaknesses were becoming evident in the Vietnamization strategy. In February Saigon troops invaded Laos under U.S. command and with massive U.S. air support. The invasion, the first big test of the "Vietnamized" Saigon army, was a military disaster. Not only did it fail to cut the trail, but the Saigon troops were completely routed, suffering more than 10,000 casualties.

Politically, Thieu became increasingly isolated as opposition to the regime culminated in the movement against the one-man presidential election staged by Thieu in October.

The ability of the PLAF to launch the 1972 spring offensive—the biggest of the war—demonstrates the failure of Nixon's campaign to cut off supplies to the south. The offensive has also made it clear that the Saigon army is still incapable of standing on its own. And the pacification program—considered successful a year ago—has been destroyed in vast parts of the country. All of this adds up to the defeat of Nixon's Vietnamization strategy.

### NIXON'S STRATEGY: WIDER WAR

Whenever the U.S. has felt itself on the verge of defeat in South Vietnam, it has carried the war to the North—a strategy well chronicled by the Pentagon Papers.

Nixon too, when confronted with the imminent defeat of his Vietnamization strategy in South Vietnam has expanded and escalated the war against North Vietnam—hoping that by terrorizing the population he can bring pressure to bear on the government to in turn pressure the PLAF to stop fighting.

### NIXON'S STRATEGY:

#### INTERNATIONAL SHOWDOWN

Nixon knew from the beginning that it was unlikely that Vietnamization would succeed in actually defeating the liberation forces in South Vietnam. But he hoped that it would at least hold off defeat and give him time to force a settlement on an international level. In March 1968, in a speech cancelled the day before Johnson announced that he would not run for re-election, Nixon planned to call for such an international settlement: "What seems insoluble in a narrow context often becomes soluble in a larger one."

Just what this strategy would be was indicated by the speech: "Today, the Soviet Union and the Communist states of Eastern Europe are providing fully 85 per cent of the sophisticated weapons for North Vietnam and 100 per cent of the oil... Without Soviet military assistance, the North Vietnamese war machine would grind to a halt."

"We need a new policy," the presidential candidate concluded, "that will awaken the Soviet Union to the perils of the course it has taken in Vietnam."

Over the past year and a half, Nixon has tried to carry out his plan to "internationalize" the war. He used his trips to China and the Soviet Union to try to arrange a big power settlement.

At the same time—when defeat seemed imminent in South Vietnam in early May—he announced the blockade of Haiphong harbor. He hoped that this would force the Soviet Union and China to cut their supplies to North Vietnam—or to become involved in an international showdown. In either case, they would find themselves assisting the U.S. in a settlement of the war under Nixon's conditions.

This flirtation with World War III was Nixon's "secret Plan" to end the war.

But Nixon's plan failed. He returned from Peking and Moscow without a big power settlement. And he failed to create an international showdown in the Gulf of Tonkin. The Soviet Union and China have been able to continue supplying their ally, as even Pentagon and CIA reports admit, by using overland railroads, oil pipelines etc.

And both the Soviet Union and China have continued to demand that the U.S. settle the war in Paris on the basis of the PRG's 7 point peace proposal.

Nixon's failure to divide North Vietnam from its allies is now combined with the failure of Vietnamization in South Vietnam.

#### FURTHER ESCALATION?

The failure of Nixon's Secret Plan after four years of careful orchestration leaves him with the prospect of now continuing the war indefinitely at a very high level of U.S. involvement. And with the prospect of even greater defeats for the Saigon army, he may well escalate the war further in a final attempt to realize his goal of winning the war he knew couldn't be won.

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The Cross Country team has realized an impressive 9-4 dual meet record this year. They are now finalizing their plans for the conference, divisional and state titles. The team has had a balanced attack led by Clark Berggren, Ed Elmore, Gary Jackson, Dirl Riddle, Frank Mastaler, Bill Alto, Ron Smith and Dan Seymore.

C.N.C. will travel to Bridgewater this Friday Oct. 27th and then to the District and Conference meet at Lynchburg on Nov. 4th.

#### WINS

- 2 over Methodist College
- 2 over U.S.C.
- 1 over Roanoke
- 1 over O.D.U.
- 1 over St. Andrews
- 1 over Greensboro College
- 1 over Virginia Wesleyan

#### LOSSES

- 2 to Lynchburg College
- 1 to O.D.U.
- 1 to Virginia Wesleyan

"Those who have had a chance for four years and could not produce peace should not be given another chance."

Richard M. Nixon, October 9, 1968

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