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Pundit

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE

VOL. 47 NO. 1

New London, Conn.

FEB. 1, 1973



Budget freeze affects college hiring, tuition

By Donald Kane

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

On Wednesday, January 24 Mr. Shain told a faculty meeting that no new positions may be created and no existing positions may be filled if vacated; no new or replacement equipment purchases are authorized, including office equipment such as typewriters and adding machines; and no goods or services may be contracted for.

"I regret that such action is necessary," states Shain, "but we must make every effort during the second half of the fiscal year to keep the budget of \$9 million established last."

Shain credits this deficit to unbudgeted expenditures in men's physical education equipment, expansion of Crozier-Williams facilities, increases in food and fuel oil, and to a fall in incomes, gifts, and other investment portfolio of the college.

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

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

Robert Stearns of the economic department and a faculty member on the Development Committee foresees that the total cost to the student will have to rise by \$220 next year to \$4,370. Tuition and board will go up \$200 and the student activities fee will jump by \$20. This is only an estimate of the committee, just as the original figure of a total cost increase of \$250 by the Administration was a working hypothesis.

Stearns sees this increase as one of the consequences of a 5 per cent per year increase in school costs. All the conclusions of the Development Committee are thus far tentative: they are preparing a revised budget as a prelude to the final form. Stearns declares that the college must do

one thing to survive financially:

"We must make a firm commitment to a balanced budget."

Another austerity move currently under consideration is enlarging, over a period of time, the current student-teacher ratio of 11-1 as much as 14-1. Stearns regards the 14-1 ratio "as a maximum figure."

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

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

The administration's goal, communicates Shain, is "to manage our affairs well enough to stay out of trouble. Connecticut College is going to change. All colleges are, including state colleges."

The budget, at present, still is not final. When the forecasts were made last Spring, it was only a preliminary analysis. The September budget is a revised form, or a management document which can now be used to develop the final budget for presentation to the Board of Trustees.

Meanwhile, the freeze continues.

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

What evolved at the specially convened Tuesday afternoon College Council

photo by paine



treasurer knight

Student fare to end

CAB CLOSES YOUTH RATE

The Easter and summer plans of many Connecticut College students to travel home will be severely affected by the elimination of discount youth-fares announced in December by the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB).

CAB voted 3-2 that domestic youth-fares are discriminatory and should no longer be permitted. This decision implies that the same fate awaits international youth-fares.

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

CAB reached the same decision in 1968, but an outpouring of mail from young people forced them to reconsider and delay their final decision. In that year five million people between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one used youth-fare and saved themselves \$112 million but at the same time earned the air lines a -21 million profit.

No date has been established for the cut-off, but it is generally believed to be April 1, 1973. Public reaction has reversed itself and non-youths have beset the CAB with a flood of letters protesting the proliferation of airline discounts.

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

Airlines discount fares from coach prices by as much as 50 per cent for youth, 66 2-3 per cent for family members, and 25 per cent for excursion travel. Most airlines give a 33 1-3 per cent discount, while some give only 25 per cent and others give none.

Generally, the smaller the airline, the smaller the discount.

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

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

But the Board argued that the fares are closed to people who would otherwise travel discount fare and are open to people who would otherwise travel full fare

PUNDIT criticisms vapid

meeting, however, did not bear support for a single one of the protestor's allegations; indeed, quite the opposite appeared to be the truth.

The first item of contention centered around the difference in the make-up of the Editorial Board at the beginning of this second semester as opposed to that which was composed the final few academic days of last term.

Apparently the changes in the Board were made as a result of unexpected

vacancies; lawfully, than, under the Newspaper Constitution. There are presently thirteen Editors on the Board: an Editor-in-Chief; a Managing Editor; a Business Manager; a Lay-out Editor; a Cultural Editor; a Sports Editor; a News Editor; a Features Editor; two Graphics Editors; and three Photography Editors.

Only the position of Cultural Editor did not exist last semester, but the other position appointments were

(Continued from Page 5)

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A wiser PUNDIT

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

Going through our newspaper morgue, which extends back thirty-five years reveals our name has changed five times: **CONNECTICUT COLLEGE NEWS** became **CONN CENSUS** which gave way to **STAYAGRAHA**, which no one could pronounce, and that led to **PUNDIT**. Somewhere in the procession an issue was even heralded as "**THE NEWSPAPER WITH NO NAME**." We are pleased to announce **PUNDIT** a satisfactory if flattering title.

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

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

This semester we will try to present all the news, features, sports, ads, editorials, and classifieds that the student body is accustomed to seeing, but whenever possible we will incorporate a newspaper supplement structured around a central theme. Hopefully, it will be a creative and novel venture highlighted by different layout, with strong emphasis on photography and graphics.

To realize the goal of our expedition we have robbed journalistic graves and stitched together a strange and unsettling conglomeration of the in-

formality of neighborhood newspapers long past, a new emphasis on non-verbal communication reminiscent of **LIFE**, the social and political attitude of countless underground papers laid to rest by shifting consumer habits, and the traditional journalism of major papers currently threatened with burial by the governments.

The Editorial Board is of the opinion that we will improve as a news-gathering activities at least every other week and record what important events remain in the following week's issue. The space unfilled in that issue will be devoted to the more creative side of journalism too long undiscovered by the custom-loving element of the college community.

We offer those dissatisfied with our former service both a more diversified reading experience and a chance to hate this publication in many new dimensions.

While our primary duty will be to the traditional journalism, we are unalterably in favor of experimentation. In fact, our perspective — represented by the choice and manner of themes covered, and, of course, by editorials — will be of a distinct, very-liberal nature throughout the year and throughout the varied issues we confront.

As a student-owned newspaper, participation on it is open to those who have paid their student activities fee. In fact, it is largely the staff who will make this new **PUNDIT** a success or a failure.

Without student support in the form of time, effort, and a willingness to write, our novel form may turn into a loathsome Frankenstein. This is your publication! and its content is designed to best reflect whatever input you would like to offer.

You are what you publish.

To The Editor:

Although direct American involvement in the Viet Nam War seems to be ending, the consequences of our behavior remain. This is especially true of the effects of our devastating bombing of the north. Among the casualties of the bombing policy one can number significant medical facilities and hospitals. The American Friends Service Committee has begun collecting a fund to assist in rebuilding these badly needed facilities.

I should like to appeal to the members of the College community to support this worthy work with their contributions. Contributions may be sent to the address below or to me at P.O. Box 1578. In both cases **ALL CHECKS SHOULD BE MADE OUT TO "AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE"**. Their address is as follows,

American Friends Service Committee, 48 Inman Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02139.

Yours faithfully,
DR. IVAN STRENSKY
Assistant Professor of Religion

To The Editor:

The recent earthquake in Managua, Nicaragua not only killed hundreds of people but left thousands homeless. In an effort to help a small number of these survivors gain a new foothold on life a friend of mine, a medical student in New York, has gone down to Managua and is currently working for the Nicaraguan Red Cross. He is trying to rebuild an orphanage, and at the same time find housing for the 112 survivors. Three hundred and thirty eight other children from this orphanage were killed.

Any effort of this nature naturally requires financial assistance. If you are willing to make any contribution to aid in this effort, donations can be left in my box (Ellen Kieval Box 847) or in Morrisson Room 325, or in the chapel office.

Submitted by,
ELLEN KIEVAL

To the Editor:

As a soon-to-graduate senior, with only electives left to fill the requirements for my graduation, I must protest the new (to me, at least) policy of pre-registration.

When I was an undergraduate, my college career was complicated many times by the closing of courses or sections by the time I was to register. Now I find the opposite to be the case. As I went to register Friday, knowing that only freshmen were before me, I had no fears that I would get into the courses I wanted; in fact, I planned my outside job around my tentative schedule.

My first stop at a table proved me wrong. I was told that the entire course was reserved for majors (a 100-level course?). I then got into a long line to arrange two more of my classes. After a 20-minute wait in the line, I reached the table to find that

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Pundit

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE

ESTABLISHED IN 1916 AND PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS OF CONNECTICUT COLLEGE EVERY THURSDAY WHILE THE COLLEGE IS IN SESSION EXCEPT DURING EXAMINATION AND VACATION PERIODS. SECOND CLASS ENTRY AUTHORIZED AT NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.

Editor-in-Chief
Donald Kane

Managing Editor
Carin Gordon

Business Manager
Donna Cartwright

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-Chief	Donald Kane
Managing Editor	Carin Gordon
Business Manager	Donna Cartwright
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Abortion law

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

In effect, what the Supreme Court said was that life does not begin until the sixth month of pregnancy, and supported the dictionary definition of abortion as "an induced termination of pregnancy before the fetus is capable of survival as an individual." (American Heritage Dictionary)

The United States Constitution guarantees its citizens the right of privacy and insures a separation of church and state. Those motivated by the tenets of organized religion, some of them called "Right-to-Lifers," may now lay down their false cross because a conservative doctrine joined a liberal outlook in guiding the court decision. Surely following the letter of the Constitution cannot displease even the most staunchly conservative and reactionary.

No longer must a woman suffer the abuse of a back room abortion or seek the aid of strange people with dirth instruments to remove an obstruction to her private life. No longer will there be reasons for premature marriages and unwanted children.

The implications of lawful, universal abortion are enormous. Later in the semester **PUNDIT** will examine some of them and detail the practical effects on young people, including those in Connecticut College.

(Continued from Page 2)

most of the courses were closed, or open with one or two places, because sheets had been posted earlier in semester, and those signing the sheets had been reserved places in the course. Most of the names, I noticed, carried the year numbers of 1974-76. I am not posturing a condescending attitude toward the undergraduates, but a majority of those names did not carry that department as their major. I only missed out on courses I would have liked to have taken; the girl next to me, also closed out of two, needed them in order to be able to teach.

I believe that these practices should be checked, in order that all students be given a chance to take the courses they want or need.

Sandy Lindquist, 1973

To The Editor,

A Petition is presently being passed among the student body stating that exams should be before Christmas. If this were the only question at issue I would have willingly signed this petition. That, however, is not the case.

There are really two questions: 1) Do we want a longer semester? 2) Do we want exams before Christmas.

It appears from my experience that the student body would overwhelmingly answer yes to both these questions. What I would like to ask is, who is going to move Christmas to January 25?

My point is this: If it is too costly, or otherwise unfair or impossible to start in August, and if some form of the 3-1-4 proposal is out of the question, then the decision must be made between a longer, less pressured semester with exams after Christmas, and the shorter more pressured semester with exams before Christmas as we have now.

Hence, it is not a simple question. The signers of this petition implicitly assume that having exams before Christmas is more important than a longer semester. This is not my feeling.

I opt for the longer semester, and if necessary, exams after Christmas. If this were intelligently done, so that there would be at least one week of classes before reading period and exams began, then the immediacy of exams after Christmas would not be so pointed.

The important thing about exams being after Christmas is that we, as students, have time to get in to the swing of things again before reading period and exams begin.

I would therefore propose, if it came to it, a calendar with a longer semester, beginning in mid-September and extending through to the

(Continued on Page 4)

"If a thousand . . . were not to pay their tax bill this year, that would not be a violent and bloody measure as it would be to pay them and enable to state to commit violence and shed innocent blood."

— Henry David Thoreau

In April of 1966, in the midst of the escalation of the Vietnam War, Congress passed a federal tax on telephones, raising the tax to 10 per cent. "It is clear," said Wilbur Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, "that Vietnam and only the Vietnamese operation makes this bill necessary." (Congressional Record, 23 February, 1966)

Since 1966 thousands of United States citizens have protested the continuation of the war by refusing to pay this tax which helped to finance this conflict.

But the war is over now, or so we hope, and the primary purpose for the tax died with the cease fire. Fortunately, it is too late to ask the students at Connecticut College to directly demonstrate their opposition to the Viet Nam policies by refusing to pay this tax.

The Defense Department hypothetically places the United States in two and one-half wars to determine the armament and funding needs of the military establishment. By continuing to pay the phone tax we are contributing to prepare this country to engage in those two and one-half wars.

With tongue in cheek we note that the President has promised a generation of peace: is that how long it will take this country to save up to fight another war?

Given the temperament of the Administration we cannot soon expect the revenue from this tax to be applied to social issues; nor can we expect the tax to be cancelled. Therefore, PUNDIT urges those students at Connecticut College with telephones not to pay the ten per cent tax written into their phone bills each month.

All that is necessary is a note to the phone company each month stating that you are refusing to pay the tax. The phone company passes this on to the Internal Revenue Service; the tax is not applied to future bills, nor is service cut-off. The IRS may try to collect from you or your back account, but since it costs more for them to do this than the tax itself, they have routinely abandoned collection attempts.

If you are not willing to contribute to the war machine of the United States military, refuse to pay the telephone tax. A more generous gesture is to instead contribute the 10 per cent to pacifist groups or war-casualty charities.

Pulling rank

Now here is the definitive treatise on "Rank in the Organization" as interpreted by Bill Allan, feature editor of the Pittsburg Press.

EDITOR

Leaps tall buildings in a single bound,
Is more powerful than a locomotive,
Is faster than a speeding bullet,
Walks on water,
Dictates policy to God.

EXECUTIVE EDITOR

Leaps short buildings in a single bound,
Is more powerful than a switch engine,
Is just as fast as a speeding bullet,
Walks on water if the sea is calm,
Talks with God.



Hi, I'm old Ma Bell, and being the only phone company around I've been very lonely. Please remember, my rates are cheapest after 11 p.m.

Graphic by Milloff and Kane

ORDINARY EDITOR

Leaps short buildings with a running start,
Is almost as powerful as a switch engine,
Is faster than a speeding BB,
Walks on water in an indoor swimming pool,
Talks with God if special request is approved.

ASSISTANT EDITOR

Barely clears a Quonset Hut,
Loses tug of war with a hand car,
Can fire a speeding bullet,
Swims well,
Is occasionally addressed by God.

COPY EDITOR

Makes high marks on wall when trying to leap buildings,
Is run over by locomotives,
Can sometimes handle gun without inflicting self-injury,
Dog paddles,
Talks to animals.

PHOTOGRAPHER

Runs into buildings,
Recognizes locomotives two out of three times,
Is not issued ammunition,
Can stay afloat with life jacket,
Talks to walls.

INTERN

Falls over doorsteps when trying to enter building,
Never rode in a train,
Wets himself with a water pistol,
Plays in mud puddles,
Mumbles to himself.

REPORTER

Lifts buildings and Walks under them
Kicks locomotives off the track,
Catches bullets in his teeth and eats them,
Freezes water with a single glance,
Is God. . .

Lyndon Johnson

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

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

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

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

NEW CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT POLICY

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

The Editorial Board of **PUNDIT** will award \$10 to the author of what it judges to be the best copy submitted each week. All Connecticut College students who have paid their student activities fee, save the members of the Editorial Board, are eligible. Winners will be announced the following week, unless the contestant wishes to remain anonymous, and no student may win more than twice.

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



Watch for Ask Chris



Wtfd.liberal forum: Press; lib; liberties

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

The first forum, entitled The Press and the Public's Right to

Know, is planned for Feb. 14 at 8 p.m., in the cafeteria of Waterford High School. Moderator is Mr. William Dickinson, Director of Dickinson Associates and Chairman of WCRG. Mr. Kenneth Grube, editorial page editor of the New London Day will be the main speaker. His panel of reactors will be Mr. Paul Bernardo, Manager of Radio WTYDFM and Mr. Richard Tucker, managing editor for Xerox Education Publications and a former foreign

correspondent for the Baltimore Sun.

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

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

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

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

Letter cont'd.

(Continued from Page 3)

end of January, with little or no assigned work over the Holidays.

A longer semester is vital. If this means that exams must be after Christmas, I urge the faculty to consider a calendar that puts as little pressure on students over Christmas vacation as possible. I would be willing to constructively discuss any questions that I have left unanswered.

Sincerely,
Lincoln Baxter '75

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

Proposed academic calendar

First Semester

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

Second Semester

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

Sunday, June 2 — Commencement

Lyndon Johnson

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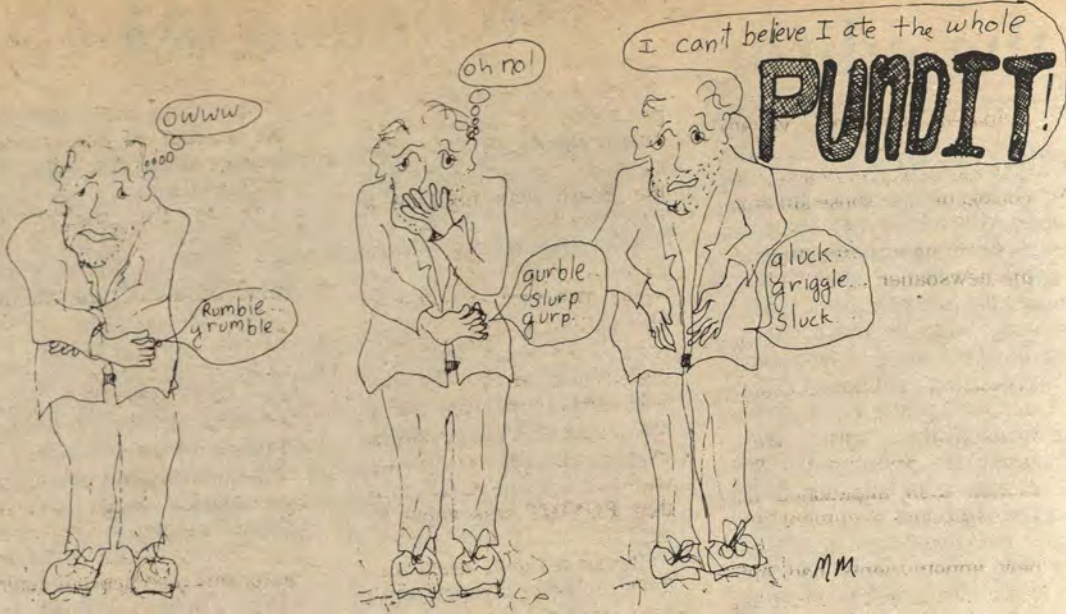
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- Wednesday, Jan. 2 — Review period begins.
- Monday, Jan. 7 — Examination period begins.
- Saturday, Jan. 12 — Examination period ends.

Second Semester

- Thursday, Jan. 24 — Advising.
- Friday, Jan. 25 — Registration.
- Monday, Jan. 28 — Classes Begin.
- Friday, March 15 — Spring Recess begins.
- Sunday, March 31 — Spring Recess ends.
- Friday, May 10 — Classes End.
- Saturday, May 11 — Review period begins.
- Wednesday, May 15 — Review Period ends.
- Thursday, May 16 — Examination Period Begins.
- Wednesday, May 22 — Examination Period Ends.
- Sunday, June 2 — Commencement

PUNDIT criticisms

(Continued from Page One)

made as the result of unanticipated personnel vacancies. The Constitution states that the Editorial Board shall consist of... "those students the Editorial board deem to be fulfilling vital functions on the newspaper..."

Editor-in-Chief Donald Kane explained that at the present time everyone on the Editorial Board was fulfilling vital functions on the newspaper, and were lawfully appointed. Mr. Zelitch then abandoned his Constitutional argument and instead implied that those new appointments had outvoted the rest of the Editorial Board, and that wasn't fair.

Student Government President Jay Levin then polled the Editorial board which was seated throughout the Student Government office in Crozier-Williams and

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

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

President Levin asked Mr. Kane whether or not the paper was going to come out every other week rather than every week, and whether it was going to be a magazine or a newspaper. To this the Editor-in-Chief replied that PUNDIT would cover all the relevant campus news and

activities, and would do so within its budget. A report from Business Manager Donna Cartwright confirmed PUNDIT had more than half the amount of the original appropriation remaining in its account.

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

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

He went on to say that by wanting to know what was in the editorial before it was published, College Council implied that it had the power to punish PUNDIT for

something it could not agree with. Kane asked, "What does College Council care if we come out with a round newspaper every single day of the week? The Editorial Board is determined to adequately cover the campus news, but format and the frequency should be of little concern to you."

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

Kane explained that the mechanical process at their printer prohibited publication of less than eight pages. "I assure you that we will print at least as many pages as we printed last semester."

Mr. Levin assured the Editorial Board College Council wouldn't censor PUNDIT.

Richard Lichtenstein, President of the Class of 1975, pressed to find out what form and with what frequency PUNDIT would publish, but

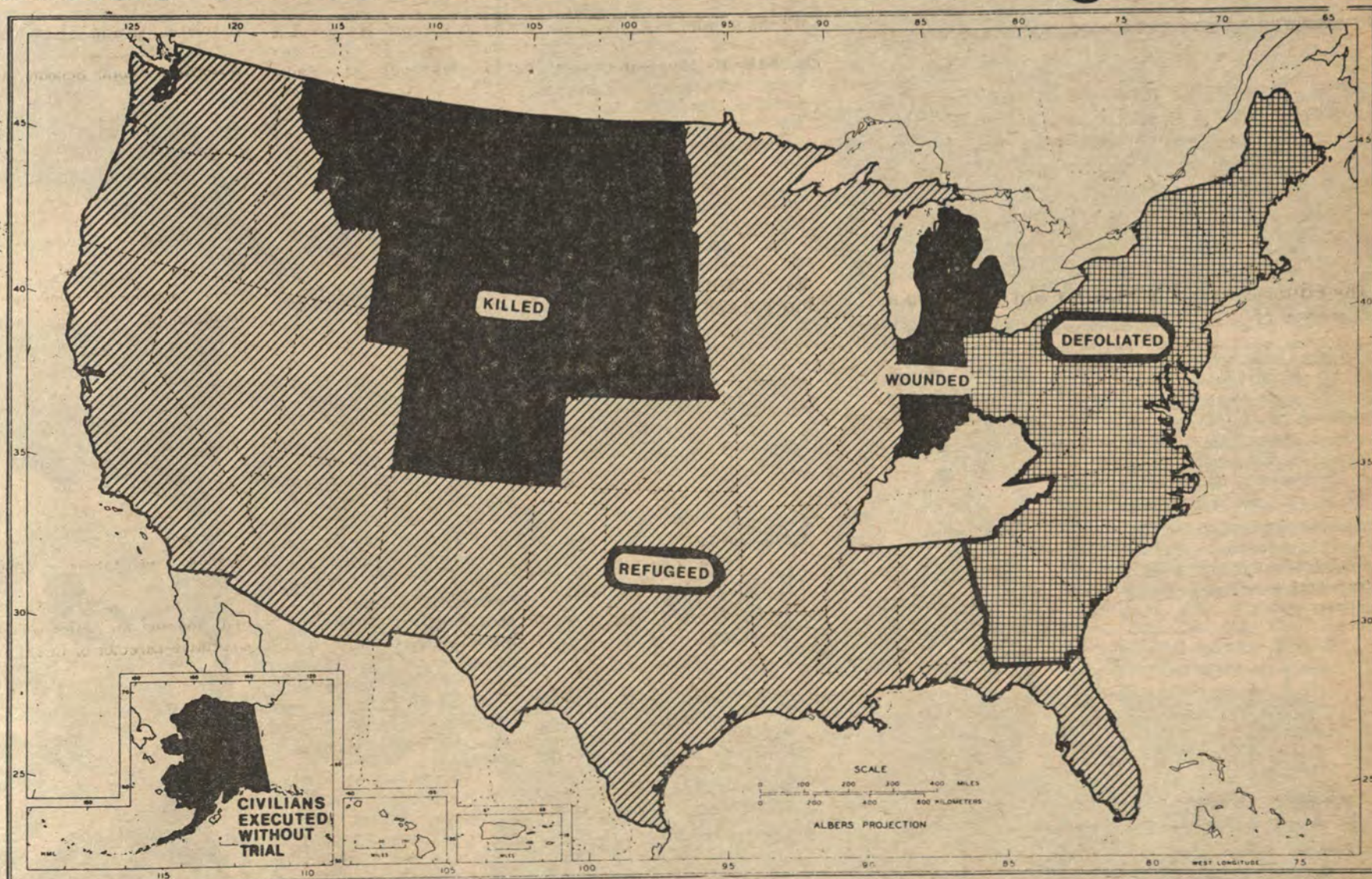
Kane countered by repeating he and the Editorial Board would be glad to answer any questions about their policy after it was printed, but would then confine his remarks to the actual substance of the editorial.

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

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

PUNDIT FEB. 1, 1973 FIVE

What if Vietnam had been fought here?



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

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

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

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

The data used is in itself staggering:

*Total civilian and military casualties for south Vietnam alone are 569,000 killed and 1,326,000 wounded; the U.S. equivalents are 6,432,000 dead, 14,985,000 wounded. These figures are based on U.S. government data.

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

*Over 5 million acres—12 percent of southern Vietnam—have been sprayed with defoliating chemicals. The U.S. equivalent: 434,000 square miles.

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

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

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

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

GROWING UP

collage and article by Donald

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

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

The present consuming public hasn't seen a Duncan top in more than a decade. A victim of changing fads the company went out of business in 1959, and so today their product must be considered something of an antique.

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

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

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

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

Buffalo Bub has become a popular attraction at college campuses with his dirty parodies of Hody Doody. Clarabell must be crying bitterly. Captain Kangaroo, too, is trying desperately to keep up with the times, and has hired psychologist Dr. Joyce Brothers as a regular on the show — probably to explain what Mr. Greenjeans has been doing out in the barn all these years. Even wisecracking Eddie Haskell, Wally's two-faced friend on "Leave It To Beaver," has defied all natural rights and become a Los Angeles policeman.

Barbie's attendance record "at her desk every day at school, has been broken by graduation. "The Ideal Teen" is neither ideal nor a teen any longer, but has married Ken, raised a large family, and is most popularly purchased with hippy clothing and her communal home accessory.

Those of us who still have the "whistler" stored in our attic find we can no longer purchase the nylon tips on which the tops rotated. And since most of us have lost the spinning string as well, the tops sit quietly, forgotten.

Another niche in the attic might yield the once ubiquitous green, blue, or red Hula-Hoop, a dried piece of silly putty, discarded jacks, or a tangled slinky.

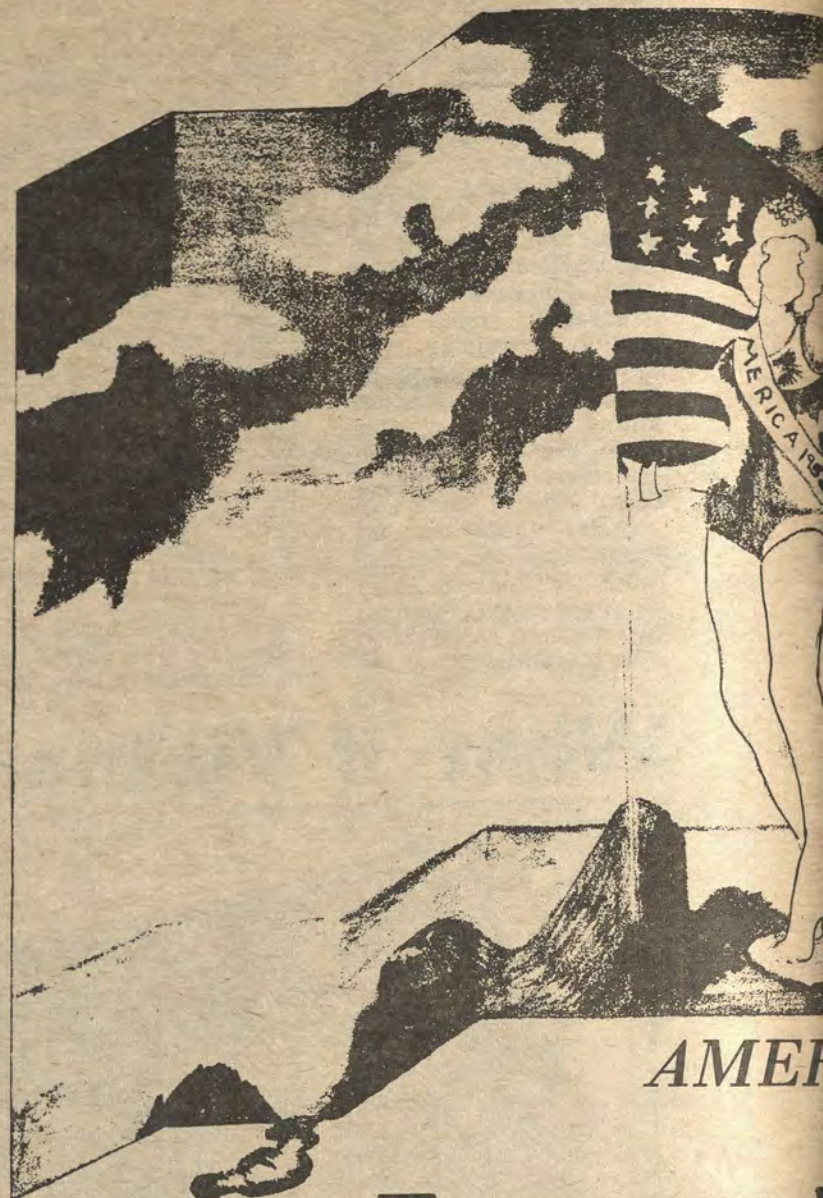
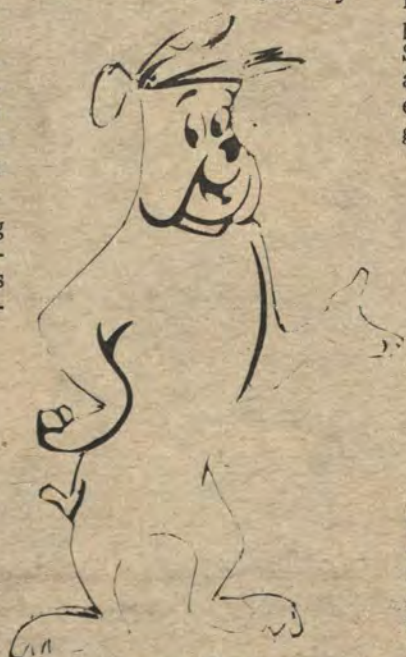
Our television memories are not so easily recaptured. Cartoons like Betty Boop, Ruff 'n Ready, and Tom Terrific are gone forever, and even Popeye's spinach failed to save him from obscurity.



seeley

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

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



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



Social historians may record our small generation as the only one this half century that never quite mastered the art of drinking. While those immediately behind us are becoming bored with pot and are flocking back to the traditional spirits, they handle both with envious skill.

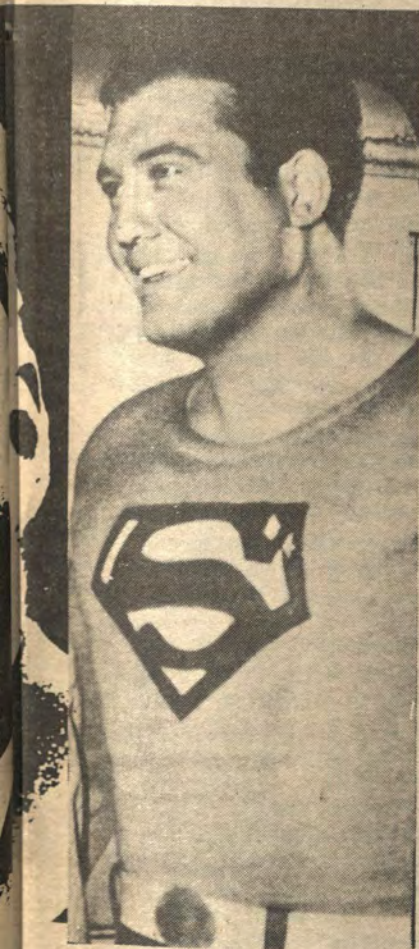
Stratification of peer association is another tradition fast yielding to time. As early as seventh grade we began to equate class years with social status. By the time we were sophomores we regarded freshmen as poison and strived instead for acceptance by the juniors. The "jocks" were quickly losing their BMOC status, but within classes there was still the "In" clique — everything

LOOKING BACK

ane



CA



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

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

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

they did and said was "boss" — and of course there were those backward and unattractive people who were "Out" and never got invited to any parties. Inter-racial puppy loves were as rare as pregnancies, and neither were allowed by the administration. Today the barriers are noticeably lower, and the ages and the races associate much less self-consciously.

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

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

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



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

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



The house the President built

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

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

Meanwhile, the expense of keeping up the Washington White House, the San Clemente White House, the Key Biscayne White House, and the Camp David White House became inflated beyond the ability of the President to pay.

In a desperate gamble, the President ordered the construction of another White House in Disney World where the public is charged admission. The profits from the tourist trade go toward paying off the debts on the other White Houses.

This new national amusement complex is called the Enchanted White House and is divided into various worlds inhabited by story-book creatures played by real-life people: all Republicans, of course.

The first of these areas is called "Mystery World," and presently includes three strange dwarfs from an altered "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" fable. John Mitchell is easy to recognize as "Snoopy", but seems a little haggard from listening in on his wife's telephone calls.

Then comes a sickly woman with big ears and initials emblazoned on her back which she says stands for "Incognitus Terrible Telecommunicado." And finally there is one character that no one is able to identify, but Democratic tourists have nicknamed him "Slinky" because of his indictment in the Watergate break-in.

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

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

Wild animals also roam around the grounds, sedated by continuous feedings. Fat cats abound in plenty, as do trumpeting

elephants. The guide book claims there are no donkeys, but in plain truth it is easy to detect many asses dressed up as performers.

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

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

The methodic pounding on a drum draws many visitors to the "Father Land," one of the favorite attractions. Henry Kissinger can be seen hopping around saying "What's up, Duc Tho?" and making bunnies. Other hares include Presidential aides Ehrlichman and Halderman.

The most spectacular display of all is graced by exploding rockets, live music, and a continuous showing of Patton.

This is "Future World." Once each day its only occupant appears below a sign reading "The Once and Future Kind" and begins an address:

"My fellow Americans. Let me make one thing perfectly clear ..."



NTI begins second semester

The second semester of the third year at the National Theatre Institute opened Friday at the O'Neill Theater Center with the arrival of 22 students selected from 37 colleges and universities throughout the nation.

The institute, made possible through a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, offers a rigorous 15-week resident semester program.

Included in the program are nine weeks of intensive studio work in theatre with professional staff and guest artists in acting, directing, costume design, scene design, movement, voice, puppetry, and dance, as well as special seminars and individual student projects. One full semester of credit is awarded the students through the institute's affiliation with Connecticut College.

Created to serve as resource for undergraduate theatre programs, NTI also provides the students with a three-week rehearsal period in preparation for a two week bus and truck tour of par-

ticipating colleges and universities, high schools, and community theatres. Past productions have included original works created by the student company under professional direction, new plays, and last semester's offering of "Olympian Games," a story theatre piece created by Kenneth Cavander and Barbara Damashek and directed by Larry Arrick and William Rhys.

Artists who will work with the students in the opening weeks are regular faculty members Larry Arrick, designers David Hays and Fred Voelpel, puppeteers Rufus and Margo Rose, actress-composer Barbara Damashek, and tumbling instructor Robby Rees. Dance work will continue with Martha Myers, Chairman of the Department of Dance and Dean of the American Dance Festival at Connecticut College. Members of her staff are Ara Fitzgerald, Laurie Lindquist, and David Gillett.

Arrick will continue a new

feature of the program by supervising the students and guest artists in a concentrated exploration of video tape as a dramatic medium. As part of this study, a series of films and film makers will be brought to NTI throughout the semester.

Colleges and universities currently participating in the program are Amherst, Bennington, Bowdoin, Bowling Green, Brandeis, Carnegie-Mellon, Colgate, Connecticut, Dartmouth, Drake, Gallaudet, Goddard, Grinnell, Hamilton, Haverford, Lawrence, Manhattanville, Middlebury, Montclair State, Mount Holyoke, Nazareth, Rochester Institute of Technology (NTID), Sam Houston State, Smith, Trinity, Universities of Hartford, Massachusetts (Boston), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin, Vassar, Wabash, Washington, Wellesley, Wesleyan, Wheaton and Williams.

Joe College enrolls In Crozier-Williams

By Kathy McGlynn

A study has just been concluded which reveals that the Connecticut College Campus is particularly conducive to the propagation of the "weekend-a-go-go" and the "dorm-re'dcluse" species of what is commonly referred to as "Joe College." The populations of these two species has steadily increased over the past few years ignored by both the student body and the administration. However, presently, this situation

threatens the very survival of this institution as a viable college community.

Fortunately, a few very concerned and assiduous individuals — Bart Gullong—Coordinator of Student Activities in Crozier-Williams and Doug Milne—Chairman of the Social Board—have decided to attack this problem and eradicate the conditions which created it. These two individuals are presently engaged in the process of making the Conn. College campus into one in which the social and academic aspects of college life are successfully integrated.

One of the major concerns of both Milne and Gullong is to create for the students on this campus a functioning social center wherein students can freely mingle together and share various experiences.

With this goal in mind, Gullong has tried to change the image of Crozier-Williams adhered to by most students as the headquarters of the physical education department. He has attempted to create a "more relaxed atmosphere" and assume a "more trusting attitude" so that Cro will become a place "responsive to the student's needs."

Some of the changes which are now evident are a new message board with a listing of events happening daily, the use of more students working the information desk during the daytime hours, less bureaucratic red tape when signing out equipment and most important of all Gullong has opened his office to all students inviting them to come in and express to him their needs and desires. Gullong in conjunction with Milne is also working on the long-range goal of converting the upper lounge of Cro into a student bar.

Presently, the major hindrance

to this plan is the Connecticut legislature in Hartford which must approve our request for a private liquor license. However, once that permit is granted, construction should immediately follow and the prediction is that by the next semester the bar will be operating.

In the meantime, Gullong and Milne have considered possible short-plan methods to bring students together. They plan to start a marathon volleyball game shortly with the intent of breaking the world record of 135 consecutive hours.

Mr. Milne is also concerned with utilizing other facilities on campus besides Crozier-Williams in order to halt the divisive tendencies existing in this campus. He hopes to create a steering committee consisting of individuals elected from the student social board who will work to not only organize a diversity of social events but to in addition inform the student body of these functions well in advance.

Furthermore, Milne has suggested that the social chairman in all dorms inform him at least three weeks in advance when they plan to hold a party so that he can (1) insure the dorm concerned that there will be no conflicts that might otherwise detract from attendance and (2) arrange to have joint dorm parties in circumstances which lend themselves to such an event.

Finally Milne has indicated his desire to offer to the students such imaginative events as Friday-afternoon beer parties and bike races.

So all you "weekend-a-go-gos" and "dorm-re'dcluses" BEWARE! The social atmosphere on this campus is changing. AND hopefully in the not too distant future you'll be following your fellow "Do-Do's" down the path of extinction.

photo by a. mishkit

Cultural Calendar

PUNDIT FEB. 1, 1973 NINE

This column will point to interesting events in the area and try to furnish commentaries and evaluations.

by Bernie Zelitch

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.

Eight more days to see Man-
waring Art Gallery show by
Conn's newly acquired, (lately
from Yale), talented art in-
structor, Barkly Hendricks.
Some photos and striking por-
traits in oil of Afro-Americans.

Film: Jack Lemmon's "Save
the Tiger," with an appearance
from Lemmon. For students, 2
p.m. in the York Square Cinema,
New Haven.

Film: Woody Allen's
"Bananas." One of his funniest.
Palmer, 8 p.m.

Film: "The Big Sleep," (1946),
dir. by Hawkes, with Bogart and
Bacall, and William Faulkner
among the script writers. You'll
never figure out what happened
in this detective story, but the
characters are so memorable
and the lines so snappy that you
won't lose any fun over that. At 8
p.m. today and tomorrow at the
Essex Junction Theatre.

Horse auction tonight and
every Friday night at 11:30.
Come earlier if you want to buy
or watch people buy horsy
equipment. Horses sometimes go
as low as \$20, and when it's over,
there's the Publik House next
door. Hebron is about 25 minutes
from here.

Basketball: against Quinnbaug
Valley Community College,
home, 7:30 p.m. Last game was
close.

SATURDAY, FEB. 3.

Film: Ken Russell's "The
Devils," with Vanessa Redgrave
and Oliver Reed. Said to be good,
but bloody. 8 p.m., Palmer.

Some old-time country music:
"The Spark Gap Wonder Boys,"
a trio presented by the New
Haven Folk Music Society (a
good group). Nice, coffee house
atmosphere with some refresh-
ments. The graduate-
Professional Student Center,
New Haven, 8:30 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEB. 4.

The Rev. P. Diane Kenney,
assistant dean of the chapel,
Stanford University, will speak
on Jonah and the whale, 11 a.m.,
in the chapel.

Concert: William Dale, pianist
and chairman of the music
department, will play music of
Beethoven, Brahms, Berg and
Liszt. One intermission.

MONDAY, FEB. 5.

Basketball: women's varsity,
against Mohegan Community
College, home, 7:30 p.m.

Government department
lecture called off.

WED., FEB. 7.

Film: Charlie Chaplin's "City
Lights," (1931). One of
Chaplin's great bittersweet
tragedies for which he composed
the music, directed, wrote and
starred. He falls in love with and
helps a blind flower girl.
Although talkies had been in-
vented, there is no dialogue. 8
p.m. at the Essex Junction
Theatre.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6.

Opening of the internationally
acclaimed Moscow State Circus
at the New Haven Veterans'
Coliseum. Expected are Papov
the Clown and the Filatov Bears.
Plays till Sunday with various
schedules.

THURS. FEB. 8.

English Department coffee in
Thames. Never can tell who
might show up. 3:30 p.m.

Film: Jean Cocteau's "Blood of
a Poet," or "Le Sang d'un
Poete," (1930). The first venture
into film by the master who later
did "Beauty and the Beast,"
among others. Included on most
lists of classic films.

In the silent
film, four episodes supposedly
occur between the start and
finish of a chimney's being ex-
ploded. Cocteau said he made it
as an answer to the surrealists. 8
p.m., Dana. \$1.25 is too much.

FRIDAY, FEB. 9.

TV VERSION OF "You're a
Good Man, Charlie Brown," 8:30-
10 p.m.

Film: Francois Truffaut's "400
Blows," or "Quatre Cents
Coups," (1959). In French, with
subtitles. By director of "Jules
and Jim," "Stolen Kisses,"
"Shoot the Piano Player." A
warm film. It is said that "its
lyrically realistic and totally
unsentimental portrait of
adolescence has never been
matched in the cinema."

Feminist forum: Information
desk and women's art gallery in
Cro. Veronica Kraft, an attorney
from New York, and Elsa Dixler,
a Yale grad student, will discuss,
"Women and the Law," and
"Women in Graduate School."
6:15 p.m., at a place to be an-
nounced.

SAT. FEB. 10.

Musical production of Mark
Twain's "Prince and the
Pauper," by the National
Theatre Co.

Benefit for
scholarships of the American
Association of University
Women. 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. in
Palmer.

Feminist forum: Jack Smith
and two members of his New
Haven consciousness raising
groups will discuss their ex-
periences in group learning, 10
a.m.

Workshop on sexism on
campus. Jane Torrey will lead a
discussion on sexism at Conn.

Panel discussion on marriage,
with Bernard Murstein of the
psychology department and Elsie
Chandler of the Conn. Mental
Health Clinic. 2 p.m.

Kate Millet's film, "Three
Lives." Millet's sister-in-law,
divorced at 30, lives in Beverly
Hills and talks about living
along; happily married woman of
30 gives her views; colorful,
brash.

20-year-old lesbian from Long
Island speaks. 8 p.m.

Concert from the Women's
Liberation Rock Band, a group
from New Haven who is said to
have a recording out. 9 p.m.

We are looking into the
establishment of a ride system,
but in the meantime try sharing
rides by placing notices in the
post office.

Ching gives consummate Chinese dance recital

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

The performance was given by
Chiang Ching. Ms. Chiang, a lady
of many talents, choreographed
all the pieces except one, and
designed her own costumes. In
addition to her dance ability, Ms.
Chiang is a renowned film star in
Taiwan and Hong Kong. She has
appeared in more than 25 films,
and won the Golden Horse Award
for Best Actress in 1966.

She has been in the U.S. for 2½
years, and is Chairman of Dance
at the Chinese Culture Foun-
dation in San Francisco. She
manages her own troupe, the
Great Wall, gives performances,
and teaches dance. Her Conn.
performance was her 39th in the
U.S. She says that at most
colleges where she performs the
theater department and the
Asian department jointly sponsor
her. Ms. Chiang told us that
choreography is her favorite
aspect of dance.

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

effort to restore it to its rightful
place in Chinese culture.

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

hand movements, facial ex-
pressions, and movements of the
eyes are purely Chinese.

Since Chinese dance is not
familiar to American audiences,
Ms. Chiang begins her per-
formances with a demonstration
of the basic techniques, such as
the wheel turn and dart dragon.
The hands are expressive of such
things as flowers and birds, the

arms are the wind. She then uses
these techniques in
choreographed pieces set to
Chinese music.

The first piece was Spring
Dawn at the Jade Pavilion. It was
an incredibly lovely dance of a
young girl who yearns for her
freedom. Ms. Chiang was like a
bird, in a cage and in flight.
Yunnan Flower Lantern depicted
the female role in Chinese
society. There was a Mongolian
dance, strongly influenced by
Russian folk dance. It had much
stronger movements than the
Chinese pieces.

Ms. Chiang also did a piece
called Mood-Grief, which was my
favorite. It began with no music
and later added a haunting mouth
pipe. She relied heavily on facial
expressions and limp postures to
bring out the mood. The piece
was very representative of
modern Western dance.

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

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



photo by paine

Jr. show

The Junior Class of Connecticut
College will present their Junior
Show on Saturday, April 28. The
show will be a series of skits with
intermission acts between.

Because of the limited
availability of Palmer
Auditorium the show must be
totally organized and ready by
the end of February. The Junior
class needs people with any sort
of talent who would like to
prepare an intermission act for
the show. They are also looking
for people who would be willing to
work out the technical aspects of
the show. If you don't want to get
up an act, you can take a part in
one of the skits.

If you are interested in taking
part in the Junior Show, please
call:

Kathy Powell in J.A.

or

Anita DeFrantz at Ext. 502

premiers

in April

government cancelled

The government department
lecture by Joseph Napolitan,
scheduled for Thursday,
February 8, has been cancelled
and will not be rescheduled.

Youth rate

(Continued from Page One)

to the extent that this age discrimination is unjust.

The minority argued that the discounts raise so much added revenue that, rather than burden full fare passengers, they benefit these travelers by contributing to common fixed costs. Moreover, if any airline feel it's losing on youth fares, they can cut or abolish the discounts, the dissenters said.

Airlines make a healthy profit on youth fares except when guaranteeing reservations. Some airlines have scheduled extra plans for youth-fare passengers while others have officially offered reserved seats at youth-fare prices.

Both de facto and official guaranteed-seat youth-fares are very unfair and uneconomical in comparison to stand-by fares, all the involved parties admit. However, the Board lumped both kinds of fares together in its argument that the fares are not sufficiently successful in generating passengers and revenue to warrant discriminating against middle-aged passengers.

Youth fares are made to attract passengers who did not have settled travel habits. The

restricted standby discounts were justified on the grounds that young people have more time than money while many middle-aged travelers are businessmen with travel expense accounts and fixed schedules.

International flight rates have heretofore been established by tariffs regulated by the International Air Transport Association (IATA). CAB has been under pressure to establish control over American airline companies' international flight fares.

Should that happen, international youth-fares would also be eliminated as the CAB could not justify its anti-youth-fares posture on the grounds of discrimination and not apply it to all flights.

IATA, comprised of the world's major airlines, recently met to propose new tariffs. Pan American World Airways and National Airlines proposed elimination of youth-fare while trans World Airlines argued in favor of its retention.

A United Airline official said of youth-fares: "We're less interested in discount fares these days because they aren't going to stimulate much new traffic anymore, and they just lower yield (revenue per passenger probably be introduced in this current session of Congress.

mile)," Most recent airline discount-fare proposals have been limited to short periods on slow travel days.

The change in attitude partly reflects the rising influence of profit-conscious financial officers and the relatively diminished role of marketing men at airlines, in the view of CAB officials.

But at CAB too, the belief is growing that few more people can be lured from their autos to plans by promotional fares, and that using discounts only encourages unprofitable operations.

Since Congress can prevent CAB from eliminating youth fares, interested students may contact Congressman Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.), John Jarmen (D-Okla.), and Sam Devine (R-Ohio) to insure that the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee sends the youth fare question to the House floor during the first half of 1973.

Senators Frank Moss (D-Utah) and Charles Percy (R-Ill) and Congressman James Harvey (R-Mich.) introduced bills in the last Congress authorizing discount fares for both youth (under age 22) and/or senior citizens (over age 65). The youth and aging lobby groups make a potentially powerful coalition.

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



Photo by Draper

Brew your own beer

Nowhere in town can beer be purchased for 10 cents a quart — but it can be made at home for that price.

Although federal laws prohibit home brew for profit, it's doubtful that special agents are out to nab those who make small quantities of beer for their own consumption.

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

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

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

Finally, add the package of yeast which also can be purchased at supermarkets.

Caution: The yeastie-beasties die if it gets too hot or cold. Keep the crock at about 75-95 degrees. Warm it with a 100-watt light bulb suspended six inches above if necessary.

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

Check the beer's alcoholic content daily with a hydrometer, available at a brewer's supply or a scientific supply house.

When the alcoholic content gets to within one-half of one per cent of the final expected alcohol content, your product is ready to be bottled.

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

Now the beer can be siphoned into the bottles, but be sure not to siphon the top froth or the last two inches of the container in the bottles. The bottom is filled with a thick sludge of the dead yeast.

Next cap the bottles tightly and place them in a cool place for about a month. This allows the beer to mature and the bottom to settle out.

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

On December 7th, the Civil Aeronautics Board Abolished Youth Fares.

Please cut out and mail the letter below to let Congress know where we stand and that proper legislation is in order to correct this injustice now!

ACT NOW

Dear Congressman:

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

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

Some 5-million students traveled using this discount fare in the past year. This contributed over \$400-million to cover fixed costs of the airlines. These carriers can be presumed to have a full grasp of the marketing considerations involved and are, at least, as interested as the CAB in dropping any useless discount fares. Yet, an overwhelming majority of the airlines who participated in the CAB investigation are in favor of these fares.

Millions of students have purchased their Youth Fare identification cards with the belief that the cards would be valid until their 22nd birthday. Now the cards are being abruptly cut off by the CAB's decision.

As one of millions of young voters, I respectfully request that you act to pass legislation that will allow the CAB to discriminate on the basis of age by keeping Youth Fares. I will be anxiously awaiting the results of the coming legislation concerning this matter.

Mail to:

CRADF

(Coalition To Retain Air Discount Fares)
413 East Capitol Street, S.E.
Washington, DC 20003

(signature)

(address)

(city, state & zip)

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Share your knowledge of nutrition, sewing, child care with the people in any of 49 states or 57 countries. Teach in grade schools, high schools, colleges — or organize your own learning center. Volunteer a year or two. Peace Corps and VISTA need you. For information and applications contact your placement director or call Judith Waite-NYC Call Collect: 212-264-7123.

EDUCATION MAJORS WANTED

905 education majors to serve as Peace Corp Volunteers in Thailand, Ghana, Venezuela, Samoa and 38 other countries. Must be U.S. citizen. For information call Denise Harvey: 212-264-7124, or contact your placement director.

FRENCH MAJORS WANTED

To teach English in 14 French-speaking nations in Africa. The Peace Corps. Call Denise Harvey for information: 212-264-7124. U.S. citizens only, or contact your placement director.

EDUCATION

Teach in Latin America, the Eastern Caribbean, Thailand, Malaysia, Africa the Pacific Islands, Jamaica or 42 other countries. Positions open also here in the U.S. The choice is yours. If you're a qualified teacher or will be soon, the Peace Corps and VISTA need you. Contact: Theresa Martin Division of Minority Affairs, 90 Church Street, N.Y. 212-264-7124.

BUSINESS

Use your skills in Latin America, Fiji, Jamaica, Africa or here in the U.S. Gain valuable experience setting up co-ops, corporations credit unions. Conduct marketing and labor surveys. Establish long range economic goals at all levels of government. Teach production marketing etc. The Peace Corps and VISTA need you. Contact Theresa Martin Division of Minority Recruitment, 90 Church Street, N.Y. 212-264-7124.

COLLEGE GRADUATES

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

PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS

124 Physical Education teachers wanted in Venezuela, Morocco, Brazil, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, Jamaica and the Eastern Caribbean, to work as Peace Corps Volunteers. U.S. citizens only. For information call Bob Mock: 212-264-7123, or see your placement director.

Applications due for Exchange Programs

Study at American colleges or universities other than the Twelve College Exchange Program: All applications must be completed and turned in on or before April 15, 1973.

FOREIGN:

Connecticut College Program in Paris — COUP: All applications must be completed and turned in on or before March 15, 1973.

Connecticut College Program at Westminster College in Oxfordshire, England: All applications must be completed and turned in on or before March 20, 1973.

Associated Kyoto Program for Japanese Studies: All applications must be completed and turned in on or before February 8, 1973.

All other applications for foreign study programs sponsored by other American colleges and universities must be com-

pleted and turned in on or before March 1, 1973. No applications will be accepted after this date.

All students who wish to participate in approved programs at home or abroad must first receive approval from the Administration Committee and/or the Committee on Study Abroad. Application forms are available in my office (Fanning 211). Any student who is interested in any of these opportunities should make an appointment to see me to discuss academic requirements and to consider various programs which would offer the best educational opportunity.

Applications for all programs listed above are available in my office (Fanning 211).

Twelve College Exchange: All applications must be completed and turned in on or before February 5, 1973.

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Classified Ad Pundit
Box 1351
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Name/Organization P.O. Box Dorm Phone

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All-campus party in Freeman, Friday night after the movie. Rolling Stones and Beer for 75 cents.

Board offered in a lovely brick house one block from the beach (Neptune Park). Owner is 81 years old widow (amazingly spunky). Would prefer female faculty member or college employee. Very reasonable. Call 443-1717.

Sanyo Compact Refrigerator; good condition. Reasonable price. Contact Dave Beebe in Freeman or Box 83.

"Piano lessons, beginners to advanced, at my home on campus. An hour lesson, \$10, or a 45 minute lesson, \$7.50. Telephone Mrs. Claire Dale, 442-4506, or write Box 1414."

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

CONTACT: Peace Corps

(212) 264-7123

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clue 1

Head Food

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Early bird Gullong is training female rowers for '76 Olympics

By Stuart Meyers

The 1976 Olympics is offering women's crew for the first time in history and the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen is looking for a geographic center for crew women training to field an American team. Mr. Bart Gullong, crew coach at Conn. College, has sent out an open letter to crew coaches urging efforts to begin on training a woman's crew. There are definitely 3 girls at Conn. currently in training for the Olympics and 5 or 6 others who might be interested.

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

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

program.

Critical in training is a new device called the Ergometer. This measuring and training device is being paid for through donations and not the college's operating budget. Mr. Gullong exclaims, "It is the closest

engineered thing I've ever seen to the on the water rowing experience.

Although it doesn't account for blade-work or balance, Gullong explains, you can see how you've pulled. There are some times available for those who want to

try it out since two minutes on the machine can be a workout of twenty minutes of actual rowing. Also encouraging is that rowing has the highest caloric output of any sport.

The basis for the Olympic training argument is that there is

money available for international competition through the Women's Rowing Association. The money is available to the best American crews who are contenders for an Olympic berth.

It is Gullong's personal hope that if a crew from Connecticut College and its surrounding areas can win the Women's Nationals, then money will be available to go to the European Championships in Moscow to get international experience.

The United States Olympic Committee not only provides funds to send crews to the Olympics, but also to train them: international competition is considered training.

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

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



Naiads outswam

photo by a. mishkit

by JOAN CRAFTY

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

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

Personal Best times were recorded by all of the home competitors. Cathy Platen chopped seconds from her events the 50 and 100 yd. Breaststroke, 37.3 and 1:20.9. Faith Kiermeier, Lynn Cooley, Beth Stenger, and Joan Crafty clocked outstanding times in the 100 Backstroke 1:27.9, the 200 Freestyle 2:57.9, the 50 Breaststroke 40.8 and the 50 Freestyle 28.0.

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

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

Kumekawa wins Ping Pong title

by Cathy Backus

Eugene Kumekawa can now boast of being one of the better table tennis players around Conn., as he emerged the victor in a field of over thirty participants in the first all-school table tennis tournament held on December 5 in the Crozier-Williams gymnasium. Kumekawa defeated Skip Lynch in the finals; both are from Wright House.

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

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

Perhaps Shumann and Kanter should consider sending Wright House to China.



Graphic by Molloff

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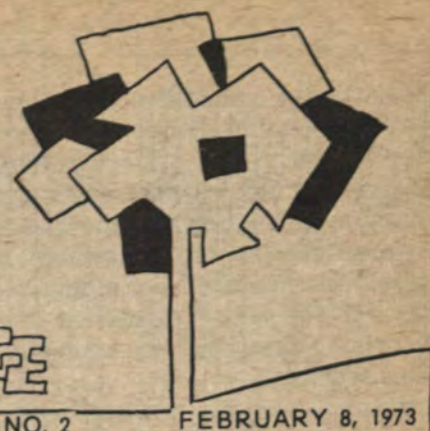
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CONNECTICUT COLLEGE

VOL. 57 NO. 2

FEBRUARY 8, 1973



PROPOSALS FOR 1973-74 CALENDAR

2 weeks of classes following Christmas as recommended by Mr. Cranz

	1972-73 Calendar	Proposed by Administration	1st Student Proposal	2nd Student Proposal	
First Semester:					
Housefellows, House Presidents, etc. return			Friday, Aug. 24	Saturday, Sept. 8	
Freshmen Arrive	Thursday, Sept. 7	Saturday, Sept. 8	Sunday, Aug. 26	Monday, Sept. 10	Monday, Sept. 17
Transfer Students Arrive	Saturday, Sept. 9	Sunday, Sept. 9			Tuesday, Sept. 18
Upperclassmen Arrive	Sunday, Sept. 10	Monday, Sept. 10	Wednesday, Aug. 29	Thursday, Sept. 13	Wednesday, Sept. 19
Advising and Registration	Monday, Sept. 11	Tuesday, Sept. 11	Thursday, Aug. 30	Friday, Sept. 14	Thursday, Sept. 20
	Tuesday, Sept. 12	Wednesday, Sept. 12	Friday, Aug. 31	Saturday, Sept. 15	Friday, Sept. 21
Classes Begin	Wednesday, Sept. 13	Thursday, Sept. 13	Tuesday, Sept. 4	Monday, Sept. 17	Monday, Sept. 24
Fall Recess begins (after 5 p.m.)	Friday, Oct. 20	Wednesday, Oct. 24	Wednesday, Oct. 17		
Fall Recess ends	Tuesday, Oct. 24	Monday, Oct. 29	Monday, Oct. 22		
Classes resume	Wednesday, Oct. 25	Monday, Oct. 29	Tuesday, Oct. 23		
Thanksgiving Recess begins (after 5 p.m.)	Tuesday, Nov. 21	Wednesday, Nov. 21	Wednesday, Nov. 21	Monday, Nov. 19	Wednesday, Nov. 21 (11 am)
Thanksgiving Recess ends	Sunday, Nov. 26	Monday, Nov. 26	Sunday, Nov. 25	Sunday, Nov. 25	Monday, Nov. 26 (8 am)
Classes End	Tuesday, Dec. 12	Wednesday, Dec. 19	Friday, Dec. 7	Friday, Dec. 21	Friday, Jan. 18
Review and Exam Period begins	Wednesday, Dec. 13	Wednesday, Jan. 2	Saturday, Dec. 8	Thursday, Jan. 13	Saturday, Jan. 19
Review and Exam Period ends	Thursday, Dec. 21	Saturday, Jan. 12	Saturday, Dec. 22	Friday, Jan. 18	Wednesday, Jan. 30
Christmas Recess begins	Thursday, Dec. 21	Wednesday, Dec. 19	Saturday, Dec. 22	Friday, Dec. 21	Friday, Dec. 21 (11 am)
Christmas Recess ends	Wednesday, Jan. 17	Wednesday, Jan. 2	Sunday, Jan. 13	Wednesday, Jan. 2	Monday, Jan. 7 (8 am)
Advising and Registration	Thursday, Jan. 18	Thursday, Jan. 24	Monday, Jan. 14	Thursday, Feb. 7	Friday, Feb. 1
	Friday, Jan. 19	Friday, Jan. 25	Tuesday, Jan. 15		Saturday, Feb. 2
Weeks of Classes	12 weeks	13 weeks	12 weeks plus 4 days	13 weeks	13 weeks plus 2 1/2 days
<hr/>					
Second Semester:					
Classes begin	Monday, Jan. 22	Monday, Jan. 28	Wednesday, Jan. 16	Monday, Feb. 11	Monday, Feb. 4
Spring Recess begins	Friday, March 9	Friday, March 15	Monday, March 11	Monday, April 1	Friday, March 22 (11 am)
Spring Recess ends	Sunday, March 25	Sunday, March 31	Sunday, March 24	Sunday, April 14	Monday, April 1 (8 am)
Classes end	Friday, May 4	Friday, May 10	Friday, May 3	Friday, May 24	Friday, May 17
Review and Exam Period begins	Saturday, May 5	Saturday, May 11	Saturday, May 4	Monday, May 27	Saturday, May 18
Review and Exam Period ends	Sunday, May 13	Wednesday, May 22	Saturday, May 18	Friday, June 7	Sunday, June 2
Commencement	Sunday, May 20	Sunday, June 2	Sunday, May 26	Sunday, June 16	Sunday, June 8
Weeks of Classes	13 weeks	13 weeks	13 weeks	13 weeks	14 weeks
total	39	31	19	15	2

FACULTYS' VOTE RECOMMENDS PRE-CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS

By Donald Kane

After much deliberation and politicking, the faculty at Connecticut College have finally expressed a preference for a 1973-1974 Academic Calendar: next year's schedule, should it be officially adopted by the Administration, will be exactly the same as it is now.

The authority for selecting a final calendar rests with President Shain. His secretary quotes him as saying he will take the recommendation of the

faculty "very seriously."

Should the present calendar be put into effect for next year, much potential student unrest may have been avoided.

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

The breakdown also noted above in the presentation of the

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

Several student polls conducted by the Academic Committee showed overwhelming support for final examinations before Christmas. Ms. Lesser reports

that the vote in some dormitories was unanimous; in fact, only scattered, token opposition was voiced by students against their majority.

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

Although the student-supported proposal finished third, student

opinion may have influenced the faculty decision: most undergraduate voices were raised solely on the question of when first semester final examinations should fall.

With student and faculty position now clear and somewhat complimentary, President Shain must decide the finished form of the 1973-1974 Academic Calendar before the final insert in next year's college catalogue is printed, or probably sometime in March.

Keep Housefellows

One of the casualties of the economic squeeze that Connecticut College is currently undergoing may be the present system of housefellows. Every department in the school is being asked to carefully examine its budget, and the residence department is no exception. With an annual outlay of close to \$25,000 for housefellows alone, plus an additional sum for the house residence chairmen, it is not surprising that they are under especially critical consideration.

It is necessary, however, before any further discussion takes place, to firmly establish the necessity of housefellows. For a year they give up their privacy, their spare time, and frequently their sleep to be at the students' disposal; to answer questions; solve problems, or refer them to someone who can solve them. Each student has the security of knowing that at almost all times there is someone in the dorm to go and talk, complain, or cry to. A housefellow is also there to cope with problems that are too large for the individual, yet too small for a psychiatrist.

As an arm of the administration, a housefellow provides the only link between students and the remote establishment. Student government represents the students; a housefellow represents both the students and the administration. Without them a vital means of communication would be lost.

We feel that the present housefellow program must be maintained at all costs as it is a vital aspect of the community. Without it, dormitory living at Connecticut would change for the worse.

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

"Anyone who feels they deserve another chance probably has done a poor job."
Anita DeFrantz



ESTABLISHED IN 1916 AND PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS OF CONNECTICUT COLLEGE, SOME THURSDAYS WHILE THE COLLEGE IS IN SESSION. SECOND CLASS ENTRY AUTHORIZED AT NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.

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Photo by Mishkit

Read This

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

Unfortunately, and they do not realize why, these people are correct, in a superficial sense. Superficial, because without any involvement they have no knowledge of what it would require to meet their criticism. A standard response to a claim that the news is dull generally sounds something like "find some, or make some yourself." Again, this is a superficial treatment of the problem.

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

A college newspaper survives only because people are decent

enough to give their time with absolutely no reward. (Anyone who thinks seeing his or her name

in print is a suitable reward ought to come down and spend the required time writing three or

four long articles.) The original criticism is correct, though for reasons the critic can't anticipate.

To ask for a paper to meet those standards is, or ought to be, madness—yet it is a

madness we must attempt to reach every Tuesday and Friday night.

Letters to the editor

To the Editor:

I read with great interest your article on home brewing (and was even accused of having written it). The recipe which you presented strikes me as sketchy for various reasons.

You specify yeast as an important ingredient, neglecting to mention that brewer's yeast (*Saccharomyces ellipsoideus*) produces a far better beer than baker's yeast sold in grocery stores. To quote Stanley F. Anderson and Raymond Hull in *The Art of Making Beer*, baker's yeast "will make an alcoholic liquid that looks something like beer, but that liquid will be vastly inferior to the beer produced by a proper beer yeast."

Nowhere in your get-drunk-quick recipe do you specify how much malt extract goes into ten gallons of beer. I would recommend four, better five, pounds for that volume. I am interested personally in which local supermarkets stock malt extract as I am forced to purchase supplies on Long Island.

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

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

Sincerely,
KIM MILLS

To The Editor

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

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

As an alternative course of action, I suggest that students write to their representatives in Congress urging them to repeal

the 10 per cent excise tax.

I'm sure that the phone company would also welcome this repeal; if enough of their customers urged repeal they might even use some of their lobbying power to help the fight.

Sincerely,
OLIVER J. CHARTIER '73

To the editor:

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

There is a lack of organization regarding the amount of time students are given to use the gym. To use a common expression, it is every man for himself. Students who have been granted use of the gym for a given period of time have often been interrupted before the end of that time by other students who were given use of the gym for the same period.

Needless to say, this situation creates a great deal of confusion and animosity among the students. One solution to this problem would be to allow students to reserve the gym in advance for a reasonable period of time. This will work however, only if students respect each others' rights.

We also wish to comment on the treatment shown the women's basketball team in their game on January 24 against Yale. Equipment for gymnastics was set up on the court nearest the scoreboard, the court that should have been used for the game. The team was told it was too hard to move the equipment to the other court. It is inexcusable that a practice should take precedence over an officiated game.

The Yale team also had to wait for the other court to clear before they could warm up. As students of Conn and spectators of the game we were greatly embarrassed by the poor spectators of the game we were greatly embarrassed by the poor treatment the Yale team received and the apparent lack of importance given to women's sports in Conn.

At the end of gymnastics practice a group of men, some of whom were not students, began to play basketball on the free court. Naturally this was highly distracting to the two teams, especially at one point as a ball rolled into the court and interrupted a girl as she was about to take a free throw shot. No matter what the sport, or who the participants are, any officiated game should have priority over other activities in the gym.

Barbara Hadley, '75
Cheryl Foote, '75

If this has turned out to be either an obnoxious imposition, a pathetic whine for help, or anything in between, so be it. As long as one realizes that we have

been seeking help throughout this editorial, that's all that counts.

Please hurry. It is early Friday morning and the madness is coming on.

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Puerto Rican club begins

By Lisa Weiskop

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

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

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

Last semester two organizational meetings as well

as a slide presentation of the major landmarks of the island were held.

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

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

Anyone interested in joining the club should contact Maria Olmo or Josie Suarez in Knowlton (ext. 424). The next meeting is slated for February 14 at 7:30 p.m. in Knowlton living room.



clue 2

New curriculum

By Roger Smith

On December 13, 1972 the Connecticut College faculty voted and approved by almost a two-to-one majority the Ad Hoc Committee Summer Study Report And Recommendations for a new curriculum at Connecticut College.

The new program involves two tracks. A student may follow one track of a prescribed education which has a minimum of seven course requirement in three divisions which contain five main areas. A student must elect at least one course from each area.

Under the new curriculum a student may also design his own general education and then follow a prescribed major program or, further, may still design his own major program of study.

The students at Conn. may, if they chose, continue under the prescribed distribution requirements in the 1972 catalogue. A new limit has been placed on the number of courses a student may take in one department this is now sixteen instead of the old thirteen course maximum.

However, members of the freshman and sophomore classes may prepare proposals for a student-designed general education. These proposals must be presented to a committee which is presently being formed.

Finally, all students may adhere to the new College-Designed plan for general education. This is the one previously described (above) as having seven basic requirements in five areas.

Next year's entering freshmen will only have the new college designed plan or the self-designed plan open to them. The class of 1976 is the last class which may adhere to the old program of study.

Students may now design their own majors or they may follow prescribed plans which each department offers. In any case, if a student chooses to design any part of his education he must present the plan and his defense of it to the appropriate committee.

The new plan is designed to allow the college student a greater opportunity to use his initiative and independence to a higher degree.

Computer center

More than just data

By R. Stephen Kadzis

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

John Tarbox, one of the student 1130 programmers, says that the structure of the machine is nothing out of the ordinary. Its parts include a console, a printer, several key punch machines, a high-speed card reader, and a special disc-pac which houses the memory banks of the computer. It should be noted that the disc-pac was the first of its kind to be used with an IBM 1130.

The computer certainly provides the college with many administrative advantages. Through speed and efficiency the 1130 is able to work out or solve any problem, within reason, as long as the problem is programmed correctly. It has been only very recently that college officials decided to take advantage of the 1130's wide range of abilities.

Mr. Tarbox here provides an idea of what services have been provided lately by the computer as he describes the following chores it has been performing: computing and recording every student's grades; tallying statistical surveys required by the Federal Government that otherwise would take three times as long if performed manually.

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

The Admissions Office is planning to use it for all of their administrative functions. To be on the safe side of matters, the college has decided to perform the manual work originally employed in the calculation of such necessary services to parallel the work of the computer.

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

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

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

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

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

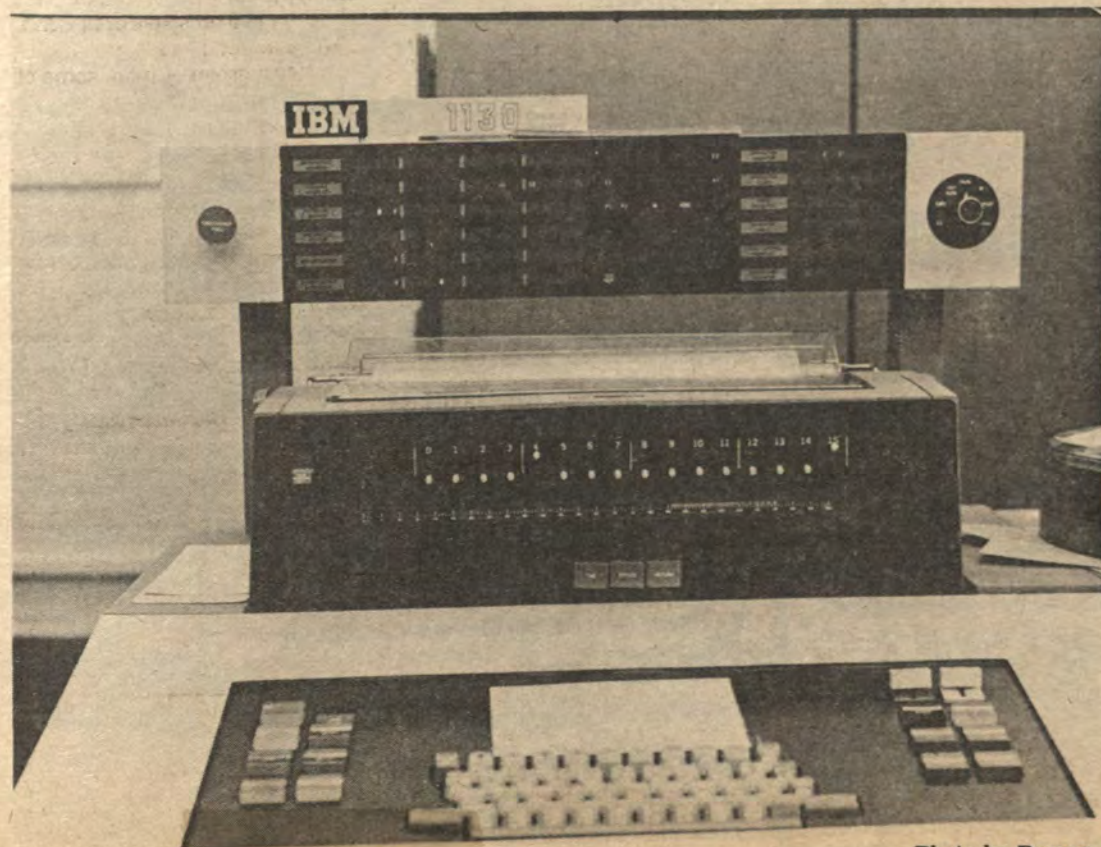


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"ASK CHRIS"

Dear Chris,

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

In my extensive travels I have visited numerous co-educational institutions. The data I have compiled has conclusively proved that Conn women, not mere girls as I hold the rest to be, are the fairest and finest to be found throughout the entire northeast. And, I am so overwhelmed by these fine specimens of femininity that I would gladly trade four or five from any of the other schools of lesser showing for one, yes one, Connecticut College woman.

This, my dear Chris, is the very cause for my concern. It exceeds the very limits of my abilities to comprehend as to why the feeble males of this same Connecticut College scene are not intelligent enough to recognize the sieze the opportunities that lie at their own arms length. So, rather than rack my brain any longer, I turn the question over to you. Are these so-called men too blind to see what they are doing to these desirable, yet as of now, unapproached young ladies? They are turning these women of today into male-hating revolutionaries of tomorrow; even now there is a Women's Forum planned and sponsored by women on this very campus for the week-end of February 9th.

Chris, I ask you, out of my own sense of comradie towards these unawakened Conn men, to give me a reason for this flagrant display of lunacy, and if possible a remedy to the problem at hand. What is the answer? Is it that they don't feel qualified to handle



the beautiful crop that most other men would consider themselves fortunate to have? Or, is it that Conn men don't really want women of any kind?

Oh, sage of the lonely hearts, your response is the last hope.

"X"

Dear "X"

Of course Conn men want women, but mature women! Most of them are attracted to women around the age of their mothers, in fact, it usually IS their mother. Also, what you fail to understand is that the Conn girls do not necessarily want a boyfriend, and may be looking instead for lasting friendship.

But many of the men who like older women are made to feel unloved and unfulfilled here — they are easily spotted moping around the campus milk machines.

Some of the girls at Conn ARE snobby, but many of the boys expect the women to come to them because they are in the minority.

Connecticut College fresh- males, not long away from mother's tender clutches, no longer plan panty raids, but elaborately scheme to steal aprons — the longer the strings the better.

The more mature seniors, on the other hand, look forward to weekly visits to the message parlor and the elderly matron

who greets them with a soiled apron and a bottle of Johnson's Baby Oil.

Dear Chris,

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

"X"

Dear "X"

Yes — but the attraction will be purely physical.

"Chris"

Dear Chris,

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

"X"

Dear "X"

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

"Chris"

Dear Chris,

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

"X"

Dear "X"

If you saw him at one game, perhaps he goes to other games, develop an interest. Try to look your best, get involved and enjoy the game, show the best side of your personality, and who knows if he doesn't notice you — someone else might.

"Chris" . Please write for answers to your problems, both serious and humorous, to Box 1351.

Trustee meeting open

An open meeting of the college community with the Board of Trustees will be held on Friday, February 16, at 7:30 p.m. in the Main Lounge of Crozier-Williams. Topics for dissusion include the viability of the independent liberal arts college.

Students and faculty are invited to submit questions to the trustees for answers and "good guesses." Questions should be typed and turned in to Miss Easburn's office, Fanning 223, by noon on Friday, February 9.

Counselor orientation

The Admissions Office has arranged a high-school guidance counselor orientation to Connecticut College February 8. Counselors from northern New Jersey through Massachusetts have been invited. The purpose of the event is to acquaint the

counselors with the opportunities and various alternatives open to a student here. Lunches have been scheduled in the various dining rooms, to give the counselors an opportunity to gain a greater perspective regarding the student body.

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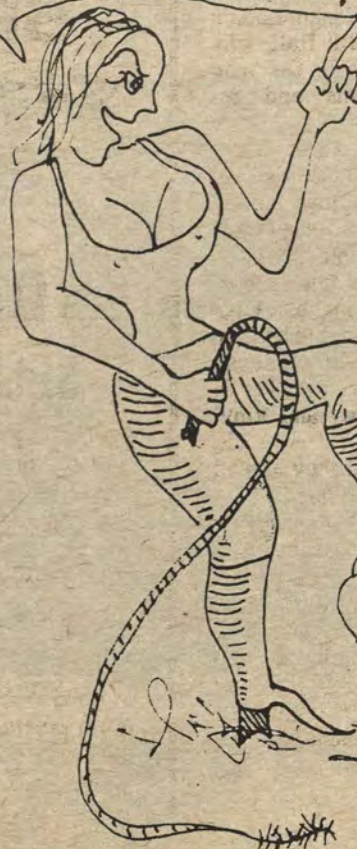
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Kane On ...



The Perfect Candidate

Every year around election time we are bombarded by politicians earnestly trying to convince us he or she is worthy of our support. All the candidates that can afford it are now tailor-made and gift-wrapped like grocery products. They come in different shapes and packages, but never in a shape or package the people are likely to reject. Instead, they try to best reflect the feelings of their constituency.

After sampling the political mood of the Connecticut College campus, a specialized computer firm has manufactured **THE PERFECT CANDIDATE** who is running on **THE PERFECT PLATFORM**. Below are **THE PERFECT PROMISES** of this ideal office-seeker.

"My fellow students, the most pressuring and omnipresent problem confronting this campus is rain. Once elected I promise to let it rain for no more than two hours every week, just the amount the environmentalists predict is necessary to maintain the ecological system of the area."

"If I'm not elected, however, I promise you I'll make it rain for each day of Christmas vacation next year. And after forty days and nights this college will have to merge with Sarah Lawrence because it will have slid all the way to Bronxville in the Flood."

"I would also suggest that this college undertake to build a giant plexiglass dome over the arboretum and turn it into a tropical jungle. We could stock it with lions and pythons, tse-tse flies, and flashers and all the other fearsome creatures of nature."

"At the end of each year those teachers whose tenure status must be confirmed or denied would be given the option of either facing the faculty for a vote, or braving a trek across the dense jungle. Those that survive will be allowed to continue teaching; those who do not make it will be provided with a decent burial."

"More teachers will probably choose to cross the jungle, for two reasons: first, some animals have mercy; and second, the faculty does not provide its kills with proper preparation for the after-life."

"While on the subject of teachers, I think that our whole faculty should be placed on the Twelve College Exchange. Not the Exchange you are thinking of, mind you, but the one that has three automotive training institutes, six computer programming campuses, and two elementary schools. But most of

our faculty should go to the twelfth option, State Penn.; the

average intelligence of both institutions involved would rise markedly."

"This college needs a President that is not afraid to take bold and direct steps to help remedy our financial plight. I pledge to romance old widowed people and get a hold of their money. If necessary I'll even sell each of our individual alumni ten percent of Connecticut College. Just think of the money we'll make!"

"Students at this school are made to pay for their courses, made to pay for their meals, and made to pay for their room. But they are not made to pay for their religion, and I am going to change that. The very first thing we should do is permanently get rid of the Chaplain and replace him with an artist."

"On Sundays students will come into the Chapel and sit while the Right Reverend Aritst paints God in their image—for a small charge of course. Then we can take the pictures back to our dorms and worship ourselves quietly. What a welcome change that would be at this college."

"A better way students can generate income is to have them organize a continuous showing of DEEP THROAT and sell DEEP THROAT dolls, kleenex, sweatshirts, puzzles, and other bizaare objects d'arts. Appropriately we could even have an elaborately adorned DEEP THROAT wishing fountain in front of Cummings Art Center."

"I sincerely believe that it is every student's right to drive to every one of their classes. If an individual lives in Harknss and wants to drive to Bill Hall, why make it difficult? In the long run, mowing lawns and re-seeding grass on spots that have been trampled by those backward students who still walk to class will cost more than paving every inch of school property."

"Something sensible like that would even save this school money. Why pay for buildings and their maintenance when we could have drive-in classes? True, those poor people in Lazrus, Emily Abbey and Vinyl cannot afford cars, but we could get them a big bus if they agreed to pay for their own gas."

"Ladies and gentlemen, I hope that you will cast your vote for me in the upcoming Student Body elections. I am, after all, **THE PERFECT CANDIDATE** and, ideally match the sentiments and inner-feelings of a majority of students on the Connecticut College campus. Thank-you."

Branford **HAPPY HOUR**

Friday 4:00-5:30

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Minutes of College Council meeting

1 February, 1973 4:30 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT: Dean Margaret Watson, Dean Jewel Cobb, Mrs. Beth Hannah, Miss Gertrude McKeon, Mr. Kent Smith, Mr. Ivan Strenski, Mr. Jay Levin, Miss Josie Curran, Miss Anita DeFrantz, Miss Jean Kelleher, Miss Norma Darragh, Mr. Richard Lichtenstein, Mr. Wiley Kitchell, Mr. Ken Lerer, Miss Ruth Antell.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS:

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

It was reported that there is about \$900,000 in the Conference Fund. It was voted to contribute \$200.00 of this money to the Men's

Hockey Club to defray their costs. This was done under the recognition that the Hockey Club will receive funds from the Athletic Department next year.

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

A charter for the creation of a Puerto Rican Culture Club was presented for approval. After discussion, a motion was made and seconded that the charter be approved. The motion carried unanimously. The charter of the Spanish Club will be reviewed

next week to better determine the differences between these two clubs.

Discussion then followed on the way that Student Organizations are managed. An Amendment was proposed to go in the By-Laws on page 9. Article II, added to existing Paragraph 7. This Amendment creates a mechanism by which the College Council can review club spending of Student Organization allotted funds. The Amendment reads:

The Annual budget allocation will be reviewed and possibly reviewed at the beginning of the second semester by the College Council.

A motion was made and seconded that this Amendment be accepted. The motion carried unanimously. This Amendment will be taken to the Student Assembly for approval.

The Amendment stating that College Council must approve any admission to a Student Organization sponsored activity that is more than \$1.00 per Conn. College Student was passed by the Student Assembly. This Amendment is now in effect.

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

When funds are allocated to clubs next fall, the clubs should be made aware that the College Council Budget Committee will be allocating funds on the ex-

pectation that clubs will be supporting themselves to a greater extent than they have been in the past.

It was requested that clubs revise their constitutions according to a standard format. Many clubs, however, revised their constitutions last year. An

Amendment was then proposed for the purpose of illuminating inactive clubs. The Amendment reads: Any club that remains inactive for at least three years will have its Charter revoked and any balance in their account will be returned to The Student Organization Surplus Fund.

This Amendment will appear as a College Council Directive on page 27 of the C Book. A motion was passed that the Amendment be adopted.

A resolution was proposed and discussed stating that the Senior Class President retain her seat as a voting member of the College Council until the end of the academic year. This will assure that there are four class presidents sitting on College Council in the spring after new class presidents have been elected.

TRAFFIC:

A suggestion was made that there be a stop sign placed by Blacksone as a car is facing Hale

Lab. This suggestion should be directed to the Parking Appeals Committee.

Discussion followed on whether the traffic should be eliminated

along the stretch of road passing in front of Cro., making greater use of the perimeter road link. Student opinion on this matter is

wanted. It was suggested that President Shain be asked to speak at the next Student Assembly meeting, explaining

the possibilities and asking dorm presidents to obtain student opinion from their perspective dorms.

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

Ruth Antell
Secretary

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MILITARY OVERKILL AFFECTS EDUCATION

By Donald Kane

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

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

A key official in the Administration remarked: "HEW is like a bloodbath." This guy seems to think he has a God-given mission to balance budgets, and social programs be damned," remarked another HEW spokesman.

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

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

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

The National Institute of Education (NIE) has awarded \$32 million for fiscal 1973 to the twenty-three educational labs and centers. Adopting a new program-by-program review rather than giving support on an institutional basis, NIE looked at sixty-eight programs.

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

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

New York City's Center for Urban Education will receive \$1.3 million less than in fiscal 1972, and three regional laboratories - Research for Better Schools in Philadelphia, Southwest Regional Lab in Los Alamos, California, and Far West Lab in Berkeley - were cut by more than \$500,000.

President Nixon's 1973-74 budget includes a total monetary cutback of 26 per cent for education: 16 per cent in 1973 and 10 per cent in 1974. Indications are that the President will specifically request no funding of school libraries, bilingual education, innovative experiments, drop-out prevention, or or aid to state educational agencies.

The federal compensatory education program is slated for a moderate cutback, while funds for vocational education and impact aid are to be trimmed by \$100 million and \$300 million, respectively. Senator Hubert Humphrey says Nixon also plans to eliminate the school milk program by requesting no funds for it in fiscal 1974.

"Education is in for some difficult times," HEW Assistant Secretary for Education Sidney Marland warned educators recently. The former U.S. Commissioner for Education told a press conference that "the Administration will be spartan in all parts of the government, and education will not be spared."

The military budget, on the other hand has reached the highest level in the history of the United States.



(Continued from Page 14)

annual military contracts instantly rose to \$13 million.

The infiltration of American military and military-industrial elements into academic spheres and higher education has become one of the main causes of mass student actions in recent years.

The penetration of the military-industrial complex into the universities has precipitated a special-kind of conflict in the American higher educational system - between the humanitarian values traditionally embodied by the university and the non-humanitarian essence of cooperation with the Pentagon.

The struggle of United States' university students against the power of the military-industrial complex is part of the all-American movement for peace and one of the most striking chapters in the history of the American student movement.

The students' anti-war actions became better organized after the escalation in Vietnam launched by the Johnson Administration in 1965. The anti-draft movement, which assumed various forms, sprang up in 1966.

Student actions against dividing study groups into different draft categories depending on academic progress became widespread.

In the earliest stage of the struggle, the anti-war movement in the universities endeavored to build up the scale of the student protest against the military-industrial complex.

A wave of demonstrations rolled across the campuses in October 1967 against Dow Chemical, the company producing nearly all the napalm used by the US Armed Forces in Vietnam. Not only did students demand that the administration ban the firm's representatives from university grounds, but they also attacked its offices.

Student actions against the academic status of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) became widespread in 1969. The students' clash with the administration of Harvard University (in April 1961), was especially dramatic, though political observers had previously thought that this sort of thing could never occur at Harvard.

Failing to receive a reply to their demand that Harvard stop accepting handouts from the CIA, cease bacteriological weapons research and abolish the ROTC as an obligatory discipline, 6,000 students voted for a strike. On April 9, hundreds of them occupied a number of university buildings.

In subsequent negotiations with the university's administration, the students won some of their demands. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps was decreed no longer obligatory. Soon, several other universities took similar steps.

University students are increasingly overcoming the specifically student complexion of their movement which was previously restricted to narrow, concrete acts against the Pentagon's presence on campuses and taking actions against the military-industrial complex in other areas of American life.

Moreover, the tendency towards uniting with other classes and social groups is becoming more pronounced in the students' anti-war movement.

Among the direct conflicts with the corporations were student demonstrations organized during the annual meeting of Dow Chemical's shareholders.

Mass participation by university students in the 1968 presidential campaign of Senator Eugene McCarthy showed how effectively channels of the traditional election process can be used in combating the military industrial complex.

McCarthy was practically the first U.S. politician of national stature to call for curbing the Pentagon's autonomy. He urged a reduction of its budget by \$15-16 billion and criticized its infiltration into the universities.

He was the first Senator to urge recognition of the right to refuse to participate in military operations for moral reasons. McCarthy's anti-war platform made him immensely popular in the universities and won him an unprecedented number of student volunteers in the history of political campaigning in the U.S.

Unquestionably, the American students are becoming one of the important sections of the growing movement in the United States against the militarization of that country's domestic and foreign policy.

Old Coasties never die ...

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

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

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

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

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

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

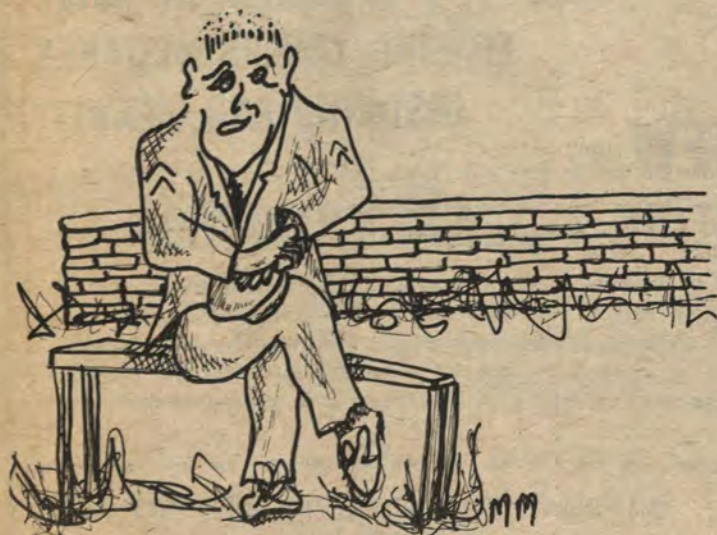
By Roger Smith

Socially, they have made several parties and weekend beer-bashes financially viable, providing the extra dollars and bodies to fill space when the Conn College student body does not linger on weekends.

Finally, the girls in Lambdin, Branford, Plant, Lazrus, Windham, and Knowlton dorms will not sweepingly condemn the presence of the cadets on campus.

The reason one may find a Coast Guard Cadet on Conn College campus is slowly approaching that of being purely academic.

If Connecticut College will never again be a "Coastie haven," perhaps the unnecessary malice which we direct toward the Academy will diminish with time.



"As a member of the Coast Guard Academy, I possess a rising concern for the girls at Conn College."

Indian music concert

By Debbie Duerr

On Friday, February 9, the Music Department will present a concert of Indian music. The program, at 8 p.m. in Dana Concert Hall, is open to students without admission. The concert will be presented by three Indian artists, playing sitar and table.

Krishna Sanyal is one of the most widely heard female sitarists ever. She has given many concerts in India, and has performed for radio. This is the first year that she has appeared in the United States. Miss Sanyal has learned from her art from a long line of accomplished musicians. She is currently a graduate student of the World Music Program at Wesleyan University, specializing in Sanskrit musicological texts.

Ram Das Chakravarty is a renowned musician, teacher, and professor of music at the Banaras Hindu University Music College. The musical tradition which he follows is based specifically on a

vocal approach to the music, rather than on a purely instrumental interpretation. Mr. Chakravarty has established himself as one of the foremost interpreters of Hindustani musical theory. He is now a visiting artist at Wesleyan University.

Sharda Sahai is a tabla artist who has presented over a thousand concerts in India, Holland, and the United States. He is the direct descendant of the founder of the Banaras style of tabla playing, and is a fine accompanist and soloist. A renowned teacher with many disciples in India, Mr. Sahai is currently a visiting artist and tabla instructor at Wesleyan University.

The Music Department would like to encourage students to become more familiar with non-Western music. So Friday night come, listen, and learn.

Premier Stravinsky piece

By Cynthia Crooker

The Connecticut College Chorus, directed by Mr. Paul Althouse, is currently rehearsing for what may be its most exciting and ambitious concert this year: the performance of Igor Stravinsky's *Les Noces* — in Russian — with the Columbia University Men's Glee Club.

Robert Craft, longtime associate of Stravinsky, is directing the double performance in New York City February 11. It will be sung once with the usual accompaniment — four pianos and percussion — then performed again using an orchestral accompaniment which Mr. Craft has reconstructed and which has never before been performed. The original version will be performed at Connecticut College on Sunday, February eighteenth, at eight p.m. in Dana Hall.

Last semester, besides appearances in chapel services and at Christmas vespers, the chorus performed at Old North Church, Boston, and was honored to receive an invitation to sing there again next year for the church's 250th anniversary celebration. The chorus also gave a successful concert at Christ Church in Westerly, Rhode Island.

Only a week after the concert with Columbia, the chorus will sing at St. Thomas Church in New York City, where last year's concert was unfortunately cancelled at the last minute due to a blizzard. The final concert of the year (in April) will be with the Lehigh University Men's Glee Club, who accompanied the Connecticut College Chorus on a tour of the British Isles last summer.

Portrait of the Black Woman seminar

A panel of seven black women, all prominent in the Southeastern Connecticut community, will offer their assessments of black women's accomplishments and continuing challenges during an open discussion to be held Thursday evening, February 15, at Connecticut College.

The seminar entitled "Portrait of the Black Woman" is sponsored by the college's Office of Community Affairs and will be open to the public without charge. It is scheduled for 7:30 p.m. in the main lounge of Crozier Williams Center on the college campus.

Topics to be discussed by the community leaders include black marriage, the nature of the black woman's career problems, her special strengths, and what kinship she feels to the women's liberation movement.

The guest panelists will also give their views on inter-racial relationships and the special problems encountered by middle-class black Americans.

The seminar will be moderated by Mrs. Thelma Waterman, director of the Connecticut College Office of Community Affairs. Panelists will be Dr. Jewel Plummer Cobb, dean of Connecticut College and a leading research biologist; Mrs. Ethel Doris Fisher, executive director of the Rescue Mission at New London; and Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, director of the Drop-In Learning Center on Federal Street.



for New London Model Cities Agency. The viewpoint of the teen-age black woman will be expressed by Kimberly Edmunds of Mystic, a Fitch High School student.

Also, Mrs. Fran Meyers, director of teen programs for the New London Young Women's Christian Association, and Mrs. Janet Smith, program planner

Connecticut poets

Rika Lesser, a junior at Yale University, is majoring in English with emphasis on creative writing. She was born and grew up in Brooklyn, New York. Her poems have been published in *THE YALE LIT*, and some have been accepted for publication by *THE AMERICAN REVIEW* and *THE SMALL POND*. She enjoys translating German poetry into English, particularly the poems of Rainer Maria Rilke, and is studying Swedish in order to translate it as well. This past spring Yale awarded her the James Ashmun Veech prize for imaginative writing.

Frank Levering, a junior at Wesleyan University, was born in Mt. Airy, North Carolina, and grew up in Ararat, a small town in the mountains of southwestern Virginia. A member of the football team at Wesleyan, he is majoring in both English and American Studies. He is particularly interested in fruit growing, southern literature, and promoting the dignity of the Appalachian people. His poems have been published in the *NORTH CAROLINA ENGLISH TEACHERS MAGAZINE*.

Shelley Strohm, a second-year student at Manchester Community College, was born in South Bend, Indiana, and has grown up in South Windsor, Connecticut. Besides poetry her main interests are psychology and film making. She hopes to continue her college career at the University of Connecticut next year.

Chase Twichell, a senior at Trinity College, was born and raised in New Haven. An English major she is a transfer student from Mills College. Her poems have been published in the *TRINITY REVIEW*, which she co-edits, *MILLS COLLEGE WALRUS*, and *MILLS ALUMNAE MAGAZINE*.

Following competitions held at colleges throughout the state last fall, these four poets were chosen by seven members of the selection committee of the Connecticut Poetry Circuit: John Malcolm Brinnin, Louis Coxe, Richard Eberhart, David Ferry, James Merrill, Holly Stevens, and Richard Wilbur. A grant from the Connecticut Commission on the Arts will pay for their traveling expenses while the students are on tour.

FOUR CONNECTICUT STUDENT POETS

Sponsored by The Club, the organization on the Connecticut College campus that invites poets to read, and by the Connecticut Poetry Circuit, these four poets will read at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, February 20 in the library in the crypt of Harkness Chapel. The reading is open to the public without admission fee.

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Olympic fare paid crew sweat begins

By Carol Bowman

Fred C. Emerson Jr., the patron of rowing at Connecticut College and a member of the U. S. Olympic Committee has turned in a budget to the head financial committee which distributes money to take the winners of the Woman's Crew Nationals to Moscow in August for the Woman's European Crew Championship in September.

This very recent development occurred after the publication of

last week's PUNDIT story on the training of Connecticut woman rowers for the 1976 Olympics. It was coach Bart Gullong's hope that if a crew from Connecticut College and its surrounding areas

could win the Woman's Nationals, then money would be available to go to the Championships in Moscow. Now that problem is sold and the future looks a little brighter.

In preparation for the Woman's Nationals Gullong, Crew Coach

at Connecticut College, will hold a summer training camp here at Connecticut. "After a month of double daily workouts on the water augmented by running ergometer work," stated Gullong, "those girls that remain will have a pretty good chance of winning."

Thus far he has received twenty applicants ranging from 5'2" to 5'8" in height and 125 to 160 pounds in weight, from seven colleges. There are three girls at Conn. already engaged in training, and more applications are expected for the summer program.

Due to the unseasonably warm weather, both Men's and Woman's Crew Teams will go back on the water sometime next week.

Swimmers sparkle

By Joan Craffey

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

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

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

The two winning relays were the 200 Backstroke and the Freestyle relays. Faith Kiermaier, Joan Craffey, Amy Bussmann, and Cathy Menges

swam the outstanding Back relay in 2:16.2; and Sue Dudding, Amy Bussmann, Joan Craffey, and Cathy Menges clocked a thrilling Free relay in 1:59.0 squeezing by Brown's 2:00.3.

Although the other teams edged Conn to second place in the 200 Breast, the 400 IM, and the 500 Free relays, the swimsational efforts of Beth Dienger and Laura Schriaseim outsplashed every swimmer and relay team.

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

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

Ms hoop even

By Les Revilock

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

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

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

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

sharp-shooting member to their squad. As a result Conn was beaten badly.

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

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

Conn used its press effectively, although the same action might not have succeeded against a more experienced team.

Friday Conn once again faces the terrors from URI in a rematch in which, hopefully, we will do better.

Coming up are games with Trinity, Mt. Joseph's, Eastern, and Mohegan. There are still five or six more games to be played. All fans and cheerers are welcome. Next game is tomorrow afternoon at 3:30.



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Intramural basketball

Roundball roundup

By Stuart Meyers

Question: What runs, glides, slides, travels, soars, sprains ankles, breaks arms, shoots, jumps, pumps, falls flies, hacks, dribbles, and stumbles?

Answer: A little monstrosity called intramural basketball.

Throughout the legacy of fun and games, this creature has grown, fluctuated, and siezed all the talents that Conn. College has to offer in sacrifice. The thing is currently undergoing schedule revision so no one knows when it will strike next, but its whereabouts should be public information soon.

Meanwhile, four games have been played during the past week and all have been wrought with frenzied action and spirit.

On Wed., Jan. 31, Larrabee I squared off against K Blunt and although there was more desire than artistic skill involved, this



men's basketball photos by mishkit



ine



basketball game was something to see. Larrabee I scored 60 points, led by Bruce Croffett's 20 pts. and B. Bradshaw's 15 pts, and KB scored 37 points as BRUCE FALUKNER 1popped in 17 pts.

The second game that night, Larrabee II and Burdick II was

witnessed by a big, enthusiastic crowd and the game meritted every response. Burdick II down in the third quarter after winning the first half 22 to 13, and Larrabee II rallied to within two points of the lead at 39-37 with 53 seconds left.

However, after a missed shot, Burdick II froze the ball and drew

a foul shot to win 40-37. Carl Dawson scored 12 points for Larrabee II and Brian Publisi led the winners with 11 pts.

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

The second game was another nerve wracker as Freeman met Jane Addams. The first quarter was close and it remained even at halftime as J.A. led 23-22. In the second half, Freeman started running and rebounding to build a 7 point lead in the third quarter and J.A., scored only 5 points. J.A. fought to within one of the lead, however, with 3 minutes left in the game.

The lead changed 4 times until it was 44 all with a minute and a half left, but J.S. won that battle and the game, 50-46. Greg Yahia led the winners with 19 points and Richard Dreyfus and John Alderman scored 17 and 14 points respectively for Freeman.

As of this writing, future games depend on free gym time provided by Crozier-Williams and High Commissioner, Greg Yahia, is currently working hard on that. There will be games played all this week starting at 8:30 p.m. but there are no specifics to report as yet.

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THE PLACEMENT OFFICE

Stone reports the facts behind Summer study

By Sukey Stone

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

Our discussions began with such basic questions as, "What constitutes a liberal arts education?" "Is it still meaningful today?" "Is it still important at Connecticut College?" "How specialized should a major be?"

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

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

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

We also had reams of material distributed throughout the summer which came from other colleges, the Bressler Report from Princeton, the Dahl Report from Yale and numerous college catalogues. The committee did not lack resources. A running joke of the committee was that we were the only group to begin every meeting with a ten minute reading period.

The months of June and July were spent discussing ad-

vantages and disadvantages of the three year degree, of different innovations in the freshman year, of various grading systems, of preparation in high school, and of a language requirement. Many promising ideas had to be discarded because they would involve greater costs to the school.

The Bressler Report was written two years ago as one possible way of improving Princeton's curriculum. It had a three-year program as its basis. The plan incorporates mini-seminars during the freshman year and much independent study.

The discussion of this report centered on two things: that the tendency among students is towards a five year degree rather than three; and that implementation would involve a radical change of the summer into a full and equal semester. The second aspect was considered entirely too costly.

Several meetings were spent discussing the freshman year. We examined their preparation, pressures, advisory system and the options for pass-fail. Mrs. Hersey, the admissions director, spoke to us and gave us insight into all the aspects of incoming freshmen. The committee never came to any final decision on the innovations for the freshman year. We briefly talked it over in October, but it was then too late to draw up a definite statement for the faculty.

A similar fate befell the grading system. We discussed the possibilities of no grades, entirely pass-fail and a numbered system. None of these could be agreed upon. In the end it was left to another summer study committee.

It was a consensus of the members early in the summer that the arguments in favor of a language requirement could be met by a course in translation. Any course dealing with a culture different from our own such as anthropology or many of the history courses would also be acceptable.

A letter from the language departments did not present any new arguments. The letter stressed the importance of

studying another culture and also studying it in its own language. The committee did not think that the 111-112 level enabled a student to explore much beyond the grammar.

The gap between the arguments given for retaining a requirement and the courses which they assumed were supporting their arguments was large. We also discussed the tendency of graduate schools not to require languages. Graduate schools had been another argument for language study.

The committee concluded that knowledge of a foreign language was important but by retaining the requirement for admission, it would be sufficiently met in high school. We were not discouraging its study; we just did not believe it to be essential to a liberal arts education.

Interwoven through all our meetings were discussions of the faults of our present system. Many debates arose because of the discrepancy between what the students considered a problem at the school and what the faculty considered a problem. One of these debates concerned the success of the inter-departmental majors committee.

Often the reasons behind students' unhappiness were termed anti-intellectual. We also involved ourselves with the thought of more than one "track." It was decided early that a two track system with both tracks leading to a single B.A. would leave more options, greater room for independent work, and an innovative education for the student.

By the end of July, the committee agreed that some sort of general education requirements were needed for the first track. The second track of both the general education and the major would be left up to the student to design. Two different ideas concerning the general education were debated. One group thought that the students needed a general philosophy to begin from. The other group thought that the students were capable of formulating their philosophy. From this beginning three subcommittees were formed; one to study the major and one for each

idea concerning general education.

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

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

The advantages of proposal A were its coherent philosophy and its tightness. It solved the problem of a lack of coherence in the present general education program. The drawback, however, was that it was only a single philosophy. It was too narrow to be implemented for the entire student body. Not every student believes that his heritage as a Western man is most important.

Subcommittee B's proposal was derived through inductive reasoning. The committee began with the curriculum at Connecticut College and tried to find the common threads running through it. After much discussion the only general principles that could be agreed upon were breadth and diversity. This was accomplished by exposing the student to various kinds of thinking and courses subjects.

Proposal B required six courses in four of the five subject areas. The areas were arbitrarily chosen as being relatively coherent and including subjects and modes we considered more important.

As these two proposals were discussed the two factions became violently polarized. The members of the third subcommittee on the major took sides. Much debate occurred. Could we decide what was

essential? Could we justify options in a program? Could we define breadth? After these arguments, a compromise proposal C was drafted.

The C proposal adopted by the faculty in December... From A it discards the Western man philosophy but retains public, private and historical perspectives. From B it takes the subject groupings but does away with the options of four out of five areas. No one on the committee was entirely pleased. Each side had to make major concessions, and both groups thought they were giving more than the other.

The major difference between the final proposal and our present system is that it provides a choice of two tracks in both general education and the major. The student has much more freedom to design his education. More specifically, in general departments are not in only one area.

Elementary language is no longer a requirement. The science requirement is reduced to one semester, but more requirements exist in the area of the humanities. In the major, the ceiling on the courses which may be taken is raised from thirteen to sixteen with additional courses allowed through summer school and overpointing.

The time to select a major is lengthened to the middle of the junior year. In the student-designed major, the procedure is simplified from the present inter-departmental majors. The core department is no longer required and a junior or senior culminating seminar is instituted.

Two amendments were added to the report before it was finally adopted by the faculty. Mathematics was added to the science area and elementary languages to the literature area. Much debate arose over these two issues. The committee had meetings with the departments involved but little was resolved at these sessions. The discussions with both the students and faculty often missed the major points of the proposal and took for granted things the committee spent many days debating. This was both enlightening and disappointing.

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THIS WEEK AND WORTHWHILE

By Bernie Zelitch

THURSDAY, Feb. 8

Film: Chaplain's "City Lights." Through Saturday at 8 p.m. at the Essex Junction Theater.

Film: Cocteau's "Blood of a Poet." Silent film classic. 8 p.m. in Dana.

"L'Incorazione Di Poppea," an opera in two acts presented by Jonathan Edwards College, Yale. In Italian. Stage direction by Conn's James Crabtree. 8:30 p.m. Call 436-1450.

Films: Class of '76 film festival. 3 hours, 20 minutes long. Cartoons, Chaplin short, Vincent Price's horror films "The Raven" and "The Fly." 8 p.m. in Palmer.

An autograph party for new Conn celebrities: Robley Evans just wrote "Writers for the 70's: J.R.R. Tolkien" and June Macklin just co-authored, with journalist Ward Cannel, "The Human Nature Industry: How Human Nature is Manufactured, Distributed, Advertised and Consumed in the U.S. and Parts of Canada." Autographed books for \$1.50 (Tolkien) and \$7.95 (Human Nature), plus tax and talk show fare. 4 p.m., Book Shop.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9

Cleveland Orchestra under Claudio Abbado. Bushnell in Hartford, 8:15 p.m. Call 1-246-6807.

Miles Davis and Sweet Rain at Woolsey Hall, New Haven, 8 p.m.

Loudon Wainwright III, song writer, at McConaughy Hall, Wesleyan, 9 p.m.

Music from North India, by three Indian musicians in the World Music Program at Wesleyan. Two sitars, one tabla. Free admission. 8 p.m., Dana.

Film: Francois Truffaut's "400 Blows," or "Les quatre cents coups," (1959), in French with English subtitles. See it especially if you plan to see his "Jules et Jim" (1961) next week. Get to be a Truffaut authority. 8 p.m., Palmer.

Genet's "The Maids" performed by Wesleyan students today and tomorrow at 8:30 p.m. in the 92 Theater (a converted chapel).

Feminist forum: at 6:15 p.m., "Women and the Law" discussion by attorney Veronica Craft of New York City, Burdick; "Women in Graduate School" discussion by Elsa Dixler and Yale women grad students, Smith; "College Women's Movement," Katherine Blunt.

Concert by New Haven Women's Liberation Rock Band. 75 cents in advance, a dollar at the door. Cro, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10

"The Prince and the Pauper," based on the Mark Twain novel, performed by the National Theater Co. 11 a.m., 2 p.m., Palmer.

Open sing: Friends of Old Time Music, Howland Lounge, Wesleyan, 2-4 p.m.

Conn-Columbia concert incorrectly listed. Should be the 18th.

Film: Kate Millet's "Three Lives," a study of the lives and problems of three women. 8 p.m., Palmer.

Feminist forum: "Male-Consciousness-Raising," discussion with two people from New Haven male consciousness-raising groups, Katherine Blunt,

10 a.m.; "Sexism on Campus," by Jane Torrey, psychology department, Burdick, 10 a.m.; panel on marriage with Bernard Murstein, psychology department, and Elsi Chandler of the Connecticut Mental Health Center, Cro, 2 p.m.

SUN, Feb. 11

Feminist forum: Michael Hunold and John Reinhardt will play music related to feminism. Windham, time to be announced.

Chapel service: Jane Torrey of the psychology department will speak as part of the "Credo Series." She will discuss this week-bdz 3333333

The old slavery song, "Oh Freedom!" and its application to free will, humaneness and women's liberation.

Film: good Sunday night series at Mohegan Community College, 7:30 p.m. Call 889-3391 for tonight's feature.

Coast Guard Band, Leamy Hall, 8 p.m. A different kind of experience, with a different kind of people. Varied program.

Warning: if you're headed for the Leo Kottke and John McLaughlin concert at UCONN, they say you can't get in without a UCONN ID.

Eastern Connecticut Symphony Orchestra playing Poulenc, Suite Francais; Faure, Requiem; Chopin, piano Concerto in E minor (Marjorie Mitchell, soloist). 3 p.m., New London High School. Tickets are no bargain.

Films: Keaton's "The General," Field's "My Little Chickadee," Three Stooges. Dana, 6:30 p.m.

MONDAY Feb. 12

Middle East music played on the ud, kanoun and dumbek. DKE House, Wesleyan, 8 p.m.

Swim meet with Yale, 6 p.m. in the pool.

Lucian W. Pye, China native, political science professor at M.I.T., and author of two books, will be a Phi Beta Kappa visiting lecturer. Coffee seminar at 7:30 p.m. in College House: "Political Culture and Problems of Research." Lecture at 8 in Dana: "China Revisited."

Psychology colloquium: "Some Fundamental Issues in Behavior Therapy: Bridging the Gap Between Laboratory and Clinic." Cyril M. Franks of the Rutgers University Psychological Clinic will speak. Hale lecture Hall, 4:30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13

Folk Dancing in Cro, 7 p.m.

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

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14

Tell a friend, "I Love You." 11 a.m.

English Coffee, Thames, 3:30 p.m.

Film: Yves Robert's "War of the Buttons," (1962). In French, with English subtitles. Said to be a cute comedy about a feud between two boys' gangs. 7 p.m., Oliva, a dollar.

Films: Betty Davis in "Of Human Bondage" and "Little Foxes." Too good for the late

show. William Wyler's "Foxes" (1941) — about an avaricious, small town Southern woman at the turn of the century — features an especially fine performance by Miss Davis and is noted for the drama imparted by its "fixed" camera. It's at 8:30 p.m. and "Bondage" is at 7 and 10:30 p.m. Yale Film society, Lindsay-Chittenden.

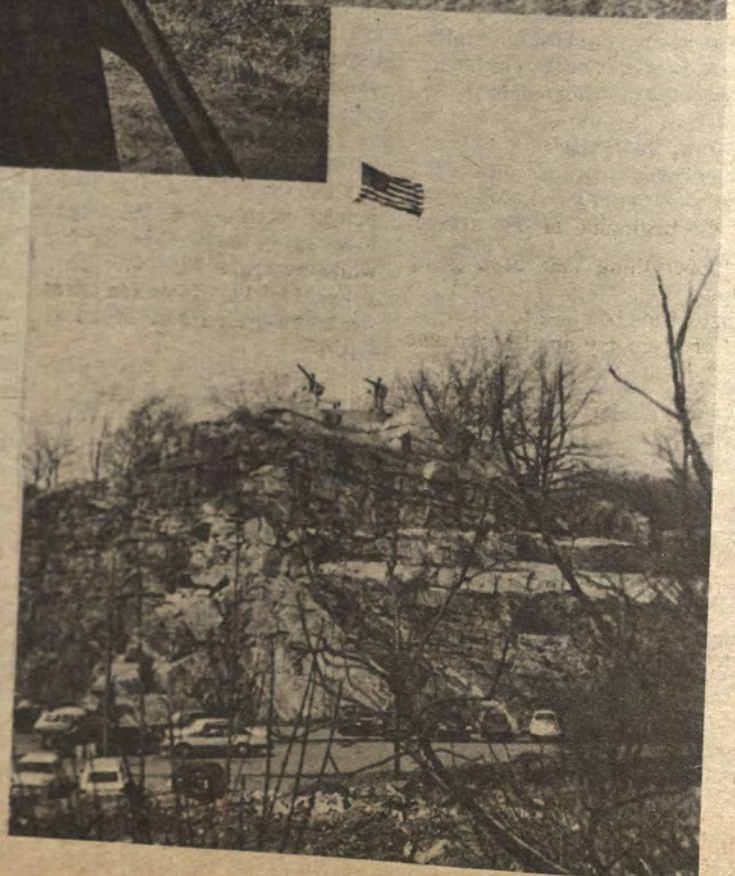
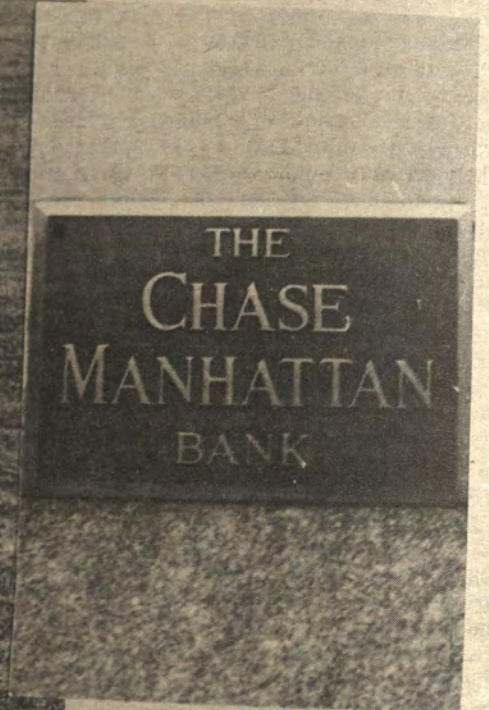
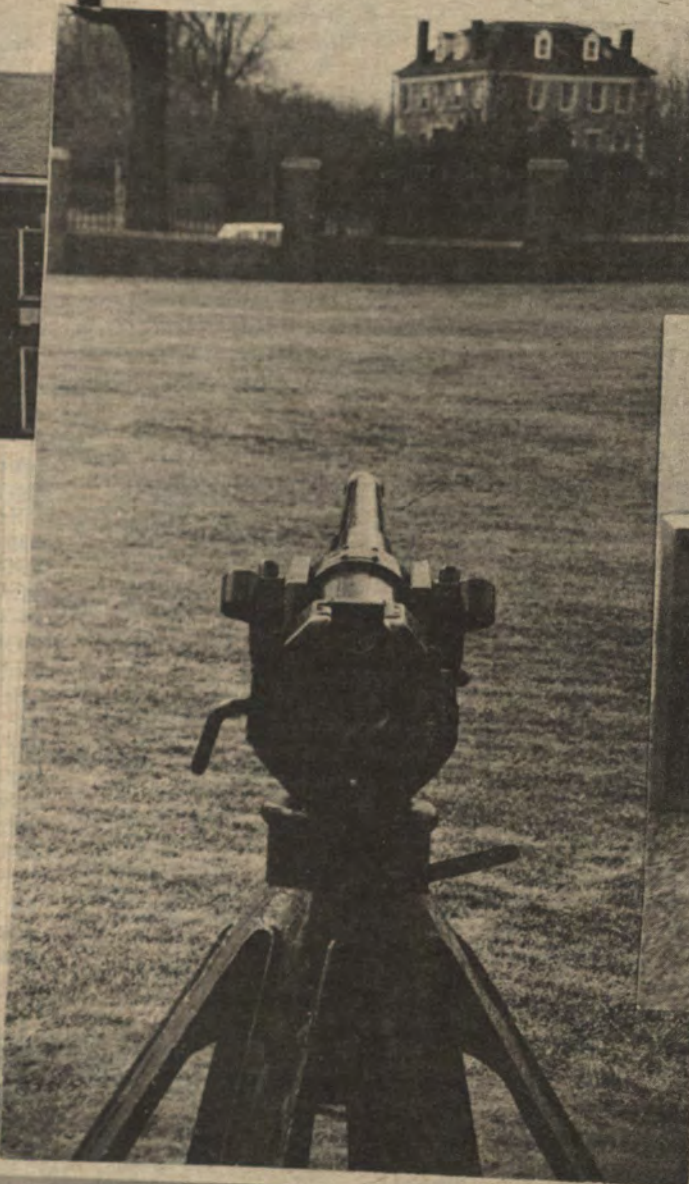
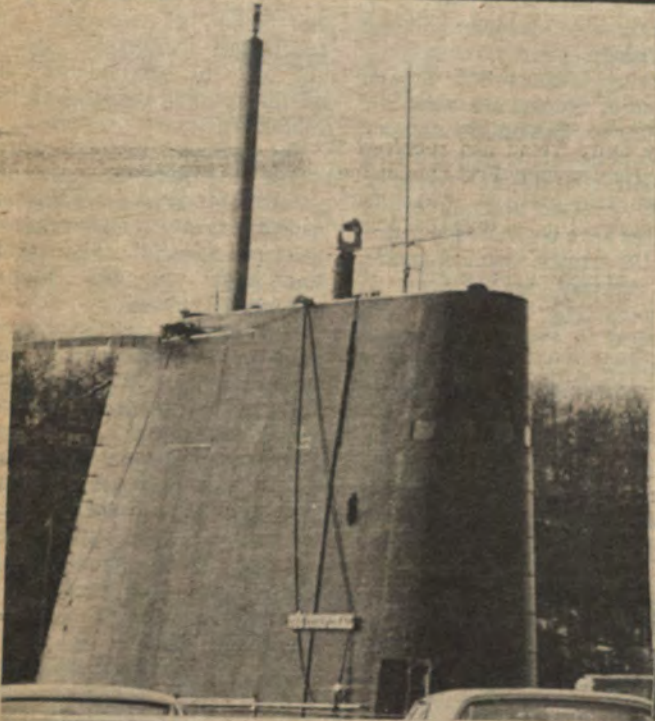
THURSDAY, Feb. 15

Students music recital featuring Peggy Brill, Betsy Brininger, Julie Crofoot, Pam Cutler, June Ingram, Lynn LeLoup, Harry Pigman, Betsy Phillips, Lynne Rieger, Marjorie Rosenbaum, Molly Spoor, Naomi Stein, and Anita TeHennepe.

Seminar in "Portrait of the Black Woman." Views on black marriages, relevance of women's liberation to the black woman, problems of middle class blacks, career problems, strength of black women and inter-racial relationships. Six-member panel included Dean Jewel Cobb, area leaders and students. Cro, 7:30-9:30 p.m.

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Those Artful Dodgers

"Yaaaahooo! Whopee!" the scream echoed down the hall. "I can't believe it! Oh Wos!" He came tumbling out of his room, pounding on the doors and walls to get the attention of the other fellows on the war, scarcely recognizing that their attention was already directly focused upon him.

"It's over, it's over!" he kept yelling as he jumped in and out of most of the open doors in the hall, pumping the hands of all who would grasp his.

What was over, we all learned several excited seconds later, was the draft. Then the whole damn place shook as six or seven deliriously happy and newly undraftable students hopped around in uninhibited glee.

Seldom has justice and fate played to a happier audience than those relieved residents of Connecticut College who, by a quirk of their birth, were awaiting final instructions from their local Selective Service Board as to when they had to report for duty in the United States Armed Forces.

The most exuberant of the students were those born in 1953 owning lottery numbers under 75. Until that moment, which they will always remember — and likely treasure — the moribund yet incorrigible draft appeared to be making its final grasp for unwilling victims among America's youth.



Just before Christmas vacation, possibly the very last group of potential inductees at Connecticut College presented themselves and boarded chartered busses en route to the Army Induction Center in New Haven.

Below are recorded the exploits of this last, now happy, Connecticut College student before he had knowledge of the premature Selective Service cancellation. He is, incidentally, that same ebullient lad depicted at the beginning of this article.

"Everything had been going along pretty well. I opened my Post Office box and took out the letter from my draft board and they said I had to report in two weeks for a physical. My family had forwarded the letter so I really only had six days."

"The first thing I did was to go over and talk to this girl I was getting friendly with. I don't remember very much of what I said because I was kind of numb. It didn't make any difference anyway. I guess she didn't understand what it was like."

"Anyway, this came just before final examinations, and I had to report to the New London Post Office at 6:15 a.m. the last day of review period. I hadn't gone to sleep until 2:30 and had set my alarm for five o'clock so I would have enough time to walk

By Donald Kane



"... Because burning my draft card would be meaningless—too indirect—and only a nut would set fire to himself! So I thought, 'Why not set fire to the people on the draft board? ...'"

"I kept remembering what happened to a friend of mine who missed the bus that took everybody to New Haven. He finally got there two hours later and when he walked into the examining room the head doctor yelled 'What! another one?' and threw his Bic pen across the room so hard it shattered against the opposite wall."

"This frightened him so much that his blood pressure registered too high. Since he had no history of high blood pressure they made him come back again, only this time for three days. I wasn't going to miss that bus!"

"Everyone was pretty quiet at the beginning while we waited in the office lobby for the buses.

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

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

"The first thing everyone had to do was get weighed and measured for height. They have a

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

"Somehow I was at the end of the line and weighed in almost exactly twenty pounds less than when I first came to college. Must be the cooking."

Then I began to suspect all was not right when they recorded me as being three-fourths of an inch shorter than I really was. But according to their ratio I would have had to have been fifty pounds heavier at my new weight to have flunked. Not even close, and I began to realize that if my doctors' notes didn't get me out this would be the end.

"Like a long and disjointed snake we wound around corridors and halls as we were tested for blood pressure, urine, venereal disease, heart, lungs, sight and vision."

The examiner said that I had one of the highest scores he'd ever recorded for hearing. Somehow that seemed like the worst news in the world. I had to get out!"

"My heart really skipped a beat when the optical corporal told me that I was legally blind without my glasses, and I knew I had only cheated a little. Then he said that as long as my eyes were correctable to 20-20 they would take me; and I was correctable to 20-15."

"I can't remember being so depressed and frightened at the same time. There was no solace to be found anywhere, just a lot of frightened kids and stiffly pressed uniforms."

"The head doctor, a Mr. Chin Lee or Lee Chin, I forget which, called those with doctors' notes into his office for an individual conference and inspection. I was hoping that my being the last one wouldn't illicit the same response my tardy friend had received."

"He threw my first note at me and said that it was unacceptable. Oh, but the second one! He started to ask me a lot of questions and then said if what the note said were true, I had a chance to get out."

"I started to press him but he said he would see me as everyone was processed out of the examination area."

I hustled over the final room and the first thing they had me do was bend over again. I told them

nothing had changed but they made me do it anyway and then they checked us all for ruptures. I got to the front of the second line for that test because I saw the examining doctor used the same plastic glove for all the tests in the first column, and was changing it only for my line."

"As we were checking-out, the head physician told me that my claim would have to be authenticated by an orthopedic surgeon, but since he was so busy they would write me 'sometime in the future' to let me know just where and when."

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

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

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

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

President Nixon's announcement to end the draft now instead of at the close of June came as a complete surprise to many White House watchers. Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird has been publically hinting that the Army's recruitment drive for an all-volunteer force was meeting with little enough success that the whole change-over operation might have to be delayed at least six months.



But Lady, I have to do this.
I report for the draft tomorrow

Annual Report

By Kathy McGlynn

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

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

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

A diseased world so vividly depicted in the popular film of the time — *Mondo Cane* — had cruelly infiltrated our small academic islands. The visions of suffering flashed across the

television screens in front of our distorting eyes. We could no longer spout out descriptions of ideal worlds impervious to the screams of the napalm-burnt multitudes in some distant rice paddy. We could find no solace in abstract blueprints for the future.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amnesty for all

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The draft is dead

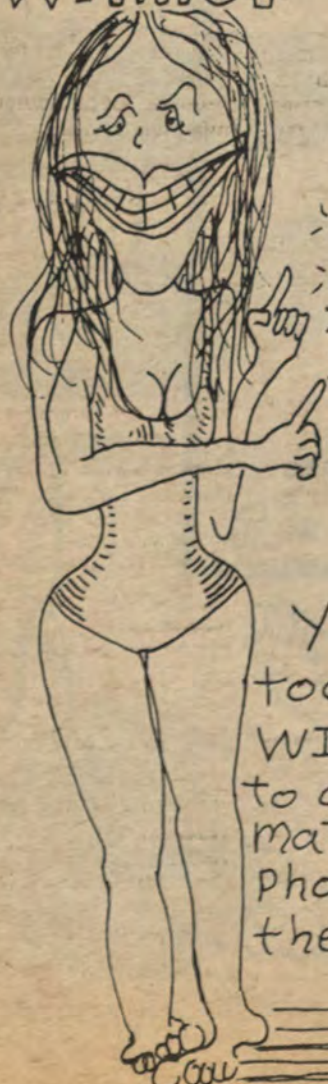
It seems only appropriate to include an editorial celebrating the end of the draft in our Students and Military issue. Just as the United States Government has had to force involuntary conscription on a widely dissatisfied public, so has PUNDIT been forced to remain faithful to a format not altogether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

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

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

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

THIS WEEK'S LUCKY
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KATHY

MCGLYNN

YES! That's Right! You too could be a lucky WINNER! All you have to do is submit the best material, be it news, art, photography, or gifts for the editorial staff!

The Military and The University



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

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

Yet the students of this caste institution have not escaped some of the influences of the present period. For example, at the height of the anti-war youth movement in America, Harvard students protested against the Pentagon's influence on higher education. Their complaint: respectable, awesome Harvard was receiving something like \$6 million yearly from the Defense Department "for scientific research."

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

It is not likely that any of the students knew, when campaigning against that heinous means of warfare in Vietnam, that the first sample of the deadly substance was produced in the laboratories of ultra-respectable Harvard.

The militarization of the economy and politics in the United States has strengthened the alliance between armaments manufacturers and the military services, bringing into being the so-called military-industrial complex, the influence of which extends to all spheres of life and all sections of American society.

The result: further increases in government expenditures on

military research and development. In recent years, this amounted to 85 per cent of the federal allocation for all research in the country, thus creating a financial and material base for the Pentagon's invasion of scientific centres and university campuses.

Shortly before the Second World War, a young chemist applied to a naval administration in Washington for a job in military research. The administration already had one chemist, he was told, and did not need a second one.

In the early 1960's this would have sounded like a joke. The Pentagon has long since realized the advantages of employing the nation's brains for its ends.

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

And Clark Carr, former University of California President, added that the intellect has also become a component of the military-industrial complex.

The Pentagon's invasion of US science and education has assumed such vast proportions that many American researchers and politicians now refer to the military-industrial-academic complex.

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

Lists of the one hundred corporations receiving the biggest Pentagon orders are regularly published in the US. Keeping company with giant armaments manufacturing corporations, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an ostensibly "peaceful" educational

establishment, ranked 62nd in the 1967 list, having concluded \$94.9 million worth of contracts with the Pentagon. (Close on the heels of the MIT on this list was Johns Hopkins University, with military orders worth \$72 million.)

The following year, MIT contracts with the Pentagon rose to \$123 million, with that academic institution ascending to a "more conspicuous" 53rd place. **Military Research Pays Off**

The Pentagon has concluded multi-million-dollar contracts with Stanford University, Rochester University and the University of Chicago, as well as with Cal Tec. It also has "business deals" with over 90 universities and colleges.

The total cost of the war orders awarded to US universities amounts to \$450 million annually, with another \$700 million disbursed by the Pentagon, NASA and the Atomic Energy Commission to university research centres.



The sum of \$1,150 million may appear relatively small, but not if we consider that the total budget of America's 2,200 universities and colleges is under \$10,000 million per annum.

Quite understandably, Michigan University's President John Hanna, formerly Under-Secretary of Defense, said that US colleges and universities

should be regarded as military bastions which are no less important than supersonic bombers, atom-powered submarines and intercontinental ballistic missiles.

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

In addition to giving money to universities for research, the Pentagon also uses them to advance its personnel policy. Pentagon-financed research, involves a large number of graduates and post-graduates.

These jobs are, in a way, a trap; the graduate has no other choice of a job, in effect, than enterprises and research institutions associated with military projects. Forty-five out of every hundred MIT graduates, for example, find employment with the corporations listed among the Pentagon's 100 biggest contractors.

Former Senator Eugene McCarthy found that by its selective distribution of subsidies the military predetermines developmental trends in American science and technology.

Having become the biggest source of income for scientific institutions, he said, the military establishment is jeopardising freedom of scientific creativity.

Universities and university centres have begun to specialize. The US Army's chemical centre, for example, encompasses 11 universities permanently engaged in toxic gas projects (including the University of Texas, Stanford Research Institute, the Cornell Aeronautics Laboratory and others). Eight of the largest universities, including Johns Hopkins, Yale and Illinois Tech, have been cooperating recently with the Defense

It is part of the terrible tendency, he writes, which is diverting more and more energies away from vitally important aims into fields oriented toward manufacturing death, on the dubious pretext that preparedness for mass murder is a protection against mass death.

Generous Grants

The Pentagon's colossal budget enables the American militarists to be more than generous in paying for the services of academicians. According to reliable estimates, 25 per cent of the scholars of the country's 12 leading universities receive a considerable portion of their incomes from federal funds.

Working on a Pentagon contract yields a much larger income for a university professor than his educational activity. It is not surprising, therefore, that a fairly large stratum of militarists in civilian clothes has formed in the US universities, who, apart from military research, also serve in the many government administrations and war-oriented consultative committees such as the Military Science Committee, the Air Force Consultative Committee, and the like.

The links between administrators of military-industrial monopolies, militarists in the government machinery and heads of research and educational institutions play a big role in stimulating the militarization of research in the United States.

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

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

A no less conspicuous role in guiding research and development is played by the Pentagon. When Lee Dabridge, President of Cal Tec, became Nixon's advisor on science, his place was taken by Harold Brown, previously Secretary of the Air Force. The results were quickly seen. That same year Cal Tec received \$3.5 million worth of orders from the Defense Department, and NASA and AEC added another \$5 millions' worth.

The University of Rochester received \$1 million for military research in 1966. A year later, Robert Sprawell, Chairman of the Military Science Administration, the Pentagon's top consultative body, became Vice-President of Rochester, and its

(Continued On Page 11)

Department's biological centres in developing the latest biological weapons.

Sidney Lens, author of the recently-published book, *The Military-Industrial Complex*, says that co-participation of academicians in developing chemical and biological weapons is symptomatic.

