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No Government Aid, No More Disorder?

by Anne Linas

The U. S. House of Representatives unanimously approved a compromise measure which would bar aid for a two-year period to students who are found guilty of participating in riots on college campuses since last September. The bill would allow schools to decide individually whether federal financial aid should be denied students who participate in campus demonstrations.

Since the bill does not specifically define what constitutes a serious disturbance or substantial disruption, it leaves the determination of whether a student's crime or refusal to obey a university rule is "serious" and contributes to "substantial disruption," of the institution.

Withdrawal or denial of federal aid could be used as a threat to prevent participation in demonstrations or as punishment for involvement. The vagueness of the provision does not allow a student to know whether or not his school intends to use its discretionary power, and what it will consider "serious" and "disruptive."

Administration Reaction

President Charles E. Shain sees the "anti-riot" provision in another light. "The bill seems to be an act of spite rather than one of wisdom," he said. "It is the result of a frustrated Congress which is giving vent to vindictive emotions rather than rational thought."

According to President Shain, the provision is not only "ineffective" but also "unwise." I don't think it will serve to deter a student from participating in campus disorders. First of all, denial of government support does not mean denial of all support." (Financial Aid officer, Mrs. Hartley Pond, stated that last year 242 Conn girls received aid from federal programs. The other receiving financial aid did so from state and private sources.

When asked how he would handle the situation if a Conn student were involved, President Shain replied, "I don't approve of all kinds of student violence, but if such a situation should arise here, I firmly believe in executing the law according to due process. This means a fair trial. I would rather dismiss a student than bar her from receiving financial aid. To me dismissal is much more serious."

Asked whether he could ever conceive of violence at Conn (Continued on Page 6, Col. 2)



NANCY ROCKMAKER
(1948-1968)

A memorial service was conducted last Monday, October 7, at Harkness Memorial Chapel for Miss Nancy (Sam) Rockmaker. Nancy, 20, a senior at Connecticut College, died Sunday night, October 6, at Lawrence Memorial Hospital.

Medical examiner Harold H. Irwin attributed death to encephalitis.

Nancy was born January 5, 1948, in New York City, the daughter of Lawrence G. and Dorothy Rubin Rockmaker of Long Port, N.J.

Nancy was an English major; she lived in Windham dormitory.

She was buried last Wednesday in Beth Shalom Cemetery, Pleasantville, N.J.

New Haven Draft Counselor Promotes Resistance Effort

Carl Dimow and Frank Dubinskas, representatives of the New Haven Draft Action Group, in addressing the Peace Club Thursday night, discussed the means of resistance by youth in both Vietnam and America.

People Power

Dimow, a 17-year-old student at Lee High School in New Haven, stressed the fact that "people should have power over their own lives."

The Establishment, he said, constitutes repression of inherent human freedom. To promote youth revolt, Dimow is involved in an underground newspaper and the establishment of an S.D.S. group in New Haven high schools.

At a conference in Budapest this summer, Dimow and Dubinskas met with representatives of the N.L.F., North Vietnamese, and U.S. radicals. The conference focused on the situation in America and the means of organizing youth resistance in both the U.S. and Vietnam.

In North Vietnam, the goal of youth organizations is to promote socialism, while the organizations in the South are concerned with combatting repression in zones occupied by the U.S. and the puppet government. Both groups employ the means of slow infiltration leading to eventual total liberation.

Genocide

In regard to activism in

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Conn. Wes Form New Left Seminar

A group of 40 students laid the groundwork for a non-credit seminar on New Left Politics at a preliminary meeting last Wednesday at Burdick.

This non-partisan seminar will attempt to deal objectively with some salient aspects of the New Left: the underlying causes of its birth, the subdivisions of the New Left, the aims and methods which unite the Movement and how these common goals can best be achieved.

Sponsored by three members of the Vietnam Information Committee, Darryl Ferguson '69, Donna Rosen '70 and Cathy Ross '71, the seminar will meet once a week until Thanksgiving.

Mr. Ronald Glassman, assistant professor of sociology, will be the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

CAMPAIGNING RIBICOFF DEMANDS BOMBING HALT

by Donna Radcliffe

"If by January 20, 1969, the War has not stopped, the next president of the United States has no alternative but to stop the bombing in North Vietnam and enter into serious negotiations as his first order of business."

With this uncompromising statement Senator Abraham Ribicoff set the tone of his address to college students at the University of Connecticut Thurs., Oct. 10. His address constituted an effort to enlist active support of students in his senatorial campaign against Republican candidate Ed May.

Sen. Ribicoff was an outspoken critic of the tactics of the Chicago police during the Democratic Convention, and is consequently suffering criticism and lack of support from members of his own party during his current campaign.

Ribicoff continued on the subject of Vietnam by saying that the issue was surrounded by one word: PEACE. "I call for the immediate halt to the bombing of North Vietnam... so that we can move the Paris peace talks off the subject of bombing."

He also stated that to prevent an increasing number of casualties, the bombing must be stopped;... the risk is worth taking."

Ribicoff, a co-sponsor of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 and an early advocate of participation of the private sector in the urban crisis, also commented extensively on the problems of the city. He contended that "affluent America" is far too ignorant of those in "poor America," that the primary problem is one of a lack of understanding.

Our Responsibility

He asked himself and the audience, "What is our responsibility? Are we content to let the know-nothings dominate each side of the spectrum?" In answer

he stated two fundamental priorities.

The first priority, he contended, should be given to employment and training, calling these "the road to self-respect. We should train people, not only for the 'hot summer,' but on an all-year round basis."

Admitting that intensive employment training will involve large sums of money, he nevertheless asserted that "a nation that can sink \$30 billion a year into the quicksands and swamps of Vietnam, can such a nation afford \$5 billion a year to put 100,000 people to work?"

Second priority was given to education. "Education in the slums of America is a failure. ... We are going to have to understand that we have a commitment to them."

Ribicoff predicted that the next Congress will be more conservative, and reluctant to pass appropriations necessary to meet the social and economic needs of the nation.

Student Groups Planning

Election Protest Activities

(CPS)—With the presidential elections one month away, leftist student and peace organizations across a broad spectrum have begun planning a "fall election offensive," opening a new phase in the national protest of the electoral system which began in Chicago last month and which will continue through the inauguration in January.

The National Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam (known as 'Mobe' for short), a loosely formed organization which in the past has coordinated many of the mass anti-war demonstrations and which earlier called for the protest in Chicago, is the one group so far to become specific about its plans.

At an initial planning session this week in New York, Paul Potter, a former SDS president who is now on the Mobe steering committee, said his organization is aiming at a series of national, "decentralized" protest activities "leading up to, but not including, disruption of polling places."

Deal With the Situation

The thrust of the activities, he said, will be to link the continuing war in Vietnam with the concept that our present political system, rather than dealing with the situation, tends to perpetuate it. The program's main features are to include:

—On the weekend prior to the elections, possible presentation of anti-war generals at public hearings at which the issues surrounding the war would be pre-

sented, combined with

—Delegations of anti-war demonstrators visiting the nation's "35 key military bases," located mostly in the East and South, staging marches and "love-ins," concluding with

—The declaration of November 2 as Vietnam Sunday and urging clergymen opposed to the war to speak out against it to their congregations;

—The organization of mass rallies on the eve of Election Day supporting a boycott of the elections as irrelevant and illegitimate, combined with activities the following day including

—Mass demonstrations at polling places of the major candidates plus various other activities, including leafleting and guerilla theatre performances, at other polling places all across the country.

"The important point about Mobe's planning," Potter said, "is that it provides a chance to re-introduce the war in Vietnam as an issue nationally."

The gathering, attended by 20, marked the first such meeting in the city of radical campus and peace groups interested in protesting the elections, but already the lines of political difference could be seen emerging.


Jeff Shero, editor of the New York underground newspaper, Rat, objected to so strong a connection between the elections and the war. "We should try to tie the protest more to the on-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

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Editorial . . .

What Rough Beast?

"Human nature needs the piety that belongs to some sort of observance." Plato assumed the existence of absolutes; Christ assumed the existence of absolutes. Today nobody is absolutely sure if Plato and Christ actually existed.

We can name our values: love, truth, freedom, justice. We cannot agree on their meaning. We are unsure, groping. We are all too ready to jump on the nearest bandwagon promising a return to the good old days when we knew where we were at.

Honesty demands that we occasionally close our ears to the shouts — to reflect, to assess, to redefine.

Turning and turning in the widening gyre
The falcon cannot hear the falconer;
Things fall apart; the center cannot hold;
Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world,
The blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere
The ceremony of innocence is drowned;
The best lack all conviction, while the worst
Are full of passionate intensity.

Surely some revelation is at hand;
Surely the Second Coming is at hand.
The Second Coming! Hardly are those words out
When a vast image out of *Spiritus Mundi*
Troubles my sight: somewhere in sands of the desert
A shape with lion body and the head of a man,
A gaze blank and pitiless as the sun,
Is moving its slow thighs, while all about it
Reel shadows of the indignant desert birds.
The darkness drops again; but now I know
The twenty centuries of stony sleep
Were vexed to nightmare by a rocking cradle,
And what rough beast, its hour come round at last,
Slouches toward Bethlehem to be born?

"The Second Coming" by W.B. Yeats

Objectivity

To the Editor:

The argument in Conn Census "Statement of Policy" is that since perfect objectivity is unattainable—or never has been attained—it is futile to strive for objectivity. The fault in this logic is patent. The implied but unstated premise is that it is futile to strive for any value which cannot be perfectly achieved.

When the editors conclude that objectivity is "a hoax" we recognize in their reasoning the fabled sophistry of Aesop's fox. I doubt that the editors would be willing to subscribe to the implications of their own reasoning. (E.g.: Since perfect justice has never been attained, justice is a hoax and we can henceforth abandon striving to be just.)

There may be good reasons for a newspaper to altogether abandon objectivity, but certainly the reason given in the Statement of Policy will not hold up. On the other hand, a newspaper which announces its intention to embrace "subjectivity" would seem to be notifying its readers that henceforth its columns will be filled with material intended to express and support the idiosyncratic preferences and prejudices of its editors.

Such a journal, I should think, can only be of interest to those who have a biographical or psychoanalytic interest in the personalities of the editors.

Sincerely,
J. Melvin Woody
Associate Professor of
Philosophy

Hatfield

To the Editor:

The article of Oct. 8 concerning Sen. Mark Hatfield's visit to Conn. College was certainly a disappointment, showing a glaring lack of understanding of political parties and the roles of members within the parties. Hatfield aligned himself with the GOP when it was a minority in the country, and has stuck by the Party through its ups and downs in the past 16 years. Hatfield obviously has faith in the Party and therefore respects the candidates selected by it, but that does not mean that he must fall down and worship Nixon.

Obviously a political party is more than just the candidates — it is the people behind the candidates. Party platform is not one man's opinion. It is the result of many minds working together, compromising and demanding, making a general consensus in the end result. Hatfield has not sold out to Nixon. Rather, as he stated, he is working within the party structure to demand and compromise, in hopes of having at least some of his program, especially his ideas about Vietnam, put into permanent policy.

The fact that Hatfield did not enthusiastically endorse Nixon the other night demonstrates his (Hatfield's) integrity. I think he was quite honest with us about his opinion of Nixon.

Anyone who can find solid evidence that Hatfield is one of "the main champions of Nixon's candidacy" should state references. Anyone who holds one man as spokesman of all truths, i.e. Kenworthy, is not particularly open-minded. Anyone who denies that change can take place through the "political processes" should try changing from within before making false charges.

Don't for one moment believe that the McCarthy movement is going unnoticed by the Republicans and Democrats. Anyone who believes realism and idealism can't work together should try

Letters to the Editor

(for the first time for many so-called liberals) working in a realistic system (party structure) to attain their ideals. Anyone who doesn't know that parties actually function on a volunteer basis naturally doesn't know that the poor can hold elective office if they can muster the support. There are four paying jobs in College Republicans in the country. And any paper which allows poor type-setting so the race question can't be understood, should fold.

Nancy Payne '69,
Co-Chairman
New England College
Republicans

Anti-Nixon Campaign

To the Editor:

We were, and are, thoroughly disgusted with the last issue of Conn Census. First of all, it was no "Conn Census" of opinion, since there is a Young Republicans Club of over 400 members, as well as a Liberal Coalition on campus.

Secondly, the purpose of an all-college newspaper subsidized primarily by the college is NOT to present a biased report to its readers. This should be reserved for the editorial page.

The statement of policy in no way excuses the inequities of the paper. It should not be the responsibility of the readers to maintain the equilibrium of biased opinion. Each party should be given equal time and concern BY THE STAFF, even if it only involves a simple presentation of views expressed by qualified Republicans or Republican candidates.

The anti-Nixon articles have been inordinately prevalent, and yet Mr. Wallace, whom the majority considers far more dangerous to the country, has scarcely been mentioned. On a progressive and open-minded campus, as this one is supposed to be, he should also be subject to criticism.

Senator Hatfield did not necessarily give a clear-cut explanation for his support of Mr. Nixon, but the reasons he did give should have been stated without editorializing, thereby giving us, the student body, the opportunity

to make our own judgments, as we are all capable of doing.

The ultimate concern of any college newspaper should be the equal representation of ideologies, as exemplified by the Presidential poll sponsored, curiously enough, by Conn Census.

Sally Underwood '71
Connie Green '71
Carol Amerman '71
Jacquie Shaw '71
Debbie Enoch '71
Diane Blum '71
Patricia Zinke '71

No Consensus

To the Editor:

After reading the October 8th issue of Conn Census, I feel compelled to state my opinions on the nature of the paper this year. What kind of impression does Conn Census give of campus activities? Consider the front page. There was a very derogatory review of Senator Hatfield's talk; Linda Rosenzweig's opinions are fine for a letter to the editor, but a report of a speech is not the place for her views.

Other articles deal with a Socialist Party workers' proposal for student revolution, this year's program for CURA, and Black courses instituted at three colleges. Inside there is a notice advising us to boycott grapes and an anti-war cartoon, as well as a cutting interview with Miss Watson and articles on the bombing of ROTC buildings at Berkeley and on a student's summer as a community action worker.

I believe that predominance of these articles concerned with radical and minority groups and the subjective reviews of campus activities are not reflective of the attitudes and interests of the majority of Conn College students, but rather a platform for protestors. I'm not saying their views should not be expressed, but let's keep it in perspective.

Would, for example, the Service League (a very active organization, too) and the lecturer on Christian ethics be front page stories as were CUAR and the Socialist Party speaker? They might not have a sensational appeal, but they are an important

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 5)

Doesn't Anyone Know Our President's Name?

by Georgiana Eliot

We rounded the corner of the library. Everything had been going fine. Her mother had asked me the number of dorms, the number of students, my major, all of which, luckily, I knew. But as we proceeded toward Windham she said;

"Who's the president of the College?"

Panic ensued, but I composed myself quickly. Being thankful for the number of hourlies I took without studying, I said;

"Oh, he doesn't live on campus. He lives just off campus. He went to Princeton."

We were inside Windham. I showed them a Conn Census, desperately searching the pages for an article about our president, or even a statement made by him. There was nothing.

The mother stood next to me.

"The President went to Princeton? That's nice. What did you say is name is?"

"Yes, he went to Princeton," I said. "It's really nice having the Ivy League atmosphere on campus."

I brought them to a room in Windham. While they were looking at the size of the closet and counting the number of electrical outlets, I rushed through the dorm, asking girls our president's name. I got bits of information like:

"I think he used to be a history teacher."

"I think he's blond."

"Isn't he the one in the white station wagon?" But nobody knew the name.

"Somebody thought of a C-book, but nobody had a C-Book either. Prespiration was beginning to form on my forehead. I made a great effort to remember Freshman year; I shook his hand at the Freshman reception. Sophomore year, I saw him lead the academic procession. Junior year, somebody pointed him out to me when he was walking across campus. It was useless. I went back to my visitors.

"I'm sorry," I said. "I'll have to leave you here. I have a bell duty now."



Politimize Grandma (Revolution Begins at Home)

by B. Ann Kibling

We seem to be on the subject of grapes. And I feel a compulsion to tell you all something that happened this summer. I was spending some time at home before returning to school. My grandmother — an affluent southern Connecticut lady, an epicurean with her very own sports car — was visiting. She and I were picking out corn-on-the-cob at a fruit stand outside of town, and she was intrigued by the beautiful green grapes.

Having been through the whole thing at the dinner table the night before, I thought she was kidding when she started to buy some. "Oh, no, you don't. No grapes, remember?"

"But your father would love some grapes."

"Too bad for my father. Some little migrant kids would like some food, I bet!"

"How do you know these grapes are from California?"

"Believe me they're from California."

"Maybe they're from New York! Sir, could I have two pounds . . ."

"No! Buy peaches. Why don't you buy peaches?"

"They probably aren't even from California. You're being silly. What difference does it make?"

So I asked the man: "These grapes are from California aren't they?"

"Yes'm."

"See? Now buy peaches, will you?" My grandmother is militant, but I was more militant. She didn't want to cause a scene, so, shaking her head and muttering to herself, she looked over the peaches. I continued to speak to the fruit-stand man: "Sir, you really shouldn't buy these grapes, on account of the boycott. People will buy some other kind of fruit if you don't have grapes."

"You supporting the boycott?"

I said yes, very proudly.

"What good's it gonna do ya?"

As we got into the car with our corn and peaches my grandmother shook her head. "What a selfish man!"

A week later my grandmother was back in Greenwich and was visiting a friend who was in the hospital. (I know this story is true because my little sister was there and reported it to me.) The sick friend had a fruit basket in her room with get well ribbons all over it. It contained, among other things, green grapes (they're very pretty).

"Oh, NO!" my grandmother cried in dismay, calling her friend's name. "Why, I'm surprised at you!"

All the other visitors (maybe some of your grandparents) turned and stared at my grandmother. "The ideal I'm surprised at you having grapes. You know you oughtn't to have grapes!"

"I like grapes."

"Tell us," said somebody, "why shouldn't she have grapes?"

"Surely, you all know about the boycott!"

"No, tell us about the boycott."

"Well, now I'm not sure, but I think there's a strike. A strike in California, I think."

"Well, I'm not in favor of all these activists and demonstrations, anyway," her sick friend said.

My grandmother glared and said in a most vindictive tone: "You're not in favor of little children starving, are you? When you buy grapes, little children starve. Did you know that?"

Everyone agreed not to buy grapes for a while. "Will you let us know more about it, and tell us when we can buy grapes again?" someone asked.

"Well, okay . . ." my grandmother smiled proudly. "But I'll have to ask my granddaughter."

Stresses Activism as Political Focus

DIMOW

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2) America, Dimow stated, "I came back with the feeling that . . . because the war is now a war of genocide, it should be a primary focus for anyone who has any political feelings." Dimow proposed three ways to aid the termination of the war: mass

demonstration, an attack on the war machine, and most important, more and more turbulence for change in America.

At the conference, Dimow discovered a new personal concept of the Vietnamese as a pacifistic, straightforward people whom, he said, are "very beautiful and very sad."

CNVA Peaceful People Doing "Their Thing" At Voluntown

by Melodie Peet



VOLUNTOWN resident ignites draft card in a demonstration in Washington, D. C.

"Nonviolence." . . . a concept which America has forgotten the meaning of in the last five years . . . To some, however, such as those living at the farm headquarters of the New England Committee for Nonviolent Action in Voluntown, Connecticut, nonviolence and its corollaries of love and dedication are really what it's all about.

New England CNVA is a pacifist organization which was initiated in the fall of 1960 after the summer-long Polaris Action Project in New London and Groton. It protested the construction of Polaris submarines at Electric Boat Company and at the sub base in Groton.

Centered first in a large house in Norwich and then in a storefront office in New London, the Committee later moved in June of 1962 to a forty acre farm in Voluntown.

Regional Program

The regional program consists of a wide variety of activities: continuing protest against Polaris submarines, numerous demonstrations, vigils, leafletting, picket lines, and frequent civil disobedience actions at military bases, defense plants, and Federal buildings.

The "Peace Caravan" is an element of the organization which is aimed directly at schools and colleges. It is a group of NE CNVA personnel who visit campuses throughout New England and New York, distributing literature and speaking with students.

Farm A Living Reality

The farm in Voluntown is many things . . . it's a place where "do your own thing" becomes a living reality, rather than an already worn-out cliché of our generation. It's a place where one can retain his own individuality while striving for a common goal.

The success of Voluntown depends on the commitment of its people. At present, approximately

fifteen are living at the farm.

One of the most interesting is an eighteen-year-old girl named Pat. She came to Voluntown directly after the confrontation at the Democratic convention in August. She plans to remain there for "a long time." Having dropped out of school two years ago, Pat has been completely committed to the peace movement since then.

Another resident of the farm is Fred Moore. He spends most of his time writing pamphlets for the draft resistance movement. His wife Suzy is presently in jail awaiting trial on a charge of defacing government property. She poured paint on draft files.

Inner Convictions

Perhaps the most impressive thing about these people is their serenity and their inner conviction that what they are doing is right. Their lives reflect their beliefs.

A twenty-year-old boy arrived in Voluntown from the Bahamas in June. He is still there, but plans to leave soon for Alaska

where he hopes to implement the theory of passive resistance and teachings of Ghandi.

Not Up-Tight

The "over thirty" generation is not without its representatives at the camp. Their age is the only characteristic which they have in common with their counterparts in white middle class suburbia, for they exhibit enthusiasm, hope and dynamism—without any evidence of being "up-tight."

Erika Enzer is one of the long term residents of the farm. She has been active in nonviolent protest in this area for many years.

Dinner at the farm was a novel experience for this reporter. Fresh broccoli and tomatoes from the gardens and baked apples were served with fish (for those of us who were not vegetarians) and . . . eaten with relish by all . . . no mechanical shoveling . . . and . . . people talked — about good things.

ELECTION PROTESTS (Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

going demands of the movement," he said without becoming more specific. "The war is kind of an old issue."

More Than This Time

Objections were also raised to the idea of counter-election polls at which persons opposed to the three major candidates could cast their vote at an alternative polling place set up for the day by the protesters.

"That tends to give the idea that we just don't have a choice this time," Shero said, "when in fact we've never had a choice."

Other speakers emphasized the need for clear explanation of why the election protest is being staged. While supporting the proposal for a boycott, one activist contended, "This is going to be the first day of the rest of the movement. We have to give people good reasons for what they're doing."

Students, Mobe says, are "drawing the connections between the war and society as they see the relationship of their universities to both the war and the federal government." On election day, it urges them to center their activities on "pointing out the ties that exist between the war machinery and the university, through all-day teach-ins, confrontations with draft boards, or other actions aimed at forcing universities to end military research." Students are also urged not to attend classes November 5.

Lowenstein Attempting Upset Of Conservative Incumbent

by Nancy Kyle Hamilton

"Allard Lowenstein can retain hope in young activists and give them reason to work in the political system," comments Donna Rosen, a Conn supporter for Lowenstein, the Democratic-Liberal candidate in the 5th Congressional District, Nassau County, L.I.

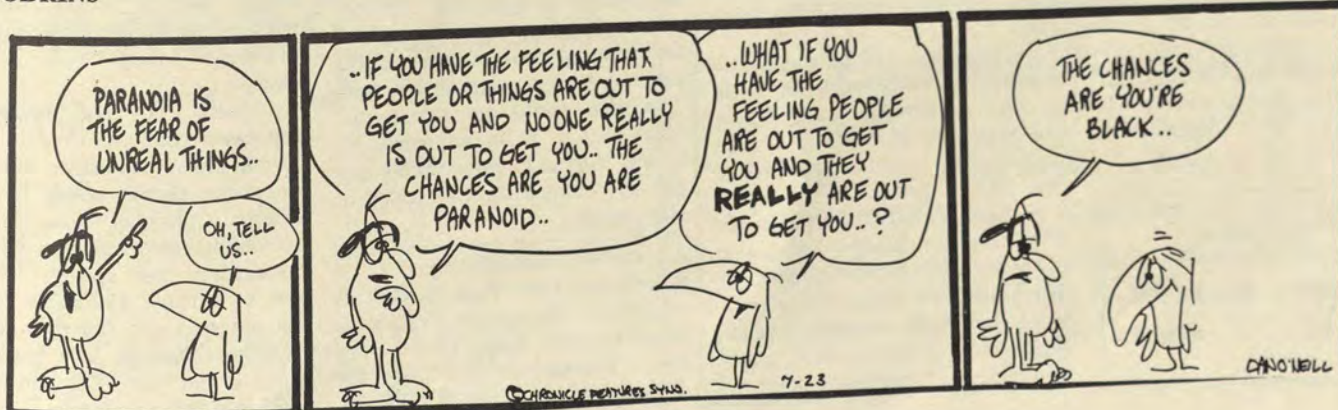
Caught in a traditionally Republican district, Lowenstein could upset his opponent, Republican-conservative Mason Hampton, because of his active college and high school supporters.

Among these Lowenstein workers are Donna Rosen, Mary Graff, juniors, and Nancy Elias, sopho-

more, who travel to Democratic headquarters in Rockville Center, L.I. every weekend for canvassing. Promoting him as being instrumental in thrusting Senator Eugene McCarthy into the presidential race, these determined door-to-door canvassers are trying to communicate Lowenstein's ideas to every inhabitant of the 5th district.

A particular focal point of national coverage, the race involves 39 year-old Lowenstein, liberal vice-chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, an initiator of the "Dump Johnson" (Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

ODD BODKINS



Randi Freelon '69 Awareness Catalyst

by Donna Radcliffe

Randall Cowper Freelon, '69, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania is an attractive, 20-year-old Black student here. Very well known to the college community through her endeavors to keep her comrades socially and politically aware, Randi is thought of as a necessary catalyst in the "Conn experience."

In spite of her time-consuming major, studio art, many of the really active organizations on campus have found Randi an invaluable asset.

She is presently involved in: student government, acting as vice-president; the Afro-American Club, founded in 1967; the Harkness Chapel board, an advisory element to the Reverend J. Barrie Shepherd in making Chapel activities more relevant to students; the Save the Biafran Children Now project, working with Carol Lashine in a fund raising campaign; and, the follow-up of the Summer Humanities Program, consisting of keeping in contact with the 15 high school juniors and seniors in the New London area to make the program more beneficial.

The Biafran Plight

Randi has become totally committed to the Biafran plight. She considers the crisis as "just another case of the white man playing the Black against the Black man to protect his own interests."

Since Oct. 3, according to Randi, \$431.22 has been collected in answer to the urgent plea. Plans are being made for a dinner fast sometime during the



RANDI FREELON participates in a meeting of the Campus Life Committee.

month of October, the money saved will also be contributed.

As with this reporter, the racial situation is uppermost in Randi's mind. On the campus level, she advocates attracting a wider variety of students from minority groups. A pre-freshman and a pre-sophomore year seem to her a plausible solution to reach the sub-college material students.

Randi commented that she is pleased with Conn's admissions office in including the members of the Afro-Am club in a wide scale recruitment process.

"I think that there should be people working from within and from without the system at the same time. This is not an ideal approach but an acceptable one. The problem is so vast that any way you can get to it is better than no way," she stated.

On Black Literature

Randi continued that she was very disappointed last year when the suggestion of a Black literature course met with some opposition from the English department.

"I consider it a gross insult to me," she said, "That members of the English department did not consider great Black artists like



RANDI portrays the Wicked Witch of the North in last year's presentation of The Wizard of Oz.

Richard Wright, James Baldwin, Ralph Ellison, Le Roi Jones, Countee Cullen, and other major Black and major American writers to be exemplary enough of American life to include them in a greater way in English courses.

"To deny the existence of great Black artists is a lie."

When asked if the major emphasis should be placed on Black history and Black literature courses as such, rather than on intertwining these courses in the present systems, Randi replied, "when the pendulum swings one way for so long, it is only natural for it to swing the other way... the courses must be dealt with separately, now."

"When the distortions of white history and white literature have been realized, then hopefully someone will write a true history in which there are true heroes."

On the national level, she believes that the American Indian perhaps, has been dealt a rougher hand than the Black man.

She insisted that they must not be excluded in considerations of the racial crisis.

Tokenism Repulsive

Randi continued that any kind of tokenism is completely repulsive to her. She is convinced that America's hope for the future lies in the Black people, since they are the ones clamoring most for change. Conversely, she thinks the Black people's hope for the future lies in the radical whites because of their 'in' with the power structure.

"The Black revolution has just begun. I can only hope that the rest of it will be as peaceful as the past five years."

"The Black man has gotten more confident because he sees that he does have an ace in the hole, he does have a hand over 'the man' in the final analysis. We have to use this to its full advantage."

"Every Black person is a microcosm of the racial situation, feeling the sporadic frustration of the entire movement, with its tremendous stumbling blocks. There is no turning point; we can't turn back; the only way is forward, the direction the movement is going in right now," Randi concluded.

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New President, New Tactics: Columbia Revolution Continues

by Maria Pellegrini

Can a mood of violence and a spirit of revolution be dissipated by a long, cool summer? Must urgency fade with time and be heard only as an echo? Columbia.

Passing from a tortured spring to a cool summer, Columbia University has returned this fall to an almost stable existence in pursuit of Truth and Beauty.

The revolution, in contrast to its supporters, did not return from summer vacation invigorated. Radical leaders at first sought to create some kind of immediate confrontation in an attempt to bring at least the excitement, if not the substance, of the previous struggle.

At an SDS demonstration which closed down registration the participants tried to redefine and even to rediscover their militancy.

No Jeers

This reporter asked several students passing the center-campus sundial, "Why aren't you sitting in, or walking out, or at least gathering a jeering crowd here at the sundial?"

"Are you that satisfied with Columbia?"

Their replies were of two kinds. The first was apolitical.

"There's a lot more to education than confrontation politics," one student commented. "That's not to say that there is nothing to be learned on the streets or at the sundial, but I want to be able to go to class if I choose, there's a hell of a lot to be learned there, too."

New Courses

"Some of the professors have realized the need for change and restructured their classes. Some of the classes are even like the 'liberation classes' of last spring; it's education as well as information."

The second type of reply was political, simple and direct:

"Cordier."

Dr. Andrew W. Cordier is the acting president of Columbia University, having taken over that position following the August resignation of Dr. Grayson Kirk.

LEFT

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3) seminar leader, but he will not lecture.

He will attempt to channel the discussions, but the responsibility for giving the discussions some direction will lie with the students, who are expected to do the required reading each week. Donna commented, Mr. Glassman expects to gain from the seminars, just as the students will.

"We students will be doing the work, in return for some guidance," Donna concluded.

Cathy stressed the importance of the male point of view in getting a clear, balanced idea of the progress of the New Left.

Joint Effort

The seminar will be conducted jointly with Wesleyan. As now planned, there will be four sections of the seminar, two on the Conn campus and two at Wesleyan.

Each section will be composed of roughly twenty students, with an equal distribution of Conn and Wesleyan students. The first session will meet Wednesday, Oct. 23.

A member of the Wesleyan SDS went to Boston last week in order to consult leaders of the Movement there. They provided him with suggested readings and recommended some guidelines for the seminar.

An experienced professional, even "slick" diplomat, he has at least satisfied and even partly captured and directed the idealism of the great moderate majority of Columbia students. Cordier represents the hope of reason and reform—even of revolution, however slow and peaceful it may be.

It was the moderates' support six months ago that was largely responsible for the success of the student strike that effectually closed down the University.

Suspicion

Although Cordier is viewed with suspicion by many "anti-establishment" students and is certainly not offered overwhelming support, he is generally considered as open, honest and approachable.

Cordier has displayed his own brand of confrontation politics by walking in and speaking out at student gatherings on the Columbia lawns.

"We've gotten the basic demands of last spring," stated one student involved in the strike, "we've made the initial Droid."

Cordier has halted, indefinitely, construction of the gym in Morningside Park, pending an investigation of the views and needs of the Harlem community which the park services. He has stated that the community should have the "right of judgment" over the project.

Severed Ties

Since taking over the presidency, Cordier has finally severed the University ties with the Institute for Defense Analysis.

He has recently announced that the University is considering naming a Negro to its board of Trustees.

Finally, he offered the reinstatement of 42 suspended students and in an unprecedented move requested that the city drop charges against nearly 400 students arrested.

Yet, the university is moving swiftly on plans to develop a 40-block area north of the campus which will displace nearly 10,000 low-income residents to make room for a manufacturing-research complex.

The Cox Commission report on the spring disorders placed the greatest blame for the unrest on the fact that the administration "too often conveyed an attitude of authoritarianism and invited distrust." Cordier is not likely to repeat the mistakes of his predecessors.

Hecklers Removed

As a final proof that the credibility gap does not necessarily exist only between the student and the administration: at a recent student assembly when the new Columbia College dean, Carl F. Hovde, was being shouted down by some radical hecklers, simply appealed to his audience with, "They're depriving both of us of our right to free speech." The hecklers were quickly and quietly removed.

There is a widespread student distrust of Mark Rudd, whose personality was one of the key pillars of the demonstrations and the strike. As one member of the strike steering committee said, "No one could be sure what Mark was in it for anymore. He would lead a demonstration and get his picture on the cover of Newsweek."

AL LOWENSTEIN

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 4) campaign who refuses to endorse Vice-President Humphrey versus Rep. Hampton, one of the (Continued on Page 6, Col. 3)

Both Cordier and Hovde have successfully alienated the SDS from their great mass of student support. Symptomatic of this success, "after a spring of fantasy and a summer of fantasy idealized, Columbia SDS has come to the end of an epoch. A general assembly Oct. 3 accepted with surprising good grace and without opposition a return to the SDS pre-April format of decentralized confrontation groups." What it meant in fact was an admission of failure. As SDS member Gonzalez stated, "We opened the year with the goal of shutting down the school and we didn't do it."

SRU Plan

Yet all this is not to say that the Columbia student has consented to allow the administration to shuttle him along the path of total civility and serenity.

Students for a Restructured University (SRU), who broke off from the SDS Strike Steering Committee last spring released a general plan on Oct. 3, calling for a drastic overhauling of the University structure.

Included in the plan are proposals for:

- a Joint Legislature of about one hundred members, half students and half faculty, with final authority in all University matters;
- election of the President of the University, the deans of divisions, and chairmen of departments on the principle of one-man, one-vote;
- subordination of all administrators to committees of the proposed Joint Legislature;
- election of Trustees, as vacancies occur, alternatively by all alumni and all members of the University community, for six year terms;
- an independent judiciary, half students and half faculty.

Constant Revolution

In its fourteen page proposal released last night, SRU stated that it hoped "these proposals will lead to a never-ending revolution in the University—a constant innovative experiment with education."

The mood of confrontation and violence has not died completely at Columbia. I witnessed one such "confrontation." About thirty Black students gathered on the steps of Earl Hall on their way to a meeting of the Afro-American Society. Since April any gathering produces instant response from campus police, six of whom lined up across the walkway from the students swinging their night sticks nearly in unison. Eventually the Blacks went inside to their meeting. But twenty minutes of icy stares, an occasional catcall accompanied only by swinging clubs was enough to convince me that violence was indeed not a dead issue.

Violence Unlikely

If Cordier is consistent in his new open approach, violence is unlikely except possibly during the upcoming election. However, forces outside the University with non-university directed grievances may well be the cause.

Crowds do not necessarily represent concern. Confrontation is not always creative. Rebellion does not always result in revolution. Columbia took its first trembling step on the road to revolution last spring. Though not as shakey, Columbia took a second step this fall through Dr. Cordier. We can only hope that neither he nor the University will lose its momentum.

Nixon Again Promises "Honorable End to War;" Demonstrating by College Students Rouses Audience

by B. Ann Kibling and Kathy L. Riley

"The difference between a Nixon rally and a Humphrey rally is that at the Nixon rally we shout down the hecklers." With this remark Richard M. Nixon, speaking at Hartford Oct. 4, dismissed the issues and ideals being raised by anti-war demonstrators present at the rally.

The crowd of 5,000—evidently proud of their vocal abilities in shouting down 35 students—cheered Mr. Nixon with their first enthusiastic response of the evening. Until the "heckling" began, the crowd was largely cold and disunited. When cries of "We want Peace" were raised, the audience reacted loudly and emotionally against the common enemy.

The remainder of the 15 minute address consisted of meticulously vague remarks by Mr. Nixon and persistent protests by the demonstrators. Nixon: "Give us a chance and we will bring an honorable end to the war", and "The way to stop the bombing is to stop the war."

Besides voicing his discontent over the predicament in Vietnam, Nixon expressed horror over violence in our own country. Deploring the lack of "law-and-order", he continued that "a President cannot go out to the country for fear of constant demonstrations."

Nixon supporters, Trinity and Wesleyan SDSers, and Humphrey supporters all began arriving three or four hours before the candidate's scheduled address. Those admitted first were the ushers—including Conn College Young Republicans and these two reporters who accompanied them.

Ushers

Most of the other ushers were high school students. All were given Miss America style banners and straw hats printed in red: "Nixon's the One." Even before the people arrived the hall was very colorful—balloons and more balloons floated around the floor, the ceiling and everywhere in between. The Hartford Armory doesn't hold many people, but, with its high ceilings, it holds many thousands of balloons.

On every fourth or fifth chair was a sign for that chair's even-



REPORTER-INFILTRATOR Ann Kibling caught in Nixon costume and Resistance button. photo by Riley

tual occupant to hold up in front of the candidate and the television cameras. Presumably, this measure was taken just in case the Nixon-supporters had neglected to bring their own signs, or brought signs that weren't as witty.

Among these pre-planted signs were: Swing with Dick, East Granby for Nixon, Snoopy concedes to Nixon, Dick, you're Ours, Here Comes the Judge and others. The more Nixonian signs were We Want a Strong Leader—Nixon, Remember the Pueblo, and Free Enterprise with Nixon.

Prize Signs

Our prize for the least likely sign went to "Nixon and Agnew—Wesleyan." Not-quite-so-unlikely was "Yale for Nixon." Prize for the most-likely Nixon sign went to "Positively No Smoking."

After the audience entered, homemade signs appeared here and there. These included Reagan People love Nixon, Stop US Protection of Castro, We Back the 1960 anti-communist Nixon, and Dump the Humph (which doesn't even rhyme), and Peace and Freedom. The latter sign was carried by a long-haired boy and followed by another boy who carried a sign saying ABE. They were greeted with several hundred boos and two cheers.

Pre-speaker entertainment reflected Nixon's promise to win the support of the Youth of America. A Rock and Roll band

played songs by the Association, the Beach Boys and the Union Gap. Presumably the feedback was not deliberate.

The evening's more formal ceremonies were begun around 8 p.m. as an MC announced, "Please. Will you all sit down and take a seat."

The invocation included the words "Save us from violence, discord, and confusion... We pray that there may be justice and peace at home... and that some day, through thy good works (and maybe the CIA'S) we may show forth thy praises in all nations of the earth..."

Next the "History of Our Country's Flag" was presented as the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" played in the background. Miss Connecticut sang her version of the campaign tune—not donated by David Merrick—"Nixon's the One."

Hecklers Enter

It was at this time that several anti-war demonstrators gained admittance to the hall. Students from Wesleyan reported that a Nixon-supporter had admonished them for their irresponsible shannanigans and told them that he was a Wesleyan Alumnus, and if they did not leave the hall at once he would withdraw his pledges of financial donations to the University.

As Nixon entered the hall the group of nearly forty demonstrators raised a chant for peace. Many men among the audience

shoved and pushed the students quite roughly. Steve Bauer, Trinity '70, reported that some had been punched in the face and one kicked in the stomach.

The "hecklers" tactics were to shout anti-war and anti-Nixon slogans whenever the candidate paused in his speech. Each time these shouts and counter-shouts by supporters lasted about half a minute.

"ICK!"

The demonstrators made good use of the pre-planted Nixon signs. By tearing up signs with the words Dick Nixon on them, they supplied themselves with many signs reading "Nix," "NO" and "ICK."

Whenever the demonstrators grouped together a few Nixon-supporters held up a huge "Nixon's the One" banner in front of them to block the peace signs and anti-Nixon signs from the view of television cameras. The "hecklers" therefore found it necessary to change their place in the hall several times.

During one such move this reporter noticed a group of five black girls, about 16 years old, wearing ushering costumes. The following exchange took place:

"Where are you girls from?"

"Hey, another reporter! What paper you with?"

"Just a college paper. Connecticut College."

"That's okay. We're from Hartford High."

"Do you all support Nixon?"

"Man, you kidding? He's never done nothing for the Black Man and he's just never going to. Why should we support him?"

"Who do you support?"

No Soul

"Anybody who's got soul. None of these people has got soul."

"Then what's with these usher costumes?"

"We got chosen. Chosen from out of American Democracy Class. And we'll probably get a hundred on our grade too."

"You really shouldn't wear those outfits, you know. What if that photographer over there's from LIFE and he puts in a big picture saying 'Black Students Support Nixon?'"

"But we don't!"

"He doesn't know that. What if he puts it in Life magazine?"

"Hey, wow, you girls hear that? We might get our pictures in Life magazine!" One wonders how typical this is of the crowds of youthful Nixon supporters.

By this point in the rally the hecklers were producing quite a reaction. Nearly everyone in the hall had left his seat and pushed toward the podium. The police demanded that the demonstrators sit down, which they did. Then the demonstrators insisted that the police tell the rest of the audience to sit down as well. When the police ignored them, they stood again and moved back toward the center of the hall.

Worst Heckling

Later wire service reports commented that the heckling at Hartford was the worst Nixon had yet seen in his campaign. A radio report said that "dozens of hecklers from all over New England" had gained admittance to the hall (our count was thirty-five). A report later Saturday night said that Nixon accused the Johnson-Humphrey team of bussing in the hecklers. (Perhaps from outside a Humphrey rally?)

Republicans Sing

Back on the bus returning to New London, an anti-Nixon Yalie was talking to his date about the political situation. The Young Republicans were singing songs. "You can't say the war is morally justified; we kill as many civilians as we do Viet Cong..." "The world is alive with the sound of music..." "...keep on bombing them. We've dropped more bombs on them than on Europe during World War II. Millions of bombs..." "These are a few of my favorite things..." "I mean what's more immoral, refusing to kill innocent people with napalm, or just accepting the draft without thinking..." "Walk on, walk on, with love in your heart, and you'll never walk alone..."

Then the young republicans sang "Where have all the Flowers Gone," "America the Beautiful," "If I had a hammer," "The Conn College Alma Mater," and "Dixie."

LETTER

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 1)

aspect of Conn which should be represented.

Perhaps you would consider them too non-controversial and too conservatively middle-of-the-road, but they are as much a part of Conn College life as the radical element which has thus far seemed to form the body of the paper.

Should a campus newspaper represent only one side of student opinions and activities? I think not.

Joanne Terry '70

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Shain Doesn't "Want to Give Us Any Ideas"

ANTI-RIOT

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2) President Shain replied, "I can't say that I couldn't conceive of it, but it would have to be a rough situation in which Conn students were tempted to act violently. It's not even the question of this being a women's college because the question is not one of men vs. women, but rather it is a question of the nature of the problems. Besides, I don't want to give anyone any ideas."



STUDENTS GATHER for anti-war demonstration in Washington last fall. "Disturbances" can result in revocation of federal financial aid.

Displeased Financial Officer

President Shain is not alone in his view of the measure. Mrs. Hartley Pond, financial aid officer, stated, "If a student is convicted by a court of crime, he is not likely to be on campus anyway. His crime has already been judged serious. Withdrawal of aid is an inappropriate weapon especially since it exempts the rich kids."

"The bill presents a number of problems," Mrs. Pond commented. "First of all, it is just too vague to be workable. Also, there is the problem of who would judge the crime 'serious' or 'substantially disruptive.'"

"There is irony involved in the situation. The Federal Government cannot cut off aid directly from the student. The money would, rather, have to be re-allocated as such by the college. It seems that in general financial aid officers don't want this provision anyway. It puts a responsibility on us we don't particularly want to assume," Mrs. Pond stated.

Programs affected by the bill are the 1958 National Defense Education Act, the Educational

Opportunity Grant program, the Student Loan Insurance program and the work-study program under the 1965 Higher Education Act; and fellowship programs under both acts.

The provision reads: "If an institution of higher education determines after affording notice and opportunity for hearing to an individual attending, or employed by, such institution that such individual —

"(1) has been convicted by any court of any crime which involved the use of force, disruption, or the seizure of property under control of such institution to prevent officials or students in such institution from engaging in their duties or pursuing their studies, or

"(2) has willfully refused to obey a lawful regulation or order of such institution . . . ; and that such crime or refusal was of a serious nature and contributed to a substantial disruption of the administration of such institution, then the institution shall deny any further payment. . . ."

Passage of the measure which is included in a \$7,300,000,000 educational grant is pending Presidential approval.

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 4) founders of the Conservative Party of New York.

Clarifying his refusal to endorse Humphrey, Lowenstein "will work with Humphrey supporters in order to get anti-war Democrats elected with the hope that Humphrey can ultimately be swayed to the dissenting side of issues." His approach to the Viet Nam situation calls for unconditional cessation of bombing with subsequent talks including all factions of Viet Nam.

Other of his proposals include opposing any appropriations for the war as well as abolishing the draft.

Having organized protest letters to the war in 1965, Lowenstein has exposed and publicized the fraudulent nature of the 1967 Vietnamese elections.

He also met with the North Vietnamese in Paris and the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front in Algiers to uncover their positions and to transmit their true feelings to the American people.

A prime mover of the Mississippi Freedom Vote, Lowenstein advocates an economically as well as racially integrated society.

Spiro T. Agnew Discusses Dissent and Law and Order

Ed. Note: The following interview with Spiro Agnew is transcribed from ABC's Issues and Answers of Sunday, September 22. Agnew is being questioned by ABC correspondents Bob Clark and John Davenport.

(LNS)—MR. CLARK: Some of your critics feel that, however unintentionally, you are in effect tilling the same territory that George Wallace is working and that you might be, without any intention at all, fanning racial feelings.

GOVERNOR AGNEW: What we are really involved with here are the permissible limits of dissent. . . . The only way to have an orderly society—and, after all, "law and order" is a phrase that deals with the protection of the innocent regardless of race or creed—the people in the ghettos are more victimized by crime than anywhere and they are interested in law and order and if the sloganeers would stop telling them it means cracking black skulls and tell them what it really means, we wouldn't have this trouble about it.

But I am not going to be chased off by a phrase like "law and order," which is a good American phrase geared to the protection of the people within our representative system of government, just because some people who would like to be allowed to violate the law according to their own dictates think it is a bad phrase.

MR. CLARK: Well, Governor, that "good American phrase," as you put it, law and order, certainly isn't going to help you any in winning the ghetto vote. You said the other day, I believe in Los Angeles, that you think you are entitled—and that was your word—to the Negro vote. Are you going to campaign in the ghettos to get it?

GOVERNOR AGNEW: I will qualify your judgment that it is not going to help me get the ghetto vote. There are a lot of people in the ghettos that are very frightened of the anarchists and the law breakers.

MR. DAVENPORT: Granting that, Governor.

GOVERNOR AGNEW: And they are not going to indicate how they are going to vote until they walk into that voting booth because frankly they are frightened and they have been intimidated to some extent.

MR. DAVENPORT: Governor, it seems to me that law enforcement is primarily a local and regional responsibility. I am not clear on how the federal government can really do anything in this line, other than back up, say, the FBI, or federal troops.

GOVERNOR AGNEW: You know, John, that seems to be a popular misconception, that law enforcement is entirely a local matter. Let me disabuse your mind of that.

MR. DAVENPORT: I don't think it is abused, sir, but go ahead.

GOVERNOR AGNEW: Let me disabuse your mind of it in this sense. We do have federal penitentiaries to house people who break federal laws. There is a federal law against kidnapping. There are federal laws against illegal use of narcotics, which, incidentally, produce a tremendous percentage of crime in this country. There are federal laws to protect the innocent wherever interstate crime is involved.

We have the Treasury Department, the FBI. There are federal law enforcement agencies. So when you say the federal government isn't concerned with law enforcement, I think that is a mistake.

MR. CLARK: Well, is there an implication here, Governor, that a Nixon-Agnew Administration would be tougher in enforcing federal laws than the Johnson Administration has been?

GOVERNOR AGNEW: Yes. Any kind of laws. By setting a moral tone that speaks out against the wave of what I call permissiveness that is sweeping this country today, and this is the thing that the citizens are concerned about. If the people at the very top of the government can't define in their own minds what is the conduct that is expected of the individual, how can we expect them to be law-abiding?

We have such things as Negotiated Community Ethic right here in California, where parents sit around a table with their children and negotiate in the labor sense the hours they must come in and the company they must keep.

I say this borders on the ridiculous. We have got to have some guidance by the so-called people in control whether it be the head of the family or the head of a business, and standards set.

NEWS NOTES

Jill Mara '70 will serve on a Subcommittee to evaluate the selective service system, under the auspices of Youth for St. Onge. The seven member committee, formed after a request from Congressman William St. Onge (D-Conn), is composed of a delegate from each of the campuses in the 2nd Congressional District.

Thomas A. McClain, C.S.B., will explore the freedom of man in his relation to God in a Christian Science lecture to be given tonight at 7 p.m. in the Main Lounge of Cro.

Fashion individuality will keynote Boutique '69, to be held in the dance studio of Crozier Tues. and Wed., Oct. 22 and 23 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. N.J. Corra (New London), Ann Taylor (New

Haven), Arabesque (Cambridge) and The Virginia Shop (New Haven) will be among the shops coming.

Last year, 46% of the College's undergraduates earned a record total of nearly \$77,000 by working on campus. According to the Placement Office, 638 students averaged 4-5 working hours per week during the academic year, realizing an annual average wage of just under \$120.

Students for Gruening urge all students from Alaska to send for their absentee ballots and to make donations to Senator Ernest Gruening's campaign fund. Senator Gruening faces two hawk opponents and has consistently voted against all appropriations for the war in Vietnam.

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