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STATEMENT OF POLICY

Objectivity is the great American hoax.

As everybody knows, newspapers aren't anywhere near being objective. It's a cloak used to dupe the public into seeing and believing that portion of reality the writer thinks is important.

Conn Census will no longer strive for the objectivity which was never in fact achieved. In our attempt to present "both sides" we have deluged the reader with factual paraphernalia, leaving him or her unresponsive and totally uninterested.

We shall no longer serve as campus bulletin board or club publicity agent. Student mailboxes are already inundated with weekly calendars, a monthly schedule of events and events and daily campus fliers; there is no need for us to reiterate this information.

Neither shall we sporadically try to play the role of the New York Times. There remains another set of stories and another set of facts to be told. When an editor of the Times is also a trustee of

Columbia University, you know you're not getting "all the news that's fit to print."

In rejecting objectivity we, of course, embrace subjectivity. We will present issues instead of items, analysis instead of announcements, facts, and what we think about them — facts that are not offered elsewhere.

In the past we have printed all letters. We will continue to do so, and to give priority to those letters in disagreement with the viewpoints expressed throughout the paper.

We stand for certain humanitarian principles. We have definite ideas about which things in society should be changed. Therefore all the evidence in support of our beliefs will be presented.

—Jacqueline S. Earle
Maria C. Pellegrini
Kathryn L. Riley

CONN CENSUS



CONNECTICUT COLLEGE

Vol. 52, No. 26

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT

Tuesday, October 1, 1968

Blacks Cite Need For Black Identity

by Linda Rosenzweig

Only ten of the 21 Black students who were accepted for the Class of '72 matriculated.

Even with this upswing in Black enrollment, Blacks comprise only two per cent of the total enrollment.

A much more realistic and representative percentage would be about 10 per cent, as Mrs. Jeanette Hersey, director of admissions, explained. "Yet, we are encouraged to believe that we are moving in the right direction, and we will continue to work to this end," she concluded.

That there are so few black students on the Connecticut College campus, does not reflect admissions policy. Conn is faced with stiff competition from other selective colleges for the students applying.

Attitudes of Blacks

And how do Black students feel about their way of life in this overwhelmingly white community, Connecticut College?

Gayle Cunningham '71, vice-president of the Afro-American Society, feels that Conn has been instrumental in her development of Black consciousness, which, she feels is crucial to her usefulness to Black people.

"Conn doesn't hinder or bind my development as a Black person, and because I am one of so very few Black students on this campus, I have become aware of what Blackness is.

"I also think that there is a spirit of change on this campus. People are waking up to the fact that there are serious wrongs in our system, not simply racial, but in all facets of our society, and this awareness is initial to change.

"What is crucial is the development of a real Black identity, and being aware of and proud of one's particular culture. Only when Blacks and whites have the same amount of self-value can we really begin to make

changes together. Let me have the pride so that regardless of what is said about me, I cannot be crushed.

"This can only be accomplished by a knowledge of Black history and culture and the developments that have made the race situation what it is.

"There must be a strong program in Black studies. Black history can't merely be incorporated into the development of American or European history—it's an entirely different experience.

"Blacks want nothing more than economic, political and social power. The problem is when and how will we get it."

Randi Freelon '69, vice-president of Student Government emphasized the absolutely essential role of a full program of courses in Black history, culture and art as a means of establishing a

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

DEMS AND ADA FORM A LIBERAL COALITION

Responding to the political needs of the liberal element on campus, the Connecticut College Young Democrats and the newly formed campus chapter of Americans for Democratic Action have joined forces in a Liberal Coalition. Its purpose is to provide a vehicle for unifying those students interested in continuing the basic philosophy of Senator Eugene McCarthy and the late Senator Robert Kennedy.

According to Cindy Conrad '70, president of the Young Democrats, and Chris Howells, '71, president of campus ADA, the Liberal Coalition was organized to support the candidacies of men whose beliefs and practices concur with those of the Coali-

tion, regardless of party affiliation.

Unite Those Disillusioned

"The Coalition hopes to unite all students on campus who have become disillusioned and discouraged by the Democratic and Republican Conventions, do not know where to turn, and do not necessarily want to tie themselves down to a political structure," explained Cindy.

The Liberal Coalition will offer a means of coordinating activities between those clubs on campus which concur with the Coalition's objectives, although each organization which enters the Coalition will remain auton-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

DEAF THEATER TO PLAY HERE

NTD is coming! They will be performing Fri., Oct. 11 at 8 p.m. in Palmer prior to the beginning of their national tour.

The NTD is a professional company of deaf actors who perform for both the deaf and the hearing. When performing for the deaf they use "signmime" language, which is a combination of the deaf sign language and mime techniques — it is a more visual language than just sign language.

In performing for the hearing they use three readers, who read the parts as the deaf are performing.

One of the readers with the company is Bill Rhys, who portrayed Paris in the December Theater One production of *Tiger at the Gates*.

The company is not a charity or a theater for the handicapped; they are all virtuoso performers who are participating in a new, exciting form of theater.

Four students worked in conjunction with NTD as the cli-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)



JUNE MEYER, visiting instructor in Summer Humanities Program: the reach of a human hand.

New Concern In Humanities

by Kathy Riley

Consider the United States, summer 1968: it was tense, black-white tense, old-young tense, establishment-anti-establishment tense.

To live the American scene this summer meant to live Chicago and Miami, Hough and Los Angeles, Carl Stokes and Rap Brown, and that meant to live with the problems of the next decade and with the problems of now.

Now consider a structured program designed to enable educationally disadvantaged girls to enter college: add to this program 80 teenage girls, 12 instructors, a course in black history, a militant black professor, prolonged exposure to the Biafran dilemma, and a serious reading of *Grapes of Wrath*. What you have is a microcosm of the American summer on the Connecticut College campus. What you have is the Summer Program in the Humanities.

The Humanities Program as such dealt with the tensions in an academic way—the course in black history, classes about Vietnam and Biafra, and discussions about music as cultural criticism.

The course of action which

followed was determined by the students. Students organized a "wrath rally" to voice their concern about migrant workers, and they raised \$200 scholarship money for the child of a migrant worker.

Also letters were written to many government leaders voicing concern over the Biafran situation, and a letter was received in reply from Connecticut Gov. John Dempsey. Thirty percent of Black students left the program with Afro hair styles as a tribute to their awakening sense of culture.

Several important changes were made in the Humanities Program this summer. For the first time since the Program's inception, half of the students were returning for their second year. The entirely new curriculum developed for these students included jazz, black history (not Negro history), and twentieth century art. Film making and photography were among new creative activities offered.

First-year students attended classes in history, English, math, music history, art history, and reading six mornings a week. These students could also elect dance, sculpture and chorus as creative activities.

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TOPIC OF CANDOR

by Gayle Cunningham

You've heard a lot about freedom around here, haven't you? All kinds of freedom: the freedom of fewer requirements, the freedom of protest, sexual freedom, social freedom, political freedom. It goes on and on in response to any and every bind in which an individual finds himself.

Sometimes it all gets a bit boring, doesn't it? Everyone cries "get involved", "join", "care", "GIVE A DAMN", but isn't that asking an awful lot? Isn't it much easier just to go through college enjoying youth and love-
liness, leaving all the problems of the outside world for later? What is youth if you can't enjoy it?

Why it's reached the point that a nice young lady at Connecticut College cannot pick up her campus paper without being hurled a new challenge. And what's more, it accuses you of being apathetic. It seems quite a bit of space was used last year

in this paper accusing the young women on this campus of apathy.

Well, those of you who became rather bored with all of this may be in for a pleasant surprise this year. You are going to find that all those people who spent so much time last year encouraging you to become active have become too involved to waste time harassing you. It has become evident to the "involved" that the problems facing them are too great to divide their efforts between real work and recruiting. They have become totally committed.

So now, Ladies, you may make your decision for the year. You may join us now, or try to ignore us. You may continue in your dream worlds or join the real world with all its faults and try to right them. And you don't have to give your answer to this question to anyone but yourself, because, after all, that's who you will have to live the rest of your life with.



Any student who replied to the ad that was placed by the International Center for Academic Research, that appeared in issues of CONN CENSUS during second semester, 1968, should, if possible, send cancelled checks, money orders, etc., as well as any mail she has received from ICAR, including the envelopes in which received, if available, to:

MR. J. J. SULLIVAN
POSTAL INSPECTOR
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02107

Correspondence and envelopes received from ICAR should be initialed and dated by the student prior to forwarding to Mr. Sullivan.

This company is under investigation by the Post Office Department for using the mails in a scheme to defraud. Therefore, any assistance will be appreciated.

Students, Workers Prepare
New Revolutions For October

(Universal University Press)

by Prof. J. R. Seeley - Our Generation

- on delivery
after student daily put to bed
3 a.m.
as soon as the police enter gates
1. Date and Time of release:
- President
The Chancellor of
Vice-Chancellor
- Universtiy after three days
College
(Use Official Stamp)
a day
a night
an extended period
- of fruitless attempts to
aggravating
- negotiate
reason with the self-appointed leaders of the rebellious students issued the following formal state-
bargain trouble making
- today.
ment tonight.
yesterday.
- disaffected
dissatisfied
- small
very small part of the
tiny
- satisfied
large
very large
- highly satisfied student body of
enthusiastic
- of about 2 3 5 hundred normal, healthy students. They do not speak at all for the
10 20 25 hundred balanced by any means
- still going to class.
majority who are going about their studies. They have little support from the faculty
not actively involved. minority
- number
except for a sprinkling of teaching assistants and junior men."
fraction younger men."
- large
comprises a vast
substantial
- proportion of ex-
commuting
- students. Moreover, ac-
- information received
cording to studies
a survey
- large proportion
there is a majority
preponderance
- of farleft students involved.
new
- students
rebels are largely
dissidents altogether
- manufactured.
blown up.
made up.
- There is no lack of
dearth
- opportunities on this campus for every
open channels every reasonable
- student's voice to be heard. There is already a
opinion
- highly democratic
democratic
decentralized
- system of student government and a generous set of provisions to remedy
an elaborate
- an orderly
all grievances in a seemingly manner. Clearly, these students do not wish to avail themselves
lawful lawbreakers
decent
- of the proper facilities provided. A separate press release has been released giving the facts
lawful statement will be issued
- relevant to the genuine issues.
- modicum
6. While there is a trifling of substance behind the grievances, the real difficulties lie between the
- students and the faculty staff who are over extended because of their private research and
teaching over burdened obligatory
- money making
other prestige producing undertakings. Even so these are already on the way to being remedied."
incidental were adjusted." coped with."
- violent
wantonly illegal
- protest
rebellion
distasteful affair
- there is only
- one issue for the College: whether it is to be governed by lawful authority or by any
matter University: controlled
- determined
ruthless
sufficiently viscous
- minority of students who aim to exert unlawful power. There will be only one
handful arbitrary must
- answer: Constituted authority, vested in the Regents and exerted by the Chancellor will
Trusees Vice-Chancellor
- Governor
prevail. The mayor and the Mayor concur, and such force as is needed will be provided.
Legislators Governor has been
- firm
Police have taken stern measures to restore the campus to peace and good order. Further
forceful
- developments are expected at 1 a.m.
may be 3 a.m.
4 a.m.

THIS CHOICE IS YOURS

by Jacquie Earle

Early October finds Paris preparing itself for a siege which will emulate "l'evenement" of May. Throughout the summer months of June, July and August the Latin Quarter, location of the Sorbonne, seethed with angry youths of all nationalities.

Word has it that late October will be the time.

Police Glare

A walk around the student area most any evening this summer revealed the hard stares of the Paris policemen, whose defiant eyes were camouflaged by opaque sunglasses.

Approaching the corner of St. Germain and St. Michel, groups of 20 and 30 had gathered for political discussions beside the chalk etchings on the sidewalks, drawn by artists for social protest and a few francs.

March for Czechs

On one such night in late August, nearly 100 persons at the St. Michel fountain assembled to hash over the developments in the Czechoslovakian crisis. They wondered what could be done to support Czech freedom.

After only four blocks along a march to the Russian Embassy, over 30 of the activists found themselves staring out through the bars of the Paris police vans.

Foreigners Excluded

Despite the presence of hundreds of Americans and other foreign students in the area, the demonstrators were nearly all French. Foreigners were alienated by the fact that the Paris students and inhabitants of the Left Bank had strongly established political interests and organization.

The determination of these agitators to force another crisis was so strong and nationalistically-oriented that they refused the help of foreigners, many of whom had been involved in protests of various kinds, particularly anti-American.

The reasons for student unrest are obvious. Striving for independence, they are bound by an administrative body that appears remote and impersonal; they use their common frustration as a major unifying force.

Many Revolutionaries

Students are not the only group espousing revolution, either.

One 77-year-old grandmother, calmly sitting in her country home near Strausbourg, sipping coffee stated that another crisis was absolutely inevitable and necessary this fall.

She had picked up this reporter who was hitch-hiking.

She described the May revolution as an incident promulgated and perpetuated by deGaulle's henchmen, who, under the pretense of being revolutionaries, pushed the riots to the extreme left. Such an action enabled deGaulle to "save" the country from the ominous threat of Communism.

The people of France, continued the grandmother, are ready to stage a real revolution, by themselves this time, in order to achieve the necessary reforms.

A truck driver, on his route from Paris to Bordeaux, was very emphatic about the advent of October.

Referring mainly to the workers, who are anxious for immediate economic reform, he stated that he was ready to join their forces, although he was not certain whether his union would participate.

The driver also stressed that he wanted a people's revolution this fall, not one co-sponsored by deGaulle.

The only overriding fear is that

of the inevitably brutal police repression — repression so violent that numerous students in Paris were permanently blinded in May as a result of the police's misuse of tear-gas.

Murder In Uniform

by Daniel Webster

(LNS)—"Where is it written in the Constitution, in what article or section is it contained, that you may take children from their parents and parents from their children, and compel them to fight the battle of any war in which the folly and wickedness of the government may engage itself?"

"Under what concealment has this power lain hidden, which now for the first time comes forth, with a tremendous and baleful aspect, to trample down and destroy the dearest-right of personal liberty? Who will show me any Constitutional injunction which makes it the duty of the American people to surrender everything valuable in life, and even life itself, whenever the purposes of an ambitious and mischievous government may require it?"

"I almost disdain to go to quotations and references to prove that such an abominable doctrine has no foundation in the Constitution of this country. It is enough to know that that instrument was intended as the basis of a free government, and that power contended for is incompatible with any notion of personal liberty."

"A free government with an uncontrolled power of military conscription is the most ridiculous and abominable contradiction and nonsense that ever entered into the head of men."

AFRO-AMERICANS NOW ACTIVE FOR MORE BLACKS ON CAMPUS

by Gayle Cunningham

The members of the Afro-American Society, after what we felt was an excellent, though short year last year, are preparing for an even more exciting and productive year.

Our organization was formed in November of last year and has been one of the more active groups on Connecticut's campus. We like to think of our progress last year as a part of the greater progress and awakening of the campus.

The activities planned for this year are our response to the question "What the hell are we doing here?", a question which has occurred to more and more of us in the past few months.

There are two major projects foreseen. The first, a year-long effort of particular importance to the entire campus is our close cooperation with the Admissions Office in attracting more Black students to our community. This will involve both individual and group efforts such as direct recruitment in high schools, inquiry into new concepts of recruitment in general and Black recruitment in particular, campus guiding, and any other ac-

(LNS)—Radio, press and TV have recently given much coverage to Nigeria. The human drama now being played out undoubtedly merits such an interest: after battles in which no prisoners were taken, famine is now decimating the two million men and women of southern origin who were forced to flee the hostile North, leaving everything behind and glad to escape with their lives.

A few months ago almost no attention was focused on this ex-British colony which, with 56 million inhabitants, is the giant of the African continent. We were told that the main point was that the North of Nigeria was inhabited by people of the Hausa race. They despised the Ibos in the South, who in turn reciprocated the same feelings. From this, all the evil was supposed to have derived.

Such an argument is incomplete. There are about 250 ethnic groups in Nigeria, of which about 20 are important. Also, the argument is hardly new. Ever since colonialism existed, the governor-in-residence, whether French, British, Belgian, or Portuguese, has always aimed at dividing peoples into opposing regions, to make it easier to merge them in the same repression.

This was facilitated, of course, by the fact that most colonial possessions—now independent states—were then, and remain now, artificial creations of geography, designed to suit the interests of the occupying Power rather than the affinities of the population. And Nigeria is no exception to this rule.

National Dis-unity

It cannot be denied that the differences between North and South are real. The country—formed by a federation of four provinces, plus the territory of Lagos—has since national independence, found it hard to achieve national unity. Great

tivities which we feel will be helpful.

Secondly, we are planning a Black Womanhood conference for a week-end in April. The plans for this have not been completed at this time, but the conference should be an inquiry into the Black woman in all professions and also the Black woman in the Movement.

This should be attended by Black Women from many colleges and universities and also from outside the college situation. There should be many outstanding guests and the weekend promises to be an especially rewarding one.

Along with these two major projects, we will be pursuing other goals, such as our desire for more Black-oriented course offerings, and more Black professors. We also hope to continue and expand the project started last spring with Black youth in New London.

The Afro-American Society has crawled, stood and gained its balance; now, ready to walk, and we are confident that we can make great strides.

Biafra: Land of Hate and Grave Misunderstanding

by Robert Lambotte
translated by Bill Hillier

Britain, fully understanding these problems, administered the northern and southern protectorates separately. This tactic had the consequence, among others, of accentuating the differences that already existed between the two population groups, as much on the religious and cultural level as on the economic and social. It is thus that the northern region—the largest and most heavily populated, with 30 million largely Moslem inhabitants—can be considered the most conservative. Largely agricultural, it has remained under the effective domination of traditional chiefs who are true local potentates making the laws in their own fiefs.

One only needs to see a collection of these petty sultans and emirs arriving in Lagos in their air-conditioned Rolls Royces to measure the power of these men. Even if their official privileges have been eroded somewhat in the past few years, they still retain nothing less than real feudal control over large sections of the northern population whom they maintain in ignorance. And these petty kings, who play a not inconsiderable role in the political set-up, are absolutely opposed to any real Nigerian unity, which would put an end to what they consider to be their rights.

The evolution of the South, especially of the former Eastern Region with its 14 million inhabitants, including eight million Ibos, has been quite different. More rapid industrialization permitted the formation of numerous cadres of technicians and organized workers. It was the South that supplied the majority of traders, officials, and employees throughout Nigeria.

It would be idle to deny the disparities between the two regions. But considered on their own, these explain neither the massacre of 30,000 Ibos in the North in May, 1966 nor the present war itself, which sometimes has the appearance of a drive to exterminate the civilian population of the South. At the time of the first Ibo pogroms, a journalist writing in the London Observer remarked, with false naivete, that everything had happened "as though someone had organized the troubles." Who is this "someone?"

Oil in Biafra

We need to search the realms of international finance to answer that question. For the problem Biafra and Nigeria is neither one of territory nor one of ethnic and religious groups—it is neither one of excessive size nor one of reconciling different races. Rather it is a question of who is going to control the economic resources of this country, given its demographic importance within the continent of Africa.

Nigeria is a rich country. Before the present war started it was already the biggest producer of cocoa, palm oil, and groundnuts. It furnished 90% of the world's production of columbite, a strategic precious metal of high importance in aviation. Tin, copper, rubber, leather and soy beans were other important exports.

Most important, over the past few years Nigeria has become a major oil producer. Production rose from 252,000 tons per annum in 1958 to 20 million tons in 1966. The forecasts for 1967 were 30 million tons. Reserves are estimated at one-and-a-half billion tons.

Two points are important to note. First, four-fifths of the production of oil, and the most important reserves, are to be found in the eastern province (now Biafra). Second, the antagonism between North and South did not begin to manifest itself violently until the importance of the oil riches of Biafra were confirmed, at which time it became clear that within a few years this part of Nigeria would become one of the ten biggest oil producers in the world.

Then in whose interests was it to provoke the breakup of Nigeria, and above all to control little Biafra with its great wealth?

Before the unleashing of the present war, on the pretext of an unequal distribution of oil revenues between the provinces, Great Britain controlled—and still does—the greater part of the Nigerian economy through the agency of United Africa Company, a subsidiary of Unilever. Internal trade and both imports and exports are under its domination.

Barclays Bank and the Bank of West Africa dominate financial life. In the oil business, 85% of the extraction, transport and refining are in the hands of Shell-BP, made up of British Petroleum and Anglo-Dutch Shell. Major Gowon, the successor to General Ironsi (assassinated in July, 1966), and present head of the Nigerian military government who came to power with the support of the feudal North, tried to free himself a little from this crushing patronage, first by drawing up new agreements with the companies (the French and Americans refused) and then by approaching Russia and the socialist countries with whom he wished to trade.

Since then the Americans have set out to break the British monopoly, after having successfully broken the Belgian monopoly in the Congo to their immense profit. It is in this sense that we can speak of Katanga as a precedent for Biafra. Six American companies are now operating in Biafra where they have invested 150 million dollars. Until the last few months, Nigeria was one of those "privileged" countries to whom Washington extends her aid to the tune of 225 million dollars between 1962 and 1968. And the American "experts" in Biafra are too numerous to be counted.

French Interests

The French companies are represented in Biafra by SAFRED which controls 5% of production, and it was when the French wells were shut down last July that the Gaullist regime began to make its policy clear. It must be added that West Germany, Israel, and Portugal are also scrambling for a share of the cake. And London's interests are, of course, too extensive for the British Government not to support the Federal Government of Major Gowon. We have even had the spectacle of oil companies devoting themselves to the supply of arms!

Recently De Gaulle has given personal encouragement to Colonel Ojukwu. It is possible that he may go further and officially recognize Biafra. Despite all the denials, it is now established that agreements have already been reached between Ojukwu and the Rothschild Bank, thus assuring large-scale French par-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 5)

COALITION (Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

omous in its own activities and organization.

Represents Minority

In accordance with the group's basic premise that minority groups should be included in the political process, the Liberal Coalition will follow programs similar to those of Sen. McCarthy and the late Sen. Kennedy.

In reference to its Vietnam policy, the Coalition supports a cessation of bombing in North Vietnam with adequate protection for American troops and open negotiations with Hanoi, according to Chris and Cindy.

The Coalition also advocates the stand that the South Vietnamese negotiate unilaterally with Hanoi.

Peace-Keeping Force

Included in the goals of the Coalition is the creation of a permanent United Nations peace-keeping force to ensure the rights of self-determination for all nations.

In the realm of civil rights, the Coalition supports private, local, state and federal organizations that contribute funds to Black ghettos and other pov-

erty areas, and that allow these funds to be allocated by the people who are in need of them.

Cindy explained that "we understand the feeling of frustration among Blacks. For too long the improvements have been initiated and implemented by the white community."

"We feel that since the Blacks are now gaining racial pride, it is important that they work constructively for their own improvement and acceptance."

The Coalition will also work for effective implementation of civil rights laws already passed by Congress.

Support Massive Funds

In addition to supporting the injection of massive federal funds into local and state anti-poverty and education programs, the Coalition urges the adoption of a guaranteed minimum annual income.

Following the lead of one of the candidates it supports, William St. Onge of the Second Congressional District, the Coalition will work for an amendment lowering the voting age to 18.

Cindy added that the Coalition urges increased action and responsible participation of young people in the political process. The group also encourages non-violent protest with meaningful program.

Support Three Candidates

At present the Liberal Coalition is supporting three candidates who represent the beliefs of the group: Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, candidate for United States Senator from Connecticut; William St. Onge, candidate for U.S. Congress from the Second Congressional District in Connecticut; and Allard Lowenstein, candidate for U.S. Congress from Nassau County in New York.

Cindy explained that since the three candidates are Democrats, the three separate Youth for Ribicoff, St. Onge, and Lowenstein groups will come under the auspices of the Young Democrats for practical means of implementation.

Canvass

Youth for Ribicoff, coordinated by Chris Howells and co-sponsored with Yale University, will canvass the area. Last Wed., Sept. 25, Conn girls joined Yalermen in a recruitment drive on the Yale campus.

The Connecticut College Youth for Ribicoff will also provide either private cars or a bus to transport Conn girls to Storrs to hear a major policy speech by Sen. Ribicoff on Oct. 10.

The group also plans to canvass in the "Thames Valley" area every weekend in October except Political Forum Weekend, October 25-26.

Youth for St. Onge

Coordinated by Cindy Conrad, Youth for St. Onge sponsored canvassing in the New

MR. G's RESTAURANT
FEATURING HELLENIC FOODS
452 Williams Street
New London, Conn.
Telephone 447-0400

London-Middletown areas last Saturday, Sept. 28. Conn College coordinator for the New London area is Dianna Chaney and for the Wesleyan area is Jill Mara.

Connecticut College Youth for St. Onge along with five other area colleges in the Second Congressional District will participate in a study-group on the present draft system and modifications. Jill Mara '70 will represent Conn.

Video-Taped Seminar

Tentative plans also call for a video-tape seminar with St. Onge and college students on local and national matters at the University of Connecticut, according to Cindy.

Mary Graff, '70, coordinator of Youth for Lowenstein, plans to organize canvassing trips to Long Island.

New ADA Chapter

The new campus ADA chapter is formally chartered by its parent organization, ADA. The organization was formed in 1947 to restore liberal influence in rational policies. The famed economist John Kenneth Galbraith is its 1968 chairman.

Chris explained that "in the past the campus ADA has merely been a forum for debate. ADA favors the instruments of free exchange of ideas in defeating the forces of Communism and Fascism."

Specifically the campus ADA is interested in ensuring open discussions on campus and follows the premise that the youth should bear a greater responsibility in the affairs of the country.

Encourage Campaigning

Although ADA itself is not affiliated with any political organization, it strongly urges its members to support candidates who concur with their objectives, which are similar to those of the Liberal Coalition.

Chris added that the ADA is dedicated to changing social conditions, and endorsed Senator McCarthy at its National Con-

THEATRE

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3) max of their summer at the Eugene O'Neill Memorial Foundation.

The program was made up of 45 deaf students, most of whom attended Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C., the only college for the deaf in the United States, and six hearing students, of whom four were Conn girls. Some of the older members of the company directed and taught classes.

Students' classes ranged from fencing, tumbling, Japanese and Hindu movement, to acting workshops with J. Ranelli, classes in dance taught by students of Alwin Nikolais, and classes in sign-mime language conducted by a member of NTD who had studied under Marcel Marceau.

Special Talks

In addition there were lectures on theater history supplemented by special talks by David Hays, producer of NTD and set designer for Lincoln Center, and Fred Voelpel, custom designer for NTD and Lincoln Center.

The Conn girls found themselves living with a whole new world of people. Here they were able to communicate with deaf people on a one-to-one basis and get to know them as individuals.

The deaf students were very enthusiastic about the whole program since it was their one chance to really learn about the theater, and despite the heavy schedule their enthusiasm reached everyone in the program.



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BLACKS (Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

sense of Black identity.

"Blacks have been denied their background in this society. In order to confront the problem of race in this society, you must know enough of your own history to understand the forces that have shaped the situation. For instance, how did Blacks get here? What was the slave experience? During Reconstruction, Blacks had the experience of power. How did we get it, and why was it lost? We must know what we're up against.

"An understanding of Black culture is tremendously important for the white community as well. There are so many misconceptions, and so much incomplete information.

"So many whites are under the impression that Africa was nothing until colonization by Europeans, but there were empires and cultures as far back as Egyptian times.

"In addition, whites are reluctant to make parallels between the move for American independence and the present Black movement. Patrick Henry's cry of 'Give me liberty or give me death' is the same kind of

thing that Stokely Carmichael has been talking about.

"And so many fabulous figures in Black history have been totally disregarded by historians. How many people know who W. B. DuBois, Marcus Garvey and Ralph Ellison are? Both Blacks and whites need to know the forces and the people in Black history."

Randi sees a change in Black attitudes in the three years that she has been at Conn. When I came here in 1965, integration was the key idea, and it had to be slow and careful. Blacks wanted a share, a vital share, in shaping this world.

"Now, we see the importance of developing Black consciousness, as well," Randi concluded.

Pat Murray '70, president of Afro-American Society, described her adjustments to this campus since freshman year. At first, I was the only Black student in my dorm, and I was frankly lonely. Then, as I developed friendships and I moved into a dorm with other Blacks, I felt much better about the college on the whole. I became more relaxed. Your happiness in

the dorm situation really effects your total picture of life here.

"Also, I come from the Bronx, New York and an integrated high school. A lot of my friends were white, so to come here and have whites avoid referring to my race in an effort to be liberal was difficult.

"I think what I miss most living in this community are some aspects of the Black sub-culture, such as a certain ease, the slang, the dancing, music."

Nancy Austin '70 added that going home is almost like entering another world; the way of life is so different.

"Even the mixers are so unlike any dances I've ever known. I find myself losing touch with the Black community."

"I think that establishing a meaningful proportion of Blacks on campus would help to create a sense of Black identity for the students here," Pat noted.

Freshman Carmen Jones feels differently. "When I was in high school, I was part of an exchange program. For a while, I lived in a white suburb with a white family. I tried to see if I could determine some differences be-

tween myself and my white friends, but I couldn't find anything in terms of habits or way of life.

"I think Conn is a good place for developing Black consciousness. I also think I can grow as a person here.

"I have come here with no big fears or anxieties; I was used to an integrated way of life, and I wasn't afraid of being assimilated into white culture. And I don't see color as so distinguishing a factor between people. I'm a person, and being Black doesn't make me self-conscious in any negative way," Carmen concluded.

Vickie Hatcher, also a freshman, feels no apprehensiveness about life on a predominantly white campus. "Having lived in Washington, D. C., which is so integrated, I'm used to intensive contact with whites.

"Being a Negro has influenced my whole life, although I'm an independent person first and a Negro second. Being Negro has been an advantage in that people seek me out, and I like to talk with people."

Conn is intensifying its efforts to attract able Black students to this campus.

"Let's face it," says Mrs. Hersey, "as a selective women's college we are automatically, if erroneously, associated in the minds of many with the traditions of a white social elite.

"We must convince Black students that we do want them, not to fulfill some kind of conscience quota, but because we welcome the intellectually excellent, in the conviction that they will grow as people, as well as help the college to remain alive to current issues."

At present, Conn is engaged in an intensive program to recruit a greater number of qualified Black students, sending its own representatives to secondary schools to discuss the admissions procedures and the educational opportunities here.

In addition, the admissions office is bringing groups of high

school counselors and students to the campus to observe from a personal viewpoint the advantages of attending Connecticut College.

The college also works with various agencies, such as the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, the Cooperative Program for Educational Opportunity and CONNTAC, a talent search group supported by the state of Connecticut.

Though some progress is being made, Mrs. Hersey admits that there is disappointment in the response. For example, in the years 1949-1961, a total of 81 students were encouraged to apply by various sources; however, only seven students applied. Of these, four were accepted and three enrolled—in a total of 12 years!

By 1963, there was still only one Black student in the class. In 1964, seven Black students were enrolled. In 1965, of the 10 students who were accepted, only four matriculated, and the next year, of the 23 applicants, 10 were accepted and nine enrolled.

By 1967, applications had gone up to 29. Of these, 17 girls were accepted with 10 of these accepting. This year, 21 of the 32 candidates were accepted, with 10 matriculating.

BIAFRA
(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5)
ticipation in the exploitation of oil.

International Finance

It is in these realms of international finance that the real causes of the present tragedy must be sought. Those who stood to gain from the break-up of Nigeria found sympathetic elements among the bourgeoisie of the eastern province of Biafra. But it is almost impossible for the latter now to avail themselves of the people's natural right to self-determination and use this as justification for secession, just as it is almost impossible for them to present their action as revolutionary.



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CLUB NIGHT FREAKS OUT

In keeping with the political nature of the year, the centers of attraction at Tuesday's Club Night were the bannered booths of the Liberal Coalition, the combined forces of the Young Democrats and American Democrats for Action, and the Young Republicans. Their tables offered leaflets and other information for the coming elections.

Peter Mariani, Republican candidate for the U. S. Congress from Conn., William Moore, Republican candidate for the Conn. Senate and Peter Highberg, Republican candidate for the State House of Representatives, were on hand to present their opinions on pertinent issues and answer questions as they mingled with students.

The newest addition to Club Night, the affiliations with Yale and Wesleyan, was an all-out success. The Young Democrats and the Young Republicans both offered male inducements to their booths from coordinate Yale clubs.

The Vietnam Information Committee advertised a seminar with Wesleyan for the near future. The WCNI-WYBC, Conn.-Yale, union was also in evidence as they broadcast the proceedings from the snack bar area.

Under the direction of Randi Freelon, Club Night was expanded to include representatives of all the College's groups and clubs. Strung throughout

the gym and lounge of Crozier-Williams were tables and booths providing glimpses of the club activities that range from the performing groups, such as the Russian Chorus, to special interest clubs of the nature of the Committee for Understanding Racial Attitudes.

Live performances were also given throughout the two hour event by the Swiffs, Conn Chords, and Madrigals.



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Rep. Watson Attacks SDS

(CPS)—If Representative Albert Watson had his druthers, the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) would be one of the groups on the government's Subversive Organizations black-list.

The South Carolina Republican last week called on the floor of the House of Representatives for a "full-scale investigation" by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) of the "most dangerous New left group operating in the country today."

Watson said SDS plans to overthrow the U. S. government, and cited as examples of their tactics the recent Chicago demonstrations and the disruption of Columbia University last spring.

He said Federal agents who attended the SDS National Convention at Michigan State University in June heard sessions which discussed the "fine points of firing Molotov cocktails from shotguns" and other tactics of guerrilla warfare.

Watson also charged that SDS was heavily infiltrated by members of the Communist Party, who see the campus groups as a good base from which to launch their own activities.

COALITION

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 4)

vention on May 17-19.

YD's Support Local Men

The Conn Young Democrats concur with the policy of the Connecticut State College Young Democrats in supporting those local candidates of its choice, according to Cindy.

At present, the Young Democrats are at work scheduling Conn State Democratic candidates for State Legislature for a panel discussion and Mr. St. Onge for a short presentation at Political Forum Weekend.

Cindy summed up the makeup of the new Liberal Coalition by distinguishing the ADA as being the more philosophical element of the Coalition and the Young Democrats as playing the practical role as vehicle of communication in State and National conventions held by the national party.

NEWS NOTES

Students interested in establishing a Students for Responsible Firearms Policy on campus write to Mr. James V. Bennett, President, National Council for a Responsible Firearms Policy, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

• • •

Hillel announced the inauguration of A Home Away From Home program in which a student may "adopt" a family in the New London area for her 4-year stay at Conn. Students interested may contact Patty Bernstein, '70, or sign-up in Fanning Bulletin Board.

• • •

Dean Noyes will sign Absentee Voting Ballots if students will bring their forms to Fanning 202. Notary publics are Mrs. De-Grange (Fanning 111) and Mrs. Denison (Fanning 110).

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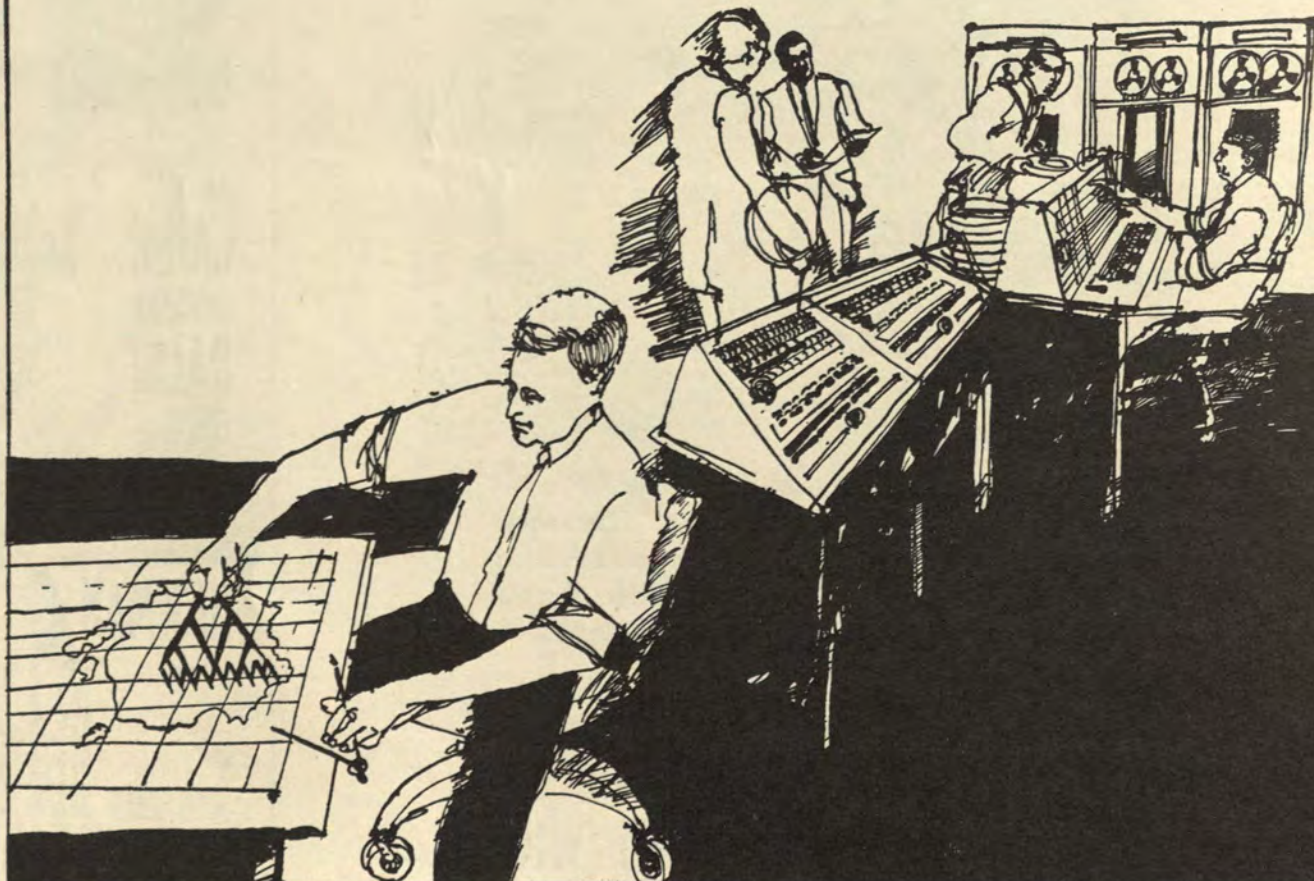


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