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HUMPHREY WINS POLL BY NARROW MARGIN; 27% REFUSE TO VOTE FOR MAJOR CANDIDATES

by Barbara Skolnik

Underdog candidate Hubert H. Humphrey was voted 1968 presidential victor in a campus-wide political survey conducted the week of October 8 in the face of both an unusually strong "protest" and "abstention" vote for president registered by members of the college community.

In an effort to follow up the results of Choice 68, the nationwide campus primary held last spring, the Conn Census with the help of the psychology department formulated its own survey to measure the political sentiment on campus.

Record Response

Students responded in record numbers to the poll. 78.1% or 1083 of the 1377 students receiving polls completed them. This percentage exceeded the college's 62.1% response to Choice 68.

Faculty, administrators and staff members gave a disturbingly low response to the survey—a percentage point under the

Candidate	% of Students Voting	% of Faculty Voting	% of Admin. Voting	% of Total Voting
Nixon	36%	19%	49%	35.2%
Humphrey	37%	58%	40%	37.9%
Wallace	(.4%)	0	0	(.4%)
Other	10%	8%	4%	9.3%
"Abstention" Vote For President	2%	1%	0	2.4%
"Abstention" Vote For President, But Vote For Local And State Candidates	15%	14%	7%	14.8%

*Total students voting were 1083; total faculty voting was 75; total administration and staff voting was 45; and total voting was 1203.

50% mark—which may be attributed to either lack of interest or a lack of initiative on their part in completing the poll.

Deviates From Gallup

Deviating considerably from

the latest Gallup Poll, Connecticut College gave Humphrey almost a 3% lead over his closest opponent, Nixon. As reported in the New York Times (September 25, 1968) the Gallup Poll

gave Nixon a 43% to 28% lead over Humphrey.

American Independent Party candidate Wallace, who made an "impressive" showing of 19% in the nationwide poll, scored an insignificant total of 6 votes on campus.

Samples Differ

These discrepancies noted in the results of the Gallup and Conn Census polls can easily be accounted for by the different compositions of the groups polled—the former a sampling of a small selected group of people from all phases of American life, the latter a sampling of a single academic community.

A large percentage of the college community expressed dissatisfaction with the presidential alternatives offered by the three major parties. Twenty-six and one half percent voting elected either to refrain from voting this year for president or to register a "protest" ballot by voting for political candidates other than

the three principal contenders.

McCarthy Leads Write-ins

Eugene McCarthy was a strong front-runner in specified write-ins with a 53% to 14% lead over his closest opponent Dick Gregory.

Nelson Rockefeller and Eldridge Cleaver tied at 9% while Paulsen, McGovern, Percy, Halstead, and Lindsay made up the remaining percentage.

Class Status Effects Results

A meaningful trend developed when the voting habits of the individual college classes were examined.

Statistical analysis revealed that the longer a student had been on campus, and consequently the closer a student was to the legal voting age of 21, the greater her propensity to vote for Humphrey and not to cast an "abstention" vote.

Humphrey Takes Over Lead

Although Nixon led his major opponent in the tallies of the (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

CONN CENSUS



CONNECTICUT COLLEGE

Vol. 25, No. 29

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT

Tuesday, October 22, 1968

California Grape Boycott Grows in East; College is Petitioned to Support Migrants

by Anne Lopatto

The California grape boycott spread to cities all over the east early this month while Cesar Chavez, head of the striking United Farm Workers, called on labor leaders in Canada and the Common Market countries to join in active support of the boycott.

The boycott of California table grapes climaxes the 44-month strike, an effort to force the industry's recognition of the UFWOC, the first unionization of California's migrant workers.

Despite growing support of the workers' boycott in the east, Connecticut College made no plans to stop the purchase of California table grapes for use in the dining halls.

\$500 of Grapes

Miss Eleanor Vorhees, director of residence, reported that the residence department buys approximately \$500 worth of the grapes per year. While emphasizing that the final decision on college policy rested with President Shain, Miss Vorhees stressed the need to "see both sides of the issue."

Miss Vorhees offered the opinion that support of the boycott was an individual rather than a college matter, stating that a student could choose to support the boycott by refusing to eat the grapes when they were served in the dining halls.

But by the time the grapes reach the dining halls, the grower has already made his profit from

Connecticut College. And the migrant worker, who, out of work, has been subsisting on public contributions, suffers a little longer.

Letter to the President

Early this month Ann Kibling, chairman of the Peace Club, presented President Shain with a petition signed by approximately 160 concerned students, urging a statement of college policy in support of the boycott. At that time, Mr. Shain indicated that he was to be absent from the college for a short time and would be unable to make a decision on the subject until his return. However, he assured students that the college had made no plans to purchase in the interim.

On Saturday, Oct. 12th, grapes were again served in the dining halls.

At present the average grape worker earns less than \$1,800 per year. He is excluded from the privileges of collective bargaining. He is, in most cases, ineligible for social security, welfare, unemployment insurance. He is rarely covered by the minimum wage laws.

The migrant worker is subject to subhuman living standards and appalling working conditions. Exposure to heat, cold and dust, working with chemicals and dangerous machinery, and lack of sanitary facilities are a part of his job. His meager salary is spent before he gets it, since he is usu-

ally deeply in debt to a company store.

Lack of Education

Each year more than one million migrant workers travel over the United States, following the harvests. And with them, exposed to the poverty and the dirt, travel 140,000 of their children.

The older children labor alongside their parents in the hot, dusty fields. Many of them will never complete their grade school educations.

During the last harvest season, Governor Reagan allowed these children to stay out of school until the harvest was completed. Since the migrant child must be held back because of poor attendance, he can reach adulthood long before he can reach the eighth grade.

In 1965, in Delano, California, migrant worker Cesar Chavez organized the United Farm Workers Union, which now claims a paying membership of 17,000 grape workers. When the industry refused to recognize the union, the union struck 24 of the state's largest growers.

As a result, some growers have made contracts with the union. But the largest growers, including Guimara vineyards, still refuse to recognize the UFW.

Though Chavez stresses non-violence in his campaign, the growers themselves have few such scruples. Since the strike's beginning, four attempts have

been made to burn down union headquarters, and a UFW-owned gas station has been bombed.

Six-year-old arrested

In New York, a six-year old child was arrested along with 21 other migrants on a "mass-picketing" charge pressed by the Hunt's Point Product Association.

The boycott is now centered in the east, the growers main market. The city governments of New York and Boston have made the boycott part of city policy. Grape markets in New York, Boston, Detroit and Chicago are being closed down. Sales in California are down 20%.

Vice-president Humphrey is publicly supporting the strike. Eugene McCarthy has also endorsed it, as did Robert Kennedy before his death.

Mr. Nixon has not endorsed the strike.

Cesar Chavez refuses to end the strike until union demands are met. These include a minimum wage standard, sanitary working conditions, a seniority system to protect workers of long standing and the appointment of stewards to represent workers who feel they have been unfairly treated. Early this year he undertook a 50-day fast to stress to his followers the need for non-violent tactics.

Chavez believes that the workers must succeed in this strike if they are ever to improve their living standards.

Fund Drive to Aid Black Scholarships

The Student Community Fund this year considered allocating more money to the Black Scholarship Fund.

Finally, the Community Fund decided that the individual student may specify that her donation go to the Black Scholarship Fund.

Students may also specify that their money go to either Learned House, World Wide Service League and Recording for the Blind.

Last year, 50% of the money went to the Foreign Scholarship Fund, 35% went to the Black Scholarship Fund and the remaining 15% went to three other organizations.

In the belief that more money should be allocated to the Black Scholarship Fund, students considered giving all the money to Black scholarships.

At present, of the 39 Black students on campus, 35 receive some form of financial aid. Clearly, in order to attract more Blacks, more scholarship money must be made available.

The community fund, however, voted not to allocate all the money to Black scholarships, contending that this policy was too limiting.

Other Proposals

One proposal for increasing the Black Scholarship Fund was (Continued on Page 8, Col. 2) to urge a raise in tuition, but this was rejected on the grounds

"The revolution is not coming," Chavez affirms, "It is here".

Member
Intercollegiate
Press

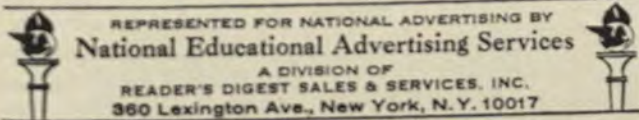
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Indian Summer 1968

Although Vice President Hubert Humphrey did win the presidential preference poll on campus, it is significant that twenty-seven percent of the student body chose not to vote for any of the three major candidates. Considering the widespread popular movements to nominate "liberal" candidates at the two major parties' conventions, and considering the unrest — especially within the Democratic Party — when the final decisions were made, this twenty-seven percent is hardly surprising.

The argument has been raised that *somebody* will be our next president, and it would be irresponsible to vote a protest; one must vote for the least of three evils. There are, however, many "responsible" arguments for registering a protest vote — that is, a vote for a write-in candidate or a registered abstention.

There is a matter of conscience involved here. Should we allow ourselves to be forced into comprising our ideals by a not-very-democratic convention system?

We must also consider that a vote *against* any two candidates must nevertheless be counted as a vote for the third. And we will be judged — by ourselves and by the rest of the world — on *how* we voted, not *why*.

Most of the protest vote on campus was registered by those who tend to be Democrats. In other words, there is more dissatisfaction with Hubert Humphrey than with Richard Nixon as a party nominee. This, of course, was made very obvious during the Chicago Fiasco.

Rev. William Sloan Coffin has said, "Now that you've gotten rid of the ventriloquist, why vote for the dummy?" And in assessing the "least-of-three evils" theory, we must consider the many similarities between Nixon and Humphrey as well as the minor differences.

If there is a Republican victory, what will happen to the Democratic Party? Or, if there is a Democratic victory what will happen to the Democratic Party.

With Nixon in the White House, the Democrats will be forced to restructure their party, redefine their analysis of the world predicament, and meanwhile fight every move Richard Nixon will attempt to make.

In the case of a Humphrey victory, we will undoubtedly have a President Humphrey for two terms. Would it really be a lesser evil to muddle along in the same ineffectual "liberalism" for eight more years?

Still, we haven't considered the value of the protest vote in itself. If the nation happened to go the way Connecticut College did, the close to thirty percent protest vote would be a major upset. It would show that those dissatisfied with the major candidates are sincere about this dissatisfaction, and are not willing to sell out. It would demonstrate without question the turmoil within our system, and force a major redefinition of the electoral process.

The protest vote would take on the quality of a *positive* action, an *affirmative* expression of political ideology, a vote for re-evaluation rather than a compromise, negative, unsupported vote against George Wallace.

These arguments deserve careful consideration. But when we see the growing Wallace support and remember that there were tanks in the streets of our cities even during the "liberal Johnson Administration," it becomes clear how unclear the whole issue has become.

BAK

To the Editor:

Only a partial reading of your "Statement of Policy" could have created the kind of confusion that Mr. Woody's letter (Oct. 15, 1968) reflects. The argument for "embracing subjectivity" is not—as Mr. Woody has erroneously concluded—that objectivity is unattainable. Rather, as the Statement explicitly states, it is the commitment of the editors to "certain humanitarian principles," as well as their views about "which things in society should be changed," that has compelled them to take a non "objective" stance. Furthermore, it is not a simple happenstance that the issues concerning which your paper appears to be subjective are at the highest level of urgency in the political, social and moral crisis that this nation is facing today.

The position Conn Census has adopted is that of *advocacy*, not *subjectivity*. It has done so while fully recognizing that even those who claim to have achieved objectivity are indeed taking the definite stance of *neutrality*, one which reflects their tacit approval of the status quo. That your paper should provide a forum for the free exchange of views cannot be doubted; what is in question is whether you have the obligation to give equal coverage to "both sides" of every issue, including the virtues and vices of the emergence of a racist demagogue as a major presidential candidate, the pros and cons of continuing an horrendous and immoral war in Southeast Asia, or the reasons for and against keeping millions of Americans under conditions of abject poverty in the midst of plenty.

We can no longer afford to stand aloof (or "objective") with regard to these vitally important issues of our time, and your paper is only to be commended for advocating more humanitarian approaches to these problems. As the late Rev. Martin Luther King was always fond of quoting Dante: "The hottest places in hell are reserved for those who, in a time of great moral crisis, maintain their neutrality."

Ali Banuazizi
Assistant Professor
of Psychology

Letters to the Editor

A Choice

To the Editor:

On Tuesday, September 17, CVNA adopted by-laws and elected permanent officers. In addition, the November election was discussed, strategies suggested, and a number of committees formed to pursue the goals mentioned in the last news letter: to avert the unhealthy prospect of many Greenwich voters staying home on election day and to provide some means for this group to give positive expression to its ideals.

Knowing that the New Party would fail to gain a position on the ballot in Connecticut, the subject of presidential alternatives was of utmost concern to those present. Feeling that none of the presidential candidates on the Connecticut ballot had demonstrated an ability to deal effectively with the problems of Vietnam and our cities, and wanting to cast an unambiguous vote in November, a committee was authorized to find out how one casts a valid write-in vote for president in this state.

After discussions with Town Clerk Otto Klump and after careful study of the state election laws, the committee discovered that, while there is provision for write-ins in general in the state electoral law, there is no specific instruction as to how to cast a write-in vote for president, for which office we do not vote directly because of the electoral college system. The Secretary of State, however, has indicated that one must write the names of eight electors.

Merely writing the name of the candidate is an invalid vote, a vote which need not be counted or reported. Equally interesting is the fact that there is no space on the election machine large enough for one to write the names of eight electors. Unless someone took action to remedy this situation, many Connecticut voters would be virtually disenfranchised in November.

On September 23, Mrs. Walter Sullivan wrote to Secretary of State Ella Grasso indicating a desire to cast a valid write-in vote—Senator Eugene McCarthy for President and Mayor John Lindsay for Vice President. She pointed out the inadequacies and vagueness of the present write-in procedures and requested consideration of two alternatives: 1) that she be allowed to file

with the state the names of eight electors who support her presidential choice so that by writing the name of Eugene McCarthy (and not all eight names) on election day, she might cast a vote deemed legal and eligible to be counted, or 2) that she be allowed to affix a sticker with the names of eight electors printed on it to the write-in slot. The Secretary of State forwarded Mrs. Sullivan's letter to the Attorney General for his official ruling on her request, and we are now waiting for his ruling before taking further action.

On October 2, a group was formed to educate the voters of Connecticut as to the proper way to execute a write-in vote. "Alternative '68" plans to publicize the results of our negotiations with the state and to distribute fliers and stickers before and on election day.

Less than a month remains to give responsible dissent a voice. If you wish to speak out against the war in Vietnam, against the neglect of our cities, and against machine politics, support Alternative '68 with your time and a generous contribution. Call 869-4859 to volunteer. Send checks (to cover printing and publicity costs) to Alternative '68, c/o Mrs. Lucy Guillet, 38 Arcadia Rd., Old Greenwich, or Greenwich Voters For A November Alternative, c/o Jamieson McKenzie, 20 Brookside Drive, Greenwich. Your help is needed.

Jamieson McKenzie

Tolerance in the Kitchen

To the Editor:

If the Conn College kitchens are tolerant enough to serve fish in addition to a meat dish every Friday, why can't they offer an alternative that's more nourishing than peanut butter and jelly to those students who do not eat pork for religious reasons? And why must pork be served to break the traditional Yom Kippur fast every year?

Stephanie Phillips '69

Sale of Alcohol

To the Editor:

On Saturday, September 28, 1968, the Students for a Revision of the Connecticut Liquor Statutes held a kick off conference at Fairfield University. Colleges from around the state were in attendance to hear speeches concerning such topics as Alcoholism, Maturity, Responsibility and changing the Establishment.

The main purpose of the conference was to get others interested in our movement. Our movement is an experiment in Democracy, one which we hope will bring recognition to the youth of today, not as dissenters but as Responsible Americans. Today the youth of America is searching desperately for the good, the moral, the worth of our society, and we the unsung majority are striving with all of our energy to prove that the Democratic system works. This movement is one in which we hope can be effective in changing the Establishment from within.

Based on a firm conviction that the present law of this state for the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages has no moral or logical basis, we have launched this campaign to make this law more just and meaningful. We do not believe we are working in vain; if we held such a belief we would give up today.

We do not challenge the laws for selfish reasons, but mainly because they are wrong. They do not give the 18 year olds the

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

Beyond the Wall

by Myrna Chandler

Harvard U.: Jim Dowds, a Harvard senior, has launched a "charismatic campaign" for the Massachusetts State Senate. Maintaining that the Democratic control of the Massachusetts cities has caused a "mess" and that "all the major problems of the nation are in the cities," Mr. Dowds is running on a Republican ticket and looking for support from the college campuses.

Hamilton College, Bennington College: This fall saw 175 girls begin their education at Kirland College, a newly built coordinate school for Hamilton College. Hamilton, in upper New York state intends to eventually build a "cluster" of about 6 colleges similar to the Pomona Colleges in South California.

Meanwhile, Bennington College in Bennington, Vermont, which was established 36 years ago as a private liberal arts school for women, has officially announced that males will be admitted to its class of 1973. Ed-

ward J. Boustein, the college President, commented that "we can no longer reasonably continue to deprive men of the unique educational opportunity Bennington provides."

Georgetown U.: In a recent poll conducted by the Young Republicans of Georgetown U. in Washington, D.C., it was found that approximately 60 percent of the 2000 students polled favored Richard Nixon as the presidential choice for next month. This stands in sharp contrast to the 30 percent who indicated preference for Humphrey and the 10 percent who either favored Wallace or remained undecided.

Bill Price, chairman of Georgetown's Students for Nixon explained these results by the "near total Republican unity . . . and (the) many former McCarthy and Kennedy enthusiasts who have turned to Nixon in an apparent effort to work for a change from the policies of the Johnson administration."

Independents Lean To Humphrey; Many Dems Dissatisfied

POLL
(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

freshman and sophomore classes, Humphrey, gaining substantial blocks of votes in the junior and senior class tallies, was the final victor.

Faculty also showed an overwhelming tendency to vote for Humphrey. In addition, a greater percentage of the faculty chose to register a "protest" or "abstention" vote than vote for the Republican nominee.

Only the administration and staff gave Nixon any noteworthy gains over his rival Humphrey.

Abandon Major Party Labels
Democratic and Republican labels were abandoned by a large percentage of the voters (34%) in favor of maintaining an Independent status. Consequently, only 30.5% of the college population indicated preference in the Republican Party as compared with 32.4% indicating preference in the Democratic Party.

Independents were more inclined to vote for Humphrey than Nixon. A person casting a "protest" or abstention ballot was more likely to be an Independent than a member of either of the two major parties.

Democrats ranked second to Independents in refusing to vote for one of the three major political candidates.

Republicans Cross Party Lines
A higher percentage of Republicans were willing to cross party lines in order to vote for Humphrey than Democrats were willing to do in order to vote for Nixon.

Republicans were more predisposed to support their party's nominee than Democrats, which may indicate a higher degree of unity within the Republican Party.

Although analysis of the faculty is based on a low response, statistics do indicate that the faculty is overwhelmingly Democratic (59%) while Republicans and Independents tie at 19%.

Faculty Democratic
Out of 45 administrators and staff members polled, 40% claim to be Republicans while the Democrats and Independents were in balance.

Democrats More Dissatisfied
Results of the second section of the poll, which measured the attitudes of Democrats and Republicans toward their respective parties, indicated that the Democrats are both more dissatisfied with its presidential nominee and more willing to actively express its discontent than the Republican Party.

An extraordinary 96% of the Democrats favored a change in their party leadership and the direction of views espoused by such Democrats as McCarthy, McGovern and the late Robert Kennedy.

This is compared to less than 80% of the Republicans who encouraged a change of their party leadership in the direction of views espoused by such Republicans as Rockefeller, Lindsay and Percy.

Democrats Favor Protesting
Forty percent of Democrats favored non-violent demonstrations and protests, non-violent sit-ins and other disruptive activities were favored by 14% of Democrats, and 2% favored revolutionary tactics as means of accomplishing change.

On the other hand, Republicans were more reluctant to suggest active protesting as a means of changing the leadership of the party.

Only 16% of the Republicans thought change should be brought about by non-violent demonstrations, 3% suggested non-violent sit-ins, while less than 1% supported revolutionary means.

Change Through System
Both parties felt that change could be best achieved by voting for their respective party nominees and for local and state candidates who best represent the changes desired.

However, Democrats more often advocated a vote for a local or state candidate (89% of the time) than a vote for Humphrey (72% of the time) in order to "liberalize" the party.

Greater Confidence in Nixon
Republicans expressed a greater confidence in Nixon to attain party liberalization (74% of the time) than Democrats expressed in Humphrey.

Yet Republicans were less certain than Democrats that the best way to achieve "change" was by voting for local and state candidates supporting such change.

In total only 64% of the total Republicans voting expressed dissatisfaction with their party's nominee while over 80% of the Democrats are dissatisfied with Humphrey.

Humphrey has among his supporters a greater percentage of people (76%) who are not satisfied with the Democratic presidential nominee than Nixon has of dissatisfied Republicans. Only 58% of his supporters are dissatisfied with the Republican Party's nominee.

McCarthyites Support Nixon
In order to determine from which groups the various political candidates received their greatest voting strength, a correlation was made between a person's preference for president last spring and his presidential preference now.

The impetus of Nixon's candidacy was derived from former groups of Rockefeller adherents (33%) and from his original group of backers (21%). Ironically, former McCarthyites, mostly from the freshman class, gave Nixon 103 of his total 420 votes.

Humphrey Attracts McCarthyites
On the other hand, advocates of McCarthy and the late Sen. Robert Kennedy supplied the vice-president with the base of his political power—42% and 30% respectively. Rockefeller forces constituted only 19% of the total Humphrey vote.

People expressing presidential preference for either McCarthy or the late Sen. Kennedy last spring constituted the majority of people who would vote for someone other than the three major party candidates or not vote at all in the national, state or local elections.

Refuse to Vote
Former adherents of the Rockefeller presidential candidacy ranked second only to those adherents of the McCarthy candidacy in refusing to vote for

president this year, but still advocating a vote for local and state candidates.

Poll findings indicated that a person supporting Humphrey was more willing to vote for a "liberal" local or state candidate of the opposite party than a person supporting Nixon.

Humphreyites voted for "McCarthy-type" and "Rockefeller-type" candidates 79% and 50% of the time respectively, while Nixonites reverse these figures by voting for the respective candidates 43% and 71% of the time.

Greater Vote for McCarthy-type

A person who registered a "protest" vote or "abstention" vote for president was more inclined to vote for a "McCarthy-type" of candidate than a "Rockefeller-type" of candidate.

In the final analysis 63% of the people indicated that they would support "McCarthy-type" local and state candidates and only 55% indicated that they would support "Rockefeller-type."

Conn Census will provide at cost to anyone upon request a complete set of statistics compiled from the Poll.

More Courses With Wesleyan

In a spirit of real participation, Conn and Wesleyan have stepped up cooperation to include not only drawing on each other's academic strengths, but also enriching the intellectual and social atmosphere, clubs and theater on each campus.

Philip Jordan, Associate Dean of Academic Affairs, in speaking to the Conn half of the joint committee on cooperation, explained that the two colleges can complement each other's academic programs.

"Conn, for instance, has strong departments in dance, psychology and the natural sciences, which Wesleyan can draw on," he explained.

"Wesleyan," he continued, "can offer us courses in theater, anthropology, geology and specialized courses in some other fields. By enriching academic programs, we also enrich all aspects of student life on both campuses."

One of the most exciting joint intellectual experiences would be having Wesmen as an integral part of ConnQuest weekend and Conn girls participating in Wesleyan's Parley Weekend.

More Seminars
Another realm which could be (Continued on Page 5, Col. 5)

\$500,000 Safer Car For President

by James R. Beniger
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

(LNS) Chicago — It looks like a car. It sounds like a car. It goes like a car.

But, really, it's a tank. The vehicle in question is a new Lincoln limousine built for President Johnson and his successor. It is unlike any car on the road. First of all, it costs \$500,000, which is about \$497,000 more than most cars go for. And second, it has some optional extras not available from your nearby dealer.

It has, for instance, a fighter plane canopy and more than two tons of armour. This shielding is designed to stop a .30-caliber rifle bullet, a barrage of Molotov cocktails, or both. Once inside the six-ton car, claims a Ford Motor Co. spokesman, the President will be "perfectly safe from a small-scale military attack." The window glass and the plastic bubble top canopy, all bullet-proof, are thicker than the glass and plastic used in Air Force fighter planes.

The limousine runs on four heavy-duty Firestone truck tires. Inside each tire is a large steel disk with a hard-rubber tread, which would allow the limousine to be driven up to 50 miles at top speeds with all four tires flat.

The Government won't say anything about the car — in fact, it doesn't want anybody else to say anything, either. Most persons connected with the construction won't say a thing, and when the Secret Service heard the Wall Street Journal was planning a story on the car, agents called editors in Chicago and New York and asked that the paper not print specific details about the armour and equipment.

416 Year Loan

If the Government were to pay for the vehicle at \$1,000 down and \$100 a month, it could have the principal paid off entirely in 416 years, just in time for the Democratic convention in the year 2384. However, Federal bargainers talked themselves into better terms: They convinced Ford to pick up the tab and rent the half-million-dollar machine to the Government for a nominal \$100 a month. In return, Ford will get the publicity of having the President roll about the nation in a car which is basically a Ford product.

Actually, most Presidents have been using Ford products ever since Calvin Collidge switched from Pierce Arrows because of his friendship with Henry Ford. The only exception since then was Franklin Roosevelt, who occasionally used a partially bullet-proof Cadillac originally built for Chicago gangster Al Capone.

The last three main Presidential limousines — a 1939 Lincoln, a 1950 Lincoln and the car that the new limousine will replace, a 1961 Lincoln — all have been fairly vulnerable to attack. The current car, a \$25,000 job commissioned by President Kennedy in 1961, didn't even contain bullet proof glass until after his assassination when Ford spent \$300,333 to partially armour it.

Inside, the car is like a communications control room. A back-seat radio-telephone will link the President to an emergency defense hookup. There is also a public address system that the president could use to speak to crowds around the vehicle and — because of Mr. Johnson's penchant for watching all three TV networks at the same time — the car has three television sets.

If the new limousine proves satisfactory, the Secret Service probably will order at least one more like it. On a national tour, the president often leaps from city to city by air — too fast for one car to keep up with him. Two or more cars could be leapfrogged by plane to afford him protection in every city.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY CLASSES*

Candidate	% of Class of 1972	% of Class of 1971	% of Class of 1970	% of Class of 1969
	Voting	Voting	Voting	Voting
Nixon	41%	39%	32%	25%
Humphrey	30%	32%	44%	50%
Wallace	1%	0	0	0
Other	7%	11%	8%	12%
"Abstention" Vote For President	3%	2%	2%	(.2%)
"Abstention" Vote For President, But Vote For Local And State Candidates	18%	16%	14%	12%

*Total students voting in Class of 1972 was 328; total students voting in class of 1971 was 310; total students voting in class of 1970 was 237; and total students voting in class of 1969 was 201.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT CLASSIFIED BY PARTY AFFILIATION*

Candidate	% of Dem.'s Voting	% of Repub.'s Voting	% of Indpt.'s Voting	% of Other Voting
	Nixon	5%	82%	24%
Humphrey	65%	9%	41%	6%
Wallace	(.2%)	0	0	11%
Other	8%	4%	14%	33%
"Abstention" Vote For President	2%	1%	2%	33%
"Abstention" Vote For President, But Vote For Local And State Candidates	19%	4%	19%	6%

*Total number of Democrats voting was 390; total number of Republicans voting was 367; total number of Independents voting was 410; and total number of others voting was 26.

COMPARISON OF MAY CHOICE 68 RESULTS WITH OCTOBER CONN CENSUS POLL RESULTS SELECTED CANDIDATES

Candidate	May Choice 68 % of Total First Choice Presidential Votes	Conn Census Poll % of Total Voting* (Presidential Preference As of Last Spring)
	McCarthy	51%
Rockefeller	23%	24%
R. F. Kennedy	13%	20%
Lindsay	5%	4%
Nixon	4%	8%
Johnson	1%	(.6%)
Wallace	(.1%)	(.1%)
Humphrey	—	1%

*This Column indicates the voter's presidential preference as of last spring regardless of whether he voted in the May Choice 68.

Planning Committee Report Covers Various Fields; Co-education Would Mean Better College Life

Synopsis of the Summer Planning Committee's Report presented to President Shain, October 16, by Nancy Topping and Gretchen Kaiser

Beginning with the coming academic year, the Summer Planning Committee report has recommended that Connecticut College become a coeducational college.

The 90-page report next dealt with education of disadvantaged students, expansion of graduate studies at Conn, extended cooperation with Wesleyan and the relationship of Conn to the New London community.

Coming of Coeducation

The Committee asserted decisively, "In our time the most desirable setting for women's higher education is one which includes men, and the College can and should serve the interests of women by subtler and more effective means than separating them from men during their college years."

The Committee recommended that the College should become a "fully coeducational college as soon as feasible with a parity of men and women."

"Coeducation, if properly undertaken, will bolster and even advance the high quality of undergraduate education at Connecticut College."

If possible, admission of undergraduate men would begin with the academic year 1969-70. Up to 100 male students should be admitted as resident students the following year, it was advised. This number would be increased each year until full parity was achieved.

The Summer Planning Group, composed of eight faculty members, elicited the aid of the administration, students and alumnae during the course of their discussions. It was decided that coordination, as opposed to coeducation, at the College was neither feasible nor desirable.

A major consideration was that the financial resources necessary for coordination, that is, building a duplicate campus for men, are simply unavailable. In addition, the theory behind coordination appears to be outdated, in that it implies the need for women to develop in an atmosphere free from the shadow of male aggressiveness.

As the report points out, if the Harvard-Radcliffe exchange may be used as an example, women are not subordinated by men on campus.

The case for coeducation is strengthened by the growing awareness among students and faculty on every campus that education of the whole person cannot be achieved within an unnatural framework.

Preparation for life begins by acknowledging the problems one will face after graduation, rather than by attempting to isolate the student for four years.

Certainly, the week-end exodus from the campus is sufficient evidence that attempts at separation fail in a rather damaging way. Why not replace the mixer strain with the casual dating situation most of us knew in high school? And equally important, why not enliven class discussions, clubs on campus by the addition of the male viewpoint?

Coeducation can mean better education, therefore, because the student is happier and her energies are directed toward activities on campus rather than being centered on leaving campus every weekend. Coeducational institutions also attract better faculty than segregated ones.

Finally, the report notes several trends which make it imperative for the College to begin

coeducation if it is to maintain its present level of education.

According to the Summer Planning Group, a decline in the SAT median for verbal scores has already been noted among applicants to the College. This is due to the fact that most of the top students prefer coeducational colleges to segregated schools. Thus, if Connecticut College remains segregated it will be forced to accept applicants of a lower academic caliber than those presently attending the College.

Another practical argument in favor of coeducation was the difficulty which women's colleges experience in attracting grants and financial gifts to their colleges. The addition of men would heighten the interest of business and professional organizations in the College, thereby attracting more financial support.

Despite its overwhelming endorsement of coeducation, the report stressed the commitment of the College to the education of women. Emphasis was placed on maintaining a parity of men and women on the faculty as well as in the student body. Coeducation must not stand in the way of increasing opportunities for women in the professional field.

The report, having thus stated the reasons behind its recommendations for immediate coeducation, examined the specific issues and problems facing Connecticut College.

Most students and faculty members are of the opinion that both sexes perform better in mixed classes. The opposing arguments were stated that women might exhibit a tendency to become passive in a coeducational classroom rather than participate, and that women "need a context in which they can develop confidence in their own ideas without the fear of appearing stupid or losing their feminine image in front of men."

The Committee added that what is significant is not that there is as much variation in course selections in coeducational institutions as in single sex ones, said the Summer Planning Group, but that the sexes approach different subjects in different ways.

Expansion and coeducation would probably increase operational efficiency and encourage the addition of more advanced work to the offerings of many of the departments.

This is sorely needed at Connecticut. Students taking courses at Wesleyan this year do so not only for the increased social advantages but for the academic opportunities as well.

New course additions on campus would be stimulating and would counteract the reluctance of some of the more conservative faculty members who object to their students commuting.

Another advantage would be the possibility of interdepartmental majors which is discussed only slightly on the graduate

level, and mentioned only in connection with the sciences on the undergraduate level.

The consensus was therefore that the basic structure of Connecticut as it now exists, that of a liberal arts education, should not be changed.

Coeducation will hopefully bring about the extension of certain privileges to more students: the possibility of allowing freshmen and sophomores to have cars, as well as implementing off-campus living. (The report stated that even if the college does not become co-educational, a sizable proportion of students will be living off campus.)

The Committee emphasized that even with coeducation, the attractions of urban centers such as New York or Boston will not be diminished entirely. A more natural environment would be established, however.

The report devoted some attention to costs, such as increased athletic, dorm and dining facilities. No one would deny that the increased benefits would more than compensate for the additional expenses, provided they can be met.

Endeavor Project

Although the suggestions for coeducation at Connecticut College are promising, the proposal involving minority group students is disappointing.

The crux of the problem is that with all colleges actively seeking a more diversified student body, in particular those from non-white minority back-

grounds, the few students in this category with strong academic credentials have an unlimited selection of schools from which to choose.

The large majority, however, according to the report, appear incapable of success in college. Under the terms of the proposal, the college would seek 25 "risk" students, "most of whom would be Black" and then provide them with a compensatory program for the duration of their college career.

The college would look for such students in Upward Bound and similar programs, and through the use of special admission teams, alumnae clubs and closer affiliation with high school counselors. To coordinate the program the committee advised the appointment of a Black admissions officer.

When Connecticut finds only 21 acceptable Black students for the class of '72 and only 10 of these matriculate, it is obvious that the College must step up its efforts. Conn should recruit not only "risk" students, but all Black students as well.

The College would provide financial aid for these "risk" students and would require a special program during eight weeks of the summer preceding freshmen year. The extra study would enable those in the program to obtain four points for credit in case it becomes necessary for the student to carry a reduced course load. Work would be done in reading, writing and study skills, and all summer courses should be taken on a Pass-Fail basis. All students would begin with a full course load, but would be advised to take a special course or courses. If available to all students, they should take all courses first year on a Pass-Fail basis. "Special psychiatric help will probably be needed," and should be available.

More Black Students Wanted Grad Depart To Be Expanded

The College will also find employment opportunities for all students in the program. Students will be expected to use their earnings, at least in part, to meet college expenses.

The fault within this program lies basically in the number of students it would involve. We now have thirty-three students and other minority group or poverty students on campus. The student-sponsored Black Scholarship Drive, Project 71, would provide for seventy-one Black students on campus by 1971. Since the enrollment will by that time have reached two thousand, this figure represents less than five per cent of the student body.

The other main objection to this proposal concerns the impression of the incompetency of these students which is implied. The report stated that, "students should be told frankly at the outset that they possess the ability, but not the preparation to succeed at Connecticut." This may be true, but so many restrictions amount to intellectual discrimination.

Enhanced Graduate Department

In tune with its desire that the College continue to provide a high level education for its students, the Summer Planning Group recommended that graduate degrees be offered by several departments not presently involved in the M.A. and M.A.T. programs.

Graduate studies began at Connecticut College in response to the needs of local businesses and schools for qualified employees. Now, the report stressed, expanded programs would encourage departmental development. Upper-level courses could

be made available to the qualified undergraduate, as well.

Addition of graduate courses must in no way detract from the quality of undergraduate education, it was emphasized. Procuring necessary financial support would be the responsibility of interested departments; in this way, undergraduate funds would not be diverted into graduate development.

Excessive departmentalization, a traditional fear among colleges considering development of graduate programs, would be offset by faculty interest in interdepartmental studies, the report stated.

Hopefully, such cooperation among departments would be initiated on the undergraduate level as well.

Among the specific proposals submitted to the Summer Planning Group, top priority was given to the formation of a doctoral program in psychology.

The present M.A. program would be expanded to include two or three doctoral candidates each year. The report cited the May, 1968 evaluation of such a program by a visiting panel of psychologists.

It was the conclusion of the panel that a small doctoral program was feasible and highly desirable in the psychology department. In a report to President Shain, the committee noted that, "It is unlikely that the College could retain its present quality of staff unless it moves into new programs such as the one under consideration."

A second proposal encouraged by the Summer Planning Group was the initiation of a M.F.A. Program in the Dance. Such de-

grees would be earned during four summers in residence at the College, under the guidance of the faculty of the School of Dance.

Considerable support was also given to the proposals of the Botany and Zoology departments in conjunction with the summer marine biology program.

Other departments considering development on the graduate level were child development in the area of Special Education, studio art in the M.F.A., and philosophy in the M.A.

Cooperation

In evaluating last year's cooperation with Wesleyan, the Summer Planning Group reported that if cooperation is to be successful a sense of naturalness and unity between the two colleges must be achieved.

The appointment of a coordinator whose loyalty lies with neither institution, but with the program as a whole, is of primary importance, the report stated.

In addition, calendars must be coordinated, free transportation between schools provided and cross-registration simplified.

Specially planned visiting days on the two campuses and emphasis on those areas particularly strong at each of the colleges would encourage larger numbers of students to participate in the program.

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More Co-operation And Involvement

The report also considered co-operation with other colleges in the area such as Trinity, Brown, the Coast Guard Academy and the University of Bridgeport.

Inquiries have also begun into the area of cooperation with such non-academic institutions as the Electric Boat Company, Charles Pfizer, and the Underwater Sound Laboratory. Such connections would encourage the development of a limited work-study program at the College.

However, it would appear that efforts at cooperation may be sidetracked at least temporarily as the College considers a significant alteration in its own structure, the formation of a co-educational institution.

If this cooperation is initiated within the coming year, as outlined by the Summer Planning Group, the efforts of students, faculty and administration must be directed to the success of this undertaking before large-scale cooperation can be put into effect.

Conn and New London

The last segment of the report is devoted to the role of

Connecticut College in the New London community.

The College is presently committed to the community through such programs as the tutorial, the CLOUT project, the Summer Humanities Program.

It is proposed that the College establish an Office of Community Affairs to serve as a clearing house for volunteer activities.

Its director, acting with representatives of the College and community, could arrange for forums or conferences on matters of local concern, such as redevelopment and urban planning, values and technology, freedom and responsibility, or the political process and social change.

The committee also advocated free seminars or short lectures which would be held at local request. The programs would be held off campus, with members of the faculty, administration or students as leaders.

The committee also recommended that able high school students be allowed to take undergraduate courses for credit here.

"The recommendations related to the College in the local community aim at creating institutional involvement in the issues of our times.

"By expanding its role in the community, the College will enhance the liberal education it offers through practical application of knowledge in many disciplines and improved understanding of problems in American life," the Committee concluded.

Emotional Involvement And Pure Beauty Is The NTD

by Pauline Schwede

It is almost impossible to describe the National Theatre of the Deaf except as a theatre of the emotions. The audience and the players become one in the ecstasy of pathos of a particular moment, and this emotional intensity produces a communication both basic and incredibly beautiful.

The lack of direct verbal communication between the actor and the audience is more than



SCENE FROM National Theatre of the Deaf presentation held on October 11. photo by mills

compensated for by the intensity of feeling in the actor's every gesture. The economy of movement, the grace of expression of the deaf actor makes us realize how much action we waste in our sometimes clumsy attempts at communication.

A raised eyebrow, a nodding finger and a sweeping arm all fluidly express ideas and sentiments to us from the actor. The voices of the readers become an accompaniment rather than a translation.

The techniques of the theatre are utilized to demonstrate the capabilities of the company. In

"The Tale of Kasane," the stylized staging of the Japanese drama is more suited to the abilities of the deaf actors than the slapstick stylization of Richard Sheridan's satire, *The Critic*. Sheridan's play depends on lines as well as slapstick; although Bernard Bragg, June Russi and Joe Velez kept the audience amused with their interpretation, readers William Rhys and Corrine Brockett with the assistance of Lou Fant seemed to have some difficulty keeping up with the fast-paced sign-mime. The choreography in *The Critic* was excellent.

"Blueprints," the third presentation, is a most eloquent example of the combined efforts of the company. What struck me about this presentation was the obvious intense love that every member of the company felt for each other. This love was shared with the audience as an expressible and genuine emotion, especially through the poetry of e.e. cummings.

The fluid staging and the interaction between the readers and actors added to the intensity of the interpretation. The gentle humor of "Sonny Hugg and the Porcupine," the vibrant slang of "Mr. youse needn't be so spry" and the pure joy of "here's to opening and upward, to leaf and to sap" will never be complete again on the printed page with-



ACTRESS APPLYING MAKEUP in preparation for NTD performance. photo by mills

out the recollection of the emotion itself as presented by the deaf actors.

In the description of *Blueprints*, Lou Fant and Bernard Bragg said "people share their meditations - perhaps understanding nourishes understanding, and sharing ends in profit." I think everyone in the audience profited from the understanding shared by the actors, and I only wish I could say in sign-mime to the whole company of the National Theatre of the Deaf, thank you, thank you for giving us beauty.

COOPERATION FROM

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5) expanded is that of joint non credit seminars, similar to the seminar on New Left Politics, which will begin soon.

Student campus clubs could also be enriched through cooperation. Wesleyan does not have C.U.R.A., so Wesmen could participate in Conn discussion and confrontation groups.

The joint committee also recommended cooperation between the two Afro-American societies and cooperation between Wesleyan SDS and interested Conn students has already begun.

Cooperation in theater is also being explored.

Mr. Jordan emphasized that the cooperative venture can only succeed within a "climate of cooperation," where free, easy transportation would be available - for any purpose.

Other details must also be arranged to facilitate cooperation, such as meals and use of the library for the visiting student.

Visiting Days

To make enrollment easier, and vice versa, a series of "visiting days" will be arranged prior to Semester Registration.

Under this plan, students may visit the other campus to investigate the academic offerings by speaking to students and professors about the nature of courses, the reading or such things as independent study.

Another means of acquainting students with happenings on the other campus would be to integrate campus weekly calendars.

The members of the Conn portion of the joint committee are Naomi Fatt, president of Student Government, Randi Freelon, vice-president of Student Government, Lynn Landis, social chairman, Renee Narbonne, Conn-Quest representative, and Linda Rosenzweig, Conn Census representative.

Finally, Mr. Jordan urged the committee members "to consider even the schemes which seemed most wild—they could materialize!"



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Dance Program Renewed; Individualism Is The Key



DANCE GROUP MEMBERS on the bar at Wednesday night's session. photo by mills

Connecticut College, for the second year, is conducting an experiment in dance with the help of Wesleyan students. A workshop or "class," held every Tuesday night from 7 to 9, is designed to give the participants a chance to experiment with their bodies through dance. The realm of dance is expanded with different and individual movements; some jerky and some smooth. Sound is also used, such as the sound of someone's voice or of hands clapping. The person responsible for initiating the program is Mrs. Martha Meyers, head of the Dance Department. She is aided by Miss Libby Nye and Mr.

William Burdick, New Faculty. Miss Nye, who has studied at the Juilliard School of Music and has danced with the American Theatre Dance Company, is a member of Jose Limon's Company and has also founded her own company, Kaledioskope. Mr. Burdick, a dance and movement specialist from New York, has danced with the American Ballet Company and has his own company also. In addition, he has directed for the Metropolitan Opera Association and the Stratford Shakespearean Theater. Exciting To Do This experimental dance is not

only interesting to watch but is exciting to do. Mrs. Meyers leads the dancers in rapid, pulsating movements which gradually develop into different contractions. As the dancers become more and more involved in their actions they begin to react to the directions given them and find themselves more aware of their own and the others' individual movements. Some try to express certain human emotions such as love, fear, joy and anger through their motions. In other words, each dancer is, in one way or another, expressing himself through movement—his or her own individual movement. The Conn dancers are enthusiastic about this experiment as well as with the entire dance program.

Dance Major?

Laurie Cameron, co-chairman of the Dance Club, thinks that "... a dance major will have to be instituted in the near future." The students from Wesleyan believe that such a dance program, and this experiment in particular, should be offered as a credit course. Many of the participants are pleased with the program and consider their participation in it as an exciting and rewarding experience. The dance group will be appearing on WHED TV and plan on performances at Wesleyan, Trinity, Yale and other colleges. There will be a Workshop performance here Dec. 10.

20,000 Servicemen Hold Silent March

San Francisco (CPS)—Superficially it looked like most other peace marches. There were the disorganized throngs gathering in a park, monitors with bull horns trying to get order, and people selling peace literature. But this march was different. It was not led by draft resisters or pacifists or radicals or hippies but by soldiers. The difference showed in many ways. It was a quiet march, without the singing and chanting of slogans that usually mark such affairs. And there were no right wing hecklers, for who could call these peace marchers hecklers?

There were about 20,000 who either marched or attended the rally afterward—half of them were servicemen, reservists and veterans of Vietnam and previous wars. They set out from the panhandle of San Francisco's Golden State Park, led by about 300 active duty servicemen, a few in uniform.

There might have been more active duty servicemen marching, but local armed service bases scheduled special marches and maneuvers for this weekend. One installation, the Presidio of San Francisco, abruptly halted all leaves and passes.

Several soldiers went AWOL to join the march. Four of them, accompanied by some of the demonstrators, went to the Presidio afterwards to turn themselves in to the military police.

The organizers of the march had trouble getting information onto some of the bases. One group including Navy nurse Susan Schnall, who marched at the head of the parade, dropped leaflets on several army bases from a private plane. The Federal aviation Agency threatened to fine the plane's pilot for flying too low and although a Navy spokesman said no action was planned at present against Lt. Schnall, he added that a "higher authority" might have more to say about the incident.

After a march through the streets of San Francisco that was so long it could only have been planned by military men, the soldiers, veterans and their civilian supporters held a rally in front of the Civic Center.

Uniform Regulation

Airman First Class Michael Locks, one of the organizers of the demonstration who marched at its head in uniform, read a regulation from the secretary of the Air Force saying that uniforms should not be worn in demonstrations "in opposition to the deployment of US armed forces."

Locks said, "I can think of no greater cause for which to wear my uniform than the cause of peace." The crowd gave him a standing ovation.

A number of the speakers pointed out that this was the first time servicemen and veter-

ans had openly marched against a war. They said soldiers would exercise their constitutional right to dissent. "The day of the silent sacrifice is over," said Steve Pizo, a Marine reservist. "We are not weapons; we are men and we will resist any organization that would make us less."

Dave Kleinberg, a Vietnam veteran, told the story of a friend of his who was wounded badly by shrapnel in Vietnam and fell into the arms of another soldier "not mumbling 'those bastard Viet-Cong' but 'that bastard Johnson.'"

Political Prisoners

Don Duncan, the former Green Beret who is now an editor of Ramparts, said that "if all the political prisoners in stockades were released, this (crowd) would be only about one-tenth of the people here."

"We are not only protesting the war but also the system that got us into Vietnam," Duncan added. Besides an end to the war, he said the demonstrators want: to end the draft; to end military propaganda among our civilian population, "like John Wayne movies"; to get the military off the campuses; the Pentagon to release a list of soldiers imprisoned or discharged because of their opposition to the war; an end to the stigma attached to a dishonorable discharge, which Duncan said soldiers receive because "they refuse to have their consciences dictated to by men who have none."

Brigadier General

The day's main speaker was Hugh Hester, who proved that a 73-year-old retired brigadier general can say some pretty radical things. "Conscription is not only unnecessary, it is a vicious form of involuntary servitude and must be stopped," he said. "All the people who have been charged and convicted and sentenced for violating the draft laws should be freed."

He said he would not counsel draft resistance but added, "It takes courage to refuse to fight in a war that is unjust and immoral." But Hester got into trouble when he started talking about the election. "It is vitally important that Hubert Humphrey be returned to being a private citizen," he began to loud applause. "He has prostituted himself to Johnson for four years."

Nixon

Then, after adding he could not support the "racist candidate," he said he would support the lesser of the evils, Nixon. That brought shouts of "No," "Eldridge Cleaver," and "That's what we did in 1964" from the crowd, primarily from the civilians and some veterans.

Letters to the Editor (cont.)

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 5) maturity which goes with the responsibility bestowed on them. The Students for a Revision of the Connecticut Liquor Statutes have high hopes for success, and these hopes have firm basis in the feelings amongst the people of the State of Connecticut.

There are many ways of bringing success to our cause and we plan much hard work over the next six months. —But we need YOUR help— A combined effort by the students of Connecticut's colleges will have the 18 year old drinking within a year. —Our future lies in YOUR hands— First we need campus co-ordinators for every campus in the state.

Next these co-ordinators need assistants for planning, for speaking, for typing, for writing speeches and for petitioning. Plans are being readied now to petition every Assembly District in the state to show our legislators that our movement has grass root support among their constituents.

During the next month people from our group will be visiting those colleges unable to attend our first conference. We hope that you are able to join with us in this movement. Remember, we need more than moral support, we need physical support!

This movement was founded by college students; this movement is being headed by college students; and this movement can only be a success because of college students. Our next move is up to YOU!

Robert J. Murphy, Chairman
The Students for a Revision of the Connecticut Liquor Statutes
Box 1817
Fairfield University
Fairfield, Conn.

To the Editor:
The last portion of the article (10/14/68) by the Misses Riley and Kibling (covering Nixon's

speech in Hartford) describes, in the now chic "Schwartz-Cartian" method, the lack of individual direction symptomatic of much youthful activism in the values of contemporary politics. Are these cute Nixon girls any better than Wallace's sweet young things?

At Connecticut College for example, one finds self-styled "inflamed radicals" (Conn Census has made an effort to identify with this group) and equally enthusiastic young Republican types at relatively close quarters — and neither group interested in the other except for the game of one-up-manship. Both groups seem a little too impressed with the current surge of activism to see beyond their own noses, as it were.

It would behoove both groups to become a little less stringent as far as their own political bigotry is concerned, and a great deal more concerned with issues important to groups other than themselves. In this time of polarization one should consider the following maxim: "Ignorance is the pot-belly of knowledge."
Constance A. Hassell '69

To the Editor:

May we add our voices to those of the dissident majority of Connecticut College faculty, students and administration which abhors Conn Census' new policy of "subjectivity". We agree with Mr. Woody that the editors' unwillingness to continue to strive toward objectivity, though admittedly unattainable, is ill-considered.

As we understand it, the purpose of a newspaper is to inform the public it serves and not to indoctrinate the reader, under the guise of reporting and news "analysis," with the views of the editors. We read Conn Census for news of Connecticut College; we are not interested in the personal lives and ideas of the staff

"Krypt" Unmixes Campus Life

Connecticut College students who are looking for atmosphere or an alternative to the all-college mixers on Friday nights now have a place to go. The "unmixer" has arrived on the Conn campus in the form of the "Krypt."

In the chapel library from 9:30 until 1:00 every Friday night, the Krypt features both spontaneous and planned entertainment.

At Krypt II, the group decided to have a paintpot party. At Krypt III, someone brought several hundred balloons and the group had a "blowup." Later that night over 600 inflated balloons were deposited in the room of Carol Macalister, chairman of the chapel board. She recalls with laughter how she stepped on and slept on balloons for a week.

One of the preplanned activities sponsored by the chapel board was Krypt V, entitled the African Thing, which featured a local musical group.

Carol Macalister and Rev. J. Barrie Shepherd both stressed that the Krypt features a combination of planned and spontaneous entertainment. Students are invited to bring guitars, poetry or anything appropriate to a coffee house atmosphere.

(i.e. we are not interested in B. Ann Kibling's grandmother and her grapes).

Re the October 15th issue of Conn Census: What is the depth of her involvement with the Connecticut College community that "Georgiana Eliot" does not know the name of President Charles E. Shain, whose contributions to the College during his eight year tenure have been exceptionally notable in the fields of academia, fund-raising and student-administrative relations. In implying

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

IT'S A
"Love in", "See in", "Dance in"
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HUAC Looks For "Subversive Activities;" This Time Witnesses Are Willing To Speak

(CPS) — In a speech several weeks ago, Maryland Governor Spiro Agnew called for a "greater national sense of humor." Two weeks ago the House Committee on un-American Activities (HUAC) and its subpoenaed witnesses responded to the call: HUAC by taking itself seriously, and the witnesses by refusing to.

The committee was looking for evidence of "subversive activities" involved in the last week of August in Chicago. It brought to Washington leaders and anti-leaders of the political and cultural peace movement — most prominently Dave Dellinger, Tom Hayden and Ronnie Davis of the National Mobilization and Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman of the Youth International Party (YIPpies).

Sidestepping

This was the first formal meeting of radical leaders and "system" politicians since Chicago. If what happened is any indication of meetings to come, it is apparent that the politicians will sidestep the New Leftists rather than attack them as they have in the past.

In a normal HUAC hearing, a case against subpoenaed witnesses is built by the Committee staff; then amidst the usual publicity the witnesses refuse to say anything under the protection of the First, Fourth and Fifth Amendments. This time it was different.

The first witness, Bob Greenblatt of the National Mobilization, spoke at length on his activities in anti-war work. (He was the first of what HUAC called the "hostile" witnesses. Earlier the "friendly" witnesses gave a summary of Mayor Daley's report on the week's activities.) Dr. Quentin Young, of the Medical Committee for Human Rights, successfully managed to monopolize his time on the stand with well-planned propaganda on the medical needs of demonstrators everywhere.

Comic Relief

Periodically one of the other witnesses would interrupt the testimony with comic relief. After Jerry Rubin stood up once to make an announcement, Committee chairman Richard Ichord (D-Mo.) proclaimed, "The chair is not conducting a circus here today." Earlier, while one of Daley's police infiltrators was testifying, Abbie Hoffman asked to be excused to go to the bathroom. His request was granted.

Plagued by interruption and witnesses who didn't see things his way, Chairman Ichord constantly repeated the intent of the hearings: "We want to find out," he said, "if communists in this country inspired and took part in the riots in Chicago . . . and if certain organizations in the United States have connections with foreign communist powers."

Trip to Hanoi

Ichord found his main trouble with Dr. Young. The Committee was trying to establish that Young loaned Ronnie Davis \$1000 to lease office space for the Mobilization in Chicago. Davis had traveled to Hanoi last spring, and this was enough to link him in the Committee's minds with all sorts of anti-U.S. activities. Young quietly replied that he does not ask for travel dossiers from people to whom he loans money.

After more haggling over the legitimacy of some evidence with the ranking Republican on the Committee, John Ashbrook of Ohio, Young explained why Medical Committee for Human Rights staffers are present at street demonstrations. "MCHR was born out of things we didn't believe happened in this country," he said.

After Dr. Young spoke on the third day of hearings, the Committee brought Greenblatt back for an hour or so, then adjourned the hearings until Dec. 2.

The Committee hearings were most noteworthy for what didn't occur, rather than what did. The most articulate and colorful anti-war leaders were not called to testify; the questions of free speech and suppression were not raised. Most strikingly, the Committee failed to put the Movement in the slightest bit of disrepute.

LETTERS FROM

(Continued from Page 7, Col. 3)

criticism of his absences from the campus, she demonstrates a lack of appreciation for and understanding of his duties as chief fund-raiser and public relations man for the College. (It is interesting, by the way, that there is no such student listed in the Dean's directory; if the staff of Conn Census is so proud of their convictions, the least they can do is sign their own names to published articles.)

Why not register student support or disapproval for the new policy of "subjectivity" with a campus-wide survey?

- Anne Bonniol '69
- Laura Davenport '69
- Chris Matteson '69
- Margaret Kaempfer '69
- Mary Saunders '69
- Ellen Robinson '69
- Barbara Earle '69
- Linda Main '69
- Merrill Mason '71
- Janet Wyman '71

ED. NOTE

In the past CONN CENSUS has printed columns under a pseudonym, "Michael" and "Georgiana Eliot" among them. However, considering our new policy—to honestly state our opinions—we have decided to discontinue this option. In the future columns of opinion will be signed.

ODD BODKINS



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the

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PRICES ARE "ABOUT."

FUND

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

that the money would be coming from parents, rather than from the students themselves.

Next, the Community Fund, which is sponsored by Service League, considered levying a tax on the food in Crozier-Williams, but ruled this out as unfeasible.

The final proposal would have requested each campus organization to donate 20% of its operating budget to the Black Scholarship Fund. This proposal was rejected because clubs have difficulty operating within their present budgets.

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