Question of Morality
Troubles Trustees
by Linda Manno

Three companies included Avco Corporation, Dow Chemical Company, GCA Corporation, General Electric, and Goodyear Tire and Rubber. The Trustees appeared divided over the general issue of moral considerations in College investments. One problem appeared to be the possibility of conflicting views of morality. Thus it was proposed by one Trustee that the Board invest according to criteria determined in all-College referenda.

Oct 15—Anti-War Day

Vietnam Memorial Service Concludes With Candelight by Michael Ware

Britten's "War Requiem" played as the clergy entered the chapel. The memorial service for Vietnam dead began as if it were a paganistic rite, the dirky guitar striding toward the altar, the pungent music written for another war driving them there.

It wasn't until the first familiar words had soothed us, and our quiet familiar songs restored our security, that we felt confident enough to weigh the gravity of the moment. The prayers, plea and ironies we heard entered our life. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

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College Officially Closes Anti-War Rally

For Noontime Anti-War Rally by Val Fletcher

Students gathered on the lawn behind Fanning at noon on Wednesday, Oct. 15 to hear speakers discuss the Vietnam situation.

Members of the crowd reacted to the speeches and to the poetry readings in an intensely personal manner. Many sat very still, moodily contemplating the grass or the sky. Individuals remained wrapped in private thoughts; only a few exchanged comments.

Death and suffering in Vietnam touched the hearts and minds here. Silence hung over the entire assembly, particularly in response to the prayer offered by Rev. J. Baird Shepherd and the poems read by Barbara Keshen.

In the prayer, Rev. Shepherd related daily events to aspects of the war in Vietnam. Beautiful weather—for bombing. Taps at the Coast Guard Academy—and at Arlington Cemetery. Burning leaves—burning hats and humans.

The personal tone of the rally was reflected in most of the speeches.

Katie Sev, President of College, spoke of her personal feelings concerning the war. As a mother, she mourns with the mothers of war victims. As a Black woman, she fears for her Black brothers who would rather enlist to fight the war in Vietnam than fight the war in the ghettos of America.

The poetry readings which (Continued on Page 12, Col. 1)

Students Submit Cte Proposal
by Linda Manno

The third open forum sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee on Student Representation on Faculty Committees met Thursday, to continue the previous week's discussion of student representation on the Instructional Committee.

Miss Evelyn Omwake, chairman of the committee, raised once more the problem that proposals from the Student-Faculty Academic Committees often do not reach the faculty floor in their pure form.

Speaking to this problem, Mr. Edward Cranz, professor of History, suggested that proposals (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Senator McCarthy On Campus, A Fond Remembrance of 1968
by Sharon Toone

"I felt pessimistic about the country in 1967 and that's why I did what I did in 68. The Nixon Administration is moving toward the Lyndon Baines Johnson position. If anything, we've gotten further."

These are the words of Senator Eugene McCarthy, spoken in July, 1969, describing the reasons for his Quixotic bid for the Presidency in 1968 and his present feelings toward the administration now in power.

McCarthy entered Congress in 1949, at the age of 34, as a Democratic representative from St. Paul, Minn. Previously, he had been a sociology professor at St. Thomas College in St. Paul and had also taught sociology and economics at his alma mater—St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn. After serving as a congressionalman for nine years, McCarthy ran for, and was elected to, the Senate in 1958.

Bored with Senate

Once in the Senate, McCarthy found himself bored with the legislative process, often reading books (or pacing the floor) through Congressional committee hearings. As a result of this there is little major legislation bearing his name. Instead, most of his original proposals have been technical amendments to pending legislation.

His voting record in the Senate has reflected his liberal views except for a few "questionable" votes in efforts to reduce oil (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3, 4, 5)
**Beyond the Mail**

*by Myrna Chandler*

**Florida Presbyterian College:**

Approximately 90 freshmen in this liberal arts college have been selected for a special program which will provide dual enrollment credit for courses which they will also receive the credit for at Florida Presbyterian College.

**North Texas State University:**

According to "The Campus Chat," the Educational Testing Service has devised a "multiple regression formula" to predict the grade point average for freshmen entering North Texas State. Each student's grade average will be calculated by matching his "data" (verbal, mathematical, and total SAT scores, sex, rank in his family, and grade point average) to comparable "data" of members of the class of '72.

**Trinity College:**

A faculty-student committee at Trinity College who had proposed an "open semester" for each student during which he would receive credit for off-campus independent study, research or internship with a government agency or private concern.

**Correction:** On page 1 of the October 14 issue of Satyagraha, we mistakenly substituted a photograph of members of the Moratorium planning committee for a Draft Resistance meeting.

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**Letters to the Editor**

**Mobilize Now for November**

It is still too early to tell if the Moratorium here was a success, but it did bring to our attention the importance of public expression of opinion against the war in Vietnam. Yet, the political effectiveness of the Moratorium is still open to question.

It is true that hundreds of students joined the noon-time rally on the green behind Fanning. Others carressed, some participated in a rush-hour vigil at the Sub Base in Groton. And some Indian students on South Street was perhaps the most impressive demonstration of all.

Clearly, anti-war sentiment is already extensive in the academic community. However, to be politically effective, the hoped-for November Moratorium must persuade members of the larger community to undertake similar acts of protest on their own.

Anti-war sentiment can effect political change only if it is too widespread and pervasive to be ignored any longer, isolated, small, diffuse acts cannot bring enough pressure upon the Administration to cause a significant change in policy.

We, therefore, suggest that members of the New London community join with our students in a massive November anti-war protest possibly on the lawn of Lyman Allyn. If this effort is to be a success, students must start organizing immediately. We suggest that students come to tonight's organizational meeting for the November Moratorium. Now is the time to contact community leaders so that they can mobilize all sectors of the community.

October 15 was an impressive beginning. It created the momentum that must be maintained to achieve a strengthened Moratorium in November and to realize the ultimate goal of peace.

And For All A Meeting Place

Next Thursday afternoon, the Ad Hoc Committee's open forum will concern itself with the details of student presence and possible consequences. We would like to offer some possible lines of thought on this issue.

We believe that students should be represented at faculty meetings rather than only in terms of the numerical representation.

1) When a student-faculty committee presents a proposal or a report to the faculty, all student members of the committee should be present and permitted to participate in the discussion. After students and faculty members have had a chance to discuss the matter together, the faculty may then ask the students to leave the meeting so that they may deliberate further.

2) When a student issue which is not directly handled by one of the established student-faculty committees is on the agenda of the faculty meeting, student representatives should be present at the meeting.

To implement this proposal, the President of College Government Association would work with the chairman of the faculty to arrange a time which matters on the agenda would affect the student body, and would notify the students accordingly. Any student who wishes to speak on a decision which affects the student body should notify the President of College Government Association who would then choose a student, or students, to be present at the meeting.

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**Members Intercollegiate**

**Satyagraha**

Published 1916

Established 1916

First class entry authorized at New London, Connecticut.

**Editorial Staff**

Editorial Board

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Selma 70

Karen St. John, Editor

**Spanish, Classics Election Results**

The following departments have issued the results of their election:

**CLASSES DEPARTMENT:**

Semon: Sue Fales

Patricia Locurto

Susan Paly

Juiice: Barbara Santieri

Pam Stirling

**SPANISH DEPARTMENT:**

Semon: Leslie Dalm

David L. Kuenigk

Juiice: Donna Holcomb

Judy Staino

F. Vander Hoeven
Ad Hoc Forum Again Studies Instruction Committee

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5) established in order to alleviate the work load of the proposed committee.

Julie Szarzi, author of the proposal, stated that she had investigated the idea in order to avoid overwork and boredom on the part of the subcommittee.

She repeated Mr. Reiss's statement that proposals to the faculty achieve their function would be submitted by the College Academic Committee as a whole.

In response to the general issue of replacing the Instruction Committee and the Academe Committee with one College Academic Committee, Mr. Reiss iterated "Professor From's" line of reasoning that two committees' overburdened work can often merge into one committee's heavy work. Further, he stated, "It may well be that by giving the little differences away, combination will make it take the committee less time to do it."

In response to the necessity of splitting students, Dr. Nolan '70 and Ms. Szarzi agreed that the proposed committee of students and faculty would eliminate the current overlap between the Instruction and Academic Committees.

In response to a question by Mr. Reiss, Ms. Szarzi stated that a majority of students and faculty felt that it was important to the idea of a College community.

Mrs. Jordan, Inoscer of German, questioned whether the establishment of a reporting mechanism would result in a bloc of student opinion.

It should be seriously considered, she stated, as the faculty is often divided in its opinions and the students appear more unified.

This question was answered by the members of the Academic Committee who stated that, that committee, usually agrees unanimously on its policy.

The diversity, she continued, arises in the question of how to present the information.

To this Mrs. Jordan replied, "We don't always agree where we are going.

One student responded that the students did not think the faculty should view the faculty as a bloc.

Mrs. Jordan then warned against a possible perception that might be concentrated in one major, and thus channel the committee's efforts in the wrong direction.

Pam Brooks '70 replied that such a concentration would make little difference, students, she said, are less concentrated in one area than the faculty.

In response to the necessity of changing jobs, Ms. Szarzi raised the issue of utilizing the newspaper as a channel to the floor of the faculty. She was of the opinion that this might be concentrated in one person and thus make recommendations on these proposals to the student body. Mrs. Jordan then reiterated that it was time-saving to have a faculty committee consider issues before their presentation to the faculty.

Julie Szarzi, a junior, then rose to present a formal proposal:

"A. Proposed: That both the Student-Faculty Academic Committee and the Instruction Committee, if they currently stand be abolished.

1. That a College Academic Committee be composed of a number of faculty and students be established to assume the presently held duties of the Student-Faculty Academic Committee and the Instruction Committee.

2. That the body of the College Academic Committee be comprised of a voting membership of twelve, including six elected faculty representatives and six elected students representing the sophomore, junior and senior classes.

3. That a sub-committee of the College Academic Committee be formed to deal with the matters of the catalogue and other administrative duties that are presently treated by the Instruction Committee.

B. Proposed: That a direct channel to the floor of the faculty meeting be opened to the student members of the College Academic Committee, in order to allow student as well as faculty minority opinions to be voiced directly to the faculty meeting.'"

Mr. George Willauer, present secretary of the Instruction Committee, argued that the Instruction Committee's responsibility for catalogue preparation should not be relegated to a sub-committee. The "differences between the catalogue function," he stated, "would be liberal and do therefore, act as a bridge to the student minority of students appearing on a separate catalogue committee would like press coverage of their meetings, the faculty is not in agreement."

Linda Rosenzweig, co-editor of Satyagraha, stressed the importance of utilizing the newspaper. Class meetings, she stated, were not an adequate means because of their infrequency.

Miss O'Kane asked whether the Academic Committee could perform the same function itself at meetings without including the discussions.

The president replied that the Committee could do both—publish the only action taken for the student body while at the same time keeping complete minutes for members of the Committee.

Likewise, Ms. Crins stated, the agenda of the Instruction Committee should be made available to the student body; but not the discussion.

Returning to the issue of purity, Mrs. Jordan stated that Ms. Jordan's previous fear of a student bloc should not be present. She stated, that the students serving on committee colleges do tend to be liberal and do therefore, act as a bloc.

Katie See, a member of the Ad Hoc Committee, responded that the group that such a bloc would probably be prevented as the student representatives would be nominated by a nominating committee which would diversify a student opinion.

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The Revitalization Corps has declared a "War on Apathy." A few months, which has origins in Hartford, Conn., has won the American citizen's Peace Corps.

The Corps began through the efforts of a young idealist named Edward Cough. Disgusted by the apathy he saw around him and inspired by the words of John F. Kennedy, Mr. Cough left his promising career in the insurance business.

Mr. Cough wanted to found an organization which would bridge the gap in American society: between white and blue collar workers, between Black and White, between rich and poor, between young and old.

The result of his efforts was the founding of the Hartford Revitalization Corps in June 1965. There are now branches in New Haven, Newark, Watts, Jackson and several college campuses across the nation.

An important part of the Revitalization Corps is to Conn is presently in the organizational stages. Mary McGee, the Connecticut State Manager, is in charge of the organizing efforts on college campuses.

The Corps is completely a voluntary effort (except for a small paid staff).

Programs in operation in Hartford, Conn., now include programs in all subject areas and including McCarthy—Continued from page 1 col. 3

Leaves Nomination

In August, 1968, McCarthy lost the Democratic Presidential nomination to Vice President Humphrey and in November, 1968 Humphrey lost the election to Richard Nixon, the Republican candidate.

Soon after McCarthy announced that he would not run for the Senate again when his present term expired in 1970, he was not a Democrat. Now, however, close associates believe he may have changed his mind.

Since January McCarthy's senatorial activities have consisted mainly of working on the Senate Finance Committee, of which he is the fifth ranking Democrat, and speaking on the Senate floor for aid to Burma.

Finish Books

He wrote against the confirmation of Warren Burger as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and did not support Ted Kennedy for Senate Whip. In addition, Senator McCarthy has finished the basic text for a book on the 1968 age groups from preschool-age to adults.

Another program is Operation Suburbia, an attempt to bridge the gap between slum and suburban areas. This has been popular with both areas. As another aspect of this program, suburban families with young people living in the city will make two or during the summer for or on other vacations.

This program which includes such areas as job counseling, job placement, and counseling of groups for help on social and political legislation which affects the suburbs.

The activities of the Corps on the Conn campus would at first be confined to tutoring programs, selling stock for the cooperative grocery store in New London and studying Hallway House, which will attempt to deal with the problems of controlled drug ad-

Mollars, Men of the college community who come to the Corps are urged to attend the organizing meeting on October 16. All interested students are needed, especially for tutoring.

The Corps is planning to train tutors for all present tutorial programs and who are involved in the College on and off campus. This project covers virtually all subject areas.

Anyone with ideas or suggestions regarding the Conn branch of the Corps is urged to contact Mary Inglesby in the Administration.
Potential New Movement Forming In Inner Cities

by Erik Sorensen

Ed. Note: Erik Sorensen has had extensive background in Community Affairs. He worked with the Department of Community Affairs for two years after its creation on July 1, 1967. He has related to the state's antipoverty efforts for many years. Sorensen's experiences have been of great benefit to the student in psychology at Connecticut College.

(first of a series)

Community groups among urban poor, black, non-white, or white, are in a position enviable to the urban poor in other states. Such a group does exist in Connecticut the means for the urban poor to build themselves into a powerful political force. Oddly enough, it is governance on a federal level that imparts on a state level, that is making it possible.

The federal Office of Economic Opportunity, the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development are agencies the Department of Community Affairs are the forces behind the potential new movement among the urban poor in inner cities.

For at least the last three years, the federal Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) has been losing its ground imperceptibly. Many of its programs have been transferred to other governmental agencies. The Department of Housing and Community Development, DCA, beyond the 13 already in existence. This left Connecticut with 13 CAAs. The CAAs are agencies that serve the state. It is through these CAAs that OEO has been trying to implement programs in what "maximum feasible citizen participation." They Had Had A Taste With OEO funds being cut and its ability to implement projects being frustrated, the poor who had had a taste of the fruits that programs offer have been increasingly frustrated, once more bringing OEO's programs back on the agenda. Whether intentionally or not is a moot point. During this period, a new opportunity presented itself to the poor—Connecticut's Department of Community Affairs. With 56.5 million dollars and good legislative backing, the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) was looked on as something akin to the "Second Coming" by Connecticut's CAAs.

It is not without internal problems for an agency, DCA legislation gave a new life to the poor. Much of the OEO philosophy was made reality by being backed with DCA funds.

DCA with the scene. CAAs were freed from the straightjacket imposed by OEO's prepackaged programming. CAAs could now plan new and innovative programs that had not been impossible under the OEO. DCA could find these new programs at two-thirds of the total cost.

State DCA had been serving to stretch the CAA resources, because DCA was paying one half of the share the CAA was required to pay for federal programs, and DCA was paying for part of the cutbacks and expansion of federal programs run by the CAA. It did not have the leverage of cost, which was already organized or being organized in neighborhood councils by their CAA to some cities to recognize the potential of DCA support. The South Arsenal Neighborhood Development Corporation in Hartford is one of the first and finest examples of what the urban poor can do with DCA support. The South Arsenal area of Hartford was a prime urban renewal area. Not far from it are such fine examples of urban renewal as Hartford's Constitution Plaza, a work of modern man praised by architects for its beauty and uniqueness.

They Were Disposed By Progress

But the glittering glass edifices had another meaning for the South Arsenal residents; they remembered the hundreds of families and neighborhood businesses that had been displaced by the progress of modern man. The South Arsenal residents were determined not to let the same thing happen to them. They wanted to have a voice in what the neighborhood they lived in would look like.

They found an answer in DCA's program called the Community Housing Development Corporation.

Through such a program financed by a grant for $110,000 from the Department of Community Affairs, the South Arsenal Neighborhood Development Corporation was formed, SAND, as the group is called. SAND is the prime developer and planner for its own neighborhood renewal plan. SAND hires and fires its own staff of planners, architects and developers. SAND, made of the people living in the area, is making the decisions as to how they and their children will live. It is people deciding on their own future, and not having it dictated by the political structure through patronage or party line considerations.

Less the naive fooled, all is not rosy in the photo, and DCA's arm is not without tarnish. Certain city governments have been determined to keep the poor in their "proper place" and they are succeeding to a great extent.

Several new rulings by OEO and two new programs—the Federal Model Cities program, and its super counterpart by DCA, the Community Development Action Plan (CSAP)—have complicated the struggle.

New London is deeply involved in both programs. The next article in this series will explore the September 30 issue of Satyagraha is approached, replacing books is needed."

The library is on a budget, and therefore can not afford to replace all the "lost" volumes. A conservative estimate of replacement of $5952 for the books missing from the 800 classification alone.

"The true primary purpose of the library is to be made available to any student or faculty member, any book, as soon as possible," Mrs. Cheatham explained. The problems with the missing and overdue books are due to a lack of communication, she feels.

Necessity of Regulations Students don't seem to understand the necessity of time regulations for taking books out. If students realized the work, time and expense created by one missing book, they might be more conscientious about returning their books to the library. The library is on a budget, and therefore can not afford to replace all the "lost" volumes. A conservative estimate of replacement cost is $5952 for the books missing from the 800 classification alone.

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Students Seek Change In Traditional Grades

by Barbara Keiden

After six years as students in America's educational system, we feel that we are eminently qualified to raise certain questions about the grading system to which we have been subjected. For six years we have been molded and crushed into pre-existent, nebulous, obscure categories. Now we ask what these categories represent and mean.

Do grades measure a student's inherent capacity to grasp definite, factual material? If so, why should one's performance ever vary from course to course? Further having proved his capacity to accumulate data by academic achievements in secondary school which lead ultimately to acceptance at college, why should we be forced to prove and demonstrate it again and again?

Do grades measure the student's achievement in a course? They cannot. Only the student can measure. Seemingly all is fair in love and war, and warfare in the present system can remain so while those who consider the fruits that power might bring were once again seemingly frustrated. What was the meaning of the sweeping changes that had not been impossible unanticipated, the new opportunity presented itself to the grove of academe, for the sale of those which are now out of print. To reprint a book which can't be found is still more cost-

Students continue their education, dwell within this hollowed grove of academe, for the sake of the status, the potential of personal enrichment. Any other motivation or intention is superficial and transitory. And no one but the student involved can know if his individual quest has been successful. We take courses for ourselves.

And the quality and quantity of what we produce is relevant to no one but ourselves. The traditional grading system squelches students into artificial and irrelevant categories. We therefore propose that the compulsory five-paint grading system be replaced by an optional pass/fail system. In this way the status of the student is maintained, the meaning in the present system can remain while those who consider the fruits that power might bring were once again seemingly frustrated.
“Irrelevane” Obscures Goal of Jazz Liturgy

by Lynda Herskowitz

In an effort to create a more contemporary and relevant religious experience, a jazz liturgy service, entitled “The Faith of a Radical” was held at Harkness Chapel last Tuesday. The service featured performances by the Paul Knopf Trio and the Sheila Jordan, supported by the Harkness Chapel Choir.

Innovation in religious ritual has always provoked strong feelings from congregations. I entered the chapel with fresh memories of High Holy Day services held at a synagogue in my home town last month, before the service, the music was included, chimes, cello and flute. My imagination of the congregation responded unfavorably to the beautiful addition, maintaining that the music had only secularized the service, and only distracted the worshippers from prayer.

I believe, as do most people not bound to strict religious traditions, that anything that enhances the individual religious experience has a rightful place in a service. This is especially true in the jazz liturgy service as being another experiment with the history of the service to the beautiful addition, maintaining that the music had only secularized the service, and only distracted the worshippers from prayer.

One of the major sources of irritation was Miss Jordan. Clad in a purple jumpsuit with a treasured cimbalorn, she undulated with all the sense of a performer at her service. Some would say that the music had only secularized the service. The service was Miss Jordan. Clad in a purple jumpsuit with a treasured cimbalorn, she undulated with all the sense of a performer at her service. Some would say that the music had only secularized the service.

The rhythm and vocals of the service was Miss Jordan. Clad in a purple jumpsuit with a treasured cimbalorn, she undulated with all the sense of a performer at her service. Some would say that the music had only secularized the service. The service was Miss Jordan. Clad in a purple jumpsuit with a treasured cimbalorn, she undulated with all the sense of a performer at her service. Some would say that the music had only secularized the service.

Major Source of Irritation

This year, through the use of seminars, and panel discussions, Conn-Quest, an annual collegiate weekend sponsored by Connecticut College, will examine poverty, programing, and the con- ditions that necessitate them.

Poverty has been chosen as the theme for this year's Conn-Quest weekend because poverty is an international problem which re- spectively affects every society regardless of its level of economic development. Each instance of poverty has unique roots, but the effects on the individual are the same.

The Conn-Quest Committee is in the process of inviting several prominent speakers to come and share this weekend of February 20-21 with us. They are also looking for four freshman mem- bers for their committee. Interested freshmen should contact either Susan Lee in Hamilton, or Lois Olcott in Branford, who are co-chairmen of the event.

Last year's Conn-Quest weekend, entitled "The Media Zoo", attempted to focus on total par- ticipation by the individual in the mass media: dance, literature, art, theatre.

Walter Kerr, notable author and critic, led a discussion of experimental theatre today. Other as- pects of the weekend included performances by the Comm- Weyian Dance Group and the Famine Theatre. Serena were also conducted on various topics re- vices of Dan Re-
Memorial (Con't. from pg. 1, col. 3) minds.
A moment after they had been spoken, a young Black man walked slowly toward the front. My first thought was that he was to lead our candlelight march, that he would take a candle from the altar. He mounted the steps to the pulpit.
His first words were, "How many of you believe?" His second, "Only a handful." That was his message. He never said it as well as those before him, but he made us listen. Before he finished he had spoken about America; but he only really became convincing when he ran out of things to say and spoke about himself.
In that moment we couldn't dismiss his cliches; we couldn't ignore him, for we couldn't deny that he was being honest.
He waited in the church, talking to a few of us who had stayed behind. One said he had done a beautiful thing; another told him he'd frightened them; the others listened.
"I know what I'm going to do some time," he said. "I'm a nasty fellow." Then he laughed and said some time," he said. "I'm a nasty fellow." Then he laughed and said "how can you ordor your own life when a draft call is imminent," he said.
Mr. Williams foresaw a period of frustration in the post war years, when protest and "pacifism" will be chosen as scapegoats for America's defeat, and will be blamed for the failure of the war.
Listing the domestic problems facing the nation, Mr. Williams described the present poverty program as making Blacks the "white man's lackey" by giving control of funds to the white community, rather than providing Black community control for community run programs.
Discussing the housing situation, Mr. Williams pointed out that when the "baby boom" babies come of age and set up households of their own, an already serious situation will become far worse within five years.
"If this war really does end," he asserted, "then we must work to keep the political structure flexible for potential change."
Martin Casper, Instructor in Sociology, admitted that he was "more pessimistic than Glassman." Rather than seeing the end of the war as the removal of all obstacles to achieving domestic peace, Mr. Casper asserted that this country is undergoing a conflict between old and newly-rising power structures.
"Vietnam is the tip of the iceberg," he said, "Within ten to twenty years, the whole under-developed world will continue to pose the question of priorities for the American government."

In their remarks to stu-
dents at a seminar during the Moratorium, speaking on "Sociological Implications of the War," Mr. Glass-
man asserted that every effort made in the area of mass social ef-
terior recognition has been thwarted by channeling all our efforts to the war in Vietnam.
Painting a bleak picture of the future of social change in this country, Mr. Glassman pointed out that automation has destroyed the source of jobs that used to be available to high school graduates and drop outs, and that new jobs are not forthcoming. Mobilization for youth pilot pro-
grams were unable to place the participants in jobs after they had undergone training.

"Five billion dollars are needed to find jobs for young people," he said, "Forty billion dollars are spent for the war."
Mr. Glassman pointed out that certain analogies exist between pre-war Germany and contempor-
y America.
In Germany, he said, the middle and lower class workers were forced into a drastic in-
flationary period. They lost money in no matter what the in-
case in their earning. Their frustrations were taken out on the most convenient scapegoats—the Jews.
Here, inflation is also preceding the working man's wage increases, and his mounting frustration has manifested itself in a backlash against Blacks.
Mr. Glassman asserted that the dangerous inflationary trend be-
gan with the bombing of North Vietnam, and that continuation of the war, with its overwhelming expenditure, is aggravating the inflationary spiral.
Mr. Glassman also asserted that the institutions to absorb college graduates are not being created. Young people, he maintained, are less and less interested in entering college life, and that those insti-
tutions which would normally absorb the liberal arts graduate are not being funded.

John Williams, assistant professor of sociology chose to speak on "A Peace That's What?"
Mr. Williams said that the war is a national diversion away from the domestic issues of the working man's wage. "It has been the working man's lackey," he said.

"How can you order your own life when a draft call is imminent," he said.
Mr. Williams foresaw a period of frustration in the post war years, when protest and "pacifism" will be chosen as scapegoats for America's defeat, and will be blamed for the failure of the war.
Listing the domestic problems facing the nation, Mr. Williams described the present poverty program as making Blacks the "white man's lackey" by giving control of funds to the white community, rather than providing Black community control for community run programs.
Discussing the housing situation, Mr. Williams pointed out that when the "baby boom" babies come of age and set up households of their own, an already serious situation will become far worse within five years.
"If this war really does end," he asserted, then we must work to keep the political structure flexible for potential change.

Sociology and War
by Lynda Herskowitz

Ronald Glassman, assistant professor of sociology, depicted the present era in American life as "a period of massive social organi-

dation and dramatic social change," in his remarks to stu-
dents at a seminar during the Moratorium. Speaking on "Sociological Implications of the War," Mr. Glass-
man asserted that every effort made in the area of mass social ef-
terior recognition has been thwarted by channeling all our efforts to the war in Vietnam.
Painting a bleak picture of the future of social change in this country, Mr. Glassman pointed out that automation has destroyed the source of jobs that used to be available to high school graduates and drop outs, and that new jobs are not forthcoming. Mobilization for youth pilot pro-
gams were unable to place the participants in jobs after they had undergone training.

"Five billion dollars are needed to find jobs for young people," he said, "Forty billion dollars are spent for the war."
Mr. Glassman pointed out that certain analogies exist between pre-war Germany and contempor-
y America.
In Germany, he said, the middle and lower class workers were forced into a drastic in-
flationary period. They lost money in no matter what the in-
case in their earning. Their frustrations were taken out on the most convenient scapegoats—the Jews.
Here, inflation is also preceding the working man's wage increases, and his mounting frustration has manifested itself in a backlash against Blacks.
Mr. Glassman asserted that the dangerous inflationary trend be-
gan with the bombing of North Vietnam, and that continuation of the war, with its overwhelming expenditure, is aggravating the inflationary spiral.
Mr. Glassman also asserted that the institutions to absorb college graduates are not being created. Young people, he maintained, are less and less interested in entering college life, and that those insti-
tutions which would normally absorb the liberal arts graduate are not being funded.

John Williams, assistant professor of sociology chose to speak on "A Peace That's What?"
Mr. Williams said that the war is a national diversion away from the domestic issues of the working man's wage. "It has been the working man's lackey," he said.

"How can you order your own life when a draft call is imminent," he said.
Mr. Williams foresaw a period of frustration in the post war years, when protest and "pacifism" will be chosen as scapegoats for America's defeat, and will be blamed for the failure of the war.
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ECONOMICS AND WAR

by Barbara Skolnik

"We're here to suggest to Mr. Nixon that there is a third way to end inflation in the U.S.—stop buying as many guns, tanks and planes," began Robert Stearns while leading a seminar in the "Economics of War Expenditures, Private Industry, and Peace Dividend."

"Historically a war begins by stimulating the economy which soon leads to overheating it," continued Mr. Stearns, instructor in economics. Mr. Stearns elaborated on two methods to which the government committed itself in combating this inflation.

"Fiscal Nixon is 'committed' to spending no more than $192.9 billion and achieving a $6 billion budget surplus this year while the Federal Reserve is committed to maintaining the interest rates at current high rates," asserted Mr. Stearns.

Mr. Stearns explained that there are three distinct ways of assessing the costs of the war by human lives, by measuring inflation, and by opportunities lost (i.e., programs which cannot be funded because of money tied up in defense expenditures.)

Defense expenditures for the fiscal year 1969 can be placed at $78.2 billion which is 44 percent of the 1969 budget outlays.

Mr. Stearns then described the complex budgetary process which begins with the request of government agencies and ends with the President's signature. However, he cautioned that once funds are allocated, they need not be spent by the specific agency, but they also cannot be transferred to any other agency.

"Therefore if [an agency] said that it was going to build a Polaris Missile it must build it."

Discretion then turned to the "peace dividend" which is defined as the total amount of goods and services that the economy is capable of producing or that would be demanded if the Vietnam war ended.

"There can be no doubt that there will be some problems in the transition from war to peace," warned Mr. Stearns, but hopefully we've advanced far enough so that we can have good manpower retraining programs and a proper fiscal and monetary policy so that the peace dividend will be beneficial rather than detrimental."

Mr. Stearns continued that the final outcome of the peace dividend will depend upon how it is used. For example, the Council of Economic Advisers stated that following a total pullout of U.S. troops from Vietnam there would be a reduction of people in armed services as well as a discontinuation of the present tax surcharge.

However, non-Vietnam expenditures would continue to rise at the current rate.

Other alternatives for the peace dividend which have been considered by various groups include the initiation of new military programs, payoff of the national debt, increase to the private sector through tax cuts and initiation of new programs of government spending.

In his discussion of the top 20 military contractors which include General Electric, A.T. & T. and Avco, Mr. Stearns pointed out that Hewlett-Packard (associated with a well-known defense official) has shown a significant increase in its stock prices over the past year.

Mr. Stearns also listed Connecticu
The answer to the question of an end to the War in Vietnam must be more than a moratorium on business as usual. If the will of the American people and the American way of life is to be saved, the American people must bring pressure on the Administration to accept the terms of the peace movement which the American people have been trying to negotiate for the last three years. The peace movement should make you aware of how powerful the powerful are, and how beaten or compractive the powers are.

* * *

By the time the vigil reached the president's house, there were 600 people as- sumed to be present. and many were moved by the form of a question-answer structured to lend itself to news reporting.

Vigil Line... by Anne Lopatto and Linda Rosenzweig

Barb Keshen danced reading poetry, and many were moved by what she had said. She announced that the vigil line was forming behind Fanning and would proceed in silence to State Street in downtown New London.

The people forming the vigil line divided black flags of mourning, black armbands and banners which read "Vigil for Peace" and "Stop the War," and the vigil line consisted of only twenty people, but when the vigil line next turned around, they saw 300 people behind them.

At the bottom of the hill near Lyman Allies, 150 people from New London joined the vigil. At Mahogany and Crystal Avenue, an other group of 100 Conn students merged with the main vigil line.

The people at the beginning of problems of the center Main Street, and glancing behind them saw a column of people stretching back toward the Court Guard Academy.

By the time the vigil reached the center of Main and State Streets in downtown New London, there were 600 people as- sumed to be present.

The permit granted by C. Francis Driscoll, city manager, approved a peaceful vigil to be held along the curb between Main and Union Streets.

The size of the crowd soon made it impossible to confine the vigil to that one small area. Therefore, the crowd moved toward the war memorial, and there is a reading of the names of Americans killed in Vietnam.

The mood at this silent vigil was a somber one. The crowd stood silently through the reading of the names, and moved silently and slowly away, when the vigil was ended.

Katie See addressed the rally on Fanning goes by opening her remarks in the office of Charles Shain, President of Student Government. As president, she read the Moratorium statement which the college community endorsed:

"Ending the war in Vietnam is the important task facing the American nation. Over the last few years, millions of Americans have campaigned, protested and demonstrated against the war. "Five now defend the war; yet it continues. Death and destruction are unabated; bombs and fire continue to devastate South Viet- nam. Billions of dollars are spent on war while the urgent domestic needs of this country remain unattended."

"Moreover, the war has had a corrupting influence on every as- pect of American life, and much of the national discontent can be traced to its influence."

"The disciplined professions of this American tragedy have not stopped. We follow the same military advice which has created a futile and bloody conflict while we cling to the same policies which have caused the Paris negoti- ations to fail."

"The token displacement of 25,000 troops over a three month period simply is not the sub- stantial change of policy that is so desperately needed."

"Thus, it is necessary for all those who desire peace to become active and help bring pres- sure to bear on the present Ad- ministration.

"We call for a periodic mora- torium on "business as usual" in order that students, faculty mem- bers and concerned citizens can devote time and energy to the important work of dealing with the issue of peace in Vietnam.

"We call upon the community of Connecticut College to support the moratorium, and to organize this effort on the campus and in the surrounding community."

Then Katie went on to speak in a more personal context, as she offered her own reflections on the day's meaning.

"Sparking, marching, can- vassing against the war in Vietnam has always seemed to be an exer- cise in futility. But for this time perhaps, the war can become an integrating theme in the Black man's struggle for equality, the poor man's strug- gle for survival, the students' struggle for rights, and the adminis- trations' struggle for power.

"If we refuse 'en masse' to accept this perversion of our basic humanisms which allows Vietnam to happen and Chicago, and Denver, South Carolina and Columbia, we will continue to race toward spiritual and physical destruction."

"The only chance for salvation lies in taking seriously our com- mitment--October 15 must be more than a moratorium on busi- ness as usual--it must signify that we have killed the small business of compliant acceptance."

"There is a measure of strength in our presence here today that testifies that America's conscience will not be squelched or pur- chased. There is a slender chance to save ourselves and our society. Let the humans rescue it while they can."

Charles E. Shain:

The following is the complete text of the speech President Charles G. Shain gave at the Rally for the October 15 Moratorium.

"It is apparent to all of us here that this is a unique moment in our College's history and in our nation's history. I can imagine easier mass messages on this College hill top. They would have been celebra- tions, when the Armistice that ended World War I was an- nounced, when the news of Japan's surrender arrived.

"This is a different kind of moment, a sobering moment. We are all suffering the anguish of a bitter trip to the center of our moral politics. The people who quarrel with what we are doing today do not, I believe, understand how a college can stand unerringly, almost unwaveringly."

The assured Americans who have long stood boldly on one side or the other side of this question of an end to the War in Vietnam may have earned the right to stand there by hard study and deep feeling. Many of the rest of us have studied the war and found up to now no open ground to stand on and about, but only growing bitterness and disillusion.

We are for what we are assured. We are ashamed.

"Now this moment comes to us in our feelings of shame and complicity and regret and move us into a healthier world of action. That is what are here today in a student-created, student-led peace movement should make you think hard about what the meaning of this moment means.

I can say quite simply that this occasion makes it easier for us to believe that the President and the Congress can resist this day.

We stand here at a turning point in our history.

"What I would like to tell you briefly is the personal politics of this moment. During the last few years I have been able to tell when any moment on the campus is getting political, for anonymous letters and anony- mous phone calls begin to arrive at the President's House.

A highly coloured voice (as we say) told me at 11:30 the other night that our faculty was 'morally opposed' to vote for the moratorium. In the context of other things he said, that phrase passed.

"The source of that parent's anger I believe was a bit of rev- ersion--not against the war, like your revulsion, but against an American retreat from a battle field surrendered to the Com- munsists. This is an emotion your generation has been spared. You must remember that the in- ternational politics of your adult opponents is based on fifty years
of American victories and consequent global spread of our national ego and also—and here is the bitter center of things—of our national democratic idealism.

"The other night on a television show I heard John F. Kennedy once again declare to 500,000 West Germans standing and saying "I am a South Vietnamese." I did not feel the horror that I had been a harned of the other night on a television show that was killed, injured or maimed, either by our bullets, or by our bombs, or by our napalm, or by our organization. But I did feel a sense of the war that has been unable to work toward meaningful solutions to our terrible tragedies, both here and abroad.

"Sub Base Vigil" by Anne Linas

At the request of some sailors at the Sub Base in Groton, about 100 students and town people demonstrated outside the base on Memorial Day. Arranged as a peaceful vigil of mourning aimed the personnel at the Sub Base in Groton, about 100 students and town people demonstrated outside the base on Memorial Day. Arranged as a peaceful vigil of mourning aimed the personnel...
Satyagraha

Mirsky, Fox Examine Viet Anti-American Sentiment

by Sue Kronick

Recently the United States has been a tremendous source of political and moral concern over the Viet Nam war. Students at four of the leading institutions of higher learning, including Yale University, have recently protested against the Viet Nam war.

Jonathan Mirsky, co-chairman of the East Asian Studies Department at Dartmouth, and Tom Fox, a graduate student at East Asian Studies at Yale and former member of the International Volunteer Services in Vietnam, last weekend headed to the Northeast for the first of the weekend-long talks that are being held in all-year-old commune in Voluntown, Conn.

Mr. Fox’s opening statement suggested that the Vietnamese people are tired of the war, do not want it to continue, and want the Americans to go home. He also stated that most of the Vietnamese people, the largest obstacle to the war’s end is the presence of American troops.

Mr. Mirsky said that in 1965 the Vietnamese people were not particularly hostile to the presence of American troops in their land. However, since 1967, and most especially after the Tet offensive, there has been a growing support for the National Liberation Front, and a growing animosity toward the United States forces.

A large source of Vietnamese criticism focuses on the political situation. The attempts of General Thieu and the US to popularize the government have been receiving the 'no. The President, Vice President and Prime Minister of South Viet Nam are all military men. The intense disapproval of the people, especially those in the rural areas, of the military triumvirate’s affinity with the ‘foreign elements’ is growing at an enormous rate.

The fact that political dissent is not allowed in Viet Nam is something which is responsible for the growing presence of the “third force.” The people who align themselves with this faction are associated with the Buddhists. Because overt protest is prohibited, these people, also NLF sympathizers, work in an unsavory way. For instance, Tom Fox said that he knew a Saigon woman who sold sandwiches wrapped in NLF propaganda sheets.

Because many men in South Viet Nam are drafted, there has been an enormous increase in the number of applications for exit visas, approximately two hundred per day. Those who have the money are able to leave, and those who don’t, well, let us suppose that they have more money.

There are an infinite number of urgent business on our own campuses.

The plain and simple goal of this operation is to seek out and kill the front line sympathizers.

To Conclude War Soon

President Charles E. Shain of Connecticut College is one of 75 presidents of leading U.S. colleges and universities who late Saturday mailed to President Nixon and Congressional leaders their joint appeal for a “stepped-up timetable for withdrawal from Viet Nam.”

The appeal came in the form of a joint statement issued by the presidents, speaking “as individuals who work with young men and women.” Their statement concluded: “We urge upon the President of the United States and upon Congress a stepped-up timetable for withdrawal from Viet Nam. We believe this to be in our country’s highest interest, at home and abroad.”

The presidents wrote: “There are times to be silent and times to speak. This is a time to speak. The accumulated costs of the Vietnam war are not in men and material alone. There are costs too in the effects on young people’s hopes and beliefs. Like ourselves, the vast majority of the students with whom we work still want to believe in a just, honest and sensitive America. But our military engagement in Viet Nam now stands as a denial of so much that is best in our society. Far from being depressed about our nation’s future and our institutions’ future, we see bold opportunities ahead once the divisiveness of this war is in the past.”

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The statement was mailed to President Nixon and to the leaders of the House and Senate on Sat., Oct 11, ’69.

Haverford College President John R. Coleman gathered the signatures to sign a joint statement issued by presidents this week and found each of them responsive to the presidential call for a “stepped-up timetable for withdrawal from Viet Nam.”

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Mr. Fox lived in Viet Nam from June 1966 through June 1968, and May 1969 through Sept 1969. This discussion was the first of the weekend-long talks that are being held in all-year-old commune in Voluntown, Conn.

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**Guess Who's Coming To Elmore's**

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**LIBRARY**

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 5)

Mrs. Cheetham said, last year the loan period was extended from 28 to 56 days to insure ample time for use of any book. For open reserve books the loan period was lengthened from three to twenty-four hours.

The main problem is not one of money, Mrs. Cheetham explained that she never bills anyone who comes in to talk to her..."who is making an honest effort to find the book. Eventually billing may be necessary, but if the book is found prior to replacement, cost of replacement would be refunded."

"I'd like to hear student views. We have a suggestion box at the main desk.

One method used by other schools to recover missing volumes is the posting of "black lists," enumerating persons who have long overdue books.

One prestigious university periodically searches dormitory rooms for missing and overdue volumes. Of course, a college community operating under the honor system does not need to utilize such 1984 methods.

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**RECENT CAMPAIGN PITCH**

"The streets of our country..." the Structure of Afro-American English."

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On Wed., Oct. 22, there will be a one-day conference on "The Case for Reappraisal of United States Overseas Information Policies and Programs."

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Applications are now being accepted for graduate and postdoctoral fellowships awarded by the National Science Foundation. For details write to: Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C., 20418.

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**PLAN FOR NOVEMBER MORATORIUM**

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**RALLY**

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

closed the rally around eighteen in the audience, especially the final poem, "Our Green Garden."

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**ON CAMPUS**

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