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Satyagraha

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE



Vol. 54, No. 8

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT

Tuesday, November 17, 1970



photo by sill

Sidey Predicts Nixon Policy Shift To Left

by Lynda Herskowitz

Hugh Sidey, chief of the Time-Life News-bureau in Washington asserted that the 1970 election resulted in "failure" for the Republican Party and predicted that in response to what Sidey regards as a strong liberal showing in the election returns, President Nixon will shift his future policies more to the left.

Addressing a capacity audience here in the second of the Bernstein Lecture series, Sidey described Nixon as "a malleable man who responds to public and political pressure" and termed the Republican thrust in the campaign as "an insult to the American people's intelligence to think that they would be influenced by a campaign of hate, fear and division."

"All the powers of the President were put into the campaign," he asserted, "and they failed." Sidey attributed this, in part, to the intense television exposure Nixon received during his campaign appearances. Constant scrutiny by the people through the national media ultimately reduces the President to his real self," he said in his discussion of "The Power of Presidential Imagery."

Sidey described the "managed image" as that image which the President would like to project to the people. A President's "real image" however, is inevitably revealed through constant public exposure.

The damage from Nixon's repeated appearances on television during the campaign, Sidey pointed out, was that "particularly in the last weeks of the campaign, Nixon's voice began to sound like Agnew's." This never happened during Eisenhower's administration, he asserted. "No one ever confused Eisenhower with Nixon."

In his evaluation of the recent election, Sidey dismissed the victory of Conservative James Buckley in New York as a case in which the 60 per cent liberal vote was split between two candidates: Republican incumbent Charles Goodell and Democrat Richard Ottinger.

In the three-way race in Connecticut, he said, Lowell Weicker's victory could not be ascribed to Nixon's campaign effort in the state, but to the split vote between Democrat Joseph Duffey and Independent Thomas Dodd.

In Tennessee, Albert Gore's defeat was self-inflicted, according to Sidey. "He killed himself by

ignoring his constituency and remaining aloof."

Sidey characterized Nixon as a chronic campaigner, a phrase Lyndon Johnson used to describe his successor. Sidey questioned whether Nixon would make the transition from campaigner to President, but predicted that Nixon would respond to election returns by supporting education bills, social security advances, family assistance health insurance, and an "elegant bug-out" from Vietnam by 1972.

"In this past week," Sidey related, "the White House attempted to project a managed imagery through the selling of the President. Nixon summoned nine conservative Washington columnists and spent one and a half hours with them, serving coffee and pouring out his story of victory in the elections."

The columnists subsequently wrote lengthy explanations of Nixon's optimistic mood. Later, Sidey continued, Nixon held a meeting with William F. Buckley, the conservative writer and editor, discussing with him the chances for conservatism in the nation, and promised to have another Southern judge appointed to the Supreme Court.

To the average citizen, Sidey stated, it would seem that Nixon is moving toward the right, but instead, "this is a classic example of the short-run image." The political realities point elsewhere, he suggested.

Referring to Nixon's two predecessors, Sidey illustrated the paramount importance of the image projected by a President.

Johnson's downfall, he said, resulted from the fact that "he never made the transition from legislator to the executive mansion. He never got away from the wheeling and dealing in the back room. People are simply too ill-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

Operation Crossroads Africa

Applications for Operation Crossroads Africa are currently available to students interested in spending the 1971 summer working in Africa as a Crossroader.

Information can be obtained from Professor Marion Doro, the Crossroads Advisor. (Fanning 413; Tel. Ext. 419; or P.O. Box 1457.)

The application deadline is December 7, 1970.

College Sees Expansion As Viable Fiscal Solution

It was recently stated in a Connecticut College news release that "neither recession, inflation nor adult disenchantment with student activism produced too damaging a dent in the total amount of gifts made to Connecticut College during fiscal year 1969-70." Nevertheless, the College's annual deficit continues to grow.

Last week a suggestion was made that Connecticut might embark on a four-year student expansion program in order to cope with this rising deficit. The pros and cons of this expansion project have become increasingly confused and therefore, clarification is needed.

The College's primary source of income is the student's tuition and room and board fees. Even when this money is coupled with endowments, gifts and government grants, the College's operational costs continue to far exceed its annual income. At present, the projected deficit for this year is \$383,000. If student enrollment does not increase, it is anticipated that this figure will rise to \$714,000 by the year 1974-75 provided that:

1. Salaries and wages increase at the annual average of 6%.
2. Student aid expense is maintained at the same level as 1970-71, but provides for tuition increases.
3. Combined tuition and room and board costs increase at \$200 per year.
4. A library addition will be functional beginning 1973-74.
5. The student/faculty ratio will increase from 10 to 1 to 12 to 1 by reducing faculty at the rate of 6 1/2 per year for four years.
6. Inflation continues at its normal rate.

This serious situation will persist if Conn continues to follow the fiscal path it is presently pursuing. If student enrollment does not increase not only will the annual deficit expand, but in addition, the number of full time equivalent faculty members will have to be reduced from 156 to 130 by 1974-75. This does not mean that 26 faculty members will be fired, but rather that they will not be replaced when they retire or leave. In light of this faculty reduction it would be impossible to continue the current variety of course offerings.

John Falcone, Treasurer of the College, noted in reference to the annual salary increase of 6% that this estimate might be on the conservative side. This is due to the consideration that annual inflation or rather the standard of living itself increases at a 4%-5% rate.

According to a report issued by the Office of the Treasurer and the Business Manager, if student enrollment is increased 100 per year beginning 1971-72 for four years, the annual deficit will be reduced to \$10,000 by 1974-75. This financial projection entails the same stipulations previously mentioned except for the fact that the number of faculty members will not have to be reduced.

In fact, this program provides for the increase of full-time equivalent faculty members from 156 to 163 by 1974-75. Course offerings would not have to be reduced and the student/faculty ratio would not expand beyond 12 to 1.

As Mr. Falcone pointed out, the financial problem boils down to the fact that "the College needs more paying customers," in order that our income might begin to match our expenditures.

This tentative expansion program constitutes obvious technical difficulties. According to Mr. Falcone, the classroom utilization figure is low, and despite increased enrollment, it does not presently appear that more classroom space will be needed. The housing problem, however, remains a central issue. If it were decided that this program should go into effect next year, construction of new living quarters would have to begin by early April. Yet this would still mean that the College could only house approximately 50 new students by September 1971. Consequently, a leasing arrangement might have to be provided.

At present, it is difficult to specifically comment on how increased student enrollment might affect current admissions standards. It has not yet been determined how coeducation will affect the increase or decrease in applications. Until these figures are available, the prospects of modifying admissions standards can only remain speculative.

Mr. Falcone indicated that there could be other alternatives to this expansion project. The College's three primary areas of expenditure are salaries and wages, maintenance and operation of the physical plant and student aid. Another means of significantly reducing the deficit would be to cut costs in these basic spheres. The problems, however, still re-

main prevalent with this alternative.

First, the increase in faculty salaries would be diminished, meaning that the College might lose many members who could find substantially higher-paying jobs elsewhere. (According to President Shain's report on the "State of the College" last spring Conn's present faculty pay scale is average in the state of Connecticut.)

Second, it will be difficult to reduce maintenance and operation expenditures because construction fees and costs of material goods are becoming increasingly expensive. In addition, the bills are spiraling. As of September 1971, in an attempt to thwart pollution, it will be Connecticut state law that only low-sulfur fuel will be able to be burned. This means that Conn's heating bill will rise. Since the electric companies will also be required to comply, the College's electric bill will also grow.

Third, if student aid has to be cut, it will be very hard for Connecticut to maintain a financially heterogeneous group of students. Most of the students would then tend to come from the extreme ends of the financial spectrum.

It is apparent that the problems are great; the proposed expansion program is presently seen as a fairly viable solution. President Shain indicated that Faculty and Board opinions are now being sought. He hopes for a display of student sentiment on this issue—one that is terribly important to the future of Connecticut College.

Local CCLU Discusses Bridgeport Brutality

by Mary Ann Sill

The New London Chapter of the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union met last Wednesday night, November 11, in Hale Laboratory. The meeting included general business of the Chapter and reports of current court cases, but the highlight of the evening was a report given by William Olds, Executive Director of CCLU, concerning a recent meeting held in Bridgeport.

There has been a growing concern in Bridgeport over recent occurrences of police brutality. Several cases have been sufficiently dealt with by CCLU lawyers, but the corruption in Bridgeport is such that if one files a complaint against a police officer, the filer is usually beat up. CCLU and seven other social action groups planned a meeting to explore and discuss police-community relations. A preliminary meeting was held to plan the meeting, and Joseph Walsh, Superintendent of the Bridgeport Police, and the Mayor of Bridgeport were invited, but neither acknowledged receipt of an invitation and consequently, did not show up. This was unexpected because CCLU is as interested for the due process of policemen as for anyone else.

"We were concerned that there might be a little violence," said Mr. Olds, so the day before the meeting, November 4, they asked for police protection. The police department refused to send pro-

tection, but promised officers would be on call (the police department is only 1 1/2 blocks from the meetingplace). Meanwhile, the newspapers labeled the CCLU as a Communist front.

And thus, the "Bridgeport fiasco" was born. "It was the wildest meeting I've ever attended!" exclaimed Bill Olds. The hall which holds 200 people was jammed; people were standing in the back of the room. Olds further expressed his concern for as he glanced over the crowd he could tell that approximately 60 percent of the people there were not sympathizers with the CCLU.

After the chairman of the meeting had spoken only four or five sentences, a man in the crowd seized the floor by remarking about another man in the rear of the hall with liquor on his breath. Of course, there was no drunken man to be spoken of, but the heckler held the floor for nearly ten minutes. There was much jeering; many obscenities were directed toward the rostrum.

The first speaker, Bert Weinstein, an attorney in Bridgeport, could not be heard over the crowd, even with the microphone. Shouts of "where do you live?" and "we'll get you, we'll get your wife!" could be heard above the general roar. Weinstein sat down after ten minutes.

The second speaker was introduced in vain as the noise and

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

Our Austerity Program

The Editors of Satyagraha are profoundly concerned about Connecticut College's financial dilemma. We have therefore, after searching deliberations, arrived at an austerity program which would render the extreme measures of a rise in tuition and added enrollment utterly unnecessary.

A blatant extravagance which demands elimination is the 24-hour electrical service. One reasonable solution is the cessation of all power between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. For the purposes of study, one room in each dormitory will be supplied with two sixty watt bulbs. Lampshades are optional at extra charge.

The costs of dormitory life could also be reduced by the installation of pay toilets, to be flushed daily in an effort to reduce expenditures for water. We also recommend the installation of the 3 minute, coin operated shower.

The present food service should be abolished, and replaced by a phalanx of vending machines in each dormitory. To augment the diet of those concerned with protein intake, crops such as peas, cauliflower and eggplant should be cultivated on the green. Hogs and Chickens may also be bred and raised in the Quadrangle, not to mention the Psychology Department raising rats for profit.

Another potential source of revenue would lie in the exploitation of admission charges, fees and penalties. Parking meters would augment established parking fees; admission would be charged at all appointments with Deans or advisors; a late to class penalty would be levied and at a dollar a head; and spectators would be admitted to the faculty meetings.

On a large scale, the College should establish its own liquor store, funneling student monies back into its treasury. Also "Conn-Course," The Connecticut College Shopping Center, should be constructed in the Arboretum.

Students may be directly utilized in alleviating the financial burden. Urban and American Studies Majors may elect to panhandle in the New London area, as part of an accredited course entitled "Effective Begging In An Industrial Society." A Demonstration and Heckling Service should be formed, to be hired for Submarine launchings, Weddings and Barmitzvahs.

Seminars in armed robbery, blackmail, extortion and organized crime would also be offered, with practical field work including hitchhiking and theft on Mohegan Avenue.

The questions of financial stability are far from being resolved. For Connecticut College to insure financial security, these proposals must be adopted in the near future. As a gesture of our sincerity, we must indict our newspaper or at least its editorial column, as being superfluous.

Seriously Now . . .

We have heard many opinions on the financial plight of the College, particularly from the Summer Study Committee and the Coalition for the Connecticut College Degree. Divergent views on saving the College from economic failure are apparent. Obviously, greater discussion of the problem and its possible solution are needed. The matter is being discussed by the faculty, students, trustees and administration—all within their respective groups and meetings. Since this practice has resulted in many misconceptions, mainly among students, an all-College meeting seems imperative. Only if all members of the College community are given a clear statement on the financial situation does the possibility of understanding and solving the problem seem possible.

Letters To The Editor

To the Editors:

In your lead editorial of November 3, 1970, you refer to "the Summer Study Committee proposal to eliminate general requirements" which was criticized by the report of the Coalition for the Connecticut College Degree. I believe that both *Satyagraha* and the authors of the counterreport are mistaken in interpreting the Summer Study Committee's recommendations on general education as equivalent to an elimination of general requirements. Rather, the Committee proposed a new kind of requirement for general education in place of the present distribution requirements, which the Committee believes cannot be defended in the current educational situation on serious intellectual grounds. The proposed new general education requirement attempts to thrust upon students freedom and responsibility for designing their own educations in accord with criteria specified by the faculty through "models" or rationales for adequately general educations. The Committee believes that such a plan will generate student programs of study which more fully embody the goals of liberal education—the goals of intellectual breadth, competence, coherence, and maturity—than programs designed under the present requirements. It also believes that programs articulated to the new proposal for general education will be at least as "difficult" as and substantially more rewarding in intellectual terms than present programs.

I hope that debate concerning the Summer Study Committee's proposal on general education will center on the issue of how general education can best be accomplished today.

Sincerely,
Philip H. Jordan, Jr.
Associate Professor of History

To the Editors:

As class president I have been sent a copy of the paper every week and I read it avidly. You're doing a good job, keep it up! The following is my comment on a current and re-occurring article.

As an alumnae who is in education, I am concerned and interested in the present controversy

on campus concerning the Summer Study Committee.

Recently I was permitted to hear a group of students from a local university on Long Island debate "The College Student Today." It covered many areas of college life, but it concentrated on curriculum changes similar to the ones already in effect at C.C.—i.e., pass-fail in non-major area courses, exemption tests for qualified students, greater freedom in choosing electives or inter-departmental majors. Many of these innovations are ones that my particular class would have welcomed as students. But we of the "Silent Generation" and now the "Silent Majority" were too quiet to speak out or make such demands.

Nevertheless, I'm sure we'd all agree that the education we received at Connecticut was of the highest excellence and our college degree one to be held in great esteem.

I realize that you, the student, now wishes the freedom and unstructured life. All your academic career to this point has been preparing you for one thing—college. Now that you've made it, you wish to get as much from it as possible, not only academically,

but socially. Fine. Do your own thing in your own way. But keep it within the framework that has been established by your peers as well as by your academic advisors.

Sure you're omnipotent and immortal now—but you're only there for 4 short years. The college has made the half century mark and in order for it to continue it needs the support and guidance from all elements—students, parents, faculty, administration, trustees and alumnae. Without us, the 6th element, the college loses important financial support. Some of the "student unrest," not specifically at C.C., and some of the specific changes at C.C. have turned many alumnae away from the college. One day it will be your turn. How will you solve it? What will be your answers to the critics? Will you be able, and willing, to convince others that Connecticut College is a place worth attending and that its degree is a distinction?

Think of the broader results of these changes and add your opinion intelligently.

Thank you for your attention.
Sincerely,
Lois Keating
President, class of 1954



Home Sweet Home

graphic by carroll

TOPIC OF CANDOR

by Michael Ware

The editorial of the May 13 issue of *Conn Census*, the Connecticut College Newspaper was entitled, *The Times They Are A-Changing*. At that time there was indeed a reason to be of such an opinion. Connecticut College had decided to "go coed," social limitations were being abandoned, the academic college was undergoing change with Interdepartmental Majors and the possible abolition of Comprehensive Examinations, and student, faculty and administrative lives were on the verge of being part of an era, where their interaction would be vital to the college.

The realization of a Co-educational College, for many, was a frightening one. This was not so much so for people on campus. Basically there was a confidence in the decision. Perhaps they realized Connecticut College's inherent qualities of community, which could be enhanced by a social completeness. Perhaps also they realized that education in itself is of the mind, not the sex, and any differences in thought because of sex could not inherently undercut Connecticut's educational drive. In these ways, and perhaps in just a very human feeling of having done the right thing, Connecticut College became Coed.

Although this easily accepted on campus for the most part, this action must have been viewed with some skepticism off campus, in homes, in alumnae clubs, and in the eyes of those who view Connecticut College's previous "sex" important.

As social regulations were dropped, a coeducational dormitory formed, and as the college was adjusting to a new situation, the feeling was that success would be Connecticut's assertion of the "rightness" of this situation. Larrabee House, on a very basic level, was committed to making Co-educational living viable. From this concern grew a social organism which could only succeed. Co-educational dormitories are to soon become the rule on campus, and those which are now functioning, simply reiterate the results of last year.

The coming of co-education however, is best explained in the final paragraph of this editorial.

And finally, in 1969 co-education came to Connecticut College. Certainly co-education would seem to be the most spectacular innovation the campus has seen this year. But truthfully, co-education is only one of the many changes which have so strengthened the promise of Connecticut College in

the years ahead.

This is absolutely true. But what a change of perspective can do for the events of 1969-70 is astounding. Seeing this period of change from our time, is to see a college not sure of its direction, receding from the problems that face it.

Co-education is settled. For the most part it seems to have worked itself out admirably, being strong in theory. The issue is closed.

Social life. It is the dormitory's responsibility as a group, and the individual's responsibility as a member of that dormitory. That matter will change as people change, but the format is closed.

In the two senses mentioned here, Connecticut College is on its feet, a generation of students, faculty and administration having instituted change which now shall stand until a future Connecticut College decides differently.

The academic Connecticut College is of direct concern. The Summer Study Committee believes certain changes in college format would improve our college. The Coalition for the Connecticut College Degree believes differently. Neither report will be considered in the near future, for Connecticut College as a whole is not talk-
(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

Satyagraha

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IN CONCERT

by Katie Paine

No, not James Livingston! And Livingston Taylor it most definitely was on Tuesday night in Palmer Auditorium. L.T. (as he calls himself) accompanied by Walter Robinson on bass. For anyone who saw him, the difference between the two brothers will forever be clear. Livingston's style, his voice, his looks bear little resemblance to James. He is an equally talented, distinct entity.

He began with, *Six Days on the Road*, and continued with other songs from his album. The entire concert was not, however, from the album. It was laced with songs by Aretha Franklin and Ray Charles, his two favorite singers. He also did an original, L.T. rendition of the coke commercial, after explaining that he felt left out because everyone else was doing television commercials but him. His southern background was obvious, first in the song *Carolina Day*, a ballad of the Taylor family, and second in his rendition of *Dixie*, sung in his gentle soft voice more as a love song than a traditional folk song.

If he has been said to be unmistakable from his brother James, he surely disproved it on Tuesday night. Whereas the majority of James' songs are quiet love songs in his own style, Livingston has more fun with his music. His songs were often humorous and more on the line of country southern style.

The enjoyment that L.T. got from the concert infected the audience. There was nothing perfunctory about his performance. He got into the music as much as the audience did. This is another

aspect in which one can see the difference between the two brothers. James, in concert, communicated very little with his audience, whereas from the very beginning one could feel that the relationship between L.T. and his audience was close and strong. He entertained us with anecdotes of his life and even with his own special methods of getting up if you're down.

The Livingston Taylor Special *GET-OUT-OF-A-DEPRESSION-METHOD*.

1. Go to a restaurant. Order ice cream and coffee. When you get them, start putting the ice cream in your mouth. Do not swallow it, but get in as much as you can. When you've reached "the point of no return," when you can't spit it out and can't swallow it all, drink the coffee. The coffee then melts the ice cream and it all goes down nicely.

2. The Jungle Bath. Put on your best Tarzan outfit, if you have one, get in a warm bath and turn on the hot water. Get it as hot as possible, until you're dripping with sweat, and say to yourself, "This is as hot as a jungle." or "The heat is incredible" or something similar. Then turn on the shower. Make sure it's cool. Then imagine you're in the middle of a steaming jungle, sitting under a waterfall. If you have it, a green shower curtain adds to the effect.

The enjoyment of the audience was obvious from the continuous applause that brought Livingston back for two encores. He ended with the "Thank You Song" from the album.

TOPIC OF CANDOR

by Steve Bergen

One's participation in a war is merely an action to be decided as any other action. In considering any important decision, one must put it in its proper perspective. There are over three billion people alive in the world today; the actions of any one of us must be considered insignificant in terms of affecting the whole world. Thus what any one of us decides will not change the over-all picture.

Any action can be separated into two components: personal experience and reward, and secondly, aesthetic satisfaction. The former is that which will obviously benefit the individual in a very concrete sense. The latter is that which one does out of principle and ideal, out of a sense of obligation and responsibility. In extreme characterizations, personal experience becomes selfishness and aesthetic satisfaction becomes martyrdom.

Let us consider participation in war in terms of these two components. What is the personal experience and reward you could get from this action? Well, I suppose that you can gain certain things: you can learn how to use a gun, you can learn discipline and you gain the experience of working and living with others in a common cause. On the other hand, what are the negative aspects of this personal experience? Well, you can be maimed or injured seriously and YOU CAN DIE. At the very least, you have spent a lot of time that you might have spent elsewhere. So in considering only this aspect, personal experience

and reward, there seems to be no question that it is far better to not participate in a war. You can easily gain the positive aspects (working together, discipline, etc.) in a lot of other involvements and ways. But you can never regain what it is possible to lose in a war, your life.

Well, this is all right, but what about the aesthetic satisfaction. After all, isn't THIS the reason people participate in a war? Isn't "giving your life for your country" what it is all about? Aren't "honor of your country" and "fighting for a cause" THE things you fight for in a war? Well, let's see. I suppose that these ideals are to be upheld. If you think that your country is right in what it is doing, then serving your country must be considered the positive aesthetic satisfaction involved in participating in a war.

Now, what about the negative aesthetic satisfaction? Well, let's see. What does being in a war involve? There will most likely be a day when you will have to kill someone. After all, killing is what war is all about. You will have to kill someone you do not know in the slightest way at all. All you know is that he is on "their" side and that you are on "this" side. He might be the greatest person in the world. You might have been best friends had you gotten to know him. But because of your decision to participate in this war, you will have to kill him or he will kill you. This guy probably has a wife and kids, he probably loves people and cries at times.

In other words, he is a real person.

So, if you compare the negative and the positive ideals in participating in a war, I think you must logically decide against doing so. Serving your country verses killing another human being? An ideal indoctrinated in you by your country . . . or . . . an ideal which is the universal value of humanity, brotherhood, and God? Is there really any comparison between these two values?

The obvious rebuttal to all of this is: "but what about World War II?" Wasn't that war different? I don't think so. What if America didn't fight? Wouldn't the world have lost more lives? These are loaded questions. All we are assuming is that you wouldn't kill another human being. But, what if everyone did this? Well . . . then, there would simply be no war.

So I think the whole issue is settled. It must be eventually settled in each of our minds, because it is important. It becomes a question of values. Serving your country or killing another human being? Getting military knowledge and experience or risking the loss of your life? No matter what you individually do, as one person, the whole thing is going to go on! All that matters is you, and what you want. It is a question of principle and of personal desire. All that your decision will effect is you. In the light of all this, is there anybody there you could really say that he would go ahead and kill or be killed to serve his country? Is there anybody there . . . ?

Two Former Connecticut Students Honor Cranz In Published Works

by Wendy Dolliver

Two former students of F. Edward Cranz, Rosemary Park Professor of History, have recently honored him in their published works.

Nancy Schermerhorn Struever, in the Acknowledgements of *The Language of History in the Renaissance*, stated, "My greatest debt, however, is to F. Edward Cranz, who was my first teacher at Connecticut College years ago, and the last patient erudite reader of my manuscript."

Professor Struever, once a member of Connecticut College's class of 1949, received her B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. from the University of Rochester. She is now an assistant professor of history at Hobart and William Smith Colleges.

The Language of History in the Renaissance is concerned with "the major shift in attitudes to-

ward language and history in the Renaissance," according to the publishers. The book examines the influence of rhetoric through history as well as its philosophical justification.

A major focus of the work is the relationship of "historical consciousness and language" against the background of Florentine Humanism.

A member of the class of 1954 from Connecticut College, Jean Briggs Quandt, has recently published *From the Small Town to the Great Community*. In the preface of the book examining the communications revolution in the late 19th century, Professor Quandt acknowledges her debt to Mr. Cranz: "F. Edward Cranz has had a lasting influence on my view of history."

Professor Quandt received her

M.A. from Radcliffe College and her Ph.D. from Rutgers University where she now teaches history. According to the publishers, "This book is the first to undertake a systematic analysis of the idea of community in modern American thought."

In discussing these acknowledgements Professor Cranz stated that one must not forget the part that the College itself played as a lasting influence on two students.

Professor Struever's book is directly related to Mr. Cranz's own interest in intellectual history. Professor Cranz is himself involved in compiling a descriptive catalogue of all Aristotelian publications. He is also an executive director of *Mediaeval Renaissance Latin Translations and Commentaries*, an organization which currently has a volume in proof.

The Board of Trustees has appointed The Committee to Study Dormitory Living and Parietals

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Conn Loses At Soccer Wins Swimming Meet

by Nancy Diesel

The Connecticut College men's soccer team lost its away match against Vassar November 7 by a score of 8-3. Connecticut's goals were scored by Brian Peniston, George Stevens and Brian Garnant. This game completed the team's season, with a final record of one win, one tie and two losses.

The men's competitive swim team has begun practicing. Team coach, Mr. Zimmermann, suggests that anyone interested in swimming should attend the regular practices held Monday nights at 7:00 p.m. and Thursday nights at 8:00 p.m.

The Connecticut College women's swim team placed first, outscoring Manhattanville College and Marymount College, in a triangular swim meet held at Marymount November 4. Connecticut's ten-girl squad took nine first places in thirteen events, finishing

with an 85-point final score, against Marymount's 67 points and Manhattanville's 42 points.

The following three Conn. swimmers broke national qualifying times (times required to enter a national meet) during the competition: Nancy Close (200 Yd. Freestyle); Cathy Menges (100 Yd. Individual Medley and 100 Yd. Backstroke); and Cathy Platen (100 Yd. Breaststroke).

Nine of the team's eleven members are freshmen. Consequently, we can expect to hear much more about this very capable group in the future. (Perhaps the very near future... the team travels to Amherst December 2 for a meet with the University of Massachusetts and has invited Southern Connecticut here December 7. Any interested spectator can receive free transportation to the U. Mass. meet by contacting the team's coach, Mrs. Wagner, or Pam Stirling.)

SIDEY (Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

informed, too sensitive and have too much respect for the office of the Presidency not to perceive Johnson stripped clean of pretense," he said. "Something inherent in his personality made it hard for him to level with the American people."

Kennedy, on the other hand, endured, according to Sidey, because "under scrutiny, something was there. More than style, Kennedy possessed intellect, a deep sense of history and compassion, not always evident," he said.

Kennedy, who once told Sidey that he had no personal experience of the hardships during the Depression, felt greatest anguish about the issues of war and peace, according to the journalist.

Johnson, on the other hand, was a man of the depression, according to Sidey. The journalist told his audience that in the recent sale of the Johnson City Bank, the former President insisted that his payment be received in cash because, "he is sure Nixon will ruin the economy."

In describing Johnson's delight with "the panoply of the office," Sidey recalled that Johnson had a shower installed in the White

House that shot water from the ceiling, floor and sides.

In conclusion, Sidey characterized both Johnson and Nixon as "men not fully formed" and expressed concern for what he considers Nixon's lack of vision in foreign and domestic affairs.

NEWS NOTE

Aly Bain and Mike Whellans, two Scottish folk singers, will be appearing November 22nd at the Art Gallery 100, Chapel and High Streets, New Haven, at 2:30 p.m. They have starred at every major Scottish folk festival and topped bills at folk clubs all over Britain. Tickets are \$2.00 at the door.

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WHAT WILL BE YOUR EDUCATIONAL FUTURE AT CONNECTICUT COLLEGE?

Consider this question in your reading of the Summer Study Report and the Report of the Coalition for the Connecticut College Degree.

Participate in dorm discussions which will be held immediately following the Thanksgiving vacation.

Signed,
Academic Committee

ACLU

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5) heckling grew more intense. Suddenly, hecklers began raising their chairs over their heads. Then a group of Black youths went up in front of the raised platform and acted as a human barrier to protect the speakers. One heckler signaled for the group to move toward the front of the hall and the crowd was momentarily deterred as a Roman Catholic nun leaped in front of them all, shouting to them to break up and leave. After more yelling, there were reports of a bomb threat and the building slowly cleared.

During the entire "fiasco" the chairman of the Urban Coalition in Bridgeport tried to summon the police. No policemen arrived until 45 minutes after the meeting had adjourned. It has since been proven that there were at least two, if not more, policemen in the audience who refused to try and restore order, even when asked.

Despite all the problems the CCLU faced November 5th, Olds called the meeting an "astounding success." All of this occurred in front of T.V. cameras and was "magnified in front of the state." Olds said there is a potentially good legal case now being worked on due to the many photographs and witnesses, but no specific legal action has been determined.

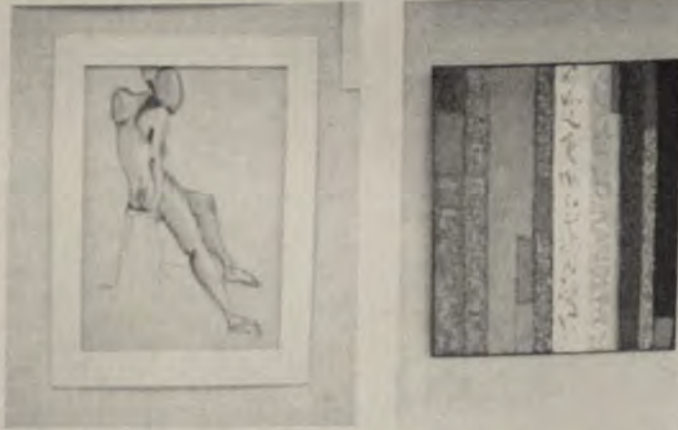
In New London County, there are several cases currently being handled by CCLU attorneys. In one case, the Division of Motor Vehicles has refused to license a young man because they believe he is a homosexual. Other cases range from individual crusades against the abortion law to local discrimination against long-haired youth in restaurants.

TOPIC OF CANDOR

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 1) ing about them, and any decision will be reached either through Faculty Committee, or a vague process of osmosis.

Having the Connecticut College Coeducation question settled, and its social question settled, there seems to be nothing left for the College to address but its academic questions, which are quite importantly tied to the financial problem. Social life, and Coeducation are simple minded problems compared with the complexities of an academic foundation and a financial crisis.

In this moment of important need for dialogue and a little caring on the part of everybody, Connecticut College as a whole, hides in its room, able to face classes, teachers, social relationships, and all the good that Connecticut College has offered each of us, but unwilling to do the



In the Manwaring Gallery, Cummings Art Center there is now showing a group of paintings by Peter Nelson. Upstairs on the second floor a student exhibit is also being held.

necessary searching to find out how to maintain that good. Even more unbelievable is preponderance, of problems and how easily they are being ignored.

One instance of this is the Parent's Committee, which has been in contact with the Administration, yet in all its comments, has not had to confront student opinion. Are students oblivious of this? Is no one interested in the fact that a group of parents may have gross misrepresentations of life on this campus? If we believe ourselves to be living a sane existence shouldn't we at least inquire? It may not have been important to a Connecticut College which was financially stable, but each person misinformed about the quality of life here, may affect a contribution, a tuition, a prospective student, all of whom are too precious to be left to misconception.

Another instance is the effects of the Strike which very few have been interested in inquiring about. There has been so much criticism from the outside, yet so little organized thought on the campus, that for lack of caring, the outside criticism must win by default. The May Strike was not like going to the circus, returning home warmly fulfilled. It was for learning and application of this learning, yet what have we tangibly preserved? Nothing but a vague memory which is dashed by those who had not experienced it.

It is truly unjust that the faith in students so perfectly displayed by the College's participation in the Strike has to be forgotten as the College stands precariously, and the students don't stand at all.

It seems true that when times are prosperous, students can function creatively, but when they are precarious, students revert back to consumerism, expecting the institution to solve its own problems, as if their part of a College's contract is the one of shopper. This would now seem so unpalatable, if just a few months ago the College put its very existence on the line for these students.

Connecticut College has no choice but to revert back into a highly definable stance. The Administration, without support from inside the College concerning outside misconceptions will only be able to placate. Within the College the academic question has gone into Faculty Committee leaving students lazily behind. While the faculty was having meetings concerning the report, students were ignoring it like a bad movie.

Therefore, what we are assured of, is that times are a-changing, financially, and academically. Whereas last year the college changed the times, this year, the times are changing the college.

In this act of taking our school for granted there is something we have lost. We have forgotten how much better the school becomes, and how much more our college life is worth when the College confronts a situation. The problems that are inescapable in the near future should not be allowed to simply take their own way. What is a College if it cannot or will not direct its own future?

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