Budget freeze affects college hiring, tuition
By Donald Kane

President Charles Shain has issued a memorandum to all Administrative Department Heads declaring a budget freeze in effect for the remainder of the academic year 1972-1973.

On Wednesday, January 24 Mr. Shain told a faculty meeting that no new positions may be created and no existing positions may be filled if vacated, new or replacement equipment purchases are authorized, including office equipment such as typewriters and adding machines; and no goods or services may be contracted for. "I regret that such action is necessary," states Shain, "but we must make every effort during the second half of the fiscal year to keep the budget of $9 million established last." Shain credits this deficit to unbudgeted expenditures in men's physical education equipment, expansion of Crouser-Williams facilities, increases in food and fuel oil, and to a fall in incomes, gifts, and other investment portfolio of the college.

The directive affects physical plant and machinery, administrative departments, student services, security, the news, information and duplicating offices, and related departments.

President Shain claims that last year's austerity budget caused a pulse in spending this past semester and placed the college in the position of dipping further into its reserves. Currently there is slightly more than one million dollars in the college reserve, only enough to run the college for one month during an academic period.

Robert Stearns of the economic department and a faculty member on the Development Committee foresees that the total cost to the student will have to rise by 25 per cent next year to $4,970. Tuition and board will go up $300 and the student activities fee will jump by $30. This is only an estimate of the committee, just as the original figure of a total cost increase of $250 by the Ad- ministration was a working hypothesis.

Stearns sees this increase as one of the consequences of a 6 per cent per year increase in school costs. All the conclusions of the Development Committee are thus far tentative; they are preparing a revised budget as a prelude to the final form. Stearns declares that the college must do one thing to survive financially: "We must make a firm commitment to a balanced budget." Another austerity move currently under consideration is altering, over a period of time, the current student-teacher ratio of 15-1 as much as 14-1. Stearns regards the 14-1 ratio as "a maximum figure."

President Shain does not believe that pledges to the construction of the library have affected the revenue raising drive for the operation of the college. He has, in fact, sent letters asking traditional patrons of the regular college budget to continue their contributions in that direction rather than instead pledging money to the library construction fund.

The State of Connecticut has been of some marginal help, contributing $47,500 to cover services to students who live in Connecticut. Rather than accepting more state students, and therefore more state aid, Shain pledges to keep admission to the college on a most-qualified basis.

Treasurer Knight

Student fare to end
CAB CLOSES YOUTH RATE
The Easter and summer plans of many Connecticut College students to travel home will be severe; affected by elimination of discount youth-fares announced in December by the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB).

CAB voted 5-2 that domestic youth-fares are discriminatory and should no longer be permitted. This decision implies that the same fate awaits international youth-fares.

Young people spend more than $300 million on youth fare tickets and buy over a million youth-fare cards a year.

PUNDIT criticism vapid
PUNDIT has been a major source of news this week on campus as juniors Bernie Zelitch and Lynne Cole publically charged that PUNDIT thought there wasn't any news on campus and that the leadership of the newspaper wanted to call it a magazine and come out every two weeks; and that these decisions and others were made against the newspaper constitution.

What evolved at the specially convened Tuesday afternoon College Council meeting, however, did not bear support for a single one of the protestor's allegations; indeed, quite the opposite appeared to be the truth. The first item of contention centered around the difference in the make-up of the Editorial Board at the beginning of this second semester as opposed to that which was composed the final few academic days of last term.

Apparently the changes in the Board were made as a result of unexpected vacancies; lawfully, then, under the Newspaper Constitution. There are presently thirteen Editors on the Board; an Editor-in-Chief; a Managing Editor; a Business Manager; a Lay-out Editor; a Cultural Editor; a Sports Editor; a News Editor; a Features Editor; two Graphics Editors; and three Photography Editors.

Only the position of Cultural Editor did not exist last semester, but the other position appointments were (Continued from Page 5)

Continental Trailways Bus System, which has lost riders due to low air fares, has been applying legal pressure on the CAB to eliminate discriminatory discount rates.

Airlines discount fares from coach prices by as much as 56 per cent for youth, 66-2 1/2 per cent for family members, and 25 per cent for excursion travel. Most airlines give a 33 1/3 per cent discount, while some give only 25 per cent and others give none.

Generally, the smaller the airline, the smaller the discount. There is a very small possibility that CAB will authorize a more restrictive discount fare. For example, youth-fare might be limited to stand-by travel on off-peak days of the week, with smaller discounts than at present.

On the current decision CAB Chairman Secor Browne, Vice Chairman Whitney Gillilland, and member Robert Timm voted to end youth-fares. CAB members Robert Murphy and G. Joseph Minetti voted to keep them. The majority admitted that the discount fares undoubtedly generate more traffic to airlines.

But the Board argued that the fares are closed to people who would otherwise travel discount fare and are open to people who would otherwise travel full fare. (Continued on Page 10)
A wiser PUNDIT

One of the great pleasures an incoming Editor-in-Chief inherits with this position blessed of trauma is the opportunity to handcraft a premier editorial of greeting and felicitation.

Going through our newspaper morgue, which extends back thirty-five years reveals our name, "THE NEWSPAPER WITH NO NAME." We are pleased to announce PUNDIT a satisfactory if flattering title.

But in a generation, the format and internals of the paper have changed little beneath its banner. An autopsy of our former self reveals death due to repression of creativity and rigidity of content.

The hierarchy of PUNDIT has already undergone a change. The Editor-in-Chief has delegated much of his prerogatives to an Editorial Board; democracy demands no less. This Editorial Board is determined to present a quality publication, but thirty-five years under the former system warns us that our tradition is not a good source of what we consider good journalism.

This semester we will try to present all the news, features, sports, ads, editorials, and classifieds that the student body is accustomed to seeing, but whenever possible we will incorporate a newspaper supplement structured around a central theme.

To realize the goal of our expedition we have robbed journalistic graves and stitched together a supplement structured around a central theme.

Abortion law

In a seven to two decision discordant with its trend toward strict constructionism and law and order interpretations of the Constitution, the United States Supreme Court has sounded an unexpected note of freedom by affirming the legality of voluntary abortion.

In effect, the Supreme Court said that abortion is a constitutional right. This means that the state cannot prohibit abortion unless it can show that the state's interest in protecting health, safety, or morals is compelling.

The decision overturned the previous ruling of the Texas v. White case, which had upheld an abortion ban in Texas. The Supreme Court ruled that the Texas law was unconstitutional because it did not take into account the privacy rights of women.

The decision opened the door for other states to relax their abortion laws and allow for greater access to abortion services. It also set a precedent for other constitutional challenges to state laws that restrict reproductive rights.

The decision was hailed by pro-choice advocates as a major victory for women's rights and reproductive freedom. It was criticized by pro-life advocates as a threat to the sanctity of life and a rejection of the right to life of the unborn.

The decision was a significant shift in the way the Supreme Court interpreted the Constitution, and it marked the beginning of a new era in reproductive rights.
to the editor

(Continued from Page 2)

most of the courses were closed,
or open with one or two places,
because sheets ... locomotives off the track,
Catchesbullets in his teeth and eats them,
Freezeswater with a single glance,
Is God...
Lyndon Johnson

It is with deep lament that we note the passing of former President Lyndon Baines Johnson. Many people of our age tend to overlook many of his vast accomplishments and focus instead on Vietnam, and dismiss him as an accident of history or a poor second fiddle to John F. Kennedy.

The great social revolution of the nineteen-sixties would have failed without the untiring efforts of Lyndon Johnson. He had a great respect and love for the worth of education, and at no time previous had this country directed so much attention and money to securing quality education for all.

Had Lyndon Johnson not brought the full weight of his person to bear on the problems of hunger, sickness, homelessness, aging, discrimination, and poverty, this country would still be a complacent refuge for the white, social and economic elite instead of a nation trying to maintain the momentum of passionate, human programs.

It is useless to continue to criticize the memory of the President for his ill-considered actions in Vietnam. It takes an exceptional man to be President. Lyndon Johnson was a great President, and on balance one of the few national chief executives to whom time should have been kinder!

Sincerely,
Lincoln Baxter '75

NEW CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT POLICY

PUNDIT will only accept free classified ads from Connecticut College students who have paid their student activities fee. All others may place ads at our standard $1.75 per column inch rate (15 words per column inch). Pre-payment is required before publication.

The Editorial Board of PUNDIT will award $10 to the author of what it judges to be the best copy of a free classified ad for the week, unless the contestant wishes to remain eligible. Winners will be announced the following week, unless the contestant wishes to remain anonymous, and no student may win more than twice.

PUNDIT is looking for an advertising manager. Commission or pay rate will be worked out. Contact Donald Kane ext. 504, Box 1351, or Donna Cartwright, Box 1354.

Waterford and New London area residents will have a rare opportunity to attend and participate in a series of three public forums scheduled on three consecutive Wednesday evenings in February. The forums, sponsored by the Waterford Citizens for Responsive Government (WCRG), and chaired by Ms. Elizabet Maxwell will air three issues currently generating national debate.

The first forum, entitled The Press and the Public's Right to Know, is planned for Feb. 14 at 8 p.m., in the cafeteria of Waterford High School. Moderator is Mr. William Dickinson, Director of Dickinson Associates and Chairman of WCRG. Mr. Kenneth Grube, editorial page editor of the New London Day will be the main speaker. His panel of reactors will be Mr. Paul Bernardo, Manager of Radio WYFDM and Mr. Richard Tucker, managing editor for Xerox Education Publications and a former foreign correspondent for the Baltimore Sun.

The second forum on Women's Liberation, "Where is it Going?" will be held Feb. 21 at 8 p.m. in the Waterford Public Library. Moderated by Ms. Elizabeth Maxwell, School Psychologist and Elementary Guidance Consultant of the Waterford Public Schools, this forum's main speaker is Ms. Linda Yildiz, President of the New London Chapter of NOW.

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The third forum, "The Great Social Revolution of the Nineteen-sixties," will be held Feb. 28 at 8 p.m. in the Waterford High School. Moderator is Mr. William Olds, WYFDM, and Mr. Richard Tucker, managing editor for Xerox Education Publications and a former foreign correspondent for the Baltimore Sun.

Students interested in working for PUNDIT at any time during this school year are invited to an organizational meeting 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, Feb. 6 in the PUNDIT office in Crozier-Williams.

Proposed academic calendar

First Semester

Saturday, Sept. 8 — Freshmen arrive.
Sunday, Sept. 9 — Transfer Students arrive.
Monday, Sept. 10 — Upperclassmen arrive.
Tuesday, Sept. 11 — Advising and Registration.
Wednesday, Sept. 12 — Advising and Registration; Opening Assembly.
Thursday, Sept. 13 — Classes Begin.
Wednesday, Oct. 24 — Fall break begins after 5:00 p.m.
Monday, Oct. 29 — Fall break ends.
Wednesday, Nov. 21 — Thanksgiving break begins after 5:00 p.m.
Monday, Nov. 26 — Thanksgiving break ends.
Wednesday, December 19 — Classes End.
Wednesday, Jan. 2 — Review period begins.
Monday, Jan. 7 — Examination period begins.
Saturday, Jan. 12 — Examination period ends.

Second Semester

Thursday, Jan. 24 — Advising.
Friday, Jan. 25 — Registration.
Monday, Jan. 28 — Classes Begin.
Friday, March 15 — Spring Recess begins.
Sunday, March 31 — Spring Recess ends.
Friday, May 10 — Classes End.
Saturday, May 11 — Review Period begins.
Wednesday, May 15 — Review Period ends.
Thursday, May 16 — Examination Period Begins.
Wednesday, May 22 — Examination Period Ends.

Letter cont'd.

(Continued from Page 3) end of January, with little or no assigned work over the Holidays. A longer semester is vital. If this means that exams must be after Christmas, I urge the faculty to consider a calendar that puts as little pressure on students over Christmas vacation as possible. I would be willing to constructively discuss any questions that I have left unanswered.

Sincerely,
Lincoln Baxter '75

Watch for Ask Chris

Sunday, June 2 — Commencement
Lyndon Johnson

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The fur might fly if her remarks are reacted to by a panel including State Representative Rufus Rose, famed creator of Howdy Doody. Also on the panel are Mrs. Nellie Swee, lecturer on “Fascinating Womanhood” in the adult education program of the Grotton Schools and Ms. Win Cockfield, adult education lecturer in Groton on Women’s Studies.

Are We Losing Our Liberties in Modern America? will be the theme of the third and final forum on Feb. 28 in the Waterford Public Library. Mr. Lewy Olson, Director of the New London County Chapter of the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union (CCLU) and a free lance writer, will act as moderator for the main speaker. Mr. Olds, Executive Director of CCLU.

His panel of reactors include Ms. Cass Burnett, first lady Ombudsman for the Navy Minority Wives Group and one of the persons who sat-in at the Grotton Board of Education until they appointed a black person to the board and Alty. Morris Globerman, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of the 10th Circuit Court.

Letter cont’d.

(Continued from Page 3)
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Lincoln Baxter ’75
PUNDIT criticisms

(Continued from Page One)

determined that the Editorial Board had endorsed its present composition unanimously, feeling that everyone currently sitting on the Board was fulfilling a vital function.

Going on to his second complaint, Mr. Zelitch accused PUNDIT of violating the trust of College Council which he said had appropriated money at the beginning of the year for a newspaper that would publish weekly, and not for a semi-weekly magazine he felt sure that PUNDIT was going to publish.

President Levin asked Mr. Kane whether or not the paper was going to come out every other week rather than every week, and whether it was going to be a magazine or a newspaper. To this the Editor-in-Chief replied that PUNDIT would cover all the relevant campus news and activities, and would do so within its budget. A report from Business Manager Donna Cartwright confirmed that PUNDIT had more than half the amount of the original appropriation remaining in its account.

As to the matter of frequency and form of publication, Mr. Kane refused to answer. He told the College Council that it would see the new PUNDIT policy along with everyone else in the college community, in an editorial in its upcoming Thursday issue.

Mr. Kane claimed that the Constitution which College Council adopted in December granted the Editorial Board autonomy, and hence it could decide policy without interference from College Council.

He went on to say that by wanting to know what was in the editorial before it was published, College Council implied that it had the power to punish PUNDIT for something it could not agree with. Kane asked, "What does College Council care if we come out with a round newspaper every single day of the week? The Editorial Board is determined to adequately cover the campus news, but format and the frequency should be of little concern to you."

"If you tell us how often to print in what form we have to print it," Kane went on, "then you are also telling us what we have to print."

Kane explained that the mechanical process at their printer prohibited publication of less than eight pages. "I assure you that we will print at least as many pages as we printed last semester." Mr. Levin assured the Editorial Board College Council wouldn't censor PUNDIT.

Richard Lichtenstein, President of the Class of 1975, propped to find out what form and with what frequency PUNDIT would publish, but Kane countered by repeating he and the Editorial Board would be glad to answer any questions about their policy after it was printed, but would then confine his remarks to the actual substance of the editorial.

The body of argument seemed concluded, and the dispute settled favorably on the side of PUNDIT, as Kane finished with an observation that no one has the right to demand of a journalist more information than he makes public through his writing but that the author is responsible for what he writes.

Anita DePrantz, Chairman of the Judiciary Board, pointed out the difference between the Editorial Board of PUNDIT than were on the Editorial Board, hence the rest of PUNDIT's organization, were not autonomous College Council moved into Executive Session for a few minutes of deliberation before breaking up.

What if Vietnam had been fought here?

Statistics on war have a way of sounding like just so many numbers. The map above was designed to help Americans understand the magnitude of the Indochina War by showing what would have happened had an amount of damage equivalent to that done in the south of Vietnam been inflicted on the United States.

Figures from the south rather than either the north, Laos, or Cambodia were used for all projections because of the greater availability of data and because it is the country the U.S. ostensibly set out to protect.

The ratio of the south Vietnamese population to that of the U.S. is about 11.3: 1, so for every south Vietnamese killed, wounded, or left homeless, 11.3 Americans would have met corresponding fates if the U.S. population had been as extensively affected. The resulting figures were then compared to the populations of states in the U.S. and those states with comparable populations were so marked on the map.

Since the land ratio is 1:55, fifty-five acres of defoliated land are projected for the U.S. to every acre defoliated in the south of Vietnam. The result is a proportional representation showing the impact of the war on the smaller country.

The data used is in itself staggering:

*Total civilian and military casualties for south Vietnam alone are 692,000 killed and 1,326,000 wounded; the U.S. equivalents are 6,432,000 dead, 14,985,000 wounded. These figures are based on U.S. government data.

*Forty thousand civilians were executed without trial under the Phoenix program (according to the Ministry of Information in Saigon). The U.S. equivalent, 452,000, equals the population of Alaska.

*Over 5 million acres—12 percent of southern Vietnam—have been sprayed with defoliating chemicals. The U.S. equivalent: 456,000 square miles.

The map does not reflect, however, that in war, damage would be strategically inflicted to cripple the country most effectively, and forms of destruction would overlap. Unpredictable winds, for example, would blow defoliants into population centers resulting in deaths, illness, and birth defects.

Though the map ratio greatly magnifies the data from south Vietnam, it does not include people affected in other Indochinese nations nor the losses the U.S. or its allied states must consider. Even so, surprising implications emerge; for example, almost half the country's population are refugees.

And of course, the map gives only a partial picture of the war. Other statistics would have to be inserted to complete the profile: children orphaned, cities leveled, epidemics spread, people captured, tortured or conscripted, and services disrupted in wholesale fashion.

Yet no matter how many statistical parameters were added, this map must remain in some respects an arbitrary and unavoidably abstract way of conceptualizing the tragic weight of this war, which civilians and ordinary families are bearing.
GROWING UP

Thirty is calling us. It is calling us quietly, but we cannot hear it whispering. We are twenty, or thereabouts, and we are somewhere filled with romantic notions and idealistic concerns. But presently we are too busy defending twenty, too busy charting a narrow course to look back and see the fading horizon; to feel the armour grating on our backs, and symbols that guided, to notice the gentle plodding of our timeless horse.

Each bygone generation of children has left behind its distinctive treasure chest of favorite toys. We are no different.

The present consuming public has seen a Duncan top in more than a decade. A victim of changing fads the company went out of business in 1959, and so today their product must be considered something of an antique.

Two years from twenty, either means something very special to us. It means we were brought up in an unique environment. Memories of times and symbols that guided, or at least landmarked, our growing up are gone and nearly forgotten.

And another generation, groping its way through puberty, is anchoring itself to its own false idols and inviolable hallmarks of pre-adulthood.

Route 66 has reached a dead end; Sky King has been grounded; Oh! Suzannah is in dry dock, and Cannoball has delivered its last shipment of cargo.

Fortunately for those misty-eyed among us, there seems to be a revival of the music of our formative years. The Kingston Trio relates "Singin' On The Sails, Nellie," Peter Paul and Mary query "Where Have All The Flowers Gone?" and the Beatles still ask "Do You Want To Know A Secret?" on hundreds of late Sunday night radio wax museum shows. We are only conscious of our advancing age when the D.J. fondly introduces "Go Away Little Girl" by the Happenings as an oldie but a goodie, while we still remember the original Steve Lawrence recording.

Time has been terribly cruel to some of our greatest heroes and warmest recollections. Superman is no longer vulnerable to Kryptonite or interested in catching criminals. The Daily Planet has lost him to sports casting on radio; Lois Lane has been replaced by a bevy of beauties; the gray flannel suit has been traded in on outfits wilder than the original costumes, and Superman quite understandably pats in a weekly fifty minute hour with his psychiatrist.

Our instant-on grin matches the color television when we find the Lone Ranger returning to those thrilling days of yesterday by pushing Geno's Pizza and Aqua Velva Lotions. The Lone Ranger Rides Again! but Tonto prefers to drive these days. Selling pick-up wagons gives him a chance to show off his newly expanded vocabulary: "Mmm, get 'em up Scotty."

Nearly all of our once and forever social codifications have been violated, irremediably. No one ever bothers to break our old junior high school kissing records any more. Make-out parties, once the bastion of our sexual liberation, no longer serve a useful purpose; indeed, the nomenclature is only vaguely familiar to our impy-jumper successors. "Baseball," too, has been forgotten, or perhaps the players have just become professional. The adolescents have only ago abandoned the basepaths of advancing sexual experience because homeroom became as easy to hit as singles once were.

Several years of our sexual decadence during the formative years were a period when a bygone generation could still ask "Do You Want To Know A Secret?" on hundreds of late Sunday night radio wax museum shows. We are only conscious of our advancing age when the D.J. fondly introduces "Go Away Little Girl" by the Happenings as an oldie but a goodie, while we still remember the original Steve Lawrence recording.

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The years of Dwight Eisenhower taught us to love and respect America. We were confirmed patriots and recited the Pledge of Allegiance every morning before class. Our country was a free democracy leading the rest of an unenlightened world against an evil Russia; a battle we knew we would win because we were the strongest and we were right.

Our identification with John Kennedy's campaign typified these unqualified beliefs about the newly fifty United States. In our world of absolutes, Kennedy and the U.S. were the good guys and Nixon and Russia were grouped together as bad guys. Who was this Nixon to oppose the values and the candidate we believed in? We knew he would lose because we had the unbeatable magic power of being right. And that was the way it should have been. "Kennedy, Kennedy," we taunted, "He's our man. Nixon belongs in the garbage can."

We campaigned hard for Lyndon Johnson, too, and he won thousands of school elections across the nation. But that's when our romance with the divine right that guided the United States ended. Suddenly we weren't right and it was no longer OUR government, but THE government. Very few of us began high school in opposition to the Vietnam War; indeed, we casually assumed it was right, but very few of us graduated feeling the same way.

Although the Vietnam War has modified our attitude toward our government, it has not fully perverted our faith in the organic majesty of our country. Time will have to resolve the depth of loyalty of following generations which have never been ingrained with a positive, spiritual love of the United States.

Most of us would like to remember our childhoods with a trace of innocent wistfulness. We forget the pain of a spanking, having to finish things we didn't like on the dinner place, Mommy and Daddy yelling at each other, and getting called to the principal's office.

Sometimes we remember childhood as a lazy summer nap, interrupted by the blackout shade sucking in and out against the screen, by the high flying drone of a prop airplane, by the fading yells of neighborhood kids down the street, and by Daddy finishing the lawn before calling us all to the Dairy Queen.

Rememberances and comparisons today serve us as reminders that more pressing problems await our attention tomorrow. Perhaps for a few moments we have been able to look back on our childhood with deep warmth and receive some strength and assurance that we had it best of all. Other generations cannot share our young years as we lived them, but they can share the good spirit we believe guided them.

There is room for romanticism in this world of realism. Richard Nixon beat a man as good as John Kennedy was and the mood of the nation may seem as narrow as it does unyielding. But somewhere back with all those memories we know that the horizon can catch up with us; that tempered armor can become flexible strength; that quixotic knights can fight whispering windmills.
The house the President built

Never before in the history of the United States has a single President bought so many White Houses. And he's going broke.

The real reason that the President accumulated such a large campaign chest and refused to share it with fellow Republicans was that he planned to apply it to the keeping up of his several retreats. But since the Government Accounting Office has revealed several bookkeeping irregularities, the money has been held in escrow until a full investigation can be completed.

Meanwhile, the expense of keeping up the Washington White House, the San Clemente White House, the Key Biscayne White House, and the Camp David White objects from the sky. The beyond the ability of the President to pay.

In a desperate gamble, the President ordered the constrution of another White House in Disney World where the public is charged admission to see the profits from the tourist trade go toward paying off the debts on the other White Houses. And he's President accumulated such a

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The first of these areas is called "Mystery World," and presently includes the pale灰-white creatures from an altered "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" tale. John Mitchell is easy to recognize as "Snowy," but seems a little haggard from listening in on his wife telephone calls.

Then comes a woman with big ears and initials emblazoned on her back which she says stands for "Innocent Terrible Telecommunicators." And finally there is one character that no one is able to identify, but Democratic tourists have nicknamed him "Slinky" because of his indentment in the Wastewater breakin.

The next area is appropriately labeled "Mirror World" because everything there is the reverse of the real world. Melvin Laird can be spied in a Donald Duck outfit flying overhead dropping harmless packages. And only other creature keeping Laird company is Bashful, professionally re-created by "Snowy's" spouse, Martha Mitchell.

Right across from "Mirror World" is "Real World" where a bust of Porky Pig stands in memory of the late J. Edgar Hoover. An animated statue of John Connolly will be placed in "Real World" upon the Tenon's convention announcement. Secretary will play Brutus and be heard to say "George is an honorable man."

"Walt" is a sculptor around the grounds, sedated by continuous feedings. Fat cats abound in plenty, as do trumpet elephants. The guide book claims there are no doorknobs, but in plain truth it is easy to detect many stores dressed up as performers.

"Sub-World" is set apart, just a bit from the rest of the exhibits. Spro Agnew happily goes around there introducing himself. "Hi! I'm Dopey." Pat Nixon isn't so animated, all she does is sit and act out her part as "Smiley." Spro Agnew had originally slated to play "Mother Goose" but when he objected to being named after a Northern bird, officials relented and just let him keep the title "Mother."

Just before leaving "Sub-World" there is a small enclosure with a sign reading "Billy Graham Travel Service — We Tell People Where To Go." For an extra donation Billy will not only tell you where to go but will make sure you find the way.

The methodic pounding on a drum draws many visitors to the "Father Land," one of the favorite attractions. Henry Kissinger is easy to recognize as "Goofy," but seems a little haggard from listening in on his wife telephone calls.

The most spectacular display of all is graced by exploding rockets, live music, and a continuous show of Patton's "Future World." Once each day its only occupant appears below a sign reading "The Once and Future Kind" and begins an address: "My fellow Americans. Let me make one thing perfectly clear

...the final "do-do" will be the President's decision on when to cut down the path of extinction.

By Kathy McGlynn

A study has just been concluded which reveals that the Connecticut College Campus is particularly conducive to the propagation of the "weekend-a- go-go" and the "dorm-re-cluse" species of what is commonly referred to as "Joe College." The populations of these two species has steadily increased over the last few years, or perhaps better put, the student body and the administration. Presently, this situation threatens the very survival of this institution as a viable college community. Fortunately, a few very concerned and astute individuals — Bart Gullong — Coordinator of Student Activities, Chairman of the Social Board — and Doug Milne — Chairman of the Social Board — have identified the problem and have been successful in making the Conn. College campus into one in which the social and academic aspects of college life are successfully integrated.

One of the major concerns of both Milne and Gullong is to create a social storm for the students on this campus a functioning social center wherein students can mingle together and share various experiences. With this goal in mind, Gullong and Milne have been successful in making the Conn. College campus into one in which the social and academic aspects of college life are successfully integrated.

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Ching gives consummate Chinese dance recital

On Friday, January 26, Connecticut College had an unusual opportunity to learn a little about an art that is new to American audiences—the art of Chinese dance.

The performance was given by Chiang Ching. Ms. Chiang, a lady of many talents, choreographed all the pieces except one, and designed her own costumes. In addition to her dance ability, Ms. Chiang is a renowned film star in Taiwan and Hong Kong. She has appeared in more than 25 films, and won the Golden Horse Award for Best Actress in 1965.

She has been in the U.S. for 23 years, and is Chairman of Dance at the Chinese Culture Foundation in San Francisco. She manages her own troupe, the Great Wall, gives performances, and teaches dance. Her performers include nearly 200 U.S. She says that at most colleges where she performs the theater department and the dance department jointly sponsor her. Ms. Chiang told us that choreography is her favorite aspect of dance.

Chinese classical dance has a rather mixed origin. It comes, in part, from Confucian rites, folk dances, court dances, opera and foreign influences such as the Russian ballet. The Ministry of Culture has made an exhaustive research of classical dance in an effort to restore it to its rightful place in Chinese culture.

The art form which emerges from this mingling of influences is a noticeable fusion of ballet, modern, and traditional Chinese techniques. Ms. Chiang said that the body postures and movements of the dance are derived from Western dance. The hand movements, facial expressions, and movements of the eyes are purely Chinese.

Since Chinese dance is not familiar to American audiences, Ms. Chiang begins her performance with a demonstration of the basic techniques, such as the wheel turn and dart dragon. The hands are expressive of such things as flowers and birds, the arms are the wind. She then uses these techniques in choreographed pieces set to Chinese music.

The first piece was Spring, a solo to the tune of a Buddhist hymn. It was an incredibly lovely dance of a young girl who yearns for her freedom. Ms. Chiang is a dancer with a joyful, lively spirit, and it shows in her performances. She brought out the mood. The piece was very representative of modern Western dance.

Also performing was Chen Hae-Nung, a young man who was trained in Taiwan and is currently studying with Martha Graham. He did a piece called Prehistoric Fish, in which Graham's influence is very clear. He also performed Joy of Spring's Rebirth with Ms. Chiang. Chen is a strong and lovely dancer.

The dancing was beautiful, the sound system soured great, the lights were superb, and I'm sure the full house at Palmer appreciated it all very much.

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The dancing was beautiful, the sound system soured great, the lights were superb, and I'm sure the full house at Palmer appreciated it all very much.
Brew your own beer

Nowhere in town can beer be purchased at home for that price. Although federal laws prohibit home brew for profit, it is doubtful that special agents are out to nab those who make small quantities of beer for their own consumption.

To make beer, all that is required is ten gallons of genuine water, a container in which to put the water, some sugar, one bottle caper, one length of a rubber siphon hose, bottle caps, empty beer bottles, one can of hops-flavored malt-syrup (light or dark) and a package of yeast.

First, fill the container (a plastic garbage can, 10 gallon crock) with the genuine water. Then add one pound of sugar for each per cent of alcohol desired. Remember not to exceed 10 pounds of sugar since above approximately 10 per cent alcoholic content is sufficient to kill off the yeasty-beasties which make the alcohol. Hence, in a 10 gallon batch, any sugar above 10 pounds is wasted.

Next, dissolve the contents of the can of malt syrup into the sugar water. You can use light or dark, depending on the kind of beer you wish to produce. Both syrups are available at most large supermarkets.

Finally, add the package of yeast and let the mixture mix for a day. Then, carefully siphon off the yeast from the top of the bottle. The next day, carefully add the yeast to the mix and let it sit for another day.

The beer is now ready to be bottled. However, it is not done yet. The yeast-beasties will die if it gets too hot or cold. Keep the crock at about 75-95 degrees. Warm it with a 100-watt light bulb suspended six inches above if necessary.

If the yeast takes, a bubbly froth will form on top of the solution. If there isn’t one, adjust the temperature and add another package of yeast.

Check the beer’s alcoholic content daily with a hydrometer, available at a brewer’s supply or a scientific supply house. When the alcoholic content gets to within one-half of one per cent of the final expected alcohol content, your product is ready to be bottled.

After all the bottles have been washed, put about one-quarter teaspoon of sugar from which the yeast can expend its last bit of energy producing carbonation in the bottle.

Now the beer can be siphoned into the bottles, but be sure not to siphon the top froth or the last two inches of the container in the bottles. The bottom is filled with a thick sludge of the dead yeast. Next cap the bottles tightly and place them in a cool place for about a month. This allows the beer to mature and the bottom to settle out.

When ready to serve, pour the bottles gently into a pitcher without disturbing the bottom of each bottle. This recipe should produce 35 quarts of an illegal, alcoholic beverage.

ACT NOW

Dear Congressmen:

Please take action to save the Youth Fares and Discount Fares which have recently been abolished by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

I would appreciate it if you would also write the CAB and request that they delay enforcement of this decision until Congress has an opportunity to act on this important question.

Some 5-million students traveled using these discount fares in the past year. This contributed over $400,000 to cover fixed costs of the airlines. These carriers can be presumed to have a full grasp of the marketing considerations involved and are, at least, as interested as the CAB in stimulating more traffic. Should that happen, the CAB's decision will allow the CAB to discriminate on the basis of age by keeping Youth Fares.

The Moss-Percy bill passed the Senate but died in a House-Senate conference due to a stalemate on another issue. A similar bill will...
Applications due for Exchange Programs

**EDUCATION**

Teach in Latin America, the Eastern Caribbean, Thailand, Malaysia, Africa the Pacific Islands, Jamaica or 42 other countries. Positions open anywhere in the U.S. The choice is yours. If you're a qualified teacher or volunteer, the Peace Corps and VISTA need you.

**BUSINESS**

Use your skills in Latin America, Fiji, Jamaica, Africa or here in the U.S. Gain valuable experience setting up co-ops, corporations and credit unions. Conduct marketing and labor surveys. Establish long range economic goals at all levels of government. Teach production marketing etc. The Peace Corps and VISTA need you. Contact: Theresa Martin Division of Minority Affairs, 90 Church Street, N.Y.C. 121-264-7124.

**COLLEGE GRADUATES**

College graduates wanted in Latin America, Africa, Asia, the Caribbean. Agriculture, health, teaching and community development positions open here and abroad. The choice is yours in the Peace Corps and VISTA. Contact: Theresa Martin Division of Minority Recruitment, 90 Church Street, N.Y.C. 212-264-7124.

**PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS**

134 Physical Education teachers wanted in Venezuela, Morocco, Brazil, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, Jamaica and the Eastern Caribbean, to work as Peace Corps Volunteers. U.S. citizens only. For information call Bob Mock: 212-264-7124, or see your placement director.

**TEACHING TEACHERS**

IN:
- Malaysia, Micronesia, Honduras, Jamaica, Iran, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, Cameroon, Chad, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta, Ghana, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, Uganda, Korea, Bolivia, Philippines, British Honduras, Dominican Republic, Eastern Caribbean, Guyana, Nicaragua, Peru, Venezuela, Afghanistan, India.

If you have a minor or higher in primary or secondary education, math or science, find out about Peace Corps education programs beginning in the spring and summer.

**CONTACT:** Peace Corps

(212) 264-7123

90 Church St., rm. 1403, New York, N.Y. 10007

Or contact Miss James, your Placement Director.
Early bird Gullong is training female rowers for '76 Olympics

By Stuart Meyers

The 1971 Olympics is offering women's crew for the first time in history and the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen is looking for a geographic center for crew women training to field an American team. Mr. Bart Gullong, crew coach at Conn. College, has sent out an open letter to crew coaches urging efforts to begin on training a woman's crew. There are definitely 3 girls at Conn. currently in training for the Olympics and 5 or 6 others who might be interested.

The aim is to train and prepare for a basis of a woman's team and to establish Conn. College as a potential center for Olympic crew preparation. The N.A.A.O. considers how good the water is, what living facilities exist, the proximity to the locus of women's rowing (the east and west coasts are crew centers of interest) and available recruiting to the Olympics.

Conn. fits all these categories, especially as much as possible with room and board. Conn. is also unique because there are two places to row: in good weather and for distance, there's the Thames and in bad weather, there's Rodger's Lake, which will be used for this summer's program.

Critical in training is a new device called the Ergometer. This measuring and training device is being paid for through donations and not the college's operating budget. Mr. Gullong explains, "It is the closest engineered thing I've ever seen to the on the water rowing experience. Although it doesn't account for blade-work or balance, Gullong explains, you can see how you've pulled. There are some times available for those who want to try it out since two minutes on the machine can be a workout of twenty minutes of actual rowing. Also encouraging is that rowing has the highest caloric output of any sport.

The basis for the Olympic training argument is that there is money available for international competition through the Amateur Rowing Association. The money is available to the best American crews who are contenders for an Olympic berth.

Gullong made this analogy for further understanding: You can't expect to beat another college in a sport by just playing intramurals. One must play against other schools to get to know the competition. Similarly in rowing, if you just rowed in the Nationals you couldn't expect to win in the Olympics because you'd be unfamiliar with your opponents' talents.

The competition in Europe is very stiff: they are thirty to forty seconds faster in a 1,000 meter race (which takes them about three minutes to complete). To make up for lost time, the women must begin preparation now.

Naiads outswam

by JOAN CRAFFEY

On December 5th, the Connecticut College Competitive Swim Team had its second swim meet of the season against Southern Connecticut State College at the Crozier-Williams pool. Although the home team members recorded their best times, Southern Connecticut State College swamped Connecticut College 84-29.

The Southern Connecticut girls had more speed and endurance, but the Conn swimmers did win several individual victories. Captain Cathy Menges scored double wins with excellent swims in her favorite events, the 50 yd. Backstroke in 30.7 sec. and the 100 yd. Backstroke in 1:10.6. Laura Shresham captured first in the 100 yd. Individual Medley in a sensational time of 1:09.9.

Personal Best times were recorded by all of the home competitors. Cathy Platen chopped seconds from her events the 50 and 100 yd. Breaststroke, 37.3 and 1:26.9. Faith Kiermeier, Linda Zaleski, Beth Stenger, and Joan Craffey clocked outstanding times in the 100 Backstrokes in 1:27.3, the 200 Freestyle 2:57.9, the 50 Breaststroke 40.8 and the 50 Freestyle 28.6.

Butterflyers Peggy Spitznagel and Laura Friedman showed great improvement along with Freestylers Amy Bussman and Ann Townsend in their events.

The next swim meet will be a relay meet on February 3 at the University of Connecticut. The next home meet will begin 6 p.m. on February 7 against the University of Rhode Island; following that there will be a 7 p.m. February 12 contest against the combined efforts of Yale, Trinity, and Wellesley.

Kumekawa wins Ping Pong title

by Cathy Backus

Eugene Kumekawa can now boast of being one of the better table tennis players around Conn., as he emerged the victor in a field of over thirty participants in the first all-school table tennis tournament held on December 9 in the Crozier-Williams gymnasium. Kumekawa defeated Skip Lynch in the finals; both are from Wright House.

In the women’s division, Susan Zaleski of Wright House defeated Rosalind Rusigian in a closely contested match.

Most of the planning and leg work for the successful tournament was done by David Shumann and Mark Kantor as part of a project for a physical education course.

Perhaps Shumann and Kantor should consider sending Wright House to China.
PROPOSALS FOR 1973-74 CALENDAR

<table>
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FACULTY'S VOTE RECOMMENDS PRE-CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS

By Donald Kane

After much deliberation and politicking, the faculty at Connecticut College have finally expressed a preference for a 1973-74 Academic Calendar: next year’s schedule, should it be officially adopted by the Administration, will be exactly the same as it is now.

The authority for selecting a final calendar rests with President Shain. His secretary quotes him as saying he will take the recommendation of the faculty “very seriously.” Should the present calendar be put into effect for next year, much potential student unrest may have been avoided.

Laurie Lesser, Chairwoman of the Academic Committee and chief proponent of final exams before Christmas, presented the case for pre-Christmas final examinations before the last two faculty meetings.

The breakdown also noted above in the presentation of the proposed calendars, was 39 in favor of the present schedule, 31 in favor of the Administration proposal, 19 backing the first suggestion of the students, 15 behind Professor Crantz’s measure, and only two recommending the second student proposal.

Several student polls conducted by the Academic Committee showed overwhelming support for final examinations before Christmas. Ms. Lesser reports that the vote in some dormitories was unanimous; in fact, only scattered, token opposition was voiced by students against their majority.

The above tally represents only the first place votes of the faculty. Since some teachers did not cast second and third preferences on the weighted vote, an immediate and accurate analysis cannot be made.

Although the student-supported proposal finished third, student opinion may have influenced the faculty decision: most undergraduate voices were raised solely on the question of when first semester final examinations should fall.

With student and faculty opinion now clear and somewhat complimentary, President Shain must decide the finished form of the 1973-74 Academic Calendar before the final insert in next year’s college catalogue is printed, or probably sometime in March.
Letters to the editor

Read This

The Argus claims to represent the campus community. It claims to report the facts it presents objectively. It claims to give the writer the right to be heard, or might be denied elsewhere. In short, The Argus claims to do a good job communicating to a community what that community is doing. But there are those who would laugh at any one of these claims alike. They would cite dull stories, mistakes, name-calling, badly-written stories, and editorial "endorsements", even the paper we print on, as proof that The Argus is a rag worth its weight in newpaper. These are the people who invariably complain about being a captive audience without any choice in the matter of whether or not they will become subscribers.

Unfortunately, and they do not realize why, these people are correct, in a superficial sense. Superficial, because without any involvement they have no knowledge of what it would require to meet their demands. That should be taken as an admission that they are not a superficial treatment of the problem.

For one realizes more deeply than an editor the inadequacies of a system which sends out one reporter to gather stories that should take three people. No one is more aware of how valid that criticism is, and no one is more dismayed by the frustration of seeing the deficiencies of a ridiculously long enterprise. Yet no one knows better that to progress to the point where these criticisms would no longer be valid requires more help and cooperation than people are willing to give. College newspapers run despite the fact that everyone involved with them has what is, in effect, a full-time job (school).

A college newspaper survives only because people are decent enough to give their time with absolutely no reward. (Anyone who thinks sending his or her name in print is a suitable reward ought to come down and spend the required time writing three or four long articles.) The original criticism is correct, though for reasons the critic can't anticipate. To ask for a paper to meet its readers' demands ought to be, madness—yet it is a madness we must attempt to reach every Tuesday and Friday night.

To the Editor:

I read with great interest your article on home brewing (and was even accused of having written it). I am sure that the problem you presented strikes me as sketchy for various reasons.

You specify a "small amount" as an important ingredient, neglecting to mention that brewer's yeast (Saccharomyces ellipsoideus) produces a much better beer than baker's yeast sold in grocery stores. To quote Stanley F. An- derson's book Beer: The Art of Making Beer, baker’s yeast "will make an alcoholic liquid that looks something like beer, but the liquid will be vastly inferior to the properly made beer produced by a proper beer yeast.

Nowhere in your get-drunk-quick recipe do you specify how much malt extract goes into ten gallons of water but merely four, better five, pounds for that volume. I am interested personally in a local supermarket malt extract as I am forced to purchase supplies on Long Island.

You suggest that the double yeasts "beetles" will die if the beer gets too hot or cold, which is not quite accurate. If yeast gets too cold, its autolyzing properties are attenuated which is valuable information since it enables the brewer to reduce yeast. Simply siphon off the sediment after bottling, put it in a spare bottle, cap it, and stick it in the refrigerator. It will keep like this for about two weeks. After this time it is necessary to feed it sugar. But from the time you open the bottle, you risk contamination by bacteria and wild yeasts in the bottle.

I could continue in this vein almost indefinitely, not because brewing beer is so complex, but because brewing good beer requires paying attention to small details. I agree that it is a worthwhile pastime. I dread the day people who enjoy flirting with danger, taunting the law, and putting their finger on the balance of Justice.

Sincerely,

KIM MILLS

To the Editor:

The fact that the PUNDIT openly advises students to break the law ("No Phone Tax", Feb. 1) is a disgrace to this college.

Contrary to the statement in PUNDIT that I "... IRS has routinely abandoned collection attempts", IRS has and will continue to bring suit against non-payers. Not only do you wind up paying the tax anyway, but you also get a bad record with the phone company.

As an alternative course of action, I suggest that students write to their representatives in Congress urging them to repeal the 10 per cent excise tax.

I'm sure that the phone company would also welcome this request. In my opinion, one of their customers urged repeal they might even use some of them lobbying power to help it get through. Sincerely,

OLIVER J. CHARTIER '73

To the editor:

It has been a great deal of discussion lately about the use of Cro as a meeting place for students. Some people may forget however that there is a gym at Cro as well and that its use is not at all regulated.

There is a lack of organization regarding the amount of time students are given to use the gym. To solve a common ex- position, it is every man for himself. Students who have been granted use of the gym for a given period of time may have been interrupted before the end of that time by other students who have not been granted use of the gym for the same period. Needless to say, this situation creates a great deal of confusion and annoyance for the students. One solution to this problem would be to allow students to reserve the gym in advance for a reasonable period of time. This will work however, only if students respect each others' rights.

We also wish to comment on the treatment shown the women's basketball team in their game on February 4th against Yale. Equipment for gymnastics was set up on the hardwood floor of the gym which was at the scoreboard, the court that should have been used for the game. The team was told it was too hard to move the equipment to the other court. It is inexcusable that a practice should take precedence over the official game. The Yale team also had to wait for the other court to clear before they could warm up. As students of both schools, we feel that the way we were treated was greatly em- barrassed by the poor spectators of the game. We were greatly embarrassed by the poor treat- ment the Yale team received and the apparent lack of importance gives to women's sports in Con.

At the end of gymnastics practice a group of men, some of whom were Yale students, began to play basketball on the free court. Naturally this was highly distracting to the two teams, especially at one point as a ball was rolling into the court and intruced a girl as she was about to take a free throw shot. No matter what the sport, or who the participants are, any officiated game should have priority over other activities in the gym. Barbara Hadley, '75

Cheryl Feote, '75

If this has turned out to be an obnoxious imposition, a pathetic attempt to make some money or anything in between, so be it. As long as one realizes that we have been seeking help throughout this editorial, that's all that counts.

To the editor:

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Letters to the editor
Puerto Rican club begins

By Lisa Welskop

A Circulo Cultural Puertorriqueno (Puerto Rican Culture Club) has been established and is now awaiting recognition at Connecticut College. It arose as a result of a growing awareness of the existence of subcultures within the college's growing heterogeneous community.

The club is open to anyone interested in learning about the culture of Puerto Rico. Lectures, discussions, and films will be held dealing with the music, art, history, political situation, and literature of the island. Along with parties held in conjunction with Nuestra Casa, New London and dimens containing various native dishes.

Another goal of the club is to acquaint high school age Puerto Rican students with Connecticut College by means of a printed brochure, and to serve as a source of welcome and guidance for those who do choose this school.

Last semester two organizational meetings as well as a slide presentation of the major landmarks of the island were held.

The first meeting of this semester was held in Knowlton living room on Wednesday, January 31. The following officers were elected: President: Josie Suarez, Secretary: Lisa Weiskop, and Treasurer: Nancy Sboicini.

There will be at least one meeting held each month. Some future activities include a film acquired from the Istituto Cultural de Puerto Rico on the architecture of the island, a slide presentation, a party at Nuestra Casa next week. A possible trip to New York City in order to dine in Puerto Rican restaurants and to attend a performance of the Puerto Rican traveling theater, is also planned.

Anyone interested in joining the club should contact Maria Olmo or Josie Suarez in Knowlton (ext. 624). The next meeting is slated for February 14 at 7:30 p.m. in Knowlton living room.

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More than just data

By R. Stephen Kades

For Connecticut College the IBM 1130 is more than just a computer. In reality it is a machine that serves the purpose of yielding calculations at a high-speed rate, but few people on this campus realize how functional it is and how much of a service it actually provides.

John Tarbox, one of the student 1130 programmers, says that the structure of the machine is nothing out of the ordinary. Its parts include a console, a printer, several key punch machines, a high-speed card reader, and a special disc-pac which houses the memory banks of the computer.

It should be noted that the disc-pac was the first idea of what services have been provided lately by the computer. In addition to the following chores it has been performing: computing and recording every student's grade; tallying statistical surveys required by the Federal Government that otherwise would take three times as long if performed manually.

The computer also is used for listing membership of classes for the Registrar's Office; scheduling the assignment of specific jobs for the work crew of Physical Plant; printing your name and class on your Identification Card; grading lower-level Chemistry labs as well as being used for Physics labs; and printing the school's telephone directory.

The Admissions Office is planning to use it for all of their administrative functions. To be on the safe side of matters, the college has decided to perform the student work as well. The department offers. In any case, if a student chooses to design any part of his education he must have the new college computer. There is also an increased opportunity to use his initiative and independence to a higher degree.

Thus, a good deal of money can be saved through bypassing excess expenditures incurred when the manual labor is put to use.

The 1130 was installed during January 1971. For the time it has been at Conn," says Tarbox, "it's been a hell of a job." If it has helped us out much already than think how valuable it will be to the school in future years.

As far as the Computer Center itself is concerned, activity has been increasing at a rapid pace. Right now the half dozen student programmers are able to "learn while they earn." Classes themselves, which deal mainly with Computer Methods and Programming (Courses 110, 111, 112), have experienced a sharp increase in membership.

With the business world placing a good deal of their operations and revenue upon computers, many students are becoming involved with classes as soon as possible and sticking with it. There are absolutely no fees involved when a student uses the computer. There is also an unlimited amount of available time.

For those skeptical about computers and automation, there is no cause to worry since the 1130 was installed for the student's sake. Students are urged to visit 106 Bill Hall and see reality, not just data at work.
Dear Chris,

I am a junior at a well-known and quite well-respected accredited college in the Boston area. When I come to New London, one of the places I frequent is Connecticut College, second only to the famous French Message Parlour. (But, have no fear, I can, in evolution, in the not too distant future the day when there will be a rise in the chart's, when Conn. completes its third (13) college exchange by adding those delicate lovelies from the Sorbonne in Poland.)

In my extensive travels I have visited numerous co-educational institutions. The data I have compiled has conclusively proved that Conn women are mere girls as I hold the rest to be, are the fairest and finest to be found throughout the entire northeast. And, I am so overwhelmed by these fine specimens of femininity that I would gladly trade four or five from any of the other schools of lesser showing for one, yes one, Connecticut College woman. This, my dear Chris, is the very cause for my concern. It exceeds the very limits of my abilities to comprehend as to why the feeble males of this same Connecticut College scene are not intelligent enough to recognize the size of the opportunities that lie at their own arms length. So, rather than rack my brain any longer, I turn to you. Are these so-called men too blind to see what they are doing to these desirable, yet as of now, unappealed young ladies? They are turning these women of today into male-hating revolutionaries instead for lasting friendship. But many of the men who like older women are made to feel unloved and unfulfilled here — they are easily spotted moping around the campus milk machines. Some of the girls at Conn are soxy, but many of the boys expect the women to come to them because they are in the minority. Connecticut College freshmen, not long away from mother’s tender chiches, no longer plan panty raids, but elaborately scheme to steal aprons — the longer the strings the better.

The more mature seniors, on the other hand, look forward to weekly visits to the message parlor and the elderly matron who greets them with a soiled apron and a bottle of Johnson’s Baby Oil.

Dear Chris,

I am a 14-year-old girl at St. Bernard’s High School, and would like to attend Conn. College. My problem is that I have pimples. Do you think that men will be attracted to me?

Dear "X"

Yes — but the attraction will be purely physical. “Chris”

Dear Chris,

I have dated a lot of men on this campus, but I don’t consider myself a tease. I have been told that I have a Bible stuck between my legs. Do other girls have this problem?

Dear "X"

Everyone has a cross to bear, but try a little chicken soup. “Chris”

Dear Chris,

I have a crush on a boy on campus that I first saw at a football game. I have never spoken to him, how do I get to meet him?

Dear "X"

If you saw him at one game, perhaps he goes to other games, develop an interest. Try to look your best, get involved and enjoy the game, show the best side of your personality, and who knows if he doesn’t notice you — someone else might. “Chris”. Please write for answers to your problems, both serious and humorous, to Box 1351.

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Kane On ...

The Perfect Candidate

Every year around election time we are bombarded by politicians earnestly trying to convince us he or she is worthy of our support. All the candidates that can afford it go to the trouble and expense of having their pictures made and gift-wrapped like grocery products. They come in different shapes and packages, but never in a shape or package financiably attractive. I pledge to the feelings of their constituency. Necessary I'll even sell each of them a piece of my personality. Instead, they pay personal money to our students to make them candidates for the office. This is the only way to give students a chance to learn about running for office. I want to teach them the principles of democracy and how to conduct a campaign. This is an important lesson that they will carry with them throughout their lives. I hope you will vote for me and help me spread this message of hope and change.

Minutes of College Council meeting

1 February, 1973 4:30 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT: Dean Margaret Watson, Dean Jewel Cobb, Ms. Beth Hannah, Miss Gertrude McKeon, Mr. Kent Smith, Mr. Ivan Sirenski, Mr. Jay L. Flinn, Mr. Jelese Durran, Miss Anita DeFrantz, Miss Jean Keller, Miss Norma Darragh, Mr. Richard sweater, Mr. Wyley Kittell, Mr. Ken Lerner, Miss Ruth Antell.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS:

A letter was read from Richard Kirkpatrick saying that a professional theatre group is coming in the Spring with a performance of "No Place to be Somebody" on March 8. He was asking permission to charge admission prices that exceed $1.00 per student. The College Council took no action on this request as the performance is not being sponsored by a Student Organization. If a Student Group that is sponsored by Student Organization Funds decides to sponsor this play, the Council will vote on the admission prices.

It was reported that there is about $20,000 in the Conference Account which will be available to the College Council. In addition, $200.00 of the Conference Account is available to the Men's Hockey Club to defray their costs. This was done under the recognition that the Hockey Club will receive funds from the Athletic Department next year.

The Hockey Club was not recognized as a chartered Student Organization, thus will not receive funds from Student Organization annually.

A charter for the creation of a Puerto Rican Culture Club was presented for approval. After discussion, a motion was made and seconded that the charter be approved. The motion was carried. The charter of the Spanish Club will be reviewed next week to better determine the differences between these two clubs.

Discussion then followed on the way that Student Organizations are managed. An Amendment was presented to the By-Laws on page 3, Article II, added to existing Paragraph 7. This Amendment creates a mechanism by which the College Council can review club spending of Student Organization allocated funds. The Amendment reads:

The Annual budget allocation will be reviewed and possibly reduced at the beginning of the second semester by the College Council. A motion was made and seconded that this Amendment be accepted. The motion carried unanimously. This Amendment will be taken to the Student Assembly for approval.

The Amendment stating that College Council must approve any admission to a Student Organization sponsored activity that is more than $3.00 per Comm. College Student was passed by the Student Assembly. This Amendment is now in effect.

It was pointed out that club treasurer should be made aware of the fact that Comm. College Bills are paid at the end of each semester.

When funds are allocated to clubs next fall, the clubs should be made aware that the Council Budget Committee will be allocating funds on the expectation that clubs will be supporting themselves to a greater extent than they have been in the past.

It was requested that clubs revise their constitutions according to a standard format. A motion was carried, and asking dorm presidents to obtain student support from their perspective dorms.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:30 p.m. Ruth Antell

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MILITARY OVERKILL AFFECTS EDUCATION

By Donald Kane

One of the very few budgetary programs to be increased rather than slashed by President Nixon is Military Appropriations. Perhaps the most detrimentally affected is the funding available for educational programs through the United States Office of Education (USOE) and the Department of Health Education and Welfare (HEW).

A key indication of the temperment of the Nixon Administration in regard to the country's need for education versus its requirement of self-protection is the appointment of Caspar Weinberger as Secretary of HEW. Weinberger's nickname, "Cap the Knife" is a good indication of his worth as a budget cutter.

An official in the Administration remarked, "HEW is like a bloodhound, it is just too slow to think he has a God-given mission to balance budgets, and social programs to be damned." remarked another HEW spokesman.

One strategically placed official in the USOE called Weinberger's appointment "a low, stinking deal." Many of the educators across the country publicly shudder at the thought of his performing major surgery on the HEW budget.

Ewald Nyquist, New York State Commissioner of Education, said: "What a lot of people are wondering is just how much management we are going to get from the federal government, as opposed to how much educational leadership.

Despite the continued emphasis on money for the military, some defense-related research projects currently being carried out at U.S. universities are being cut back. A $5 million budget gap for the federally funded regional laboratories and research and development centers may lead to closings of the labs and centers.

The National Institute of Education (NIE) has awarded $11 million for fiscal 1973 to the twenty-three educational labs and centers. Adopting a new program-by-program review rather than giving support on an institutional basis, NIE looked at sixty-eight programs.

Only twenty-seven of these received support for more than one year, and five new programs planned or initiated by the labs of centers were not funded at all. Observers predict that the cuts may lead to the closing of several of the present centers or labs--adding to the six that have been shut down since 1968.

Hardiest hit by the "program purchase policy" was the Center for Research and Development in Higher Education at Berkeley, California, where its three federally funded projects were put on the chopping block. Other institutions suffered bigger cuts however.

New York City's Center for Urban Education will receive $13 million less than in fiscal 1972 and three regional laboratories--Research for Better Schools in Philadelphia, Southwest Regional Lab in Los Altos, California, and Far West Lab in Berkeley -- were cut by more than $500,000.

President Nixon's 1973-74 budget includes a total monetary cutback of 26 per cent for education: 18 per cent in 1973 and 10 per cent in 1974. Indications are that the President will specifically request no funding of school libraries, bilingual education, innovative experiments, drop-out prevention, or aid to state educational agencies.

The federal compensatory education program is slated for a moderate cutback, while funds for vocational education and impact aids are to be trimmed by $100 million and $500 million respectively. Senator Hubert Humphrey says Nixon also plans to eliminate the school milk program by requesting no funds for it in fiscal 1974.

"Education is in for some difficult times," HEW Assistant Secretary for Education Sidney Martinez said. The "federal government is going to have to take a hard look at its education expenditures and cut back where they can," Martinez added.

The federal government's decision to reduce its funding of educational institutions, many educators fear, will not only result in the closing of labs and centers, but also lead to the dismantling of entire programs of study. A key official in the Administration remarked: "HEW is the Department that has the biggest windows." Many of the educators interviewed have already decided to leave the government.

Despite the continued emphasis on military and military-industrial elements into academic spheres and higher education has become one of the main causes of less student actions in recent years.

The activity of the military-industrial complex into universities precipitated a special-kind of conflict in the American higher educational system which has generated humanistic values traditionally embodied by the university and the academic profession which is essentially cooperation with the Pentagon.

The struggle of United States' university students against the power of the military-industrial complex is part of the all-American movement for peace in Vietnam. Not only did students demand that the administration abandon its military status but that the university's administration cease bacteriological weapons research and abolish the ROTC program by requesting no funds for it in fiscal 1974.

Student actions against the academic status of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) became widespread in 1969. The students' anti-war actions became better organized after the escalation in Vietnam launched by the Johnson Administration in 1965. The anti-draft movement, which assumed various forms, sprang up in 1966.

Old Coasties never die ...

In the last four years, since Coast College became a coeducational institution, many changes have occurred. The influx of males to the campus has directly affected the migrant population of Coast Guard Cadets who use to make the trek up the hill whenever free time permitted.

However, it's not as drastic as it may sound. While the majority of cadets no longer find themselves in the all female dorms, and pretty much in civilian clothing, they still manage to permeate the Campus.

General feelings of the Conn College student range from bellicosity to that of indifference. The student who is opposed to the Coast Guard tends to be more vocal, is therefore the most obvious, but maybe in the minority.

A common criticism of the Academy is its lack of progressive change in the last ten years. Some feel that this may be a reason for the isolation it is becoming to experience.

Behind the facade of white hats and short hair one can find a pretty normal guy who is interested in a good education. In talking with a particular cadet from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, one may discover a really likeable character who is interested in pretty much the same things most everyone is.

It is very easy to criticize the cadets and say that their reduced presence on the Conn College campus is for the better. Examples, however, can be cited where cadets have added a great deal to class participation.

By Roger Smith

Socially, they have made several weekend beer-bashes financially viable, providing the extra dollars and funds which the Conn College student body does not linger on weekends.

Finally, the girls in Lambdin, Koke's, Winkleman, Leib, and Knowiton dorms will not sweepingly condemn the presence of the cadets on campus.

The reason one may find a Coast Guard Cadet on Conn College's campus is for the better. Examples, however, can be cited where cadets have added a great deal to class participation.

"As a member of the Coast Guard Academy, I possess a rising concern for the girl's at Conn College."
Indian music concert
By Debbie Duerr
On Friday, February 9, the Music Department will present a concert of Indian music. The program, at 8 p.m. in Dana Concert Hall, is open to students without admission. The concert will be presented by three Indian artists, playing sitar and tabla. Krishna Sanjay is one of the most widely heard female sitarists ever. She has given many concerts in India, and has performed for radio. This is the first year that she has appeared in the United States. Miss Sanjay has learned from her art from a long line of accomplished musicians. She is currently a graduate student of the World Music Program at Wesleyan University, specializing in Sanskrit musicological texts.
Ran Das Chakravarty is a renowned musician, teacher, and professor of music at the Banaras Hindu University Music College. The musical tradition of Chakravarty follows is based specifically on a vocal approach to the music, rather than on a purely instrumental interpretation. Mr. Chakravarty has established himself as one of the foremost interpreters of Hindustani musical theory. He is now a visiting artist at Wesleyan University.
Sharda Sahai is a tabla artist who has presented over a thousand concerts in India, Holland, and the United States. He is the direct descendant of the founder of the Banaras style of tabla playing, and is a fine accompanist and soloist. A renowned teacher with many disciples in India, Mr. Sahai is currently a visiting artist and tabla instructor at Wesleyan University.
The Music Department would like to encourage students to become more familiar with non-Western music. So Friday night come, listen, and learn.

Portrait of the Black Woman seminar
By Cynthia Crooker
The Connecticut College Chorus, directed by Mr. Paul Althouse, is currently rehearsing for what may be its most exciting and ambitious concert this year: the performance of Igor Stravinsky’s Les Noces in Russian — with the Columbia University Men’s Glee Club. Robert Craft, longtime associate of Stravinsky, is directing the double performance in New York City February 11. It will be sung once with the usual associate of Stravinsky, is
Sherrington University Men’s Glee Club. The musical tradition of Craft follows is based specifically on a vocal approach to the music, rather than on a purely instrumental interpretation. Mr. Chakravarty has established himself as one of the foremost interpreters of Hindustani musical theory. He is now a visiting artist at Wesleyan University.
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Premier Stravinsky piece
By Roy Crocker
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FOUR CONNECTICUT STUDENT POETS
Sponsored by The Club, the organization on the Connecticut College campus that invites poets to read, and by the Connecticut Poetry Circuit, these four poets will read at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, February 20 in the library in the crypt of Harkness Chapel. The reading is open to the public without admission fee.

Connecticut poets
Rika Lesser, a junior at Yale University, is majoring in English with emphasis on creative writing. She was born in Chicago, Illinois, and grew up in Brooklyn, New York. Her poems have been published in THE YALE LIT, and some have been accepted for publication by THE AMERICAN REVIEW AND THE SMALL FOND. She enjoys translating German poetry into English, particularly the poems of Rainer Maria Rilke, and is studying Swedish in order to translate it as well. This past spring Yale awarded her the James Ashmun Veech prize for imaginative writing.
Frank Levering, a junior at Wesleyan University, was born in Mt. Airy, Maryland, and grew up in Anarat, a small town in the mountains of southwestern Virginia. A member of the football team at Wesleyan, he is majoring in both English and American Studies. He is particularly interested in fruit growing, southern literature, and promoting the dignity of the Appalachian region. His poems have been published in the NORTH CAROLINA ENGLISH TEACHERS MAGAZINE.
Shelley Stromh, a second-year student at Manchester Community College, was born in South Bend, Indiana, and has grown up in South Windsor, Connecticut. Besides poetry her main interests are psychology and film making. She hopes to continue her college career at the University of Connecticut next year.
Chase Twichell, a senior at Trinity College, was born and raised in New Haven. An English major she is a transfer student from Mills College. Her poems have been published in the TRINITY REVIEW, which she co-edits, MILLS COLLEGE WALRUS, and MILLS ALUMNAE MAGAZINE. Following competitions held at colleges throughout the state last fall, these four poets were chosen by seven members of the selection committee of the Connecticut Poetry Circuit. John Malcolm Brinnin, Louis Cervini, Richard Eberhart, David Ferry, James Merrill, Holly Stevens, and Richard Wilbur. A grant from the Connecticut Commission on the Arts will pay for their traveling expenses while the students are on tour.
Swimmers sparkle

By Joan Craffey

On February third, the Conn College Woman's Swim Team traveled to Storrs, Conn. to participate in a tri-relay meet against Brown University and the host, Connecticut University.

The small but mighty Conn swimmers skimmed the water capturing second place in the team standings. With only seven of its swimmers, the Conn team swam brilliantly, recording two firsts, three seconds, and one third in the relay events.

Although the Conn swimmers were exceptional, Brown University edged Conn College by four points in the diving events. However, Connecticut College had a commanding swim lead in every event.

The two winning relays were the 200 Backstroke and the Freestyle relays. Pat Kiem, main, Joan Craffey, Amy Bussmann, and Cathy Menges swam the outstanding Back relay in 1:16.2; and Sue Dudding, Amy Bussmann, Joan Craffey, and Cathy Menges clocked a thrilling Free relay in 1:29.0, squeezing by Brown's 1:29.3.

Although the other teams edged Conn to second place in the 200 Breast, the 400 IM, and the 800 Free relays, the swimmers' efforts of Beth Dienger and Laura Schrissheim outshone every swimmer and relay team.

Both Beth and Laura recorded their best times ever in the breast and fly legs of their relays. The final team standings were Brown 32, Conn College 28, and the University of Connecticut 24.

The next home meet will be February 12 at 6:00 p.m. against Yale, Trinity and Wesleyan, followed by the tough New England Meet hosted by the University of Maine at Orono February 17th, and then a home meet against University of Connecticut, February 19, 6:00 p.m.

Ms hoop even

By Les Revlock

The women's basketball team has compiled a 3-3 record so far this year. The competition has been very good and in several cases much better than expected.

The team started the season with a decisive victory over Yale. Travelling next to Kingston, R.I., they were trounced by a towering and overpowering University of Rhode Island squad.

The end of vacation brought a rematch with Yale. This proved an exciting game, but our girls were in control from the beginning. The final score was 34-26.

The site of the next contest was Windham Regional Technical School, where Conn played a much-improved Eastern Conn. State. Having beaten Eastern twice last season, the team was ready for another victory. This game was also the debut of their spiffy new uniforms. Unfortunately, it seems that Eastern practiced over the summer and also added a new sharp-shooting member to their squad. As a result Conn was beaten badly.

The next game was even worse. A recreational team from Mystic creamed us last week. Everything went wrong in the coach for Conn. Shots rolled off the rim; the defense could not get together; and one player was injured.

Undaunted, the CC girls, with several good practices behind them, were ready for their next game against Mohegan Community College. They wanted a victory and got one. The slightly lop-sided score reveals the reason. The rather inexperienced Mohegan team did not control the ball well, and the fast-breaking Conn team overran them 91-15.

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Intramural basketball
Roundball roundup

By Stuart Meyers

Question: What runs, glides, slides, travels, soars, sprains ankles, breaks arms, shoots, jumps, pumps, falls flies, hacks, dribbles, and stumbles? There will be games played all this week starting at 8:30 p.m. but there are no specifics to report as yet.

Meanwhile, four games have been played during the past week and all have been wrought with frenzied action and spirit. Although there was more desire than artistic skill involved, this little monstrosity called intramural basketball has grown, fluctuated, and siezed all and games, this creature has currently undergone schedule revision so no one knows when it will strike next, but its whereabouts should be public information soon.

On Wed., Jan. 31, Larrabee I squared off against K Blunt and although there was more desire than artistic skill involved, this basketball game was something to see. Larrabee I scored 60 points, led by Bruce Croffett's 20 pts. and B. Bradshaw's 15 pts., and KB scored 37 points as BRUCE FALUKNER dropped in 17 pts.

The second game that night, Larrabee II and Burdick II was witnessed by a big, enthusiastic crowd and the game merited every response. Burdick II downed the first half 22 to 12, and Larrabee II rallied to within two points of the lead at 28-37 with 10 seconds left. However, after a missed shot, Burdick II froze the ball and drew a foul shot to win 40-37. Carl Dawson scored 12 points for Larrabee II and Brian Publisi led the winners with 11 pts.

The frenzied action waited 24 hours before resuming as Hamilton took on Marshall. The Hamilton Hoopsters stayed comfortably ahead, by 9 to 12 points, until a final spurt resulted in a 67-45 Hamilton win. Mark Warren and T. Reynolds were co-high scorers with 12 points each while Dave Bire led the losers with 16 pts.

The second game was another nerve wracker as Freeman met Jane Addams. The first quarter was close and it remained even at halftime as J.A. led 23-22. In the second half, Freeman started running and rebounding to build a 7 point lead in the third quarter and J.A., scored only 3 points. J.A. fought to within one of the lead, however, with 3 minutes left in the game.

The lead changed 4 times until it was 44 all with a minute and a half left, but J.S. won that battle and the game, 56-46. Greg Yahia led the winners with 19 points and Richard Dreyfus and John Alderman scored 17 and 14 points respectively for Freeman.

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Stone reports the facts behind Summer study

By Sukey Stone

Last March the faculty voted to form an ad-hoc study committee to study academic reform at Connecticut College. The voting mandate given the committee was to study the possibility of a system with more than one track. Throughout the summer, the committee met four sessions and seven faculty members met at the College House to argue, discuss and rethink our ideas of what education at this college should be.

One of the discussions began with such basic questions as, "What constitutes a liberal arts education?" "Is it still meaningful today?" It still important at Connecticut College?" "How specialized should our advisors be?"

We considered the necessity and importance of both general education and the major area of concentration. Often the discussion became too broad and philosophical, causing some members of the committee to become disillusioned and impatient.

It was often thought that too little emphasis was placed on discussing our present curriculum. These sessions were reduced to one sense of the committee's attitudes on education. It was a "feeling" of what each member. We needed to find out who were the radicals and who were the conservatives.

A group of documents was compiled for us with pertinent data, reports and articles on academic change at the college. It included the past summer study report, the student report on academic change, minutes of house meeting discussions, minutes of the past month's meetings and subject and major information about freshman attitudes.

We also had reams of material distributed throughout the summer which came from other colleges. The full reporting of the report from Princeton, the Dahl Report, met by a course in translation. Concerning the general education of Coherent and including subjects meetings with the departments of engineering needed. The Peace Corps. Information and applications at the Placement Office. Or call Jim Hackett: 264.

The discussion of this report centered on two things: the necessity and importance of general education among students is a five-year degree rather than three; and that in order to improve Princeton's curriculum, we have essentially kept the same third-year program as its basis. The plan incorporates mini-semesters during the freshman, sophomore and junior years.

The discussion centered on the fact that the tendency among students is to look for a five-year degree rather than three, and that the implementation of the idea would involve a radical change of the student's time in a full and equal semester. The second aspect was considered entirely too costly.

Several meetings were spent in discussing our present curriculum. We examined our preparation, courses, advisory system and the system of passing languages. Jim Hackett, the admissions director, spoke to us and gave us insight into how the incoming students were handled. The committee never came to any final decision on the topic of the freshman year. We briefly talked it over in October, but it was then too late to draw up a definite statement for the fall semester.

A similar fate befell the grading system. A discussion of the two tracks was presented, with the idea that in order to improve the grading system we could consider a two-track system. None of these could be agreed upon either, so the end was left to another summer study committee.

It was a consensus of the members of the committee that the arguments in favor of the language requirement could be met by the emphasis on the translation. Any course dealing with a culture different from our own such as anthropology or history of the course would become acceptable.

A letter from the language departments did not present any new arguments. The committee stressed the importance of studying another culture and also studying it in its own language. The committee did not think that the 11-12 level enabled a student to understand much beyond the grammar.

The gap between the college's training requirement and the courses which they assumed were supported in the curriculum was large. We also considered the tendency of graduate schools not to accept language. Graduate schools were needed for a foreign language argument for language study.

The committee concluded that knowledge was essential for each area and was needed by our students. The Peace Corps. Our proposal implied that the training of foreign language was important but by retaining the requirement for admission, it would be necessary to have students meet in high school. We were not interested in doing this study; we just did not believe that it was essential to a liberal arts education.

Intervened through our meetings were discussions of the general education system. Many debates arose because of the lack of coherence in the general education program. The second track was a good idea, however, was that it involved only one single philosophy. It was too narrow to be implemented for the entire student body. The student decided that his heritage is a Western man is most important.

Subcommittee B's proposal was derived through inductive reasoning. The committee began with the question of what did Connecticut College and tried to find a two-track system with the faculty. The committee was essentially pleased. Each side of the argument was represented. Each side had their own point of view. The committee was left to decide what the student could be agreed upon were breadth and diversity. This was accomplished by dividing the student to various kinds of thinking and courses subjects.

Proposal B required six courses in four of the five areas. The areas were arbitrarily chosen as being relatively coherent classroom. The areas were narrow and the different tracks for the major. The committees were interested in the student's ability to formulate their philosophy. From this beginning the three sub-committees were formed. one to study the major and one concentrating on developing the idea concerning general language.

When the three subcommittees reconvened, two different proposals and differences had been formulated. Subcommittee A's proposal was derived through deductive reasoning. The proposal was based on their opinion of broad philosophical principles of education. The other group thought the college was then fitted into this plan. The basis of their proposal was that the student must be aware of his heritage as a Western man.

This awareness is essential before any areas of the college can be purposed. Within this philosophy there were both public and private perspectives. An eastern history course did not support this philosophy and would fulfill the requirements.

The advantages of proposal A were its coherent philosophy and its tightness and richness. The problem of a lack of coherence in the present general education program was a drawback, however, was that it was single philosophy. It was too narrow to be implemented for the entire student body. The student decided that his heritage is a Western man is most important.

The student's proposal and supporting the final proposal of the present system is that is provides a choice of two tracks in both general education and concentration.

The student has much more freedom to design his education. More specific courses in general departments are not only possible, but the elementary language is no longer a requirement. The science department is reduced to one semester, but more requirements exist in the area of overseas studies. In the major, the ceiling on the student's major is taken is raised from thirteen to sixteen with additional courses allowed through summer school and overpainting.

The time to select a major is lengthened to the middle of the junior year. The student's procedures are simplified from the present interdepartmental major. The core department is no longer needed and a junior or senior seminar seminar is instituted.

Two amendments were added to the report before it was finally presented to the faculty. The one was from the Mathematics department which changed the science area and elementary languages to the literature area. The other amendment was to resolve the two issues. The committees had meetings with the departments involved. little was resolved at these sessions. However, some of the issues were solved with both the students and faculty often missed the major points of the proposal and took for granted things the committee was还没 deciding days. This was both enlightening and disappointing.

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This Week and Worthwhile

**THURSDAY, FEB. 15**

- Film: Chaplain's "City Lights," Through Saturday at 8 p.m. at the Essex Junction Theater.
- Film: Cocteaus "Blood of a Poet." Silent film classic. 8 p.m. in Dana.
- Films: Class of '76 film festival. 3 hours, 20 minutes long. Cartoons, Chaplin short, Vincent Price's horror films "The Raven" and "The Fly." 8 p.m. in Palmer.
- An autograph party for new Conn celebrities: Robley Evans just wrote "Writers for the 70s:" J.R.R. Tolkien and June Macdlin just co-authored, with journalist Ward Cannel, "The Human Nature Industry: How Human Nature is Manufactured, Distributed, Advertised and Consumed in the U.S. and Parts of Canada." Autographed books for $1.50 (Tolkien) and $7.35 (Human Nature), plus tax and talk show fare. 4 p.m., Book Shop.

**FRIDAY, FEB. 16**

- Cleveland Orchestra under Claudio Abbado. Bushnell in Hartford, 8:15 p.m. Call 546-8807.
- Miles Davis and Sweet Rain at Wesleyan Hall, New Haven, 8 p.m. London Wainwright III, song writer, at McConaughty Hall, Wesleyan, 9 p.m.
- Music from North India, by three Indian musicians in the World Music Program at Wesleyan. Two sitters, one tabla. Free admission. 8 p.m., Dana.

**SATURDAY, FEB. 17**

- "The Prince and the Pauper," based on the Mark Twain novel, performed by the National Theater Co. 11 a.m., 2 p.m., Palmer.
- Open singing: "Friends of Old Time Music. Howland Lounge, Wesleyan, 2-4 p.m.
- Con-A-Columbia concert incorrectly listed. Should be the 18th.
- Film: Kate Millet's "Three Lives," a study of the lives and problems of three women. 8 p.m., Palmer.
- Feminist forum: "Male-Consciousness-Raising," with discussion by two people from New Haven male consciousness-raising groups, Katherine Blum, 10 a.m.; "Sexism on Campus," by Jane Torrey, psychology department, Burdick, 10 a.m.; panel on marriage with Bernard Murchstein, psychology department, and Elie Chandler of the Connecticut Mental Health Center, 3, 2 p.m.

**SUNDAY, FEB. 18**

- Film: Francois Truffaut's "400 Blows," or "Les Quatre Cents Coups," (1959), in French with English subtitles. See it especially if you plan to see his "Jules et Jim" (1961) next week. Get to a Truffaut authority. 8 p.m., Palmer.
- Genet's "The Maida," performed by Wesleyan students today and tomorrow at 8:30 p.m. in the SE Theater (a converted chapel).
- Feminist forum at: 6:15 p.m., "Women and the Law," discussion by attorney Verenice Craft of New York City, Burdick; "Women in Graduate School," discussion by Elsa Didler and Yale women grad students, Smith; "College Women's Movement," Katherine Blum. Concert by New Haven Women's Liberation Rock Band. 75 cents in advance, a dollar at the door, Cre, 9 p.m.

**MONDAY, FEB. 19**

- Middle East music played on the harp, lute, and guitar. DKE House, Wesleyan, 8 p.m.
- Swim meet with Yale, 8 p.m. in the pool.
- Lucien W. Pye, China native, political science professor at M.I.T., and author of two books, will be a Phi Beta Kappa visiting lecturer. Coffee seminar at 7:30 p.m. in College House: "Political Culture and Problems of Research." Lecture at 8 in Dana: "China Revisited." Psychology colloquium: "Some Fundamental Issues in Behavior Therapy: Bridging the Gap Between Laboratory and Clinic," by Cyril M. Frank of the Rutgers University Psychology Clinic will speak. Hale lecture Hall, 4:30 p.m.

**TUESDAY, FEB. 20**

- Folk Dancing in Cro, 7 p.m. Open House in the observatory. Unveiling of three new telescopes, if the weather is good, Saturn and its rings, certain prominent star clusters and nebulae should be in favorable position. 7:30 p.m.

**WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21**

- Tell a friend, "I Love You." 11 a.m.
- English Coffee, Thanes, 1:30 p.m.
- Film: Yves Robert's "War of the Bations," (1968). In French, with English subtitles. Said to be a cute comedy about a feud between two boys' gangs. 7 p.m., Oliver, a dollar.
- Films: Betty Davis in "Of Human Bondage" and "Little Foxes." Too good for the late show. William Wyler's "Foxes" (1941) — about an avaricious, small town Southern woman at the turn of the century — features an especially fine performance by Miss Davis and is noted for the drama imparted by its "fixed" camera. It's at 8:30 p.m. and "Bondage" is at 7 and 10:30 p.m. Yale Film society, Lindsay-Chittendien.

**THURSDAY, FEB. 22**

- Students music recital featuring Peggy Brill, Betsy Brininger, Julie Crofoot, Pam Cutler, Jane Ingrarn, Lynn LeLoup, Harry Pigman, Betsy Phillips, Lynne Rieger, Marjorie Rosenbaum, Molly Spoor, Naomi Stein, and Anita Teheninge.
- Seminar in "Portrait of the Black Woman." Views on black marriages, relationships of women's liberation to the black woman, problems of middle class blacks, career problems, strength of black women and inter-racial relationships. Six-membet panel included Dean Jewell Cobb, area leaders and students. Cro, 7:30-9:30 p.m.
Those Artful Dodgers

By Donald Kane

"Yaaahooo!~ Whopeee 1" the scream echoed down the hall. "I can't believe it! Oh Wow!" He came tumbling out of his room, jumping as he jumped and yelling as he yelled. "I can't believe it! Oh Wow!" His scream echoed down the hall. "I can't believe it! Oh Wow!" He came tumbling out of his room, yelling as he yelled and jumping as he jumped. "I can't believe it! Oh Wow!" He came tumbling out of his room, yelling as he yelled and jumping as he jumped. "I can't believe it! Oh Wow!" He came tumbling out of his room, yelling as he yelled and jumping as he jumped. "I can't believe it! Oh Wow!" He came tumbling out of his room, yelling as he yelled and jumping as he jumped. "I can't believe it! Oh Wow!" He came tumbling out of his room, yelling as he yelled and jumping as he jumped. "I can't believe it! Oh Wow!" He came tumbling out of his room, yelling as he yelled and jumping as he jumped. "I can't believe it! Oh Wow!" He came tumbling out of his room, yelling as he yelled and jumping as he jumped. "I can't believe it! Oh Wow!" He came tumbling out of his room, yelling as he yelled and jumping as he jumped.

Just before Christmas vacation, possibly the last, said handsome athletes at Connecticut College presented themselves and boarded chartered buses en route to the Induction Center in New Haven.

Below are recorded the exploits of those Artful Dodgers at Connecticut College who by a quirk of their birth, were recognized that their attention fell on the war, scarcely surrounding the wall, scarcely tumbling out of his room, scarcely getting friendly with. I don't remember very much said because I was kind of hungry and newly hungry and newly hung by the Army's recruitment announcement to end the draft. As President Nixon's announcement to end the draft now instead of at the close of June came as a complete surprise to many White House watchers. Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird has been publically hinting that the Army's recruitment drive for an all-volunteer force was meeting with little enough success, that whole change over operation might have to be delayed at least six months.

Bissed the bus that took them to the New London drive for the close of the two-week period. I hadn't gone to sleep until 2:30 and had set my alarm for five o'clock so I would have enough time to walk to the first column, and claim would have to be making its final grasp for blood pressure, urine, venereal disease, heart, lungs, sight, and vision.

The examining doctor used the same plastic glove for all the tests in the first column, and was changing it only for my line. "As we were checking-out, the head physician told me that my claim would have to be authenticated by an orthopedic surgeon, but since he was so busy they would write me 'sometime in the future' to let me know just where and when."

"I sat with my new friend on the bus ride home and he said none of his notes had worked, but when one of the orderlies happened to notice he had flat feet they rejected him.

"Fourteen hours after my initial meeting with the enemy I returned to the safe confines of my dorm, with dinner just over and me very hungry and tired. Too tired, in fact, to study for the next two days."

"Not only did I mess up my finals because of the excursion, but it wasn't over yet. A teacher returned a fifteen page paper to me to do over before grades had to be in and I still had days yet of reading and too few days to do it in.

"And then the girl I was interested in told me about the boy back home. DAMN THE ARMY. IT'S ALL THEIR FAULT!"

Then the stories started. One guy said he was refused because someone that swallowed some India ink so that his fluoroscope tests would show his lungs were black.

A lot of the guys had been up for two and three days. Some had been doing dope and some were still using it. One guy was even dressed up sort of like a girl, and I flipped out over that one. It was the last column, and everyone else was somber. I felt that I couldn't beat the damn draft, I sure hoped he did.

"Anyway, we were met by this skinny corporal who brought us into a white room and we filled out forms for two hours, line by line on his instructions. Then the medical people came in and had us fill out some more forms. A big guy broke out over a lot of faces when the medical chief, a tall, loud-mouthed southernner, told us that New Haven had one of the country's highest rates of medical failures."

They took away one guy who refused to sign the statement about security. They had handed us a long list of organizations the Attorney General said were trying to make us to check that we had had any contact with.

"One of the guys on my floor-- the straightest in the dorm-- put down that he had casually attended a socialist meeting just for the educational value. He had to spend an extra three hours filling out other forms and then they took him to a psychiatrist. We never saw the guy they took away."

"Then they took all forty-two of us, a low number they said, to a room and had us take off our shoes and shirts, I was really surprised when we were allowed to keep on our pants. When my father went into the army he said everyone was paralleled around in their underwear."

"The first thing everyone had to do was get weighed and measured for height. They have a certain ratio of height to pounds which you can't exceed. That little guy that dressed excessively was only five-foot-three inches and eighty seven pounds. There was a lot whispering about that. Then this fat guy stepped on the scale and he was one pound too heavy. When they announced 'fail' we all cheered: if he had taken off his pants he would have passed."

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"Anyway, we were met by this skinny corporal who brought us into a white room and we filled out forms for two hours, line by line on his instructions. Then the medical people came in and had us fill out some more forms. A big guy broke out over a lot of faces when the medical chief, a tall, loud-mouthed southernner, told us that New Haven had one of the country's highest rates of medical failures."

They took away one guy who refused to sign the statement about security. They had handed us a long list of organizations the Attorney General said were trying to make us to check that we had had any contact with.

But Lady, I have to do this.

I report for the draft tomorrow.
Annual Report

By Kathy McGlynn

During the fall of 1968 and the winter of 1969, this placid academic community found itself entangled in a head-on confrontation with the so-called "military industrial complex."

More specifically, at that time, the students and professors exerted pressure on the trustees of this college to relinquish stockholdings in Dow Chemical, the Chase Manhattan Bank and I.B.M.

This community had become greatly disturbed by certain activities of these organizations — the production of napalm by the Dow Chemical Corporation; the financial support afforded the racist government of the Union of South Africa by the Chase Manhattan Bank. Along with college communities throughout this country, we had become aware of the world existing beyond our ivy enclaves and more importantly, of our responsibilities to that world.

A disease worst so vividly depicted in the popular film of the time — Mondo Ceni — had cruelly infiltrated our small academic island. The visions of suffering flashed across the television screens in front of our diam'ing eyes. We could no longer spout out descriptions of ideal worlds impervious to the screams of the napalm-burnt multitudes in some distant rice paddies. We could find no solace in abstract blueprints for the future.

Our desire was to carry on the mission implied in the following message of Albert Camus:

"Perhaps we cannot prevent this world from being a world in which children are tortured. But we can reduce the number of tortured children. And if you don't help us, who else in the world can help us do this?"

Imbued by this desire to ameliorate injustice in the world, we launched our verbal attacks against Dow Chemical and the Chase Manhattan Bank. Our demands were discussed by The Board of Trustees, who later sold the stockholdings in Dow Chemical and the Chase Manhattan Bank.

We must now ask ourselves "to what degree were we successful?"

Yes, it is true this college no longer holds stock in Dow Chemical or in the Chase Manhattan Bank. However, neither Dow Chemical or the Chase Manhattan Bank have radically altered the attitudes they held back in 1968 and 1969.

More importantly, the conditions which caused our initial revulsion continue to exist. Ironically, it is we who sought to crusade for justice that now find ourselves in serious financial difficulty. Perhaps the $7,000 dividend annually derived from our former holdings in Dow Chemical stock alone might have helped halt our economic decay.

What, then, did we win? We won a moral victory. Yet in the opinion of this writer the victory was not worth the sacrifice. I am not an advocate of practicality over morality, but rather a believer in total commitment. If a physician sought to destroy a malignant tumor by removing one cancerous cell, we would call him ined. So why content ourselves with superficial victories that only succeed in assuaging our troubled minds, yet in no way aid those who we proclaim to help?

Amnesty for all

President Johnson has, in his characteristically unlightened fashion, declared that there will be no unconditional amnesty for Vietnam War resisters.

It takes even more courage to abandon family, friends, home and country to follow the dictates of conscience than to present oneself to the nearest induction center for an often-prescribed course in the art of killing thy fellow human being.

What of those poor souls who surrendered their lives in pursuit of giving service to their country? If their motive for allowing themselves to be put on the field of battle was blind allegiance to the false flag of patriotism of the United States, then there is little to be constructively said. It should be noted, however, that they acted out of a sincere and deeply held conviction.

For those who did not heed the call of their conscience, and purposely ignored it for the heat of battle, we give no condolences.

Many of the deserters and draft resisters called for service were without the full coverage of the conscientious objection classification which the Supreme Court expanded to cover those with deeply held convictions of a religious as well as moral basis. Others' claims were routinely rejected by local boards anxious to fulfill quotas.

Thoreau went to jail rather than contribute to a war he did not believe in. His essay on Civil Disobedience is a credenda to be read and practiced by all who possess the fortitude to "march to the beat of a different drummer, however measured or far away."

Today's resisters and deserters are the true patriots, for in following the different beat they set an example for the rest of a thick-headed and blithely ignorant nation to follow.

The most thick-headed and ignorant of all citizens in this nation is its President. Not only should unconditional amnesty be immediately decreed, but its recipients should be given a hero's welcome.

The draft is dead

It seems only appropriate to include an editorial celebrating the end of the draft in our Students and Military issue. Just as the United States Government has had to force involuntary conscription on a vastly dissatisfied public, so has PUNDIT been forced to remain faithful to a format not altogether suited to the best interests of the students at Connecticut College.

Back in the sixties — the eighteen-sixties — this country experienced its first anti-conscription riots. The feeling against the draft remained high in times of peace and the draft itself unnecessary during times of war.

It is a matter of common knowledge that contemporary student reaction against the draft was a predecessor and perhaps a parent of the End-The-War Movement. The Selective Service System, headed by General Hershey, was the butt of most severe criticism and vehement rhetoric throughout the former decade.

It is ironic that the death of the son should cause the demise of the father: both mortalities are welcomed.
The Military and The University

Harvard University is the most privileged, respectable educational institution in the United States. Many of the professors and politicians belonging to the "intellectual cream" of American society come from Harvard. John Kennedy, too, was a Harvard graduate, and the university is as proud of this as the late President was in his time.

The university's faculties bring up their flegdings with an additive of sneezing, telling the students that "in the name of the lofty aims" for which they are being trained they should not waste energy and time on petty strife with the administration.

Yet the students of this caste institution have not escaped some of the influences of the present period. For example, at the height of the anti-war youth movement in America, Harvard students protested against the Pentagon's influence on higher education. Their complaint: respectable, awesome Harvard was receiving something like $1 million yearly from the Defense Department "for scientific research."

One of the objectives of the stormy student protest was the Dow Chemical Company, notorious for its profits from napalm which is used as a means of mass annihilation of the peaceful populations of Indochina.

It is not likely that any of the students knew, when campaigning against that heinous means of warfare in Vietnam, that the firstsample of the deadly substance was produced at university laboratories.

Robert Siemens, US Air Force Secretary, formerly an MIT professor and one of the heads of NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration), said that the US could not develop the required weapons without the help of university laboratories.

Robert J. Ira, former University of California President, added that the intellect also became a component of the military-industrial complex. The Pentagon's invasion of US science and technology has assumed such vast proportions that many American researchers and politicians now refer to the military-industrial-academic complex.

A special study with staggering results was carried out in the United States as far back as 1961. It developed that out of the 400,000 scientists and engineers engaged in research, who were questioned, 250,000, or five out of every eight, were involved in military space research, with the majority working in the largest American universities.

Listed below are 500 corporations receiving the biggest Pentagon orders. The Pentagon's top arms manufacturing corporations, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are extensively "peaceful" educational establishments, ranked 232nd in the 1971 list, having completed 90 million worth of contracts with the Pentagon. (Close on the heels of the MIT on this list was Johns Hopkins University, with military orders worth $122 million.)

The following year, MIT contracts with the Pentagon rose to $122 million, with that institution ascending to a "more conspicuous" 36th place.

Military Research Pays Off

The Pentagon has acquired multi-million-dollar contracts with Stanford University, Rochester University and the University of Chicago, as well as with Cal Tech. It also has "business deals" with over 90 universities and colleges. The total cost of the war orders awarded to US universities amounts to $450 million annually, with another $700 million disturbed by the Pentagon, NASA and the Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The Pentagon's military research, the US Army's chemical centre, for example, encompasses 12 laboratories directly engaged in toxic gas projects (including the University of Texas, Pennsylvania, Cal Tech, the Technical Institute, the Cornell Aeronautics Laboratory and others). Eight of the largest universities, including Johns Hopkins, Yale and Illinois Tech, have been cooperating recently with the Defense Department's biological centres in developing the latest biological weapons.

The sum of $1,150 million may appear relatively small, but if we consider that the total budget of America's 2,300 universities and colleges is under $10,000 million per annum.

Quite understandably, Michigan University's President John Hanna, formerly Under-Secretary of Defense, said that US colleges and universities should be regarded as military basins which are no less important than supersonic bombers, atom-powered submarines and intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The Carnegie Fund came to the conclusion that without the money received from military agencies, the nature of research, and consequently the curricula of many universities would change drastically, which, in many cases, would mean a reduction of faculty strength, the folding of a large number of projects and the cut-back of others.

In addition to giving money to universities for research, the Pentagon also uses them to advance its personnel policy. Pentagon-financed research, involves a large number of graduates and post-graduates. These jobs are, in a way, a trap; the graduate has no other choice of a job, in effect, than enterprises and research institutions associated with military projects. Forty-five out of every hundred MIT graduates, for example, find employment with the corporations listed among the Pentagon's 100 biggest contractors.

Former Senator Eugene McCarthy found that by its selective disregard, the Pentagon determines the distribution of subsidies the academic establishment is jeopardising the universities permanently.

The greater interest which arms manufacturers are showing in research centres has had the effect of members of the military-industrial elite taking top posts in the higher educational system.

Jack Rowen, once a high officer in the Pentagon, is now Vice-President of MIT, one of the Defense Department's biggest contractors. The Lincoln and Instrumental Laboratories headed by him are handling Defense Department orders to the extent of nearly $100 million annually. William Hawlett, one of the founders and President of Hewlett-Packard, a military-industrial firm, is a leading figure on the board of trustees of Stanford University.

Representatives of many other military-industrial corporations are actively involved in controlling universities.

A no less ominous role in guiding research and development is played by the Pentagon. William PRD. Bachrach, President of Cal Tech, became Nixon's advisor on science, his place was taken by another former Secretary of the Air Force. The results were quickly seen. Scientists received $3.5 million worth of orders from the Defense Department, and NASA and AEC added another $3 million worth.

The University of Rochester received $1 million for military research a year later, Robert Sprawell, Chairman of the Military Science Administration, the Pentagon's top consultative body, became Vice-President of Rochester, and its...
THE STUDENTS AND

THE MILITARY