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# POLITICAL ISSUE

PUNDIT endorses **GEORGE S. McGOVERN** for President,  
**ROGER HILSMAN** for Congress

# Pundit

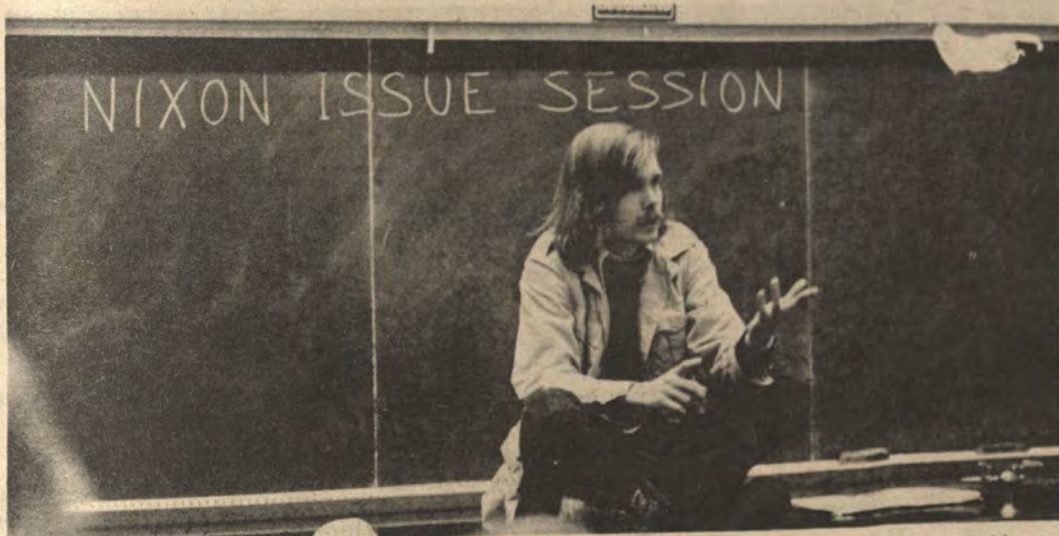
CONNECTICUT COLLEGE

New London, Conn.



Vol. 56-No. 7

November 2, 1972



cotton

## Humphrey, Levin speak at City Hall

BY DONALD KANE

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

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

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

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

Not long after Levin's diatribe Humphrey arrived to the outstretched hands of spectators who were grabbing to shake the hand of the former Vice President of the United States.

The Minnesota Senator began his address with the perfunctory acknowledgements of local officials before warmly endorsing Roger Hillsman: "A man of quality, intelligence, education, and experience."

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

Forcefully Humphrey lashed into the campaigning part of his speech, "But let us look at the record of Richard Nixon. All his

political life he has been fighting against social security, medicare, and organized labor. He didn't lift his voice up against race prejudice, bigotry or segregation."

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

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

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

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

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

"The Nixon Administration has put more people on welfare than any since the Hoover Administration," asserted Humphrey, forgetting that there was not a national welfare system until the Roosevelt Administration.

Humphrey presented the "Nixon record: more unemployment than we have had in a decade; greater inflation than we have had in twenty years; the biggest budget deficit in the nation in four decades; the largest trade deficit in eight decades; and the highest interest rates in one hundred years. All

(Continued on Page 15)

## Nixon, McGovern factions express opinions, facts

By ROGER SMITH

On Thursday, October 26 factions representing both Mr. Nixon and Mr. McGovern expressed opinions and facts about the presidential nominees on the Connecticut College Campus.

Leading the "Teach-in" for McGovern were Professors Robert Stearns, George Daughan and Bill Cibes. Chuck McLean, who is the head of the Youth for the re-election of the President in Connecticut headed up the "Nixon Issues Session".

At 4:00 in Dana Hall, Stearns, Daughan and Cibes faced an attentive audience of about 30 people which swelled quickly to approximately 60 in the opening minutes. For an hour and a half the three presented the arguments concerning their own specialties to the group.

Robert Stearns dealt with the facets of the Economic policy of the government. He divided his twenty-five minute talk into three sections.

First he dealt with the record of the last four years of the Nixon administration, citing examples of the rise in prices by 18 per cent and the increase in the poverty range by 1½ million people. "He (Nixon) has made fiscal

### Critical Analysis

By JIM PERSKIE

The posters said come to the teach-in, "learn the facts about George McGovern's programs." Well, few people did bother to come to the teach-in, and those who did attend already knew the facts.

Misters Cibes, Daughan and Stearns were present to justify McGovern's proposals to those who were not sure which presidential candidate they preferred. However, the only people who attended the teach-in seemed to be quite sure that McGovern was their choice.

It is a shame that more undecided voters did not show up for the teach-in. Cibes, Stearns and Daughan did an excellent job of pointing out the differences that a McGovern administration would make on this country's domestic and foreign policies. Yet their intent was not to preach to the already converted.

The presentations were not unbiased; they were not meant to be. The expressed purpose of the teach-in was to convince the

(Continued on Page 4)

At 7:30 p.m. in the Hale Laboratory Chuck McLean presented the "Nixon Issues Session". Much literature was passed out to an audience of approximately 35 people.

However, the session quickly reduced itself to a rebuttal of the earlier McGovern session as the majority of the group showed its sentiments for the Democratic Presidential candidate.

Very few Nixon issues were discussed as the very involved and outspoken audience tried time and time again to put McLean on the spot, with little success.

There was much babble within the room and never any orderly debate or discussion. Reaction from the audience was loud and intensive.

The disorganized and chaotic session was accompanied by vulgarities from a beer drinking group in the gathering.

Mr. McLean said that he thought this election would "be very close" and that there was cause for him to be "worried."

He expects to attend college campuses and talk to predominately pro-McGovern audiences. However, he also said that he was surprised to see "more Nixon supporters than (he) had expected."



# Sen. George S. McGovern for President

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

The Democratic Party has been the party that has demonstrated its commitment to universal equality: to women, young, old, sick, uneducated, black, yellow, red, urban, rural, Jew, Catholic, and any combination thereof.

George McGovern is in this tradition. He is a co-sponsor of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and all major civil rights legislation enacted during the last decade.

## GEORGE MCGOVERN IS AN EGALITARIAN

Senator McGovern, working with leading economists, has a sound plan for full employment and economic justice.

The Nixon Administration has tried to label the Senator's proposal as "irresponsible" and as a "soak the rich" scheme. This is not true.

Income recovered by closing the tax loopholes that Senator McGovern suggests would actually reduce the maximum of forty-eight percent.

Experts like former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford and General James Gavin agree with Senator McGovern that fat and waste can be cut out of the military budget.

This new revenue can be applied to reducing the costs of education by one-third and lowering property taxes. Richard Nixon vetoed the Federal Aid to Education Act.

Senator McGovern has pledged part of this revenue for cleaning up our environment, building more hospitals, and creating urban mass transit systems so that our cities will not be choked to death by the surrounding suburbs.

Senator McGovern is committed to decent care for dependent mothers and children, the aged, the blind, the handicapped, and the sick. Nixon has vetoed McGovern supported day care center legislation.

Moreover, Senator McGovern has advocated a job for every able-bodied person in the United States willing to work. He would deny welfare to those who can work but refuse to. If necessary the Senator envisions the Federal Government as the employer of last resort.

## GEORGE MCGOVERN HAS A CLEAR VIEW OF ECONOMIC PRIORITIES

Senator McGovern was the first national figure to speak out against the lunacy of United States policy in Indochina. Government records reveal the Senator's Vietnam opposition as early as 1963, two years earlier than the early-dove stands of Wayne Morse and John Lindsay.

If one closely reads the settlement Henry Kissinger claims he has worked out with North Vietnam one will find, point by point, the program that George McGovern has advocated for the last two years.

Yet the Nixon Administration would still like to keep President Thieu in power because he is a popularly elected government leader.

George McGovern has pointed out that putting to death one's Presidential opposition and passing laws where the chief executive can invoke the death penalty for anyone without trial and for whatever reason is dictatorial.

President Thieu, curiously, is just such a chief executive and George McGovern refuses to support this "popularly elected leader."

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

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

## GEORGE MCGOVERN IS A PRESIDENTIAL INTERNATIONAL LEADER

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

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

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

The Nixon Administration has been a conspiracy. During Nixon's reign those who have risen from the ranks of the silent have been spied upon, imprisoned, harassed, brutalized, and condemned as traitors.

Nixon's Administration has threatened, ignored, cancelled, and even pronounced as unpatriotic constitutionally guaranteed freedoms.

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

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

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

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

Senator McGovern opposed the D.C. Crime Bill and the government use of electronic spying devices and computerized dossiers on civilian activists.

## GEORGE MCGOVERN IS COMMITTED TO TRUE DEMOCRACY

The United States has nowhere to go but up after four years of Richard Nixon, Spiro Agnew, and the Republican Party.

George Stanley McGovern is the epitome of the intellectually committed leader this country has dreamed about yet suffered without.

George McGovern is not the imperious King of the country residing in the White House, San Clemente, Camp David, or Key Biscayne.

George McGovern is concerned about the moral and spiritual quality of this great nation. He still embodies all the beliefs about the goodness of the American system we held as young children in love with Jack Kennedy but lost as young adults in agony with Richard Nixon.

Do not simply vote against Richard on November 7.

Vote for George McGovern because you believe under him America has the best hope of economic, foreign, and personal salvation.

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

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

# Pundit

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# The Reign of Richard M. Nixon

3 PUNDIT, Thursday, November 2, 1972

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

John Mitchell turned out to be only second injustice inflicted upon this country by the Nixon Administration. The first Presidential action Richard Nixon took in 1969 was to block funds that would have sent 50,000 Black ghetto children to summer camps.

And why not? The number of Blacks that voted for the head of the Republican ticket in 1968 was insignificant; Richard Nixon had no political debt to repay and in four years he has done virtually nothing for the black man, letting his condition deteriorate instead.

## RICHARD NIXON IS A RACIST

Another promise that Nixon made to his Republican Convention was to bring down the rate of inflation without increasing the rate of unemployment or raising the cost of food.

These promises have not been kept. The Nixon Administration's policies have caused an increase of 17.6 per cent in the consumer price index. His four year budgetary deficit is \$90.1 billion, exceeding the combined deficits of the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson Administrations, and constituting one-fourth of our National Debt since George Washington.

The cost of food during the Nixon reign has increased an average of 5 per cent per year, or 15 per cent since 1969. Some products, especially meat, have increased by one-half. The average family's grocery bill is \$450 a year higher than when he took office.

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

The statistics on unemployment are even more frightening. Since Nixon took office there has been an 85 per cent increase in the number of unemployed, from 2.6 million to 4.8 million people.

And what of Richard Nixon's promise to shrink the nation's welfare rolls? There has been a 66 per cent increase in the number of people on welfare, up to 10.3 million from 6.2 million people.

Perhaps more ghastly, since Richard Nixon took office, there has been a 5.3 per cent increase in the number of Americans living below the poverty level.

Perhaps here however, we can be lenient with the President. He probably doesn't have any unemployed or poverty stricken friends and therefore cannot be expected to fully empathize with the problem of this country's poor and underprivileged.

Richard Nixon has failed on his promises to keep down inflation, lower unemployment, shrink the welfare rolls, decrease food costs, reduce the National Debt, and raise the standard of living.

## RICHARD NIXON IS A LIAR.

Richard Nixon has run a scandal-ridden administration which favors the rich.

He has collected a \$10,000,000 secret campaign fund in defiance of the principles of the Federal Election Campaign Act.

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

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

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

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

## RICHARD NIXON IS A MONARCH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## RICHARD NIXON IS A MURDERER

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

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

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

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

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



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

His persistent intimidation of the press and other news media has served only to significantly deepen the penetration of that black mark.

Second only to Nixon's hatred of the press is his dislike of the judicial branch. His profound disrespect for the Federal Courts was exemplified by his rancid selections of judges Haynsworth, Carswell, and Rehnquist to the highest court in the land.

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

Where will it end?

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

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

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

## RICHARD NIXON IS A DESPOT.

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

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

THE ABOVE ENDORSEMENTS ARE THE OPINION  
SOLELY OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF PUNDIT  
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# Don't lose your only chance

As November 7 approaches, the eleven million newly enfranchised voters are plagued by a multitude of questions.

Has President Nixon, elected on a promise to end the Vietnam War, broken faith with and betrayed the American people?

Has the sense of moral outrage over napalming and bombing the dikes been exhausted?

Do the nominations of Carswell and Haynesworth to the Supreme Court mark a planned retreat from the Warren courts' commitment to racial justice?

Is the bugging of Democratic National Committee Headquarters symptomatic of an emerging Orwellian nightmare?

Has the present administration given in to what Nixon was accused of during his campaign for VP in 1952 — selling out to and becoming a puppet of big business?

And what of the Senator from South Dakota? Will his economic proposals bankrupt the economy?

Do the Eagleton fiasco and the "refining" of the proposals of the primaries portend a presidency based on fluctuation and prevarication?

Will McGovern, by reducing the military budget, diminish the diplomatic flexibility of the U.S.? Invite aggression? Pave the way to war?

Obviously, these questions are loaded. There are few simple answers. But remove the vituperation and the inflated promises and there are four facts that remain lucid:

First: The candidates vying for the presidency differ vastly in ideology and outlook. The potential voter cannot sit this one out on the grounds that the choice is between Tweedle Dee and Tweedle Dum.

Second: The new voter who refuses to cast a ballot is shirking the responsibility which he claimed he deserved. To refuse to vote or to vote haphazardly is to justly solicit the anger of those who demanded the 18 year old vote. It is also to invite the smuggest "I told you so" in history from the cynics and skeptics.

Third: The college student can no longer refuse to remain unaffected by the direction of national leadership. If the President of the United States chooses to tolerate unemployment and under-employment, for example, the Ph.D. of today will continue to be the janitor of tomorrow, and the students with B.A.'s and B.S.'s will continue to pour into secretarial pools and factories.

Fourth: The Establishment listens to numbers. History will record that the young adults rose up from the college campuses in search of a leader to end a war they judged immoral.

History should record that we also managed to sensitize the nation to the need for ecological balance, population control, equal right for minorities.

By refusing to vote, the student invites inattention and further increases the probability that the interests of our generation will be glossed over.

The message is clear. An important choice must be made. Those who use the ballot November 7 will participate in making it. Those who boycott the ballot box will succeed only in relinquishing their substantive rights as American citizens.

VOTE!!!

## Critical Analysis

(Continued from Page 1)

undecided that George McGovern would make a better President than Richard Nixon.

Yet most of the people who came were, again, staunch McGovern supporters. The teach-in was not a teach-in, but a rally for McGovern. Mr. Stearns would explain why he felt McGovern's economic policies would be good

for the country, and most of the audience would be vehemently nodding their heads in affirmation. There is, of course, nothing wrong with this except that the event was meant to be a teach-in, not a rally.

It is hard to believe that people will so blindly and emotionally support a candidate so that they are unwilling to hear the other side present its case.

To The Editor:

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

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

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

For me, the very values upon which our country was founded ride upon its outcome: honesty and integrity in government, justice for the minorities of this nation, freedom of expression, separation of powers, the responsiveness of government to the needs of each and every citizen and all the rest which we hold so dear and often take for granted.

My outrage and concern began to develop when I found that students on campus and Americans across the country seem no longer to be horrified by the fact that these ideals have been scoffed at and, in fact, prostituted by the Nixon administration. Are we so cynical that we expect and condone such unparalleled corruption in the administration which surrounds the highest office in our land?

The Connecticut Coordinator of The Youth for the Re-election of the President recently said to me, when questioned about the Watergate incident, "I feel that a corrupt President who accomplishes something is better than an honest President which accomplishes nothing."

"How can we simply turn our backs on this kind of an attitude? I realize that to close one's eyes to the political realities of government is foolish and bares a lack of understanding."

However, I cannot help but feel that incidents such as Watergate, ITT, the grain deals, the milk deal, and the new-found peace prospects which have developed only a week before the election are more than political realities.

My concern grows too when I find that David Bushy, the Nixon

coordinator on campus refuses to debate a Socialist and a McGovern representative in front of the student body and will not say why. I challenge him now to change his mind or to state his reasons.

My outrage grows too when the same Connecticut Youth Coordinator I mentioned earlier states publicly that he feels that the President candidate for our highest office, should have no responsibility to debate Senator McGovern publicly on the issues.

Is it not his responsibility to let the people know where he stands and where the differences lie? I think so.

But my greatest concern comes as the result of the impossibility to mobilize students on campus to fight this kind of corruption and these attitudes. What has happened to the energy of the Youth movement of the '60's?

Are we so jaded and so selfishly caught up in our day-to-day material concerns that we cannot see beyond them? This is a question which I am unable to answer and which I can only leave you with.

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

There are only a few days left until the election; if you see any truth in what I have said please contact me (Freeman 310, 443-6205). We need each other's help.  
Sincerely,  
Casey Nikoloric

To the Editor:

I strongly urge every voter, regardless of party affiliation to return Richard R. Martin to the State Capitol as our Representative.

He towers above most legislators I have encountered in the breadth of his experience. Mayor of New London three times, veteran of six Council terms (ten years) and two terms in the Legislature, he has now attained (among other assignments) the coveted post of member of the Finance Committee of the State House of Representatives.

Mr. McGinley, political writer for THE DAY captioned a laudatory article about him "The Miracle of Martin." One can but marvel at how far he has come on

programs presented, the issues do not appear to be the basis for decision.

It is difficult to believe that everyone on this campus is so convinced of whom they will vote for that they see no need to attend a teach-in. One would suspect that curiosity, if nothing else, would bring people out to hear the other side. Apparently this is not the case.

sheer brain, brown, hard work and dedicated interest in the political process.

His memory as well as his excellent and detailed files on state and local issues, make him a most valuable asset to any legislative body of which he is a member.

Whenever we locally need really to know what is going on in Hartford, Martin is our man. He is the "dean" of our City Council, serving as Chairman of the active Administration Committee and as such Chairman of most of our Hearings and a leader and advisor of other Councilors.

He has an awesome grasp on the realities of politics, and the minutiae of governmental management. He couples in a nice balance a tight-fisted concern for the taxpayer's dollar with human concern for the less fortunate.

I heartily like Dick Martin, admire him, and feel that it would be utter folly to replace him by a lesser man.

RUBY TURNER MORRIS  
City Council

To the Editor:

Thanks to the Pundit for its clear and informative article on the Seaside Regional Center.

One minor confusion in the communication between myself and the reporter should be noted, however. The remark I made about the need for better teachers for the retarded was meant to apply to the national scene and not to the Seaside program specifically.

The distinction is an important one, since I have not observed in Seaside classrooms and in any case am not competent to evaluate the adequacy of the teaching there.

My comment on the general quality of formal instruction for the retarded is based on reports from colleagues who are themselves special education teachers. The pervasive tone of these reports is that our society has a long way to go before the educational needs of the retarded are adequately met.

My primary interest is not in assigning blame, but in telling students about a possibility for constructive careers in social service. The dark underside of the passionate American quest for competence is the deprivation of dignity for those who can't cope.

Accordingly, I suspect that long after the more patently absurd bases for discrimination such as skin color have been forgotten in our society, the retarded will still get the least of what we have to share.

Yours from my favorite soapbox,

Camille Hanlon  
Assistant Professor  
Child Development & Psychology



## George McGovern

vs.

## Richard Nixon

### THE INDOCHINA WAR

McGovern's first critical Senate speech against the war was made Sept. 24, 1963. Although he voted for the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin resolution, and against its repeal in 1966, he later called his support of the resolution a mistake.

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

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

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

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

### MILITARY SPENDING

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

He has never voted against the entire Dept. of Defense appropriations bills, but voted or paired against final passage of the military procurement bill in 1969, 1970 and 1971.

In his proposed budget, he would reduce military spending by \$33 billion over the next 3 years to \$54.8 billion by fiscal year 1975. Further development of the Safeguard ABM system would be halted, with research only continued. Uniformed military personnel would be reduced from 2.3 to 1.7 million, and civilian Dept. of Defense personnel from 1 million to 761,000. All U.S. troops and air force personnel would be withdrawn from Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and Korea.

### ARMS CONTROL — DISARMAMENT

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

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

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

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

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

### INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT

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

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

### THE INDOCHINA WAR

In 1968 Nixon alluded to a secret plan for ending the conflict in Indochina. In Hampton, N.H., March 5, 1968, he promised:

"If in November this war is not over, after all of this power has been at their (the Johnson Administration's) disposal, then I say that the American people will be justified to elect new leadership. And I pledge to you the new leadership will end the war and win the peace in the Pacific."

Nearly four years in office have revealed a two-track negotiating-while-fighting approach:

In negotiations the Administration's political aim has been to reach a settlement which would not "abandon" the repressive South Vietnamese government of Pres. Nguyen van Thieu. The Nixon Administration and the Thieu government have refused to negotiate for a coalition government in Saigon, though Kissinger's recent reports from Paris seem to suggest the Administration's trend away from this agreement.

Since North Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government in South Vietnam have insisted on that as the next step, the war has continued to rage.

Militarily: U.S. military forces in South Vietnam have been reduced from 543,000 in January 1969 to 46,500 by July 20, 1972.

U.S. airpower has been augmented in the area around South Vietnam and refined with new automated methods. There are 46,000 men at U.S. air bases in Thailand, 42,000 men aboard ships offshore Vietnam. Sensors, laser-guided and anti-personnel bombs and weather modification have been used.

Between 1969 and mid-1972, 3,632,722 tons of bombs have been dropped on Indochina. This is more than were dropped during the Johnson years, and more than during World War II and the Korean War combined.

During Nixon's term in office: U.S. POW's have increased from an estimated 448 in December 1968 to 520 in July 1972. Those missing in action have risen from 779 in Dec. 1968 to 1,133 in July 1972.

The war has widened into Cambodia and Laos. More than 2 million have been made homeless in Cambodia since March 1970. Up to one million South Vietnamese have been uprooted by the war this year.

### MILITARY SPENDING

Military spending has risen during the Nixon Administration. The last LBJ Defense Dept. request for FY 1969 was \$80.4 billion; for FY 1973 Nixon initially asked \$83.5 billion, then revised his request upward to \$86 billion.

This \$5 billion increase and the so-called Vietnam "peace dividend" have been largely absorbed by increased personnel costs, inflation and cost overruns.

Secretary of Defense Laird has indicated that in future years the military budget would be kept near 7 per cent of the GNP. Based on increases in GNP in recent years this would mean approximately a \$5 to \$6 billion increase each year in military spending. The Administration has not explained how defense needs relate to GNP.

The "Nixon doctrine" emphasizes arming other countries with U.S. weapons to fight their own battles. Foreign military assistance has risen during his Administration. Total U.S. foreign military assistance is now approximately \$6 billion per year, more than half of which is for Indochina.

### ARMS CONTROL — DISARMAMENT

During Nixon's Administration the following international agreements have been signed: a treaty to prohibit placing nuclear weapons on the ocean floor beyond a 12-mile zone (2-11-71), a convention to prohibit development, production, and stockpiling of biological weapons and toxins (4-10-72), and the SALT treaty which was signed in Moscow by Nixon on May 26, 1972 which prohibits nationwide deployment of anti-ballistic missiles.

### INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Funding for international development programs has continued at approximately the same level during Nixon's term as during the LBJ years; consequently, the U.S. is losing ground in adhering to the Pearson Commission's goal of 1 per cent of GNP for international development.



# George McGovern vs. Richard Nixon Issues

(Continued from Page 5)

bill, S. 2796, embodying his recommendations. Included were the authorization of development loans and technical assistance at the level requested by the Nixon Administration, but remove the requirement that 50 percent of the loans should go through private enterprise and the drastic limitation of military related assistance except to Israel and the suspension of military aid to military dictatorships in Greece and Pakistan (11-10-71).

## **JOBS**

In his acceptance speech Senator McGovern assigned highest domestic priority to a job guarantee for all who were able to work - generated from a "reinvigorated private sector" and jobs either stimulated or provided by the federal government.

He has proposed a \$10 billion investment in job-creating enterprise, primarily in housing, transportation, environmental protection and public service employment.

He also proposes greatly expanded funding for basic research on civilian needs, more research for the benefit of the private sector, and special emphasis on independent inventors and small research-based companies (Senate speech, 4-20-72).

McGovern estimates that the shifting of the \$32 billion cut in military spending to civilian purposes would replace all jobs lost in the military services and defense industries and create an additional 1.5 million civilian jobs. More net jobs would be created with this money for "military spending is among the least efficient methods of creating and maintaining employment." Income maintenance would be provided to individuals in a transition period.

## **WELFARE**

McGovern's major contribution to the debate has been the linking of the poverty-welfare issue to tax reform. He originally proposed a minimum income grant of \$1000 per person.

On Aug. 29 he proposed a three-part "National Income Insurance Plan", to be fully implemented by 1975, which would replace the present welfare system by providing jobs for those able to work, a reasonable income for those who are unable to work, and expanded Social Security to include all aged, blind and disabled at a monthly payment of at least \$150.

The McGovern program would, if necessary, include payments to workers who despite their labor, still need additional income to live decently. However, this may not be necessary after the introduction of a full employment economy, expanded Social Security, national health insurance, property tax relief and other McGovern proposals.

## **TAXATION**

In the Senate, McGovern voted to reduce the Administration's recommended accelerated tax write-offs on business assets (11-20-71); he favored the limiting to \$70,000 per company per year the Administration-supported investment tax credit, thus favoring small and medium sized businesses (11-13-71); he voted against an Administration proposal allowing U.S. firms to set up special corporations to defer taxes on half of their incomes from export sales (11-20-71).

McGovern's "National Income Insurance" plan would be fully paid for by increased federal revenues generated by closing tax loopholes and by reducing the defense budget. He proposes to relieve the local property tax burden by having the federal government assume about one-third of the cost of elementary and secondary schooling.

McGovern opposes Nixon's idea of a "value-added tax."

## **BUSING**

McGovern voted against the Dole Amendment which would have barred federal courts from ordering busing of school children on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin. The Dole Amendment was rejected 47-48 (3-1-72).

McGovern states: "I believe that school busing and redistricting, as ordered by the federal courts, are among the prices we are paying for a century of segregation in our housing patterns. For more than a century black children were bused to avoid integrating schools."

## **THE DRAFT**

McGovern was one of the 16 senators who voted June 24, 1971, against final passage of the Military Selective Service Act. He voted for Senator Hatfield's amendments to terminate the President's induction authority July 1, 1971 (defeated 23-67, 6-4-71).

In 1971 he was one of the 6 Senate cosponsors of S.J. Res. 20 which would have terminated the entire Selective Service system as of Dec. 31, 1971. The 1972 Democratic Platform states, "We urge abolition of the draft."

McGovern has opposed a system of compulsory national service. Since 1969, however, he has been a principle co-sponsor with Sen. Hatfield of a bill to expand opportunities for voluntary service, currently S. 1777, the National Youth Service Act.

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

## **JOBS**

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

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

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

## **WELFARE**

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

## **TAXATION**

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

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

## **BUSING**

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

## **THE DRAFT**

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

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

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

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





# Roger Hilsman

## The Hilsman stand

BY RICHARD LICHTENSTEIN

Roger Hilsman, Democratic candidate for Congress from Connecticut's Second District, appeared at the Middletown B'nai Brith Church Street Synagogue on October 14 to point out some of the reasons that compelled him to run for office:

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

I've been hitting on rising prices, especially rising food prices.

I've been hitting on rising property taxes.

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

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

I've been pointing out the causes of these troubles. First, the fact that the Republicans — Nixon, Meskill, and Steele — have a so-called New Economic Policy that tries to cure inflation in the crudest possible way, a way that throws people out of work.

The fact that the Republicans — Nixon, Meskill, and Steele — have administered the wage-price legislation in a way that is biased toward workers, biased toward middle-income people — and just think what it does to the unemployed and to senior citizens who are on social security and fixed retirement incomes.

I have come forward with a whole series of positive proposals to solve these problems; the Jobs Now Program that would put 500,000 people to work immediately; a program that would provide federal money for conversion from defense to civilian industries; and several new ways to use the beautiful environment of Eastern Connecticut as a magnet to attract clean research industries.

I have looked into Mr. Steele's record and found that although his public relations are superb, his actual performance has not really been very good. In his announcement speech for reelection, he noted that his "number one priority since taking office has been to help improve the economy of Eastern Connecticut." Let us look at his performance.

Since Mr. Steele took office two years ago, unemployment in this District has gone up almost 30 per cent at the same time as prices and property taxes have skyrocketed.

Mr. Steele was absent for votes on the extension of public works projects and the Emergency

Employment Act of 1971 and voted against the immediate creation of new public service jobs.

In his announcement speech in Colchester, he said he favored closing tax loopholes for big business. Yet in Washington, Mr. Steele has consistently voted for further tax incentives for big business.

On health care, he voted against an HEW appropriation that would have added more than 200 million dollars for hospital construction and communicable disease research.

H says he is deeply concerned about the District. But consider this: there was an amendment to an educational appropriations bill that would have added 133 million dollars for federally impacted school areas. This would have meant a significant reduction in the mill rate for New London, Groton, Ledyard, and several other towns in Eastern Connecticut. The bill lost by four votes — Mr. Steele was absent.

He says he is for the working man — yet he voted against an immediate raise in the minimum wage to two dollars. What he did vote for was a watered-down bill that would give the raise two years later, by which time inflation would have wiped it out. He has also voted against retroactive pay raises for workers during Phase II.

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

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

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

I blame this on the Republicans — Nixon, Meskill, and Steele — for most of our present plight. But the problem that they have failed to meet is one that is presented by this fact that we are becoming a post-industrial society.

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

by DONALD KANE

Roger Hilsman was beaming. Standing in front of Electric Boat in Groton with one of the most famous American politicians, and a great friend of labor, he proudly introduced "Edward M. Muskie."

Suddenly Roger Hilsman wasn't beaming any more. The Congressional candidate from Connecticut's Second District had just made what will remain the biggest faux pas of his life.

And no one was laughing harder than Senator Edward M. Kennedy.

Senator Kennedy had come to Connecticut to give a boost to the campaign of his "old friend Roger Hilsman."

Speaking to a predominantly blue collar crowd, the Boston "pol." defended the McGovern-Hilsman position of completing the contract for Poseidon defensive submarines and received scattered applause. The beer drinking crowd appreciated that kind of talk.

Then the Senator recalled the October, 1968 pledge of the President: "Those who have had a chance for four years and could not produce peace should not be given another chance." This, too, brought a strong reaction from the audience, so the Senator followed it up:

"Since Richard Nixon took office we have spent over \$140 billion in Saigon. We need a strong defense, but we should not be the policeman of the world."

"You know," he thundered to his listeners, "there are dual standards in this country. One for the working people and one for the businessmen. Wages are limited to a 5 per cent rise, but profits are out of sight. No one is looking out for prices."

"The President can afford to send 150,000 soldiers to Saigon, sons of the working people, but he says he cannot afford to send the authorized 4,000 safety cnspectors legislated to examine safety and working conditions in the New England area industries," accused the Massachusetts Senator.

"And what about health, education, and Social Security?" he continued, "the President has vetoed these as being too expensive." He said a Social Security increase of 5 per cent was too much, but when Congress overrode his veto to establish a 20 per cent hike, he sent a letter to all the recipients taking credit for their good fortune."

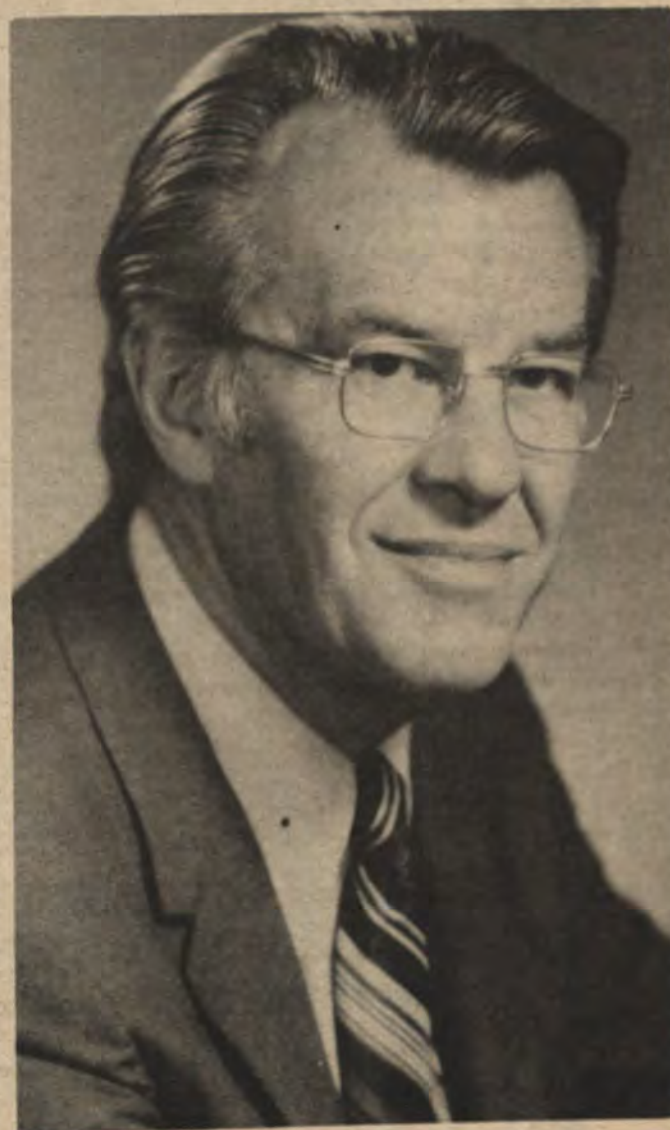
"The President's record of four years has been one of veto, no go, go slow," ranted Kennedy.

"What about the President's secret fund of \$10 million?" the Democrat question, "President Nixon signed the Campaign Contributions Act saying 'This is what the American people want. I will follow both the letter and the spirit of the law.'"

At this point a few "We want Steele chants" were sounded, as well as the sweet refrains of "Four more Years."

One burly worker muttered to another, "I wish I had brought a 'What about Mary Jo?' sign."

Once on the podium, Kennedy observed, "Senator McGovern spoke at a \$1000 a plate dinner last night. Tonight Sargent Shriver is addressing a \$500 a plate audience. And right now I'm speaking at a \$50 a plate luncheon. I don't know what that means, but I'm glad to be here."



While embracing his old Washington crone Hilsman the Senator reminded the audience about the recent secret wheat deal presided over by the administration; "Does it benefit the farmer? No! It benefits the big businessmen. And what about the ITT affair? The same thing; it benefits the big businessmen. It's time this government started thinking about the working man; only with leadership in the House of Representatives like Roger Hilsman will provide can this be possible."

With that, the St. Bernard's band struck up the "You Deserve A Break Today" standard and the Senator and Congressional candidate left for a \$50 a plate luncheon at the Norwich Sheraton.

Once at the Sheraton, Roger Hilsman rectified his introductory mistake of earlier that morning by jokingly introducing "Senator Hubert H. Humphrey."

Speaking warmly of Hilsman the Senator continued: "Roger knows the issues of the area. He also knows the problems of the country."

He knows how to insure the security of the area. He knows about armies and missiles, about education, about health care, and about care for the elderly."

Repeating his theme of his morning address Kennedy cited: "a double standard in this country. One for the rich and powerful and one for the ordinary people. And this brings up the question of leadership."

"George McGovern can provide the kind of leadership this country so desperately needs. So can Roger Hilsman here. When you go to the polls on November 7 you'll be electing a team. Don't forget we also need a strong legislative arm," Senator Kennedy warned, "Don't forget Roger Hilsman."

(Continued on Page 15)



## FOREWORD

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

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



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



**E** is for ENVIRONMENT. A few alarmists—and let me repeat, they are few—tell us we are poisoning the water, the earth and the sky. My friends in industry tell me this is simply not true. And they have the best ecological brains money can buy.



**V** is for VIOLENCE and CRIME. Some scare-mongers among us—and you know who they are—would have us believe that our nation's streets and homes are no longer safe. We must not be victimized by such propaganda. I do not know one person who has been mugged, robbed or raped.



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



HERE I AM STUDYING THE PROBLEM OF INFLATION. A SERIOUS PROBLEM. I AM WORKING ON IT.





**P** is for **PRIVACY**. It has come to my attention that there are, regrettably, people who would violate the sacred right of all Americans to be protected against invasion of their privacy. I pledge that I shall tap every resource at my disposal to catch the culprits.



**Z** is for **ZION**. This administration is committed to freedom and self-determination for the developing nations. We will, therefore, continue to aid Israel and, if necessary, save her as we have saved South Vietnam.



*C. Barnett.*

no dope. If the people really wanted moral leadership, he'd give them moral leadership."

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THESE ARE MY THREE HOUSES. COLOR THEM WHITE. COLOR THE NEIGHBORS WHITE, TOO.



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

STILL YOU CAN FOOL SOME OF THE PEOPLE ALL OF THE





# Candidates specs

## Richard M. Nixon

AGE: 59.  
HOME: San Clemente, Calif.  
RELIGION: Quaker  
EDUCATION: A. B. Whittier College, 1934; LL.B. Duke University, 1937.  
MILITARY SERVICE: Navy, World War II, as aviation ground officer.  
OFFICES: House of Representatives, 1947-1950; U.S. Senate 1950-52; Vice-President, 1953-1961; President, 1969 -.  
FAMILY: Wife, Patricia; two children.

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

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

Other notable events during the Nixon Administration include Strategic Arms agreements with the Soviet Union and his unusual opportunity to fill four vacancies on the Supreme Court. His appointments have significantly changed the complexion of the Court and will affect its decisions for years to come.

## Spiro T. Agnew

AGE: 53.  
HOME: Townson, Md.  
EDUCATION: John Hopkins University; L.L.B., University of Baltimore, 1947.  
MILITARY SERVICE: Army, 1942-46.  
FAMILY: Wife, Elinor; four children.

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

He has also served as a diplomatic spokesman on several occasions, most notably on three trips to Vietnam and a 26-nation tour during 1971. He provoked a heated nationwide discussion of free speech and press censorship in 1969 by objecting to the "instant analysis and querulous criticism" of a Presidential address on Vietnam by a "small band of network commentators," and by later broadening his attack to include the news media in general.

## George McGovern

AGE: 50.  
HOME: Mitchell, South Dakota.  
RELIGION: Methodist  
EDUCATION: B.A. Dakota Wesleyan University, 1945; M.A., Pd.d. Northwestern University, 1949, 1953.  
MILITARY SERVICE: Army Air Corps bomber pilot, World War II; Distinguished Flying Cross.  
OFFICES: House of Representatives, 1957-1961; U.S. Senate since 1963.  
FAMILY: Wife, Eleanor; five children.

**CAREER HIGHLIGHTS:** Senator McGovern is best known for his longstanding and steadfast opposition to the Indochina War. He was one of the first to sponsor anti-war legislation in the Senate. He has made the war and U.S. military policy a central issue in his campaign.

In 1961, President Kennedy appointed him the first director of the Food for Peace program, where he served until elected to the Senate in 1962. As a senator, he continued his efforts by serving as chairman of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, whose work has helped arouse public awareness that hunger is a domestic as well as international problem.

In the wake of the 1968 Chicago Democratic Convention, McGovern served as chairman of the Democratic Committee on Party Structure and Delegate Selection, which recommended significant reforms.

## R. Sargent Shriver

AGE: 56.  
HOME: Rockville, Md.  
EDUCATION: B.A. Yale University, 1938; LL.B. Yale Law School, 1941.  
MILITARY SERVICE: Navy, 1940-45.  
FAMILY: Wife, Eunice; 5 children.

Shriver has devoted much of his life to public service, though he has never before been a full-fledged candidate for elective service. He became a national figure as the first director of President Kennedy's Peace Corps project in 1961. Kennedy gave much of the credit for winning Congressional approval of the project to Shriver, calling him "the most effective lobbyist on the Washington scene."

Shriver received national attention again when he was appointed as first director of the Office of Economic Opportunity with Johnson. Shriver served simultaneously as Director of the Peace Corps and of OEO from 1964 to 1966, in addition to duty as a special assistant to the President.

He continued with OEO until he was appointed as Johnson's Ambassador to France in 1968.

Reappointed by President Nixon as Ambassador, he resigned in 1970 to prepare a short-lived campaign for Governor of Maryland. Later in 1970 he campaigned actively for Democrats in Congressional campaigns.

## Kane On ...



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

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

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

The First Amendment currently guarantees, in part, "the right of the people to peaceably assemble." According to the President, however, the series of voter registration drives and civil rights marches over the last decade, and now particularly the anti-war protests, have placed an unbearable strain on the peaceable assembly rule.

Instead, it is Mr. Nixon's intention to limit this right to "Youth for Nixon" rallies, spontaneous Republican Conventions, and annual meetings of the D.A.R. and the American Legion.

Another of the First Amendment protectorates is freedom of the press. But the impudent release of the Pentagon Papers ruined that right, and soon we should expect to receive all truthful information about the war from the President's news telecasts.

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

According to him the students are useless and expensive, and so he is removing the economic burden of supporting the Commissions from the American taxpayer. Usually one for formalities, Mr. Nixon will get to the quick of the truth and simply release his own handcrafted reports.

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



J is for JUSTICE. All Americans are equal under the law and our freedoms are protected by the Constitution. As your President, I have sworn to uphold and defend that Constitution. Except the parts that are unconstitutional.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# Senior fashion boutique

The Senior Fashion Show and Boutique, an annual event in the "not to be missed" category, will be held this Thursday and Friday, November 2nd and 3rd in Cro. This year, more than any previous, there will be an unusual variety of styles and merchandise available in an effort to cater to a wider range of life styles.

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

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

The Fashion Show is being announced by Susan Coombe Wolff and will be highlighted by a drawing of the winning raffle tickets.

Boutique '73 is open Friday, November 3rd from 9:00 to 5:00 in the West Gym. Chris Siragusa, Boutique Chairman, has been working since early summer on the event and has found new and unusual shops.

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

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

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

## Alumni get-together

by MARTHA SULLIVAN

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

The surroundings and atmosphere were so much a part of us that we had a difficult time deciding whether we really had ever left Connecticut. Those of us who returned came to participate in Alumni Association meetings and workshops, but perhaps we also returned to witness the changes, physical and emotional, in the campus and to see if we still could play and live the student role.

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

I say that because as students, we were generally unaware of the Alumni Association, its functions, its accomplishments, and its member. Most of us probably pictured an alum being about 65 years old, and being totally against parietals, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and made us for the first time like the thought of being a Connecticut alumna.

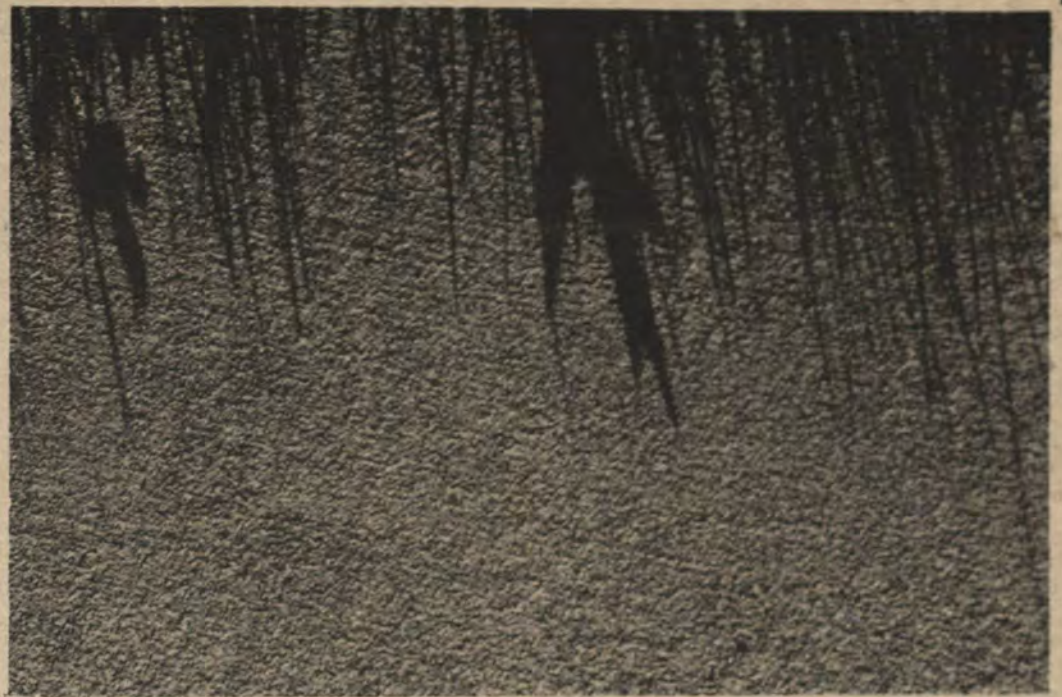
During the day, Friday, I was engaged in intense Executive Board meetings. I was so completely impressed with the individual members, and especially the reports of their activities in relation to the Association such as the joint reunion with our Commencement Weekend, last summer's Cultural Weekend, and the internship program they are currently setting up.

Each Board member was an energetic, productive, and dedicated woman with a great deal to offer Connecticut College. My immediate fear was that they might be rather condescending to a recent, unsophisticated graduate, and that my presence on the Board might go unnoticed for the entire two year term. Fortunately, I was wrong again. They all were generous with their time and knowledge, and seemed to listen to the comments I occasionally offered. The Board cares about the students, and new alumni.

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

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

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



## Greek classics talk

By CAROL BOWMAN

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

A native of Germany, he was educated at Bonn, Heidelberg, Cambridge and Berlin, the latter being where he taught until 1937 at which time he came to the United States. From 1940-1962 he was Professor of Classics at Cornell University.

## cotton's gallery

Now he is a member of the University of Wisconsin Institute for Research in Humanities.

"Truth, Error and Awakening in Greek Tragedy", the title of his lecture, was an hour's fascinating journey through the Classics of old. Professor Solmsen took three different incidences in Greek Tragedy and briefly summarized them while elucidating on truth, error and awakening.

He presented the tales in such a way that even to one who isn't an avid student of the classics, they provoked great interest. Some of the plays that Professor Solmsen discussed are well known to all of us but as he retold them it brought on a new meaning.

An audience of close to a hundred turned out, including educators here at the college as well as a throng of students. Professor Solmsen has written an outstanding number of books including, Plato's Theology and Aristotle's System of the Physical World.

From his variety of accomplishments and his many years of experience in his field, Professor Solmsen is truly a scholar.

## Security log

Halloween came early to Conn, reports Mr. Francis O'Grady, Chief of College Security, in reference to the onslaught of vandalism that struck the campus on Thursday, Oct. 26.

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

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

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

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

A sports car parked behind Freeman seems to have suffered the greatest amount of damage; 2 side windows, the shift knob, 2 rear hub caps, and the tonneau cover were stolen.

Mr. O'Grady has emphasized the importance of all students reporting their damages to him as well as to their insurance companies if they wish to file claims, as soon as possible. He would also appreciate any pertinent information concerning the times that the damaged cars were last driven so that security can narrow down the time during which the vandalism occurred.



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# College Community Spokesmen

## Economic Appraisals

by ROBERT STEARNS

ASST. PROF. OF ECONOMICS

Since Mr. Nixon has given us few clues concerning the direction of his administration for the next four years, he apparently is asking people to vote for him on the basis of his past record. It is therefore important that one study his performance carefully over the entire four years that he has been in office.

In terms of economics, his record is far from perfect. The rate of price inflation - a problem which Mr. Nixon claims to have "inherited" from the Democrats, rose from 4.2 percent in 1968 to 5.4 percent during the first year of his administration and increased further to 5.9 percent in 1970.

At the same time, the rate of unemployment rose from 3.5 percent, reaching a peak of 6.1 percent in Dec., 1970. This rate then stayed at or above 5.8 percent until June, 1972.

There has been some improvement since the institution of Nixon's New Economic Policy. The unemployment rate currently stands at 5.5 percent - a full two percentage points over the level at the end of 1968. The rate of price inflation from Aug. 1971 to Aug. 1972 was 3.0 percent.

Why did Mr. Nixon find it necessary to introduce the desperate measures of the wage price freeze? This is not an easy question to answer.

Many economists feel that one basic flaw in Nixon's approach was his failure to use the influence of the federal government on private wage and price decisions - through guideposts, "jawboning," etc. Nine months before the freeze, one of Nixon's most trusted advisors, Arthur Burns, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, reversed his earlier opposition and began calling for an "incomes policy".

## McGovern's Campaign

by LYNN BATTER

Just as Franklin Delano Roosevelt was the 'lord and king' of the 30's, so will Richard Milhous Nixon be the ruling president of the 70's.

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

George McGovern is making a desperate attempt to capture the uncommitted majority of the country, yet his efforts are disconcerted and almost embarrassing to the seasoned liberal.

Nixon has demonstrated that he will be the one to control the issues of this campaign. McGovern is attempting to make the War in Indochina an important question. Our leader, Mr. Nixon, has been quite cagey in maneuvering himself into a most favorable position by stealing Senator McGovern's plea for 'peace now.'

Those of us who doubt Mr. Nixon are reticent to praise his newest overtures for peace in Vietnam. I doubt his integrity, I doubt his motives, I question the acceptability of this proposed

Yet one week before the freeze, Mr. Nixon was still defending his old economic "game plan" and repeating his assurances of earlier months that things would be improving soon.

I find certain other facts about Nixon's performance to be equally disturbing.

—The number of people belonging to the officially defined poverty class increased from 1969 to 1971 by 1.5 million, thus reversing an eight year trend of constantly declining numbers.

—The number of families receiving welfare payments under the AFDC program increased during the Nixon administration from 1.5 million to 2.9 million.

—Corporate profits were reported to be at an all time high in the second quarter of 1972, and preliminary estimates seem to indicate an even better third quarter for business. All this despite the fact that the treasury department recently increased the permissible rates of capital depreciation allowances.

—The 1973 defense budget called for an increase of 6.0 percent in non-Vietnam defense expenditures, even after changes in the level of prices are taken into account, and future increases may be reasonably projected under the Nixon administration.

When you add to this, his support of SST funding, the loan guarantee to the Lockheed Corporation, and his record of vetoing appropriation bills for domestic programs, it seems to me, to be very hard to make the claim that Nixon has had a successful economic policy.

As I consider the major issues of this campaign, it is hard for me to find any area which can be used to justify voting for Mr. Nixon.

peace pact, and I question what effects it will have on the future.

After November 7, Mr. Nixon will have four years to pursue his own private goals for this country and the world, for he will have no reason to politic for re-election.

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

Despite the fact that McGovern's face makes him look like a Puritan Liberator, I give him my support (for what it is worth). His chances of winning are close to nil. Watching him run is like watching a baby crawling up an escalator that is going down. It is rather embarrassing.

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

Jean Westwood (Chairwoman of the National Democratic Party) came to Connecticut College and told us that she is glad that McGovern does not

by RUBY TURNER MORRIS  
PROF. OF ECONOMICS AND  
URBAN AFFAIRS

McGovern represents for me hope. Nixon stands for total withdrawal from creative programming, experimentation and concern for the less fortunate.

McGovern has varied somewhat in specific recommendations, but never in overall philosophy or direction. He will attempt to close the loopholes in the personal income tax, for instance. It took political courage even to mention such matters in an election year. Affluent investors will be denied the tax haven of tax exempt state and local bonds.

Most important, McGovern can be counted upon to attempt solutions to the terrible needs of the poor, many of them, non-white, isolated in our crowded big-city ghettos. The affluent white suburbs are insulating themselves and are becoming more determined, more resistant, more callous to programs which might benefit the stranded urban unemployed.

Solutions to the urban dilemma will not come easily. Some "cures" are doubtless worse than the disease. Nixon will ignore the problems, concentrating upon making the rich richer and the middle class rich. He will skimp on health, education, welfare and housing, end the pressure he at one time exerted to admit Blacks to apprenticeships in government and the building trades, and generally make national policy more class oriented—upper-class.

I foresee that the policy of "salutary neglect" (as Nixon's former urban advisor Moynihan put it) will be replaced by one of deliberate, deterioration. What is ahead will tear the country apart, and make more bitter an already bitter situation, exacerbating our already terrible hostilities.

It will take many years of goodwill, generosity of spirit, and intelligent experimentation to make a dent on our increasingly grave urban problem.

Nixon will look the other way. McGovern will tackle them.

Nixon represents stagnation and hopelessness. McGovern connotes determination, effort, and therefore some measure of hope.

I see no choice for the concerned citizen who does not want to see the country "half slave and half free."

have charisma. I'm not. What we as a country need now is someone who will barnstorm the land and present some vivid picture for a unified, prospering land of brotherhood.

America is tired of hearing her ills. She is wallowing in her grievous troubles and needs a leader. A recent advertisement in the New York Times was headlined, "Why America Needs McGovern: Four more years of Nixon could cost you plenty."

(Continued on Page 14)

## McGovern's Israel Policy

by J. ALAN WINTER

ASSOC. PROF. OF SOCIOLOGY

Basically, I support George McGovern's stands on matters affecting Israel because the cornerstone of any policy with respect to Israel must be the acceptance of Israel's right to recognition and survival as a free, independent Jewish state within defensible borders, and such is the cornerstone of McGovern's policies.

Moreover, McGovern will be steadfast in his commitment to such a policy and persistent in its implementation.

He would not begin his years in office, as did Nixon, with a so-called even handed policy calling for an Israeli pullback to its pre-1967 precarious borders — the very borders to which the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration induced them to withdraw in 1956.

McGovern would not hold up arms shipments to Israel as did Nixon as late as 1970.

Furthermore, McGovern would support the Israeli position on the plight of Soviet Jewry. McGovern would not ask that the Soviet Union be given most-favored nation status in its trade dealings with America while Soviet Jews are oppressed and required to pay a heavy tax before emigrating to Israel. The

## Sophistication of American voter

by WAYNE SWANSON

ASST. PROF. OF GOVT.

One of the more interesting aspects about this upcoming election is the possibility of its providing a measure of sophistication of the American voter.

Will the coattails of one of the Presidential candidates sweep lesser candidates of the same party into office, or will the voters express their preference by issues and candidates and split their ticket?

In Connecticut, there has been a tradition of sweeping almost an entire party's Congressional slate into office. 1972 will offer a challenge of this sort of electoral party politics.

It will be an unhealthy situation for American democracy if Richard Nixon is elected for four more years without a Republican Congress behind him. Such a condition would likely institutionalize ticket-splitting.

I do not think President Nixon would change the kind of legislation in the next four years that he had been supporting for the past four years.

George McGovern, though, would have one helluva time affecting passage of many of his programs as President.

Congress is not dominated by liberal Democrats, and those that are in office have been soft-peddling the more controversial of McGovern's programs.

A McGovern Presidency would not produce a lasting change in American policy over the next ten to fifteen years. It would, however, produce a gradual change in the type of legislation and approach to problem confrontation Congress would concern itself with.

situation of Soviet Jewry would not be permitted to worsen without American protest after a Moscow visit by a President McGovern as it has worsened without protest after Nixon's visit.

Finally, policy on Israel should not be entrusted to a man who cannot distinguish support of the democratic state of Israel from the disgraceful practice of aiding military dictatorships in Saigon and elsewhere. I would not want to entrust America's role in Israel's future to a man who supported Pakistan over Bangladesh.

In short, I would not want to entrust any policy affecting Israel — or Jews anywhere to a man who does not, as Nixon does not, distinguish support for the oppressor from support for the oppressed; to a man who befriends oppressive regimes as does Nixon and as McGovern would not. Ultimately, the friend of the oppressor is not a friend of Israel, but a friend of its enemies and the enemies of the Jewish people and indeed of Judaism everywhere.

Ultimately, the survival of the perpetual minority which Israel and the Jewish people are depends on the survival of tolerance and the destruction of oppression and oppressive regimes.

Most people throughout the country have an exaggerated idea of the Presidential role in passing legislation.

The campaign process has built up a superhuman image of the President. There are too many obstacles facing George McGovern for him to push through his proposals in their present form. He will have to modify his demands or Congress will simply say "No."

The McGovern influence will be gradual, but very necessary if this country is to make progress in the direction we must go.

Four of the most important areas of change a McGovern Presidency will ring in are a diminished level of defense spending, a more liberal Supreme Court, a change in the wealth structure, and an affirmation of civil liberties.

The Supreme Court is as slanted on the conservative side now with Nixon's appointments as it was with the Warren Court that Nixon promised to destroy.

The chances are very good that two vacancies will occur on the highest bench during the next four years, and the appointments to fill those openings will be crucial in determining the country's judicial direction for many years to come.

George McGovern will actively pursue his goal to more equitably distribute wealth in this country, or more accurately, to equitably distribute the burden of supporting this country.

Nixon will not provide this sort of effort.

Finally, under George McGovern the United States will see a revitalization in individual civil liberties that have been curtailed and suspect under the Nixon Administration.



# Students, Faculty express opinions

## Nixon and Civil Liberties

by BILL CIBES

### INSTRUCTOR IN GOVT.

There is legitimate disagreement about some actions of the Nixon Administration. But no commentator has praised, for no sober commentator could praise, Richard Nixon's defense of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

The record of the Nixon administration has been one of contempt for our liberties.

Of Richard Nixon's eight appointments to the Supreme Court, one was rejected by the Senate because of mediocrity, another was found wanting because of prior conflicts of interest, and two others were rated unqualified to sit by the conservative American Bar Association.

The four eventually confirmed have formed a bloc which has already successfully blunted the affirmative protection of our liberties, holding inter alia that 1) less than a unanimous vote of a jury can convict in state trials, 2) no constitutional privilege of confidentiality extends to a newsgatherer's relationship with his sources, and 3) the constitutional protections of an accused, elaborated in *Miranda v. Arizona*, can be ignored by the police if done "inadvertently."

Ignoring the ancient precept that tyranny is the concentration of all power in one branch of government, the Nixon Administration has contended that it has "inherent power," unfettered by Congress for domestic needs, to prevent embarrassing information from being released to the public, and to invade and wage war in other countries.

It was the Nixon Administration which for the first time in American history demanded a prior restraint on publication, and when this was

rejected by the Supreme Court, proceeded to prosecute those who had made the information available.

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

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

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

The Nixon Administration has supported laws to legalize wiretapping under less stringent conditions than those approved by the Court (and then ignored the provisions of its own law by permitting minor functionaries, instead of the Attorney General himself, to ask for judicial approval). It has supported preventive detention, "no-knock" warrants, and grand jury "reports" in lieu of indictments.

It has refused to press for educational, employment, and housing desegregation, and it has asked for legislation to forbid the use of one of the most effective tools to accomplish school desegregation.

In short, the Nixon Administration has forgotten that government is instituted to secure the rights of the people, not to destroy them.

Mr. Nixon, as policeman of the world, has overlooked Edward R. Murrow's trenchant commentary on the McCarthy era: "We cannot defend freedom abroad by deserting it at home."

## Support for Re-election

by DAVID BUSHEY

Almost any argument one hears against Richard Nixon is spiced with strong emotion—often hate.

But usually either few or limited facts are included in the argument. We ask for your support of the Re-election of the President, not because of irrational arguments, but because of an impressive record during the last four years.

Keep in mind the record of George McGovern: his welfare proposals and tax schemes which have been changed several times during the last year; his 1000 per cent backing of Sen. Thomas Eagleton and his changing public statements on drugs and Indo-China troop presence.

George McGovern, who professes to be a consumer advocate, has missed over 33 per cent of consumer votes; missed all six votes on the Organized Crime Control Act; missed 18 of 21 votes on gun control and handgun bills; missed 42 per cent of votes on drug programs in the past nine years; missed 41 per cent of environmental votes during the last two congresses; and missed 30 per cent of the Housing votes in his Senate career.

In contrast to the last decade—a time filled with the empty promises of a Great Society—Richard Nixon's first term has been a time of realistic achievement. After the turbulent and emotion poverty and crusades for peace, pledges that are ultimately nothing more than exploitations of peoples' hopes.

Americans must be offered the opportunity to work for real change, the kind that is born of quiet, effective action and does not dissipate with the cooling of rhetoric. President Nixon has offered Americans this opportunity through the restructuring of priorities that has taken place in this administration.

There has been a complete reversal of national priorities during the Nixon years, a shift which is reflected in the dollars and cents of the federal budget.

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

For the first time, the allocation for the Department of Health Education and Welfare exceeds that for the Department of Defense (\$79 billion to \$75.9 billion).

Finally, after the rhetoric of the last two Democratic administrations, a real change has begun. The Youth for the Re-Election of the President ask you to open your mind and check the record.

### Vietnam

On January 20, 1969, American troop strength in Vietnam totaled 549,000. Casualties were running as high as 300 per week and 30,000 more men were being drafted each month.

Consider the results of Richard Nixon's Vietnam policy: troop

levels have been reduced by over 500,000 to around 30,000, with the U.S. ground combat role ended; American casualties have been cut by over 95 per cent from the 1968 peak period; draft calls for 1972 have averaged less than 5,000 per month and no draftees are being sent to Vietnam (in addition, the draft is slated to end in June, 1973); America is spending less than one-third of the 1968 budget level for Vietnam.

The peace settlement that Richard Nixon put forth two times earlier this year, which the North Vietnamese apparently decided to accept in early October represents "All that the doves (in the Senate) have been calling for," according to Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho). The terms of the proposal call for: 1) The exchange of all POW's; 2) An internationally supervised ceasefire throughout Indochina; and 3) Withdrawal of all American forces.

The Wall Street Journal on October 27 called the shape of the settlement, "an honest bargain after the sellout Hanoi has been demanding all these years." In short, not only has Richard Nixon brought about a steady, realistic disengagement from Vietnam, he has laid the foundation for a peace in which future Vietnams will be impossible.

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

### Welfare

The President has recognized the welfare problem and put forth a solution. On August 11, 1969, he officially proposed to overhaul the welfare system with his Family Assistance Plan—a proposal that he has called his "number one domestic priority."

The President's program would place a floor beneath the income of all American families not able to support themselves.

The proposal includes: a national minimum income of \$2,400 for a family of four (since raised to \$3,600; work and training incentives and placement services to speed transition from welfare rolls to payrolls; allowing poor working families to supplement their income with welfare; "Nationalizing" welfare to relieve the state and county welfare burdens and cut bureaucratic red tape; and \$750 million for child care for welfare recipients.

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

In sharp contrast, Sen. George McGovern has presented contradiction and unworkable schemes to win public acceptance for his economic theories. Since his proposal in January of \$1,000 per person, McGovern has come up with a program which the Wall Street Journal terms and

"exercise in implausibility."

The program calls for, "an annual minimum income of \$4,000 in cash and food stamps for a family of four with no other income who are unable to work" in addition to public service jobs and an addition to the Social Security rolls of some three million people.

The Washington Post has pointed out; "...Senator McGovern's new proposal would perpetuate all that is fundamentally wrong with the current categorical aid system; it would offer no income floor to the working poor; and it would maintain a disincentive to work for those on welfare by permitting them to keep very little of what they earned."

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

### Tax Reform

One of the Democratic Party's more frequent rhetorical barrages unleashed on the Nixon Administration charges that the Administration strongly favors big business and that while the American worker suffers a tax burden more unjust than ever, the corporations get away scot free.

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

For the years 1969-72, a comparison of tax rates when the Nixon Administration took office with reformed rates accomplished in the Tax Reform Act of 1969 and the Revenue Act of 1971 shows that: corporate income taxes will have increased by a total of \$4.9 billion; individual income taxes will have decreased by \$18.9 billion; persons in the \$10,000-\$15,000 range will pay 13 percent less; and those with incomes over \$100,000 will pay 7.5 per cent more.

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

Specifically, the Tax Reform Act of 1969 included the following changes in existing laws: more than 9 million people at or below the poverty level dropped from Federal tax rolls; many high income persons who previously paid little or no taxes required to bear fair share of tax burden; discrimination against single persons sharply reduced; students able to earn \$1,725 without paying income taxes or being subject to withholding taxes (increase of \$850 over previous legislation); Internal revenue code tightened to assure greater equality in tax payments; tax-free foundations brought under closer federal scrutiny.

The act also provided: personal exemption increase to \$750; low income allowance of \$1,000; minimum tax rate of 50 per cent

(Continued on Page 14)

The following faculty members, among others, publicly support the candidacy of George McGovern for President in 1972.

Thomas Ammirati

James R. Baird

Richard Birdsall

Alan Bradford

Edward Brodtkin

Michael Burlingame

Sara Lee Burlingame

Frank Church

William Cibes

George Daughan

Otello Desiderato

Elinor Despalatovic

Marion Doro

Robley Evans

Bernard Faber

David Fenton

Ara Fitzgerald

Janet Gezari

Philip Goldberg

Richard Goodwin

Liliane Greene

Dirk tom Dieck Held

Barkley G. Hendricks

Mackie Jarrell

Alice Johnson

R. Francis Johnson

John Kent

Mary Kent

John S. King

Robert Lorish

Mary McKenzie

William Meredith

Ruby Turner Morris

Maatha Myers

Robert Proctor

Jeanne C. Prokesch

Ellen Ross

Ernest Schlesinger

Peter Seng

Charles E. Shain

Joann Silverberg

Kent Smith

Margaret Smith

T. E. Smith

Jane Smyser

Mark Speyer

Robert Stearns

Ivan Strenski

Wayne Swanson

Eugene TeHennepe

Jane Torrey

Scott Warren

Bernard Weinraub

George Willauer

James Williston

J. Alan Winter

Bernice Wheeler

Allen Zimmerman



## Announcements .....

### Vocalists coming

The Bethel Community Chorale, a group of thirty young black vocalists and instrumentalists from New York City, will perform Saturday evening at Palmer Auditorium under the auspices of the Connecticut College Humanities — Upward Bound Program and the New London Committee for Interracial Education and Cooperation.

Described by one New York critic as "a montage of sight and sound," the program is identical to the one presented by the Bethel Chorale last spring at Lincoln Center. It was written and is

directed by Peter Roberts, a black composer-arranger who has been featured in concert at Carnegie Hall and is a frequent guest on Manhattan radio stations.

The program is entitled "Freedom Is" and through music and drama projects another manifestation of the impact of Jesus Christ upon the lives of many young Americans.

Tickets for the Chorale's 8:00 p.m. Saturday concert will be available at the Palmer Auditorium box office immediately preceding the opening curtain.

### African on 'modern life'

A leading African theologian, who this year is the Harry Emerson Fosdick Professor at Union Theological Seminary, will speak tonight, (Nov. 2) at Connecticut College.

"Renaissance of African Religion and its Significance for Modern Life" will be discussed by Prof. John S. Mbiti, who because of his unique heritage and education, possesses a special set of insights which span the world of traditional Africa and the modern western world.

Born in Kenya, Prof. Mbiti was educated at Makerere University College, Uganda, trained in theology at Barrington College, Rhode Island, and earned a Ph.D.

at Cambridge University. He has taught both in England and Germany and is acting head of religious studies at Makerere University College.

Interested in African ways of expressing the Christian religion, Prof. Mbiti has had numerous articles, essays and poems published in international anthologies and journals. His most recent publications include Concepts of God in Africa (1968), African Love, Marriage and Family Life (1968), and African Religions and Philosophy, a Doubleday Anchor Book.

The 8:30 p.m. lecture in Oliva Hall is open to the public without charge.

### Italian film series

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

Each of the three films stars Sophia Loren, directed by Vittorio De Sica, the master of neo-realism. The series opens Thursday with the showing of "Two Women" at 8:00 p.m. in Dana Concert Hall, Cummings Arts Center.

Sophia Loren won the Cannes Film Festival Award and an Academy Award as Best Actress for her 1961 performance.

The film, in black and white, is a story of the struggle of a mother and a daughter to survive in Italy during World War Two.

Miss Loren will be seen again Thursday evening, November 9, in "Marriage Italian Style." Her third De Sica film, "Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," will be shown at Connecticut College on Thursday, November 30.

### Gil Noble to speak

GIL NOBLE, ABC-TV 'Eyewitness News' correspondent, will be a guest of Humanities-Upward Bound at their Reunion on Saturday, November 4th.

Gil Noble is a musician as well as a journalist, and at 3:30 p.m. in Hale Lab he will present his film,

featuring his own group, "A History of Jazz." There will also be a discussion afterward.

HUB invites the entire Connecticut College community to attend. There is no charge.

The HUB Reunion will conclude with a concert by the Bethel Community Chorale

## Support for Re-election

(Continued from Page 13)

on earned income; repeal of the seven per cent investment credit; and other reforms gaining \$3.3 billion annually.

A vital element of President Nixon's New Economic Policy announced on August 15, 1971, consists of proposed tax reforms to: provide investment tax credits for business to encourage expansion and more jobs; repeal of seven per cent excise tax on American automobiles, average saving of \$200 for each new car buyer; speed up personal income exemptions so taxpayers deduct extra \$50 for every exemption one year earlier; provide tax advantage for businesses generating substantially all receipts from export sales.

These proposed tax reductions became law on December 10 as part of the Revenue Act of 1971. Americans have benefited from this tax cut legislation, both directly and indirectly. Employment has been stimulated and productivity increased.

#### Foreign Policy

The "Crisis Diplomacy" of the 1960's has been sharply curtailed in the past four years and been replaced with personal visits to Moscow and Peking and serious negotiations on all levels. In addition, the implementation of the Nixon Doctrine throughout the world means that America will help other nations shoulder their military burden, but we will no longer do the fighting for them.

A few of the accomplishments of the Nixon Administration include: 1) In February, 1971, a treaty banning weapons of mass destruction from the ocean floor was signed with the Soviet Union—and then with 80 other nations; 2) In April of this year a treaty prohibiting the production of possession of biological and toxin weapons was signed; 3) In September, 1971, agreement between the U.S., Britain, France and the Soviet Union was reached ending the Cold War hostage status of West Berlin; and 4) The Strategic Arms Limitation agreement was signed earlier this year limiting quantities of nuclear weapons between the U.S. and Soviet Union.

Critics have charged that President Nixon contradicts himself in asking for more money for defense immediately after signing the arms limitation agreement in Moscow. An example is the B-1 bomber program.

The defense budget as a percentage of the GNP is at its

lowest point in twenty years. Had the President not gained the agreement he would have had to ask the Congress to approve a \$15 billion increase in the defense budget for nuclear strategic weapons, the Soviet Union's plans call for an increase of their ABM's to 1,000 over the next five years. The agreement limits them to 200.

Had there been no agreement, the Soviet Union would have brought their number of submarines up to over 90. The agreement limits them to 62. And had there been no arms control agreement—in terms of offensive strategic weapons—they have 1,600, we have roughly 1,000—they would have built 1,000 more over the next five years.

President Nixon said of the new weapons: "they are absolutely essential for the security of the United States for another reason, because looking at this not in a vacuum but in terms of what the other side is doing, Mr. Brezhnev made it very clear that he intended to go forward in those categories that were not limited.

Citing the B-1 bomber as necessary for our security interests, the President pointed out, "had we not had out present advantage in bombers, we could not then stand by and allow the Soviets to have a 1,600-to-1,000 advantage in terms of missiles that are land-based.

#### Environment

Richard Nixon is the first President to make the environment a national priority.

Accordingly, the President has taken these steps in spearheading an attack on the problems facing the environment: 1) Created Council on Environmental Quality, which serves to provide the federal government with policy guidance for environmental quality activities; 2) Established the Environmental Protection Agency, which has enforced anti-pollution laws and has improved environmental control efforts: EPA's budget increased six times over 1969 level of \$431 million to \$2.5 billion this year; 3) Proposed new Department of Natural Resources to provide central source for natural resource programs; 4) A ninefold increase since 1969 in budget authority to correct pollution at federal facilities and 4) a total budget of \$6.6 billion compared to 1968's \$3.5 billion. President Nixon has acted decisively on the problems of the environment, while other politicians have only talked.

(Continued from Page 12)

Only a masochist wants to read the further details of his troubles. We need an offering for a bright future. George McGovern has failed to offer this in his campaign.

Yet, he is clearly an alternative to Richard Nixon. Voting is supposed to be a symbolic act.

Certainly then, in this election we can symbolically vote (as McGovern says) against Richard Nixon, but more important and what should be foremost we should vote for the hope of a brighter future.

#### PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT CONCERNING CHALLENGES AND NUMBER OF JURORS DESIGNATION

For Constitutional Amendment Concerning Challenges and Number of Jurors

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT (As set forth in Sub. H.J.R. No. 83 of 1971)

Section 19 of article first of the constitution is amended to read as follows: The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, the number of such jurors, which shall not be less than six, to be established by law; but no person shall, for a capital offense, be tried by a jury, the parties shall have the right to challenge jurors peremptorily, the number of such challenges to be established by law. The right to question each juror individually by counsel shall be inviolate.

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

This amendment clarifies the constitutional right to jury trial. It specifies that when a person is entitled to a trial by jury, the number of jurors shall not be less than six, the actual number to be established by law. Moreover, for capital offenses, a person shall be entitled to a jury of not less than twelve, unless he consents.

This amendment further guarantees and preserves the right to peremptory challenge of jurors in all civil and criminal actions tried by a jury and the right by counsel to question each juror individually.

The following proposed constitutional amendment will appear at the upper left-hand corner of the voting machine. There will be pointers above it, and the elector may push down the pointer over "YES" or "NO" to indicate his choice.

**NEW STUDENTS VOTERS OF NEW LONDON:** As new citizens of New London, may we invite you to contribute to the current United Fund campaign. The Fund helps 34 agencies to serve the old, the young, the sick, and the needy of your community.

Be as generous as you can. Send your contributions to the United Fund of Southeastern Connecticut, c/o Otello & Dorothy Desiderato, Co-Chairmen, Box 1466, Campus mail.

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Nov. 7th

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HELP YOURSELF

Work for George McGovern on Nov. 7th.

Election day organizational meeting;

Thurs., Nov. 2. Cro: 8 p.m.



# McGovern Teach-In

(Continued from Page 1)

irresponsibility a household word," said Stearns.

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

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

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

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

"The result of these appointments has been a movement away from the protection of the bill of rights", said Cibes to further his statement.

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

Lastly, a very enthusiastic George Daughan dealt with Nixon's foreign policy and what he thought its fallacies were. He

dealt specifically with Viet Nam, the U.S.S.R. and China. With a very pessimistic point of view he spoke of Nixon's "settlement" of earlier in the day, saying that "no one wanted peace more than he", but inferring that Nixon's move may have been no more than a political ploy.

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

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

## Hilsman stand

(Continued from Page 7)

In my travels around the District, listening to people, I sense a deeper unease related to our becoming a post-industrial society. For lack of a better term, I would call it the quality of life. Pollution is part of it — pollution of both air and water and the dirtiness of the streets and the cities.

Poor public transport is another. I can remember when riding on a train was a real pleasure — the ride was smooth, the trains were clean, the service was courteous, the food was grand. Now riding a train is bouncing, dirty, torture.

It is more and more superhighways and roaring trucks and traffic jams and having to commute endless distances to find a job.

It is grossly inadequate, shoddy and expensive housing.

It is the breakdown of law order, drugs, crime in the streets.

It is the remoteness of government and big business



November 9, 1976

## Humphrey, Levin speak

cotton

(Continued from Page 1)

this is translated into human misery!"

Now red in the face Humphrey beseeched his audience: "one per cent unemployment means a loss of \$35 million of production. It means one million people cannot find work. Nineteen cents of every 1969 dollar is gone, eaten away by inflation."

Shaking and hoarse the Democratic notable quired "What about rising food prices? We can do better. We can put people back to work. This country is limping along on six cylinders when we are an eight cylinder country. We can put people back

to work and give this country back to the working people.

Becoming sentimental for a moment, Senator Humphrey recalled his relationship of ten years with neighbor George McGovern. Whenever one of the political families would entertain constituents, the other would have to run across the yard with extra dishes. When Senator Humphrey's children outgrew their bunk beds, "George and Eleanor" got them for their children.

In his peroration, Senator Hubert Humphrey called for the election of Senator George McGovern, "a man who is human, compassionate, decent, and sensitive."

## Classified Ads

### FOR SALE

1963 Ford Fairlane Squire Station Wagon, Body in good shape and it runs. Best offer, must sell. Doug Halsey, Box 1322, E.A., Ext. 420.

Koss Pro 4A Stereo headphones: Asking \$20.

Superior Bass Amp-Standel Super Artist XIII, 120 Watts AMS, 2-15", Craig Barth, 106 Marshall, Box 77.

### FOR SALE:

1970 Fiat 124 Spider, blue convertible, 47,000 miles, good condition, 5 speed — MUST SELL! Box 427 or 442-8233, Windham 218.

### FOR SALE

12 string guitar, Martin D-12-35, New, perfect condition, selling for 40 per cent off of retail, with hard case. Mark Milloff, Freeman, 442-1756, Box 960.

### LOST

A silver-black long hair cat, pink cotton collar, female, Name: Bianca. Lost in the vicinity of North Ridge Lane - Dorm Complex. If found or seen please contact Mrs. Joan Warren, 442-6940.

### FOR RENT

Garage for Rent: \$10.00 per month. 640 Williams Street, 443-6259, H. Roach, "call box" for retired faculty at Conn post office.

FOUND: Watch lost near Riverview last week? Call 442-3672 and it will be turned over to identifier.

### WANTED

Any persons interested in Young Americans for Freedom or any other Conservative activity, please contact Box 1237 or 443-2911.

### WANTED

Soda Drinkers: I need bottle caps from no-twist-off type bottles. You can help me and ecology at the same time. Save your bottle caps and let me know when your vending machine starts getting full. Only 3200 more needed. Contact: Bob Schneider, Harkness.

Ride wanted to New Haven. Occasional weekends. Call Ext. 564.

**Hillel Shabbat Dinner Friday, Nov. 10, 5:30**  
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sign up in p.o.  
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Helene Rothkope,  
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## Announcements Vocalists com

The Bethel Community Chorale, a group of thirty young black vocalists and instrumentalists from New York City, will perform Saturday evening at Palmer Auditorium under the auspices of the Connecticut College Humanities — Upward Bound Program and the New London Committee for Interracial Education and Cooperation.

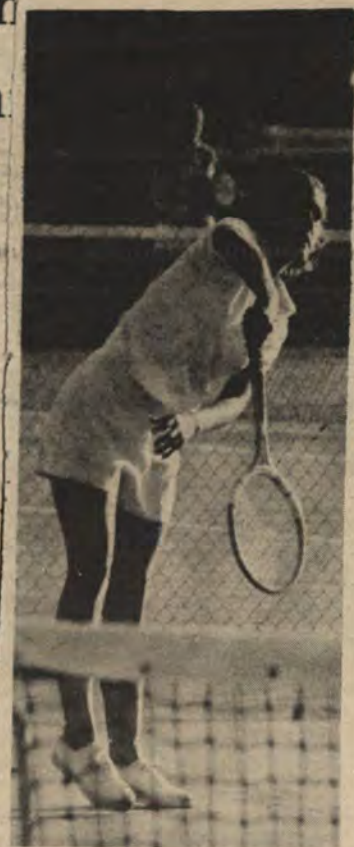
Described by one New York critic as "a montage of sight and sound," the program is identical to the one presented by the Bethel Chorale last spring at Lincoln Center. It was written and is

## African on 'm

A leading African theologian, who this year is the Harry Emerson Fosdick Professor at Union Theological Seminary, will speak tonight (Nov. 2) at 7 p.m.

On Thursday, October 26, the Women's tennis team faced Yale in the final match of the season. Unfortunately the season ended with a loss, or an obliteration to be more exact. Conn. sent man after man (in the female sense, of course!) into the pits to face the fearsome Blue Meanies, but time and time again they were defeated.

We had lost our six singles matches and two of our doubles matches and were only one away



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from a total "blitz", when two of our old faithfuls, Les Revilock and Cathy Backus puched onward with the ol' "never say die" approach and managed not to lose their match.

Don't be mislead by the 8-1 score, however. Some fine tennis could be seen on both sides of the net. And with this final match the women's season draws to a close with a record of two wins and two losses (2-2).

## Cross country premier

BY KEVIN B. KELLY

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

UConn-Avery Point hosted Conn. for its opening meet. Gottesdiener covered the 3.5 mile course in 18:20.5 to break the old record by 28 seconds. UCAP's top runner, Mike Myshka, finished second in 19:00 while teammate Ken Honer took third.

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

On October 16 Connecticut College raced the Coast Guard Academy junior varsity team on their 4.3 mile course. Gottesdiener again was the pacesetter, covering the course in record time of 21:28, winning by almost two minutes.

The Coast Guard, however, swept the next seven places before Heidtman finished in ninth. Zelitch was eleventh, Woodford thirteenth, and Thoma fifteenth giving the Coast Guard a 20-43 win.

Encouraging in this meet was the fact that Heidtman was less

than a minute behind the top Coast Guard runner and that Conn.'s other three runners were within a minute of each other.

On their home course the Connecticut College harriers finally captured their first victory, 27-28, on October 18, 1972, over UCAP.

Myshka of UCAP established 21:02 as the record for the 4.2 mile course as Gottesdiener finished second in 21:15. This race again was close going down to the pivotal seventh, eighth and ninth places for a decision.

Honer took third for UCAP and Law sixth as Heidtman and Zelitch captured fourth and fifth respectively. Woodford and Mike Meiza were right behind Law in the stretch, sprinting each other to the finish line. Woodford managed a step on Meiza for seventh while Thoma took ninth to clinch the triumph. Michlove finished eleventh for Conn.

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

If more than seven runners finish for one team before the other team finishes five harriers any subsequent runners for the first team score for the second team, making it impossible to score more than fifty points in a dual meet. A perfect score occurs when one team captures the first seven places for a 15-50 win.

## Mars Hall blows first game

By BERNIE ZELITCH

Wind blew high Sunday evening in Marshall as the veteran "Mars Hall Ace" blowball team suffered their first defeat, 3-2, to a fledgling sextet from Freeman.

The victory in a close third game came after splitting the first two, Marshall 22-19 and Freeman 21-19. Freeman's Seth Morgan, said to be in contention for "Blowball Rookie of the Year," capped the deciding game with a corner shot "chippie."

Known to some as "halitosis hockey," the idea of blowing a

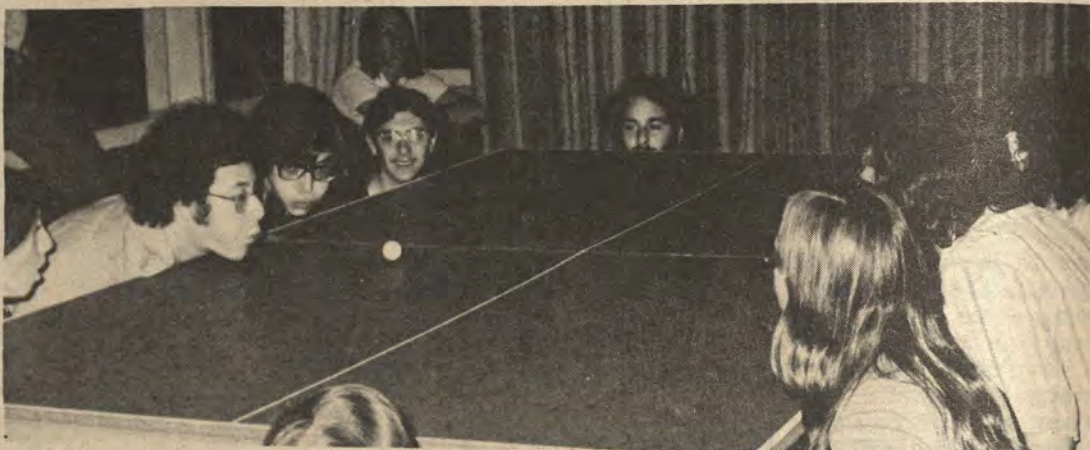
dardization, there is already some talk about planning a tournament.

Even before the Ace returned to their locker room to do their famous "inhalation exercises" and the winners left for Mr. G's, arrangements were made for a rematch Sunday on Freeman turf. When asked if the game would spread around campus, an Ace member said, "Yeah, like any communicable disease."

In the game of speed, reaction and endurance, each team defends a half of the table with their lungs. At the same time,

come out," Captain Greg "The Duke" Tanning explained, under-the-table huddles and rallies, and what were referred to as "germ warfare" tactics—weakening its opponents by making them laugh.

Similar tactics were considered, but not actualized, by Freeman. According to side-man Michael Rosenzweig, "The best psyche before the game is salami and onion pizza." "Did you have a salami and onion pizza before the game?" reporters asked. "No," he said, "we didn't have the time."



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ping pong ball around a de-netted ping pong table is variously ascribed to "two guys from Larabee who got stoned one night three years ago" and "something my brother and I used to do when we were kids and bored."

Yet, despite its dubious origins, the team idea has recently developed, and to some observers of Sunday's breath-taking exhibition, has come into its own. Although it was clear that some rules—particularly the controversial "using your nose to stop the ball" and "chin on the table" rules—need some stan-

they try to blow the ball off their opponent's half. The game is 21 and a ball off the table's side earns a point and a ball off the end two. Occasionally, Sunday, volleys went up to 20, and both teams showed sophisticated teamwork.

While the co-ed Freeman team depended on the steady wind of its ends, Captain Jim Hamill and Greg Franklin, the Ace had enough depth to be able to substitute frequently. The signs of experience were shown in the Ace's pre-game sucking in warm-up exercises ("What goes in must

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

The Ace included: Tanning, Aris "Air" Arditti, Michael "Ace" Handhold, Rob "Shiff" Shaffrone, Bob "Mad Dog" Gould, Rick "Wex" Necksher and Timmy Doggrin.

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

## Crabs do well

BY KEVIN B. KELLY

Connecticut College's women's crew team placed second to Trinity College and ahead of Yale in a race on Yale's man-made lagoon in New Haven on Sunday, October 29.

The race consisted of 500 meter sprints with two boats competing in each sprint.

Trinity handily defeated Yale in the first sprint. Trinity had a much tougher going in the second sprint, but managed to nip Connecticut by a fraction of a second. The two victories secured first place for Trinity.

The third and final sprint was between Yale and Connecticut for second place. Yale pulled to a

slight lead at the beginning of the race. But Connecticut built up momentum to lead by as a full length before winning by three quarters of a length.

Connecticut was at a slight disadvantage in that it had to use Yale's boat in the first race and Trinity's in the second. Both boats are 40-45 pounds heavier than the boat the Connecticut women are used to.

### POOL TABLE FEE REDUCTION

Cro's pool table rates have been reduced from \$1.00 — hr. to: \$.60 —hr. before 4:00 p.m. and \$.80 after 4:00 p.m.

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