**Humphrey, Levin speak at City Hall**

**By DONALD KANE**

It was almost like 1968 again. Hubert Humphrey was late, but coming fast. In the meanwhile a crowd of 2,000 outside New London City Hall listened to the introductions offered by town Democratic Chairman AA. I. Washburn.

Several of the local candidates rose to give short speeches. Richard Brooks, running for State Representative from Waterford gave an address forceful in content and delivery in contrast to those offered by the leak speaking 39th district incumbent Mary Hill and by local state senatorial candidate John Fiero III.

By far the best of Tuesday afternoon's speeches was an impromptu talk by the Student Government President of Connecticut College, Jay Levin. Levin reminded those in the audience of Harry Truman's tremendous, odds-against rejection of the White House in 1948.

A newspaper Congressman was how Levin described Robert Steele, Second District Congressman against whom Roger Hilsman is running.

Not long after Levin's diatribe Humphrey arrived to the outstretched bands of spectators who were grabbing to shake the hand of the former Vice President of the United States. The Minnesota Senator began his address with the perfunctory acknowledgements of local officials before warmly endorsing Roger Hilsman: "A man of integrity, intelligence, education, and experience..."

"Partisanship does not extend to stop the President from finding peace. I've always felt it is better to lose votes than to lose lives...any day. Peace ought not to be partisan," exclaimed Humphrey.

Forcibly Humphrey lashed into the campaigning part of his speech, "But let us look at the record of Richard Nixon. All his political life he has been fighting against social security, Medicare, and organized labor. He didn't lift his voice up against race prejudice, bigotry or segregation."

"The man in the White House said 'no' to public education, social security, aid to the elderly, healthcare, and civil rights. I said 'yes!'" affirmed Senator Humphrey.

The man who espoused the "liberal joy" four years ago again reassured his listeners that this "nation has its best days ahead."

"We need a man in the White House who will think of tomorrow," asserted the former Vice President, "who will care about health and good diets, who is sensitive to anguish, pain and despair of those who have your own dreams and aspirations."

"Ask yourself which one of the Presidential candidates is better for me and my family," continued the Senator, "you don't need charts, programs, or columns to tell you.If your parents were in trouble, who would you want to help you—who would help you?"

Humphrey claimed that "George McGovern stands for the politics of the people, the politics of education, of health care, of adequate nutrition, and of opportunity."

"The Nixon Administration has put more people on welfare than any since the Hoover Administration," asserted Humphrey, forgetting that there was a national welfare system until the Roosevelt Administration.

Humphrey presented the "Nixon record: more unemployment than we have had in a decade; greater inflation than we have had in twenty years; the biggest budget deficit in the eight decades; large trade deficits in eight decades; and the highest interest rates in one hundred years. All (Continued on Page 15)"
Sen. George S. McGovern for President

We are convinced by Senator George McGovern's character and record that he will succeed where Richard Nixon has failed.

The Democratic Party has been the party of the last forty years that has demonstrated its commitment to universal equality: to women, young, old, sick, uneducated, black, yellow, red, urban, rural, Jew, Catholic, and any combination thereof. George McGovern is in this tradition. He is a co-sponsor of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and all major civil rights legislation enacted during the last decade.

GEORGE MCGOVERN IS AN Egalitarian

Senator McGovern, working with leading economists, has a sound plan for full employment and economic justice. The Nixon Administration has tried to label the Senator's proposal as "irresponsible" and as a "soak the rich" scheme. This is not true. Income recovered by closing the tax loopholes that Senator McGovern suggests would actually reduce the maximum of forty-eight percent.

Experts like former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford and General James Gavin agree with Senator McGovern that fat and waste can be cut out of the military budget. This new revenue can be applied to reducing the costs of education by one-third and lowering property taxes. Richard Nixon vetoed the Federal Aid to Education Act. Senator McGovern has pledged part of this revenue for cleaning up our environment, building more hospitals, and creating urban mass transit systems so that our cities will not be choked to death by the surrounding suburbs.

Senator McGovern is committed to decent care for dependent mothers and children, the aged, the blind, the handicapped, and the sick. Nixon has vetoed McGovern supported day care center legislation. Moreover, Senator McGovern has advocated a job for every able-bodied person in the United States willing to work. He would deny welfare to those who can work but refuse to. If necessary the Senator envisions the Federal Government as the employer of last resort.

GEORGE MCGOVERN HAS A CLEAR VIEW OF ECONOMIC PRIORITIES

Senator McGovern was the first national figure to speak out against the lunacy of reveal the Senator's Vietnam opposition as early as 1963, two years earlier than the early-dove stands of Wayne Morse and John Lindsay. If one closely reads the settlement Henry Kissinger claims he has worked out with North Vietnam one will find, point by point, the program that George McGovern has advocated for the last two years. Yet the Nixon Administration would still like to keep President Thieu in power because he is a popularly elected government leader.

George McGovern has pointed out that putting to death one's Presidential opposition and passing laws where the chief executive can invoke the death penalty for anyone without trial and for whatever reason is dictatorial. President Thieu, curiously, is just such a chief executive and George McGovern refuses to support this "popularly elected leader."

So too did George McGovern refuse to back the military dictatorship of Greece or the military dictatorship of Pakistan against the democracy of India.

George McGovern would seek Congressional and international cooperation in formulating foreign policy, rather than the Nixon policy of militarism, unilateralism, and power politics.

GEORGE MCGOVERN IS A PRESCIDENT INTERNATIONAL LEADER

Senator McGovern has shown his devotion to our laws, our Constitution, and our civil rights.

Senator McGovern has disclosed the name of every single contributor to his campaign and has not hid behind the reeking anonymity of the office of the President for election.

He has stood out in the open, on specific issues, and challenged Richard Nixon—not "The President"—to a national debate.

The Nixon Administration has been a conspiracy. During Nixon's reign those who have risen from the ranks of the silent have been spied upon, imprisoned, harassed, brutalized, and condemned as traitors. Nixon's Administration has threatened, ignored, cancelled, and even pronounced as unpatriotic constitutionally guaranteed freedoms.

During Nixon's Administration it has been unpatriotic to be American.

When Nixon ran in 1968 he promised to bring this country together. This country is now divided more than ever. His policies have demanded dissent from those of conscience.

This will not be the case with the McGovern Presidency. Senator McGovern has demonstrated his dedication to the First Amendment freedoms by actions such as the support for disclosure of the Pentagon Papers.

Senator McGovern opposed the nominations of Haynsworth, Carswell, and Rehnquist to the Supreme Court.


GEORGE MCGOVERN IS COMMITTED TO TRUE DEMOCRACY

The United States has nowhere to go but up after four years of Richard Nixon, Spiro Agnew, and the Republican Party. George Stanley McGovern is the epitome of the intellectually committed leader this country has dreamed about yet suffered without.

George McGovern is not the imperious King of the country residing in the White House, San Clemente, Camp David, or Key Biscane. George McGovern is concerned about the moral and spiritual quality of this great nation. He still embodies all the beliefs about the goodness of the American system we held as young children in love with Jack Kennedy but lost as young adults in agony with Richard Nixon.

Do not simply vote against Richard on November 7. Vote for George McGovern because you believe under him America has the best hope of economic, foreign, and personal salvation.

John F. Kennedy reminded us to "Ask not what this country can do for you, but what you can do for this country."

George McGovern asks your support not for what he can do as your President, but for what he can help you do for the United States.

THE ABOVE ENDORSEMENTS ARE THE OPINION SOLELY OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF PUNDIT AND DO NOT CONSTITUTE A STATEMENT OF CONNECTICUT COLLEGE.
The Reign of Richard M. Nixon

If elected President Richard Nixon promised his 1968 Republican National Convention that the first thing he would do was appoint a new Attorney General.

John Mitchell turned out to be only second injustice inflicted upon the American people by the Nixon Administration. The first Presidential action Richard Nixon took in 1969 was to block funds that would have sent 50,000 Black ghetto children to summer camps. And why not? The number of Blacks that voted for the head of the Republican ticket in 1968 was insignificant; Richard Nixon had no political debt to repay and in four years he has done virtually nothing for the black man, letting his condition deteriorate instead.

RICHARD NIXON IS A RACIST.

Another promise that Nixon made to his Republican Convention was to bring down the rate of inflation without increasing the rate of unemployment or raising the cost of food. These promises have not been kept. The Nixon Administration’s policies have caused an increase of 17.5 per cent in the consumer price index. His four year budgetary deficit is $90.1 billion, exceeding the combined deficits of the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson Administrations, and constituting one-fourth of our National Debt since George Washington.

The cost of food during the Nixon reign has increased an average of 5 per cent per year, or 15 per cent since 1969. Some products, especially meat, have increased by one-half. The average family’s grocery bill is $430 a year higher than when he took office.

Today it requires $145 to purchase that $125 would buy in 1968. The dollar of the day of Nixon’s inauguration is worth but eight-tenths today.

The statistics on unemployment are even more frightening. Since Nixon took office there has been an 85 per cent increase in the number of unemployed, from 2.6 million to 4.8 million people. And what of Richard Nixon’s promise to shrink the nation’s welfare rolls? There has been a 66 per cent increase in the number of people on welfare, up to 10.3 million from 6.2 million people. Perhaps more ghastly, since Richard Nixon took office, there has been a 5.3 per cent increase in the number of Americans living below the poverty level.

Perhaps here however, we can be lenient with the President. He probably doesn’t have any unemployed or poverty stricken friends and therefore cannot be expected to fully empathize with the problem of this country’s poor and underprivileged. Richard Nixon has failed on his promises to keep down inflation, lower unemployment, shrink the welfare rolls, decrease food costs, reduce the National Debt, and raise the standard of living.

RICHARD NIXON IS A LIAR.

Richard Nixon has run a scandal-ridden administration which favors the rich. He has collected a $10,000,000 secret campaign fund in defiance of the principles of the Federal Election Campaign Act.

The President has given advance tip-offs to grain exporters who have made millions of dollars on the Soviet wheat deal at the expense of American farmers and consumers. The same is basically true for his cow-towing to the American Dairy Lobby.

Richard Nixon and John Mitchell settled the anti-trust against ITT following the promise of a substantial contribution to the Republican National Party.

Most probably it was Richard Nixon that gave final approval to the bugging and burglaring of the Democratic National Headquarters at the Watergate.

The President obviously does not believe that the same laws which govern ordinary citizens apply to him and the Republican Party.

RICHARD NIXON IS A MONARCH.

The Nixon Administration has continued the unconscionable and inhumane war in Southeast Asia that Richard Nixon promised to end with his “Secret Plan.”

Since Nixon assumed office more tons of bombs have been dropped on Indochina than in all theatres of the Second World War: every minute he has been in office two tons of bombs have been dropped.

He has defoliated nearly forty per cent of the land in Laos and wiped out over one-third of its population.

The daily cost to the American taxpayer for this war has been $25 million.

Nixon is responsible for 110,000 American servicemen being wounded, in addition to 500 American prisoners of war and missing in action.

Richard M. Nixon has caused the death of three million Vietnamese civilians and 20,000 American servicemen: 40 per cent of all combat deaths.

The President who has ruled the United States through the end of the nineteen sixties into the nineteen seventies has become the German

Further who ruled Germany through the end of the nineteen thirties into the nineteen forties.

RICHARD NIXON IS A MURDERER

President Nixon has shown contempt for our laws, our Constitution, and our civil liberties.

Look back to Moratorium Day, 1969. Millions of this country’s youth petitioned their government peaceably for a redress of grievances. They gathered, literally, at the feet of the President to plead for the cessation of Vietnam hostilities.

The response of the President was to declare that he was not going to listen or be swayed by the youthful protestors, and returned to his office to watch a football game.

A year and a half later the circumstances were much more grim. There was a note of desperation in the May Day demonstrations and a warning that Nixon’s refusal to even listen to them would create dire questions concerning the loyalty of youth to the American system as redefined by President Nixon.

In reaction to all this the President authorized and encouraged the illegal mass-arrest of 13,000 demonstrators in Washington. He stepped on the youth of America again, but fortunately the courts released most of them from beneath his heel.

Richard Nixon’s attempt to block publication of the Pentagon Papers is the single blackest mark to date that any American President has put on the record of a modern democracy.

His persistent intimidation of the press and other news media has served only to significantly deepen the penetration of that black mark. Second only to Nixon’s hatred of the press is his dislike of the judicial branch. His profound disrespect for the Federal Courts was exemplified by his rancid selections of judges Haynsworth, Carswell, and Rehnquist to the highest court in the land.

Beyond these nominations, Nixon has encouraged the defiance and disobedience of Federal Court desegregation orders. Conversely, he has used criminal proceedings and grand juries to stifle dissent, as in the case of the Berrigan Brothers, Angela Davis, the Chicago Seven, the Harrisburg Eight, Bobby Steele, and on and on.

Where will it end?

It is almost beyond our ken of outrage that the President steered Congress the D.C. Crime Bill. Its key features include searching a citizen’s property without the benefit of a knock or a search warrant if the authorities deem a warrant would impede the progress of a search.

Most brutal is the provision that allows preventive detention — Americans can now be put in jail without a trial for a crime that the authorities think may be committed sometime in the future.

“Four More Years” of Richard Nixon and there will be no need for courts and no place for civil rights.

RICHARD NIXON IS A DESPOT.

This is the record of the Nixon Administration. It is a list of achievements that cannot be tolerated by any enlightened, sensitive, democratic American citizen.

No student at Connecticut College should have any reason whatsoever to cast their ballot for the incumbent Richard Nixon. Is it not one generation that is supposed to see things in their clearest light, with the least distortion?

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**Letters to the Editor**

**To the Editor:**

I strongly urge every voter, regardless of party affiliation to return the ticket of Nixon-McGovern to the State Capitol as our Representative.

He towers above most of our legislators; I have encountered in the breadth of his experience. As the result of Watergate incident, "I feel that a corrupt President who accomplishes nothing." His memory as well as his public record attest to his integrity and dedication to public service.

I urge all of you to at least think about the questions I have raised. As students and as citizens we are not where we belong and we need to get back.

Sincerely,

Casey Nikolovic

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I am writing to urge the people of our College Community to express the deep sense of moral outrage which I have come to feel as the result of my work on campus this year and the most crucial national election of our time, and perhaps, in the history of our country.

It is a concern which is so complex and so emotional for me that I find it difficult even verbally, but I feel it is my responsibility to try.

It is my sincere belief that this is an election in which more than the separate issues are at stake.

For me, the very values upon which our country was founded ride upon its outcome: honesty and integrity in government, justice for the minorities of this nation, freedom of expression, and the responsible exercise of power.

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George McGovern vs. Richard Nixon

THE INDOCHINA WAR

McGovern's first critical Senate speech against the war was made Sept. 24, 1963. Although he voted for the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin resolution, and against its repeal in 1968, he later called his support of the resolution a mistake.

In 1968, he and Sen. Proxmire cosponsored an amendment to eliminate funds to increase B-52 raids, which was defeated by a 10-79 vote on June 26. The McGovern-Hatfield "end-the-war" amendments were also defeated 39-55 (9-1-70) and 42-55 (6-16-71).

McGovern's peace proposal includes the immediate cessation of bombing on Inauguration Day and the withdrawal of troops from Indochina within 90 days of this date, ending the U.S. involvement there and bringing the POW's home. He also said he would keep a small number of troops in Thailand until the POWs are released.

The Democratic platform also states: "After the end of U.S. direct combat participation, military aid to the Saigon government, and elsewhere in Indochina, will be terminated."

In September of 1971 he returned from his journey to Paris and Saigon convinced that if the U.S. would 'set the date' under the formula of the McGovern-Hatfield proposal U.S. involvement in the conflict would end and all POWs would be returned by the time withdrawal was completed.

MILITARY SPENDING

Reducing military spending is one of McGovern's highest priorities. He has consistently voted to abolish or reduce spending on specific weapons systems; he has also voted for amendments to limit or end the use of herbicides in Vietnam.

He has never voted against the entire Dept. of Defense appropriations bills, but voted or paired against final passage of the military procurement bill in 1969, 1970 and 1971. In his proposed budget, he would reduce military spending by $33 billion over the next 3 years to $54.8 billion by fiscal year 1975. Further development of the Safeguard ABM system would be halted, with research only continued. Uniformed military personnel would be reduced from 2.3 to 1.7 million, and civilian Dept. of Defense personnel from 1 million to 761,000. All U.S. troops and air force personnel would be withdrawn from Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and Korea.

ARMS CONTROL - DISARMAMENT

Sen. McGovern has supported various arms control measures and has been a consistent advocate of nuclear disarmament and conventional weapons control. He was a leading supporter of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in 1963, the non-proliferation pact, the Seabed Test Ban Treaty, and the ABM treaty.

He also co-sponsored a Senate Resolution (No. 273) which urged the Administration to pursue a policy that will encourage the best hope of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, which he considers the best hope for an even greater reversal of the arms race. According to a speech by McGovern on Feb. 27, 1969, "The arms race is a dead-end street. It creates a "balance of terror" that at best leaves us warped by fear and at worst destroys us all."

McGovern is more ready than Nixon to cut back U.S. arms spending without waiting for negotiated agreements on every point, as illustrated by his votes to delete all ABM funds, cut military spending, and decrease U.S. troops in Europe.

Senator McGovern has long articulated a constructive approach to foreign policy, including a long-standing call for re-examination of America's China policy.

On March 24, 1972, McGovern sponsored S. Res. 82 urging U.S. support of a UN resolution acknowledging the P.R.C. as the sole representative of China to the UN negotiations toward the establishment and diplomatic relations between the U.S. and the P.R.C. and recognition of "the People's Republic as the sole legitimate government of China, leaving the future of Taiwan to a peaceful resolution by the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits."

INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT

McGovern has generally voted to support economic aid programs, has often voted to cut military aid programs, and until 1971 always supported final passage of the overall foreign aid bill.

Following the defeat of the toal bill in October, 1971, which had been stripped of several anti-war provisions, McGovern introduced a new

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George McGovern vs. Richard Nixon Issues

(Continued from Page 5)

On Sept. 15, 1970 and April 21, 1971 Nixon proposed a major reorganization of U.S. foreign assistance programs: the separation of military and economic programs, replacement of AID with two new agencies and reduction of U.S. government personnel overseas. Since the Administration did not give any priority to this issue and Congress was concerned with the Administration's continuing Indochina war aid, little consideration was given to these proposals.

**JOBS**

At the end of the Johnson Administration unemployment was 3.5 per cent of the labor force; in July 1972 it stood at 5.5 per cent. There has been an 85 per cent increase in the number of unemployed, from 2.6 million to 4.8 million people.

To combat unemployment the Administration has relied heavily on growth in the private sector, deficit spending (a four year budgetary deficit of $90.1 billion which exceeded the combined deficits of the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson administrations), tax incentives to encourage business expansion and, since August 1971, wage and price controls.

In December 1970 and June 1971, Nixon vetoed two Congressional bills for manpower training and public service employment, stating that "WPA-type jobs are not the answer" and calling them "a costly and time-consuming method of putting unemployed persons to work."

**WELFARE**

Early in his Administration, Nixon proposed a Family Assistance Program under which the federal government would provide a minimum payment to eligible categories. The President's current proposal calls for federal payment of $2400 per year for a family of four, which represents less money than 90 per cent of current recipients receive in cash and food stamp benefits. States are not required to supplement the federal payment.

**TAXATION**

In 1971 the Administration submitted its own recommendations for changes in the tax laws, aimed primarily at stimulating the economy. It proposed a tax cut of $27.3 billion over a 3-year period allocated as individual $2.2 billion, business $20.1 billion, and auto excise tax cuts $5.0 billion. Congress increased the individual tax cuts substantially and decreased business tax cuts.

However, a major legislative proposal which has been hinted at by the Administration is that of a "value-added tax," basically a federal sales tax. (Incidentally, when this was tried in Holland it raised the cost of living by 8 per cent).

**BUSING**

On Aug. 3, 1971 Nixon stated that I have consistently opposed the busing of our nation's school children to achieve a racial balance . . ." On March 24, 1972 he proposed a moratorium on all new busing orders by federal courts, and a $2.5 billion program to improve education of children from poor families, plus permanent restraints on busing for desegregation.

**THE DRAFT**

Upon taking office Nixon appointed the Gates Commission to consider an all-volunteer army, which recommended ending the draft one year after significant pay increases were approved.

In 1971, Nixon was granted by Congress the two-year extension of induction authority and a large pay increase to servicemen. During his term the size of the armed forces has been reduced from 3.5 million to 2.3 million persons.

Nixon favors the goal of "zero draft calls" but it is unclear whether he would let the Presidential induction authority expire July 1, 1973, or request its extension on a standby basis.

Nixon has opposed compulsory national service. His message to Congress of March 24, 1971 stressed volunteer service.

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bill, S. 2794, embodying his recommendations. Included were the authorization of development loans and technical assistance at the level requested by the Nixon Administration, but remove the requirement that 50 percent of the loans should go through private enterprise and the drastic limitation of military related assistance except to Israel and the suspension of military aid to military dictatorships in Greece and Pakistan (11-10-71).

In his acceptance speech Senator McGovern assigned highest domestic priority to a job guarantee for all who were able to work -

Enterprises and the drastic limitation of military related assistance

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dicated sales tax. (Incidentally, when this was tried in Holland it raised the
cost of living by 8 per cent).

Census data from 1970 indicated that 95 million Americans aged 14 years and over of the labor force; in July 1972 it stood at 5.5 per cent. There has been an 85 per cent increase in the number of unemployed, from 2.6 million to 4.8 million people.

To combat unemployment the Administration has relied heavily on growth in the private sector, deficit spending (a four year budgetary deficit of $90.1 billion which exceeded the combined deficits of the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson administrations), tax incentives to encourage business expansion and, since August 1971, wage and price controls.

In December 1970 and June 1971, Nixon vetoed two Congressional bills for manpower training and public service employment, stating that "WPA-type jobs are not the answer" and calling them "a costly and time-consuming method of putting unemployed persons to work."

**WELFARE**

Early in his Administration, Nixon proposed a Family Assistance Program under which the federal government would provide a minimum payment to eligible categories. The President's current proposal calls for federal payment of $2400 per year for a family of four, which represents less money than 90 per cent of current recipients receive in cash and food stamp benefits. States are not required to supplement the federal payment.

**TAXATION**

In 1971 the Administration submitted its own recommendations for changes in the tax laws, aimed primarily at stimulating the economy. It proposed a tax cut of $27.3 billion over a 3-year period allocated as individual $2.2 billion, business $20.1 billion, and auto excise tax cuts $5.0 billion. Congress increased the individual tax cuts substantially and decreased business tax cuts.

However, a major legislative proposal which has been hinted at by the Administration is that of a "value-added tax," basically a federal sales tax. (Incidentally, when this was tried in Holland it raised the cost of living by 8 per cent).

**BUSING**

On Aug. 3, 1971 Nixon stated that I have consistently opposed the busing of our nation's school children to achieve a racial balance . . ." On March 24, 1972 he proposed a moratorium on all new busing orders by federal courts, and a $2.5 billion program to improve education of children from poor families, plus permanent restraints on busing for desegregation.

**THE DRAFT**

Upon taking office Nixon appointed the Gates Commission to consider an all-volunteer army, which recommended ending the draft one year after significant pay increases were approved.

In 1971, Nixon was granted by Congress the two-year extension of induction authority and a large pay increase to servicemen. During his term the size of the armed forces has been reduced from 3.5 million to 2.3 million persons.

Nixon favors the goal of "zero draft calls" but it is unclear whether he would let the Presidential induction authority expire July 1, 1973, or request its extension on a standby basis.

Nixon has opposed compulsory national service. His message to Congress of March 24, 1971 stressed volunteer service.
Roger Hilsman, Democratic
candidate for Congress from Connecticut's Second District, appeared at the Middletown B'nai Brith Church Street Synagogue on October 14 to point out some of the reasons that compelled him to run.

During the three weeks of campaigning, I've been hitting hard on what seem to me the vital issues: an unemployment rate in Connecticut that is third highest in the country and an unemployment rate that is higher still in the Second District. I've been hitting on rising prices, especially rising food prices.

I've been hitting on rising property taxes. And I've been hitting on health care, pollution, the problems of the elderly, and the need for public transportation.

I've been hitting on Mr. Nixon's Vietnam policy - a policy that does not end the war but continues it.

I've been pointing out the causes of these troubles. First, the fact that the Republicans - Nixon, McGovern, and Steele - have a so-called New Economic Policy that tries to cure inflation in the cruelest possible way, a way that throws people out of work years later, by which time prices, especially rising food prices, say he is deeply concerned about the Second District. Construction and communicable disease research.

It says he is deeply concerned about the District. But consider this: there was an amendment to an educational appropriations bill that would have added more than 200 million dollars for hospital construction and communicable disease research.

Then the Senator recalled the October, 1968 pledge of the President that he had a chance for four years and could not produce peace should not be given another chance. Then he fought a strong reaction from the audience, so the Senator followed it up:

The United States in the past five years became the first country in the history of the world to become a service economy - that is more than half the work force are working as repairmen, beauticians, teachers, sales people, doctors, and all the rest. And it will become more so. We are entering a post-industrial age - a Technocratic age.

It and will continue. More and more of the work of the world will be done by machineries. Most people would say, 'Great!' But it does present us with very, very severe problems to be solved.

We are now in a period of record high prices for the big corporations, record high welfare rolls, and record high prices.

The same thing on the Republicans - Nixon, McGovern, and Steele - for most of our present plight. But the problem that they have failed to see is one that is presented by this fact that we are becoming a post-industrial society.

These are just a hint of the problems that must be solved in the years immediately ahead. And my way of meeting them is to go from foreign to domestic affairs. Of course, we must as a first priority bring the Vietnam war to an end - and promptly. There will be other problems of foreign affairs. But the domestic problems will be, by far, the most demanding.

(Continued on Page 15)
FOREWORD

The President has at various times been heard to remark that he would like to make one thing perfectly clear. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that he may one day do that.

In the meantime, we would like to offer him a helping hand by taking some of the things he has been making perfectly clear, and clarifying them.

B is for BUDGET. When I was elected, I promised to balance the budget, I believe in that promise, and when I am re-elected I shall make it again.

M is for MINORITIES. As a member myself of a minority—the Republican Party—I am only too familiar with the frustration, discrimination and oppression suffered by minority groups. Believe me when I say that if I had my way there would be no minorities.

E is for ENVIRONMENT. A few altruists—and let me repeat, they are few—tell us we are poisoning the water, the earth and the sky. My friends in industry tell me this is simply not true. And they have the best ecological brains money can buy.
It has come to my attention that there are, regrettably, people who would violate the sacred right of all Americans to be protected against invasion of their privacy. I pledge that I shall tap every resource at my disposal to catch the culprits.

If John Connolly had been at the Alamo, he would have started a "Texans For Santa Anna" movement.
Candidates specs

Richard M. Nixon
AGE: 59
HOME: San Clemente, Calif.
RELIGION: Quaker
EDUCATION: A. B. Whittier College, 1934; LLB. Duke University, 1937.
MILITARY SERVICE: Navy, World War II, as aviation ground officer.
FAMILY: Wife, Patricia; two children.

George McGovern
AGE: 50
HOME: Mitchell, South Dakota.
RELIGION: Methodist
MILITARY SERVICE: Army
Air Corps bomber pilot, World War II; Distinguished Flying Cross.
FAMILY: Wife, Eleanor; five children.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS: The Nixon Presidency is probably most notable for its dramatic and well-publicized trips to Peking and Moscow. The potential for improved U.S. relations with the People’s Republic of China may be the most significant contribution of his term.

On another front, and equally unexpected, was his reversal in economic policy. Faced with a continuing inflationary spiral, he abandoned his long-standing position against “bureaucratic controls” and implemented a system of government wage and price controls.

One other event during the Nixon Administration include Strategic Arms agreements with the Soviet Union and his personal opportunity to fill four vacancies on the Supreme Court. His appointments have significantly changed the composition of the Court and will affect its decisions for years to come.

Spiro T. Agnew
AGE: 53
HOME: Towson, Md.
EDUCATION: John Hopkins University, L.L.B., University of Baltimore, 1947.
MILITARY SERVICE: Army, 1945-46.
FAMILY: Wife, Eileen; four children.

Agnew was serving as Governor of Maryland when Nixon chose him as his running mate in 1968. As VP Agnew has been the director of the Office of Inter-governmental Relations, serving as a liaison between the Nixon Administration and state and local governments. He also chairs the Cabinet Committee on Economic Policy, the National Council on Indian Opportunity, and the National Aeronastics and Space Council.

He has also served as a diplomatic spokesman on several occasions and notably on the trips to Vietnam and a 26-nation tour during 1972. He provided a buffer between the administration and free press and pressed censorship in 1969 by objecting to the “instant analysis and querulous criticisms” of a Presidential address on Vietnam by a “small band of network commentators,” and by later broadening his attack to include the news media in general.

Kane On...

WHEN RIGHTS ARE WRONG
OR
ONE FOR ME, TWO FOR YOU

President Nixon has always gone to great trouble to do what is politically popular. He noted with great interest the national polls which indicate that a majority of the American people are opposed to the Bill of Rights.

The first step of this recognition occurred recently when a Nixon-appointed Assistant Attorney General publically suggested that the Constitutional Rights of an accused should be tailored to the alleged crime.

The First Amendment currently guarantees, in part, “the right of the people to peaceably assemble.” According to the President, however, the series of voter registration drives and civil rights marches over the last decade, and now particularly the anti-war protests, have placed an unbearable strain on the peaceable assembly rule. Instead, it is Mr. Nixon’s intention to limit this right to “right for Nixon” rallies, spontaneous Republican Conventions, and annual meetings of the D.A.R. and the American Legion.

Another of the First Amendment protectates is freedom of the press. But the impudent release of the Pentagon Papers ruined that right, and soon we will have to expect to receive all truth information about the war from the President’s news telecasts.

The publicized findings of several Presidential Commissions have also gotten a little out of hand. They have been releasing reports favoring porn, abortions, pornography, and prostitution, all of which Richard Nixon has rejected as not in keeping with his personal philosophy.

Administrators teach the students are useless and expensive, and so he is removing the economic burden of supporting the Commissions from the American taxpayer. Usually only for formalities, Mr. Nixon will get to the quick and simply release his own hand-crafted reports.

The Second Article of Amendment states that, “the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.” But the President does not feel that the American public is mature enough to bear arms, so he plans to give them to the mature peoples of South Vietnam and South Korea. This move will be designated as Nixon’s International “Southern Strategy.”

Since the President has been unable to dissuade his Supreme Court from ruling wire tapping an unreasonable violation of privacy, he is taking steps to insure that the search warrant requirement of the Fourth Amendment will not be applicable to those he deems “national nuisances.”

Daniel Ellsberg and Philip Russo will not be overlooked on this list of national nuisances, although one will look in vain for the names of the suspects in the aborted bugging of the Democratic Headquarters.

One clause of the Fifth Amendment guarantees against a person “being subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.” Richard Nixon believes people can make false errors in judgement and in order that true justice may be served, he will soon order new trials for Angela Davis and the Chicago Seven.

And he will keep ordering new trials for them until the public makes the right decision.

L. William Calley will also have a new trial soon and President Nixon, in his capacity as Commander and Chief, may recommend that Captain Ernest Medina’s qualifications merit his selection as foreman of the jury.

Amendment Article VI preserves the right of an accused to have a “speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury.”

President feels juries do not always see facts clearly so they should occasionally be helped along.

Jimmy Hoffa believed this too, and he was thrown in jail. But Richard Nixon got him out and apologized, promising to expunge the offending statute.

The President feels the legal jury system is sometimes just a irritation and should be done away with, especially when it annoy’s patriotic and law abiding citizens like Dan Beard.

President Nixon demonstrated great compassion toward a sick woman in instructing his Justice Department not to press charges against Mrs. Beard. He remarked in wonderment that the public exposure to the alleged ITT executive did not make more American ill.

President Nixon has consolidated the Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the Constitution to read, “The Constitution shall give all power to President Nixon and the Republican Party.”

We the People of the United States, have earned these changes in the Bill of Rights. When the announcement from the Administration comes, it will be accompanied by a repeal of the Third Amendment; and we shall find soldiers quartered in our homes.

By then it will be too late to do anything but pray for a young, stone-throwing group of Boston rebels.
Senior fashion boutique

The Senior Fashion Show and Boutique, an annual event in the "not to be missed" category, will be held this Thursday and Friday, November 3rd and 3rd in Cro. This year, more than any previous, there will be an unusual variety of styles and merchandise available in an effort to cater to a wider range of life styles.

To start the two day affair off, there is the Fashion Show beginning at 7:15 tonight in the Main lounge of Cro. Members of the Class of '73 will model representative styles from each of the participating stores. In some instances the outfits have been specifically designed for this show and the particular girl.

Under the direction of Karen Frank, the models have gone through numerous fittings and practices so that the show will be a professional job whenever possible, as well as being fun.

The Fashion Show is being announced by commercials and raffle tickets.

By MARTHA SULLIVAN

Alumni get-together

The class of '72 departed this campus and student world last May, but several of us returned the weekend of October 13-15 for Alumni Council meetings. It was perhaps one of the stranger experiences of our lives, but yet it was led by the best in organized, consecutive days we ever enjoyed at Connecticut College.

The surroundings and atmosphere were so much a part of us that we had a difficult time deciding whether we really had ever been here or not. Those of us who returned came to participate in Alumni Association meetings and events. The things we all did was to grow with our own lives and ours, and to return to within, the changes, physical and emotional, in the campus and to see if we still could play and 'live the student role."

We felt, acted, and believed we were students that weekend, yet with our own lives, and discussions of our jobs, we knew that we had entered the unknown world of alumni.

I say that because as students, we were generally unaware of the Alumni Association, its functions, its accomplishments, and its member. Most of us probably learned an alum being about 50 years old and a full-grown adult against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and we found ourselves being totally against partialets against partialets, etc.

As students, we frequently felt so those who would be the only critical group of Conn.-Trustees, Alumni, and sometimes the Administration seemed only to be vague and absent entities. We discovered at the weekend, that the Alumni Association is an important, vital, and significant contributor to the life and future of our college, and deserves to be recognized as such.

New graduates are usually repulsed at the idea of being an alum, but becoming involved in the Association. This is a great error. Not only do the grads from 1960 on comprise 42 percent of the 11,000 alumni, but they also take an extremely active part in the activities.

Mrs. Patricia Wertheim Abrams '60 is now the President of the Association. Undergraduates should take notice of this group that they will soon join, and should acquaint themselves with the functions and activities of alumni. Perhaps, if students did this, they would welcome their arrival in the alumni world to ease the pains of separation from the student life.

Boutique '73 is open Friday, November 3rd from 9:00 to 9:00 in the West Gym. Chris Siragusa, Boutique Chairman, has been working since early summer on the event and has found new and unusual shops.

Ann Taylor's and The Virginia Shop, both of New Haven, will feature popular casual styles. Keats Krafts of Mystic has handmade leather goods, and hand-designed fabrics are specially made by The Hungary Palette of Stonington. The Renaissance is a shop from Cape Cod, Massachusetts, which will be bringing all sorts of merchandise down to Conn. for Boutique '73.

The Senior Class will receive a small percentage of the total sales which will go directly towards a speaker for Commencement.

So indulge, buy an entire new wardrobe (you were tired of the old you anyway) and support Boutique '73!

by MARTHA SULLIVAN

Greek classics talk

By CAROL BOWMAN

Connecticut College privileged to have as its speaker last Monday night, October 30th, Professor of Classics at the University of Wisconsin, Frederich Solumen.

A native of Germany, he was educated at Bonn, Heidelberg, Cambridge and Berlin, the latter being where he taught until 1937 at which time he came to the United States. From 1940-1963 he was Professor of Classics at Cornell University.

Security log

Halloween came early to Conn. reports Mr. Francis O'Grady, Chief of College Security, in reference to the onslaught of vandalism that struck the campus on Thursday, Oct. 30.

The "trick" began during the dinner hour with the report by a Smith-Burdick resident that $36 was taken from her wallet which had been left in her room and continued on long into the night with the final tally listing the enormous damages of thirty cars.

Mr. O'Grady jokingly remarked that at first he thought the vandalism had been committed by some kids on campus who got drunk", but he has since learned that during the past two to three weeks there have been similar reports of vandalism throughout New London and the surrounding vicinity.

From a trail of antenates that Mr. O'Grady has found, he formulated the following theory as to "the path taken by the vandal": They began in the South Parking Lot, followed the road behind Freeman, went outside the rear gate and damaged some cars behind the wall, moved on to center campus and ended with the cars parked in the North Complex area.

The following damage has been reported: 21 antenates were snipped off and stolen, 4 convertible roofs were smashed, 3 sets of windshield wipers were bent, one car had a windshield and both headlights broken, glass was smashed on a rear door and a front window, and radio wires were ripped out of another car.

See also Security Log

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Cotton's gallery

Christmas crelasses are Black Forest, handmade in Hawaii from original, three-dimensional designs to delight the collective. For received gifts, choose from over 1000 names, each hand-painted in gay Christmas colors.}

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McGovern's Campaign

by LYNN BATTER

Just as Franklin Delano Roosevelt was the "lord and king" of the 30's, so will Richard Milhous Nixon be the ruling president of 1972.

A politician well-learned in the skills of campaigning, Nixon is the overwhelming favorite in the 1972 presidential election.

George McGovern is making a desperate attempt to capture the unconcerned but majority-minded country, yet his efforts are disconcerted and almost exhausted.

Nixon has demonstrated that he will be the one to control the issues and dominate the campaign. McGovern is attempting to make the War in Indochina an important issue. Our leader, Mr. Nixon, has been intelligence in maneuvering himself into a most favorable position by stating Sen. McGovern's plea for peace.

Those of us who doubt Mr. Nixon are reticent to praise his newest overtures for peace in Vietnam. I doubt his integrity, I doubt his motives, I question the acceptability of this exposition of peace pact, and I question what effects it will have on the future.

Nixon will have four years to purse his own private goals for this country and the world, for he will have no reason to poll for reelection.

In the midst of all this, George McGovern is the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. At least in this election there is a clear choice between the candidates.

Despite the fact that McGovern's face makes him look like a Puritan Librarian, I give him the chance of making it worth his while.

His chances of winning are close to nil. Watching him run for President is like watching a flat tire on an escalator that is going down. It is rather embarrassing.

It is rather difficult to envision George McGovern's Presidency. He has spent too much time campaigning against Richard Nixon. He should be spending more time campaigning for George McGovern.

George McGovern (Chairman of the National Democratic Party) came to Connecticut College and told us that he is glad that McGovern does not have charisma. I'm not. What we as a country need now is someone who is not afraid to present some vivid picture for a unified, prosperous land of America.

America is tired of hearing herills. She is wallowing in her grievances and needs a leader. She needs a leader, the New York Times was headlined, "Why America Needs McGovern. Four more years of Nixon could cost you plenty."

(Continued on Page 14)
Students, Faculty express opinions
Nixon and Civil Liberties
Support for Re-election

by BILL CIBES
INSTRUCTOR IN GOVT.

There is legitimate disagreement about some actions of the Nixon Administration. But no commentator has praised, for no sober commentator could praise, Richard Nixon's defense of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The record of the Nixon administration has been one of contempt for our liberties. Of Richard Nixon's eight appointments to the Supreme Court, one was rejected by the Senate because of invidious, another was found wanting because of prior conflicts of interest, and two others were rated不合格 to sit by the conservative American Bar Association.

The four eventually confirmed form a Bloc which has already successfully blunted the affirmative protective force of our liberties, holding inter alia that 1) less than a unanimous vote of a jury can convict in state trials, 2) no conventional judicial recognition of confidentiality extends to a newsgatherer's relationship with his sources, and 3) the constitutional protections of an accused, elaborated in Miranda v. Arizona, can be ignored by the police "prudently." Ignoring the ancient precept that tyranny is the concentration of all power in one branch of government, the Nixon Administration has contended that it has "inherent power," an utter perversion of the Constitution. For domestic needs, to prevent embarrassing information from being released to the public, and to invade and wage war in other countries.

It was the Nixon Administration which for the first time in American history demanded a prior restraint on publication, and when this was rejected by the Supreme Court, proceeded to prosecute those who had access to the information available.

It was the Nixon Administration which defended warrantless wiretapping in "domestic security" cases, a defense rejected by the Court as profoundly injurious effect on vigorous citizen dissent and discussion.

It was the Nixon Administration which defended the practice of summoning reporters before grand jury sessions to communicate what they had gathered, thus turning newsmen into agents of the prosecution.

And it was the Nixon Administration, through its spokesman, Spiro Agnew, who castigated the press for daring to question the wisdom of governmental policy.

The Nixon Administration has supported laws to legalize wiretapping under less stringent conditions than those approved by the Court and then ignored the provisions of its own law by permitting minor functionaries, instead of the Attorney General, to order wiretaps (or "writs of probable cause"). It has supported preventative detention, "no-knock" warrants, and grand jury "reporting." It has refused to press for educational, employment, and housing desegregation, and it has asked for legislation to forbid the use of one of the most effective tools to accomplish school desegregation. In short, the Nixon Administration has permitted the opportunity to work for real change, the kind of birth that is born of a determined people, not dissipate with the cooling of rhetoric. President Nixon has offered Amerasia "as a framework through the restructuring of priorities that has taken place in this administration. There has been a complete reversal of national priorities during the Nixon years, a shift which has reduced the values and cents of the federal budget.

In 1968, the United States was spending 45 percent of its budget on military needs and 32 percent on human needs. In 1973, the United States will spend 45 percent on defense and 32 percent on defense.

For the first time, the allocation for food, education and Welfare exceeds that for the Department of Defense ($79 billion to $75.5 billion).

Finally, after the rhetoric of the last two Democratic administrations, the competence for the future. Election of the President ask you to open your mind and check the record.

Vietnam

On January 20, 1969, American troops officially crossed into Vietnam. Casualties were running as high as 900 per week and 30,000 more men were being drafted each month.

Consider the results of Richard Nixon's Vietnam policy: troop levels have been reduced by over 500,000 to around 30,000, with the U.S. ground combat role ended. "Domestic security" cases cut by over 65 percent from the 1968 peak period; draft calls for the first time in American history 5,000 per month and no draftees are being sent to Vietnam (in accordance with the constitution for the first time since June, 1973): America is spending less than one-third of the 1968 budget level for Vietnam The Nixon administration has put forth two earlier this year, which the Nixon administration apparently decided to accept in early October represents "All that the doves in (the Senate) have been calling for," according to Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho). The terms of the proposal call for: 1) The exchange of all POW's; 2) An internationally supervised ceaseless throughout Indo-China; and 3) A suspension of all American forces.

The Wall Street Journal on October 27 called it "the most forthright and honest bargain after the settling of Hanoi has been demanding all these years.

In short, Richard Nixon brought about a steady, realistic disengagement from Vietnam, he has laid the groundwork for peace in which future Vietnam will be impossible.

Sen. McGovern proposes to pack and leave Vietnam within 90 days after taking office, with no provisions at all to ensure that an attempt would continue, this time substituting yellow corpses for white bodies.

Welfare

The President has recognized the welfare problem as a national issue. On August 11, 1969, he officially proposed to overhaul the welfare system with a Family Assistance Program in a proposal that he has called his "number one domestic priority. The program would place a floor beneath the income of all American families not able to support themselves.

The proposal includes: a national minimum income of $2,400 for a family of four and $1,600 for two persons; work and training incentives and placement services to speed transition from welfare rolls to payrolls; allowing poor working families to supplement their income with "Natalizing" welfare to relieve the state and county welfare burdens and bureaucracy, and $700 million for child care for welfare recipients.

Programs for the disabled, the aged, the blind would be totally financed by the federal budget, providing needed financial assistance that are already overburdened.

In sharp contrast, Sen. George McGovern's proposal presented tradiotion and unworkable schemes to win public acceptance for his economic theories. Since President Nixon announced his program of January 1,000 per person, McGovern has come up with a program which the Wall Street Journal terms and "exercise in implausibility."

The program calls for, "an annual minimum income of $3,000 for food, shelter, and those with a family of four with no other income who are unable to work" of $1,500 for all other families, and an addition to the Social Security rolls of some three million widows.

The Washington Post has pointed out: "Senator McGovern's new proposal would apparently be substantially worsened by a potential draft, and it is demographically wrong with the current categorical aid system; it would offer no income delivery, and it would maintain a disservice to work for those in need by permitting them to keep very little of what they earned."

President Nixon has committed his Administration to overhauling the current welfare system to make it really help those who need help but in a manner that flaws them dignity and self-respect.

Contrary to charges made by Sen. McGovern and others, the Nixon Administration, corporate welfare Administration, individual taxes have been dramatically reduced, while corporate taxes have increased.

For the years 1969-72, a comparison of tax rates when the Nixon Administration took office with reduced rates accomplished in the Tax Reform Act of 1969 and the Revenue Act of 1971 shows that: corporate income taxes will be increased for the first time in 50 years; individual income taxes will have decreased by $18.9 billion; persons in the bracket of $10,000 to $15,000 will pay 3 percent less, and those with incomes over $100,000 will pay 7.5 percent more.

Also, excise taxes, mostly on "individuals, will have decreased about $3.5 billion.

Specifically, the Tax Reform Act of 1969 included the following changes in existing laws: more than 9 million people at or below the poverty level dropped from Federal tax rolls; many high income individuals have paid little or no taxes required to bear fair share of tax burden; discrimination against single persons sharply reduced; students able to earn $1,750 with no Federal income tax while paying subject to withholding taxes (increase of $50 over previous legislation); corporations were asked to assure greater equality in tax payments; tax-free foundations brought under closer scrutiny.

The act also provided: personal exemption increase to $750; 1969 income tax rate of 56 percent.
**Announcements**

**Vocalists coming**

The Bethel Community Student, a group of twenty African black vocalists and instrumentalists from New York City, will perform Stringfellow Hall at 8:00 p.m. on Monday, Nov. 11 at Con- necticut College.

**African on ‘modern life’**

A leading African theologian, who this year is the Harry Emerson Fosdick Professor at Union Theological Seminary, will speak on "Modern Life" on November 7th at 8:30 p.m. in Con- necticut College's Memorial Hall. Professor Mbiti has published in international an- nals, journals, and works of Africa.

**Italian film series**

The Connecticut College Film as Art Series will bring back to New London during November a trilogy of cinema classics from Italy that established the artistic reputations of their director and stars.

**Gil Noble to speak**

**RAGDOLL**

Sport and formal wear for all occasions
Slacks, tops, shirts and accessories

Do you want four more years of Nixon? (Continued from Page 13)

**Support for Re-election**

(Continued from Page 13)

on earned income; repeal of the seven percent investment credit; and other reforms gaining 3.3 billion dollars.

A vital element of President Nixon's New Economic Policy announced on August 15, 1977, consists of proposed tax reforms to: provide investment tax credits for business expansion and more jobs; repeal of seven percent excise tax on American made goods; eliminate saving of $200 for each new car buyer; speedup personal income exemptions so taxpayers could save $350 for every exemption one year earlier; provide tax ad- vantage for businesses generating substantially all receipts from export sales.

**PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT CONCERNING CHALLENGES AND NUMBER OF JURORS**


Section 19 of article first of the constitution is amended to read as follows: The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, the number of such jurors, which shall be fixed by law; but no person shall, for a capital offense, be tried by a jury of less than twelve. And the number of such jurors shall have the right to challenge jurors peremptorily, the number of such challenge jurors shall be determined by law. The right to question each juror individually by counsel shall be inviolate.

**EXPLANATORY TEXT AS TO THE INTENT AND PURPOSE**

This amendment clarifies the constitutional amendment is amended to read as follows: The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, the number of such jurors, which shall be fixed by law; but no person shall, for a capital offense, be tried by a jury of less than twelve. And the number of such jurors shall have the right to challenge jurors peremptorily, the number of such challenge jurors shall be determined by law. The right to question each juror individually by counsel shall be inviolate.

This amendment further specifies that the number of such jurors shall be assessed by the right to peremptory challenge of jurors in all civil and criminal actions tried by a jury and the right by counsel to question each juror individually.

The following proposed constitutional amendment will appear at the upper left-hand corner of the voting machine, and the person in the box that the number of such jurors shall have the right to challenge jurors peremptorily and the elector may push down the pointer over "YES" or "NO" to indicate his choice.

**NEW STUDENTS VOTERS OF NEW LONDON: As new citizens of New London, you are asked to contribute to the current United Fund campaign. The Fund helps 24 agencies to serve the needs of our community and the needs of your community. Be as generous as you can.**

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Nov. 7th
**McGovern Teach-In**

(Continued from Page 1)

irresponsibility a household word," said Stearns. Secondly, Stearns posed the question of what the next four years might be like. Because he can't run for reelection in 1976, Richard Nixon possibly may have acted only in moderation during the last four years compared to what his future moves may entail.

Finally, Mr. Stearns dealt with George McGovern's policies and plans. During this segment of Stearns' talk, many questions were raised by the group.

Mr. John Burnham, Instructor in Economics, posed the question concerning the difference between McGovern's welfare program and the one already initiated in California by President Nixon. At this, Mr. Stearns was rather stymied by the confrontation. He switched the topic of discussion and placed the emphasis on defense: "I don't believe that he (McGovern) will endanger the security of the country". He backed this up with a very valid argument concerning the potential of our national defense system.

Bill Cibes discussed Nixon's record concerning Civil Liberties. He pointed out that "Nixon has attacked the Supreme Court" and had been doing so "ever since before the 1968 campaign". As evidence to this claim, Cibes discussed Nixon's attempts to appoint justices and the four members he has, in fact, appointed.

"The result of these appointments, machine starts to go away from the protection of the bill of rights", said Cibes to further the 1968 campaign.

Cibes pointed out that the Nixon Administration has "institutionalized the press", saying that he "used that word on purpose". Generally, he stressed the "failures" of the Nixon Administration.

Lastly, a very enthusiastic George Daughan dealt with Nixon's foreign policy and what he thought its failscures were. He dealt specifically with Viet Nam, the U.S.S.R. and China. With a very pessimistic point of view he spoke of Nixon's "settlement" of earlier in the day, saying that "no one wanted peace more than he", but inferring that Nixon's move may have been more than a political ploy.

On China, Daughan claimed that there was a tragic misunderstanding and a "shaming of the American people". Finally, concerning the U.S.S.R. Daughan discussed the SALT talks and the fact that the U.S.S.R. may have had "a change of mind". He also claimed that on the European scene Nixon was "merely an opportunist."

Finally, in a moment of heated debate, Daughan cited Nixon as being "just a liar" and adding that he is also a "cowardly politician."

**Hilsman stand**

(Continued from Page 7)

In my travels around the District, listening to people, I sense a deeper unease related to our becoming a post-industrial society. For lack of a better term, I would call it the quality of life. Pollution is part of it. Pollution of both air and water and the dirtiness of the streets and the cities. Poor public transport is another. I can remember when riding on a train was a real pleasure — the ride was smooth — the trains were clean, the service was courteous, the food was good. Now riding a train is bouncy, dirty, torture. It is more and more superhighways and roaring trucks and traffic jams and having to commute endless distances to find a job. It is grossly inadequate, shoddy and expensive housing. It is the breakdown of law order, drugs, crime in the streets. It is the remoteness of government and big business from the people and their problems.

It is the corruption at the very top of our government — the bugging of the Democratic National Headquarters, the forging of a letter in the White House that destroyed Muskie's candidacy, and the rest.

It is the phoniness of so much of life recently — from the phoniness of television ads to the phoniness of the grandiose claims of traditional politicians.

So my interest turned to these essentially domestic problems — these problems that urgently must be faced and solved. I have had many years experience in Washington — in the military, Capitol Hill, and the challenge of the problems facing us and the opportunity to put my political experience working for the people of Eastern Connecticut is why I am running for Congress and asking for your support!"
African on 'm

A leading African theologian, who this year is the Harry Emerson Fosdick Professor at Union Theological Seminary, will speak tonight (Nov. 5).-U.

On Thursday, October 28, the Women's tennis team faced Yale in the final match of the season. Unfortunately the season ended with a loss, or an obliteration to be more exact. Conn. sent man after man (in the female sense, of course) into the pits to face those fearsome Blue Meanies, but time and time again they were defeated.

We had lost our six singles matches and two of our doubles, and were only one away from a total "blitz", when two of our old faithfuls, Lea Revlock and Kathy Becket, punched on toward the ol' "never say die" approach and managed not to lose a set. Don't be misled by the 8-1 score, however. Some fine tennis could be seen on both sides of the net. And with this final match the women's season draws to a close with a record of two wins and two losses (24).

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The victory Connecticut College barbers finally captured their first victory, 27-28, on October 18, 1972, over UCAP. Myska of UCAP established 21-22 as the record for the 4.2 course as Gottesdiener finished second in 21:13; This race again was close going down to the pivotal seventh, eighth and ninth places for a decision. Honer took third for UCAP and Law sixth as Heidtman and Zeh captured fourth and fifth respectively. Woodford and Mike Meza were right behind Law in the stretch, sprinting each other to the finish line. Woodford managed a step on Meza for seventh while Thomas took ninth to clinch the triumph. Mihlovc finished eleventh for Conn.

Unlike many sports the team with the fewest points wins in cross country. Points are assigned corresponding to place number - one for their match first, two for second, third for third, etc. The aggregate of the first five finishers for each team represents the team's score.

If more than seven runners finish for one team before the other team five finishers five finishers for the first team for the second team, making it impossible to score more than fifty points in a dual meet. A perfect score occurs when one team captures the first seven places for a 15-0 win.

Cross country premier

BY KEVIN B. KELLY

Connecticut College's first cross country team, paced by Marc Gottesdiener, is off to a rather promising start, having compiled a 1:1-1 win-loss-tied record. Gottesdiener set course records in the first two meets and placed second in the first race on the home course.

UC-on-Avery Point hosted Conn. for its opening meet. Gottesdiener covered the 3.5 mile course in 18:20 to break the old record by 22 seconds. UCAP's top runner, Mike Myska, finished second in 19:30 while teammate Ken Hoover took third.

Brian Heidtman took fourth for Conn. and Mark DeGange picked up sixth just 2.5 seconds behind UCAP's fifth place runner. UCAP took seventh, but Conn. runners, Wall Thomas, Berni Zelitch, and Hans Woodford, captured eighth, ninth, and tenth places to give Conn. a 28-28 tie. Also placing for Conn. was Jim Michrow in twelfth.

On October 18 Connecticut College faced the Coast Guard Academy junior varsity team on their 4.3 mile course. Gottesdiener again was the pace-setter, covering the course in record time of 21:28, winning by almost two minutes.

The Coast Guard, however, swept the next seven places before Heidtman finished in ninth. Gottesdiener was eleventh, Woodford thirteenth, and Thomas nineteenth giving the Coast Guard a 33-43 win.

Encouraging in this meet was the fact that Heidtman was less than a minute behind the top Coast Guard runner and that Conn.'s other three runners were within a minute of each other.

On their home course the Connecticut College barbers finally captured their first victory, 27-28, on October 18, 1972, over UCAP. Myska of UCAP established 21-22 as the record for the 4.2 course as Gottesdiener finished second in 21:13. This race again was close going down to the pivotal seventh, eighth and ninth places for a decision. Honer took third for UCAP and Law sixth as Heidtman and Zeh captured fourth and fifth respectively. Woodford and Mike Meza were right behind Law in the stretch, sprinting each other to the finish line. Woodford managed a step on Meza for seventh while Thomas took ninth to clinch the triumph. Mihlovc finished eleventh for Conn.

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Members of the Freeman team were: Hamill, Franklin, Rosenzweig, Morgan, Craig Carlino, Mollinda Powers and Terry Sanderson.


Earlier in the year, the Ace established its campus domination by defeating John Hoover and his "Morrison Vacuum."