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Sewage Disposal System In New London Is Inadequate

by Allen Carroll

The New London sewage disposal system, which for years has poured inadequately-treated waste into the Thames River, is one of this area's major water polluters, in spite of five years of inept bureaucratic efforts to enlarge and modernize its facilities.

The two sewage disposal plants operated by the City of New London have facilities for primary treatment only, a process which fails to remove relatively large amounts of impurities from the sewage. The smaller of the two plants, which is located near the river south of the Coast Guard Academy, is processing far more sewage than it was designed to handle. With an approximate capacity of 135,000 gallons per day, the plant in 1968 was handling an average of 280,000 gallons per day.

The city's main sewage disposal works are located on Trumbull Street near the Underwater Sound Lab. Although the capacity of the plant is adequate for present sewage flows, it cannot meet future needs without expansion. In addition, much of the equipment "appears to be worn out" or is in "extremely poor condition," according to a 1968 engineering study.

In May of 1967 the Connecticut State Water Resources Commission issued orders to New London to "abate pollution." The orders stated that New London was to add secondary treatment facilities (which remove approximately ninety percent of the impurities in the sewage) to the Trumbull Street plant, and was to shut down the smaller plant on or before July 30, 1970.

This deadline was later extended by the WRC (Water Resources Commission) to "on or before October 31, 1973". William Hegener of the WRC stated that construction of secondary treatment facilities is not likely to start until spring of 1972.

There are a number of reasons for the very lengthy delays. One involves the proposed construction of a hurricane barrier in New

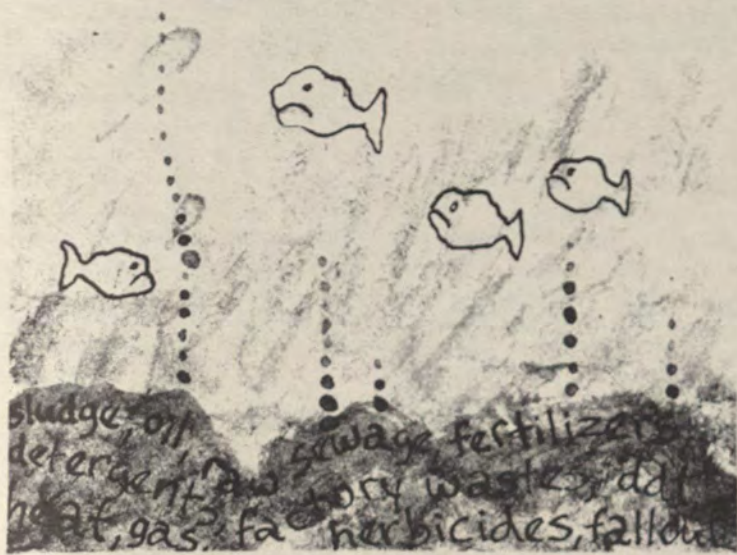
London harbor. This project has been under consideration for a number of years, and has yet to be resolved. If the hurricane barrier is not built, flood protection for the Trumbull Street plant will have to be provided, which would alter plans for expansion and modification of the treatment facilities. Before detailed plans can be drawn up, then, the issue of the hurricane barrier must be decided. Mr. Hegener stated that a decision should be reached by May of this year.

Another reason for the delay in construction is due to negotiations between New London and Waterford concerning financing for expanded treatment facilities. The WRC ordered the two cities to coordinate their plans for sewage system improvements. This resulted

in a dispute between the two municipalities over sharing the costs of the improvements. Supposedly, a tentative agreement has finally been reached, which will soon become an official statement.

The application for state and federal grants for the construction and operation of sewage treatment facilities involves a bewildering amount of red tape, and a considerable amount of time. The federal government, in theory, pays 55 percent of the construction costs for new treatment equipment, while the state of Connecticut pays an additional 30 percent. To obtain these grants, a municipality must make detailed applications both before and after the awarding of contracts.

In actuality, the federal (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)



(graphic by Kane)

Placement Office Study Shows Graduates' Fate

by Susan Blackman

A common question among Connecticut College undergraduates is what to do with a major after graduation. In an attempt to clear up this question, the following study was conducted.

Miss James, Director of Career Counselling and Job Placement reported that the total percentage of students going on to graduate study is 30%. The percentage of students going on in liberal arts has decreased in the last two years; in 1968, 53 of our graduates went on to further liberal arts study, but in 1970 there was a substantial decrease with only 32 students going on to graduate study in this area. For people going into professional areas, the number of students has increased, with 19 in 1968 to 37 in the class of '70. The professional field with the greatest increase has been law, into which Conn had nine students enter last year, the largest number ever.

In the Class of 1970, 20% of all students went straight into teaching, in either public or private schools. 30% of the class went on to do graduate study. 25% went into fields in business, such as airline stewardesses, banking and insurance personnel, secretaries, etc. 8% went

into work in educational and non-profit institutions, such as working in a library or as college personnel, and 4% of our graduates went on to do work in the federal, state and local branches of the government and city planning, another 5% went into fields in science or math, such as a medical or lab assistant, and the remaining 4-5% are doing social work, such as the Peace Corps or Vista.

One can see from the figures that it is not always necessary or even advantageous to go on to graduate school in order to get employment. In some areas it is easier to find work with only the Bachelor of Arts degree, since the companies can hire you for less money. There are some majors which will demand further education to remain in that field. These are the majors involving a professional career.

Many graduates who get married following graduation seek employment where they can get the best pay and location corresponding to their husband's study or line of work. Many girls find permanent employment with jobs where they have gained experience over the summer. The fact is that graduates are finding employment with or without further education.

Two in History Department Awarded Fellowship Grants

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded study fellowships to two historians who teach at Connecticut College.

Associate professor George E. Cunningham has received a \$9,500 Afro-American fellowship, and assistant professor Kent C. Smith has been awarded a national Fellowship for Younger Humanists which carries a \$7,500 stipend.

Prof. Cunningham will spend the full 1971-72 academic year at the University of Wisconsin where he will research backgrounds in African and West Indian studies. He will work with Prof. Philip Curtin, chairman of Wisconsin's program in comparative tropical history, who supervised Cunningham's master's thesis on the constitutional disfranchisement of Negroes in Louisiana.

This summer Cunningham will be the Robert Lee Bailey lecturer at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte where he will teach a graduate seminar on the history of Afro-Americans in North America.

Prof. Smith will pursue post-doctoral studies in Chinese history of the 17th and 18th centuries. He will work at Tokyo between June and December of this year and will focus on the movement of Chinese settlers into the provinces of China that border Burma, Laos and Vietnam.

Smith is a magna cum laude graduate of Princeton University and prepared for his M.A. at Yale on a Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship and a National Defense Foreign Language Fellowship. He

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 2)

Office of Admissions Admits Class of 1975

by Sharon Greene

Acceptances and rejections for the class of 1975 have been sent out and the deadline for replies is May 5. Mr. Preble, of the admissions office, said that approximately 1,425 applications were received. Of the 1,425 applicants, 880 were accepted. Mr. Preble mentioned that there was still some uncertainty about statistics since all replies are not in, but that the average SAT scores of those accepted were 600-610. "Achievement test scores," he commented, "were somewhat higher. The accepted students were for the most part in the top fifth of their graduating class."

Mrs. Hersey, in discussing trends in the applications, pointed out that there is a higher proportion of applications from public schools. "Of course," she said, "that is where the growth is. The proportion of students from public schools in the class of 1974 is near 70%. A few years ago it was 50-50."

The Admissions Director also pointed out that there is a rise in applications from males and from

members of minority groups. "Connecticut College is receiving more applications than many of the so-called Ivy League and Seven Sister schools," she asserted. "The increase is a result of the changes here, the greater freedom in academic and social activities, the shared responsibilities of students and faculty in policy making, co-education, and the change in distribution requirements from specific courses to general areas."

Mrs. Hersey said that she felt that there is a trend toward greater variations in the background and the attitudes of individuals entering Connecticut every year, but that even great variation is hindered by economic factors. "One of the factors which is affecting enrollment in many four year colleges," Mrs. Hersey remarked, "is the widespread growth of community colleges. Students are beginning to get the general course background at a community college and then finish the last two years of their education in the college of their choice."



the J. Geils band rocked crozier-williams last thursday; people, spotlights searching through smoke, boone's farm and peter wolf

Today

Today is Hunger and National Priorities Day on campuses throughout the state. While we have already endorsed the goals of today's planned activities, we would today like to add a few words.

First, recognition should be given to the members of the Steering Committee, especially Chairman Margo Hartmann, for their efforts in planning and coordinating today's activities. Among those who were especially helpful were regional coordinators: Jay Levin, Meg Gifford, Wendy Dolliver, John Schwartz and Molly Cheek. Thanks should also be given to Commercial Printers of New London and to the Southern Regional Council. This last group is described elsewhere in the newspaper.

Next, and more importantly, recognition must be given to what today is all about. In a year when there has been a noticeable absence of student concern, this day stands out, especially on this campus, as the most definitive and centralized concern that has occurred all year. The concern we show today must go beyond what occurs here on campus, for here we are more fortunate than others, and the realities that have inspired the emotions and actions represented on campus today have been drawn from what occurs elsewhere in the country and the world. America and the world are something we are all part of even if our own individual and collective interests and actions seem to be very small or not very effective. But both our interests and actions are important, and the former are relatively meaningless without the latter. That is why what actions occur today are especially meaningful and hopefully educational.

Thank You

This is the final issue of the newspaper (Satyagraha, —, Pundit) for the year. The Co-Editors would like to thank everyone who helped in putting the paper together this semester, particularly our business and technical staff. Lynn Cole, assisted by Monica Brennan and Lorna Hochstein, was invaluable on the advertising crew in setting up the ads every week and in canvassing the New London community for new advertisers. Advertising pays about 1/3 of the cost for printing the paper.

We would like to thank Peggy Muschell for handling our financial headaches—billing advertisers and subscribers, and keeping the accounts straight. Patti Biggins deserves notice for helping us with the layout of the paper. Our thanks also to Reva Korim and others who traverse the campus on Tuesdays to deliver the newspaper. Terk Williams deserves congratulations for developing our most popular column—classified ads.

As retiring Co-Editor, I would like to thank Mary Ann Sill and the rest of the editorial board and all those who contributed articles. The efforts of the present staff have helped to create a closer rapport with the College community, which I hope will be continued and expanded next year. Mary Ann Sill will continue as Co-Editor next fall, joined by Allen Carroll.

P.M.S.

Watch Out

The Editors wish to emphasize that our mention of names such as Jay Levin, Barrie Shepherd, George Daughan and the names of certain faculty and administrative personnel who drive on campus is done with an eye toward humor. Some people, however, have not realized this. We promise you that if we ever intend to be nasty or slander people, you will be aware of it.

Letters To The Editor

To the Editors:

(This letter is a copy of one sent to the Parents Committee of Connecticut College Students)

To set the record straight, let me first state that I am an alumnae as well as a parent. I resent the implication in the name you have chosen which might lead the casual observer to think you speak for all parents but, in reality, you do not.

I have read the various letters you have sent out, including the letter to the Editor in the college newspaper of March 23rd and I have some thoughts on these.

First, let me state that I am proud to be an alumnae of a college and the parent of a student at a college that showed maturity and good taste, in conducting their protest activities in the May 1970 Strike. I was informed about what was going on and I feel the Strike at Connecticut College was done in a democratic fashion with the rights of all respected. I suggest that some parents spend more time in real communication with their daughters or sons, then they might understand more about their attitudes and the Strike.

When our young people have graduated from high school and go on to college, we know they are approaching adulthood and hope we have given them the necessary foundations for making wise decisions with their lives. If we haven't by then, it's too late. So I feel it is quite proper for each dormitory to decide their own social rules, within the college framework and we parents should have trust and confidence in their judgement. They are not children any

more—many can vote now and also fight.

I suggest that this group support the Parents Fund Cttee. more vigorously with the energy they have shown and trust our daughters or sons to regulate their own lives at college. Be thankful and preserve the college that can give its students the stimulating four years that I have observed.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Robert S. Olcott '46

To the Editors:

I always walk to my car.

Sincerely yours,
Alice Johnson

To the Editors:

Because you have been offered constructive criticism is no reason to assume a cry-baby posture on how much work you pour into the publishing of your paper. I agree with Mr. Paris on one very basic point—that the *Pundit* (nee *Satyagraha*) (nee *Conn Census*) (what's in a name?) has neglected to fill its capacity as a journal of campus events. There is quite a lot going on here which does not reach your six-page format, but rather is crowded out by events which do not concern us and which are better reported by bigger journals. Not that the situation is as hopeless as he makes it seem; I think the "classified ad" section is a step in the right direction, as is the schedule of parents' weekend events. But there is more to be done; I personally am used to a college newspaper that went to bed Wednesday night and was distributed Friday noon—a 36 hour

interval. The format ran anywhere from twelve to eighteen pages, and was filled with ample coverage of all that was happening on campus, complete with relevant photographs. The editor of this sheet was an English major holding down five courses a semester without complaint, and was seriously studying journalism as a profession. The product of this formula was a newspaper with which no one found fault and everyone enjoyed as a useful and entertaining tool for the betterment of campus life. I sincerely hope that the *Pundit* will radically alter its editorial policies so as to serve the campus better—I feel that the type of names suggested for your new masthead was indicative of failure on the part of students to take the paper seriously. Who can blame them, when the paper which is in a position of campus leadership fails to take them seriously?

W.W.W.W.,
James Shackford '72

*Spring has sprung,
The grass is riz,
I wonder where
The protest is. . .*

TONIGHT
Bernstein Lecture In
Government:
Professor Duane Lockard,
Princeton University.
Title: **The City in Crisis**
8:00 P.M.
Palmer Auditorium

Those who wish to contribute to the funds raised on May 4th, Hunger and National Priorities Day, should make checks payable to: Hunger & National Priorities Day. Checks should be sent to "Hunger & National Priorities Day", Box 598, Conn. College, New London, Conn. 06320.

BAD POETRY CONTEST
Everyone welcome to submit (Faculty too)
Prizes worth up to \$25 for worst poems honorable and dishonorable mention
deadline — May 5th



graphic by carroll

What's A Pundit?

PUNDIT (pun'dit) n. a person of great learning; an authority; often used humorously. The Editors respect the right of the person who suggested the winning name to remain anonymous in order to avoid lambasting.

Statement Of Ella T. Grasso

Americans across our country are demanding peace—and still there is none.

We want a speedy withdrawal of our nation's presence from Vietnam—and are told to be patient, that the time is coming soon.

We want the truth from our national leaders.

We want to be told of plans and goals in language plain and clear.

In short, Americans near and far are seeking and asking for straight talk.

In its place, we are fed baffling arguments, and new words and phrases—euphemisms that cloud and confuse.

We are told, for example, we must

widen the war to shorten it—and prolong our presence to remove it.

We must learn a whole new vocabulary to read a newspaper.

Still a bombing attack will always be that—even if it's called "protective reaction."

Just as each of us can visualize a hasty retreat—though "orderly disengagement" now describes it.

Messages from the highest level, it seems, become more and more confusing.

There's a high road—and the President took it week before last in his report to the nation when he held out the uplifting vision of a time when no American man must give his life in war anywhere in the world—a hope we solemnly share.

But, there's another road, too, the low road—the prospect of future, perhaps continuing military engagement for the United States in Southeast Asia. This, according to the Secretary of Defense, is the Administration's expressed policy of "realistic deterrence"—whatever that may mean.

Less than a week after the President's report to the nation, the Defense Secretary said that U.S. ships and warplanes will remain on duty in Southeast Asia after the last American soldier leaves Vietnam. When a reporter asked if air and naval units would continue to fight in South Vietnam after the withdrawal of American ground troops.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 5)

Pundit
CONNECTICUT COLLEGE

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People's Peace Treaty Attacked

WASHINGTON, DC (WCNS)—The Washington-based American Youth for a Just Peace (AYJP) has called the "People's Peace Treaty," drawn up by the National Student Association (NSA) and three student groups in Vietnam last year, "a disguised formula . . . which undercuts the efforts to achieve a just peace."

"The pitiful fact about the (treaty) is that it embodies the double fault of representing a miniscule minority in America bidding for dictatorial power, on behalf of a miniscule minority in North Vietnam which already exercises dictatorial control," the AYJP charges.

Headed by Charles J. Stephens, AYJP claims in its four-page "analysis of a political fraud" that NSA has no authority to speak for seven million American college students when it "lists only 535 affiliate memberships."

While NSA claims that it worked out the treaty's terms with the South Vietnam National Student Union, AYJP says the South's four student unions have never merged. "One NSA delegate allegedly contacted a few representatives of the Saigon Union," AYJP says. "But NSA has produced no evidence that any of these representatives endorsed the 'treaty.'"

AYJP's arguments to the treaty's nine articles are summarized as follows:

Article I calls for a date for the "immediate and total withdrawal from Vietnam" of American forces. AYJP says it fails to provide for a similar withdrawal of North Vietnam's 400,000 forces that have crossed its borders.

Article II provides for "discussions to secure the release of all American prisoners." AYJP calls it "political blackmail," and wonders why the North would free the POWs in exchange for a prior American withdrawal.

Article III calls for an "immediate ceasefire" between the U.S. and the "Provisional Revolutionary Government" (PRG) in the South (the Vietcong). AYJP asks, "What kind of ceasefire will

there be if there is no ceasefire between the principal antagonists?"

Article IV provides for discussing procedures for insuring the safe withdrawal of U.S. troops. AYJP points out that it requires the U.S. and Vietcong to merely "enter discussions on the procedures"—not guarantee such procedures.

Article V requires the U.S. to "pledge to end the imposition of Thieu-Ky-Khiem on the people of South Vietnam." AYJP counters with the fact that the 1967 democratic elections which brought in the Thieu government were internationally observed.

Article VI provides for an interim "provisional government to organize democratic elections." AYJP asks what the need for a provisional government is with a democratically elected government already in office. Granting such a need it asks "which Vietnamese will 'pledge to form' a provisional government? The (Vietcong) led by Hanoi?"

Article VII pledges both sides to "enter discussions of procedures to guarantee the safety and political freedom" of South Vietnamese who have backed the U.S. and Thieu government. AYJP replies that "discussions" are not enough.

Article VIII provides that both sides "respect the independence, peace and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia." AYJP reminds students that North Vietnam has "consistently and massively violated" their peace and neutrality.

Article IX pledges both sides to "end the war and resolve all other questions in the spirit of self-determination and mutual respect" of Vietnam's freedom and independence. AYJP recalls that the U.S. and the South's proposals on these issues "have been rejected by Hanoi and its PRG who have even refused to discuss them" at the Paris peace talks.

The AYJP analysis of the "treaty" concludes: "It seems the height of hypocrisy for the unrepresentative inventors of this 'treaty' to believe that their one-sided proposals would be acceptable to the parties in the conflict . . ."

One Year Ago Today

Ohio

Atlantic 27-10

Tin Soldiers and Nixon Coming
We're Finally On Our Own
This Summer I Hear the Drumming
Four Dead in Ohio
Gotta Get Down To It
Soldiers Are Cutting Us Down
Should Have Been Done Long Ago
What if You Knew Her and Found Her Dead
on the Ground
How Can You Run When You Know?

Neil Young—1970 Cotillion/Broken Arrow

Find the Cost of Freedom

Find the Cost of Freedom
Buried in the Ground
Mother Earth Will Swallow You
Lay Your Body Down

Stephen Stills—1970 Goldhill Music

First Congress, at its first session, in the City of New York, September 25, 1789; ratified December 15, 1791, finally by eleven of the fourteen States; no record of action by Connecticut, Georgia and Massachusetts.

Freedom of Religion, Speech and Press.

FURTHER PROTECTION OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Section 1

Restriction on Powers of Congress

ARTICLE I.

Feature: Washington — A Personal Experience

by Carol Knox

It is a frightening experience to doubt your own humanity. America is finding herself in this position now as the atrocities of the war are revealed without the hope of an end in sight. Frustration mounts as the people realize that America "of, by, and for the people" is mere rhetoric of the past. The government appears to be a bureaucracy which is far removed from the people's control. The war, so repugnant and inhuman, is called the product of a machine, the military-industrial complex. We watch the dehumanization of America with increasing despair, and wonder if there is any hope left for America.

Some of us who went to Washington on April 24th discovered that the situation is not past rectification. Beginning with the GI memorial service and ending with the rally, we were made increasingly aware of the fact that the people of

America are still vitally concerned with the fate of this country.

The service set a quiet, thoughtful mood for the march the next day. We were poignantly reminded that what we were demonstrating for was life. It is so easy to forget that this is what the word "peace" really implies when you have spent the past few years chanting the slogans and seeing no results. This service brought us back in touch with the people whose lives have been most directly affected by the war, the GIs. Through their statements about the war and their reasons for refusing to fight anymore, the war became a much more personal issue.

On Saturday, demonstrators were filling the Ellipse as early as three hours before the march was scheduled to begin. Parents brought their children and pet dogs; students ran through the crowds, selling or giving away their newspapers, each one competing to be more radical

than the other; friends from all over the country held impromptu reunions; and, of course, hawkers vended their peace buttons to demonstrators.

This could have been a very bourgeois demonstration, reminiscent of a St. Patrick's Day Parade or a county fair. And, as is always true in a crowd, it could have been a very lonely experience. Neither was true. Once we started marching, the earlier excitement died down. It was replaced by a peaceful but determined atmosphere which reflected the goals of the people there. Despite the fact that there were between 1/4 and 1/2 million people marching, we did not feel that we were in the middle of a crowd; rather, we felt that we were among friends.

This prevailing atmosphere was the result of the solidarity among the people at the demonstration. We

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 2)

The steering committee for Hunger and National Priorities Day suggests that the money collected that day be appropriated to the Southern Regional Council and possibly a percentage to the New London Hot Breakfast Program.

The following describes the Southern Regional Council:

The Southern Regional Council has been advised by legal counsel that all of the contributions received by it will be tax deductible by the donor. Funds received will be administered and dispensed according to the sole discretion of the Southern Regional Council, with the Advisory Committee acting in an advisory capacity only.

The Advisory Committee for Hungry Americans will make contributions to various recognized charitable organizations in both the rural and the urban areas of the United States. Funds to purchase food will be given to recognized charitable organizations that have been working with the hungry and the poor. It is expected that the following organizations, and organizations of a similar type, will receive funds that are contributed to The Southern Regional Council:

- Appalachian Volunteers, Inc.
- The National Council of Negro Women, Inc., for its hunger cooperatives in Sunflower and Bolivar counties, Mississippi, and other similar projects.
- Operation Breadbasket, Chicago, Illinois.
- South Carolina Council on Human Relations.
- Mississippi Council on Human Relations.
- The Inner City Apostolate, San Antonio, Texas.
- The National Congress of American Indians.

\$1 will provide a child with 3 meals per day, and adult almost 3 meals per day.

\$5 will feed a family of four for 1 day and will provide a child with 3 meals a day for almost a week, and an adult almost 3 meals a day for about a week.

\$10 will provide a child with 3 meals a day for at least 10 days, and an adult with almost 3 meals a day for about 10 days.

Students Express Aspirations For Student Faculty Cttes.

Statement by Lynne Schalman, '73 for Academic Committee:

There are certain revisions in our educational structure that I would work to achieve: 1. The abolition of general distribution requirements and the phys. ed. requirements. 2. Increased opportunities for students to develop their own courses. 3. Establishment of a course critique. 4. A general re-evaluation of our educational goals and policies which could then lead to a less structured atmosphere and a de-emphasis on grades.

Statement by Deidre Kaylor '74 for Administration Committee:

I am interested in representing the sophomore class on the Administration Committee. The need for student involvement and perspective in the standing Student-Faculty Committees underscores my desire to participate in policy-making decisions and the effective review of student petitions. I will offer my dedication and thoughts as a member of the student body and the class of 1974 if elected.

Statement by Pat Whittaker, '74 for Administration Committee:

Student representation on the Administration Committee can make individual progressive education a functioning reality on our campus. The committee acts on out-of-the-ordinary individual proposals and from these makes suggestions on general college policy. The many new ideas from the Summer Study Report will remain only vague rhetoric unless

implemented by Conn as general policy. Here is where I think student representation on this vital committee is essential for academic growth and academic freedom on our campus.

Statement by Steve Bergen, '73 For Academic Policy Committee:

I favor: 1. Abolishing general distribution requirements. 2. Extending pass-fail system. Giving teachers more freedom in deciding grading criterion. Reevaluation of grading system. 3. Abolishing phys. ed. requirement. Revamping gym department more to concerns and desires of students. 4. Developing student-initiated courses with more student participation. 5. Establishing a Course Critique—containing student evaluations of various courses and instructors. 6. Generally, making our academic environment freer, less structured and geared more to students' desires, participation and interests.

Statement by John Schwartz, '72 For College Development Committee:

I support the following steps in college development through devoting additional effort to: 1. Improving student health care service—at the infirmary. 2. Recruiting progressive faculty in liberal arts and the sciences, while cutting back on the amount spent on physical education (\$105,000 last year vs. \$68,000 for Government Department). 3. Sponsoring low-cost off campus housing for students. 4. Broadening the base of the student body through a more

generous scholarship policy. 5. Enlarging the community affairs office and other community action programs.

Statement by June Axelrod, '73 For College Development Committee:

I am running for the College Development Committee. Although this committee is not well-known, I think that it vitally concerns every Conn student. For, it deals with such varied aspects of college life as investment and budgetary recommendations, changes in the physical plant, and types of living arrangements. Please, elect someone who is honestly concerned with these things, strongly supports change, and wants very much to work for this committee?

Ed note: These statements are reprinted here as they were received in this office. Voting for Student-Faculty Committees will take place on Thursday, May sixth.

Ed. note: This statement was sent by Ella T. Grasso to be read to those assembled at the peace rally which occurred on April 20th in Harkness Chapel. The statement was read by Rev. J. Barrie Shepherd, Chaplain of the College. Ella T. Grasso was formerly Secretary of State in Connecticut and was elected last November to the United States House of Representatives. A Democrat, she represents the sixth district. She has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the college since 1969.

TONIGHT!!!

The Department of Music will present a **SPRING CONCERT**

by the

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE ORCHESTRA

Mrs. Margaret Wiles, *Director*

Bach
German
Gillis

Goldmark
Hovhaness
Vivaldi

DANA CONCERT HALL

8:30

FREE!

Concert Series Features Philadelphia Orchestra

Connecticut College will bring three of this country's leading symphony orchestras to New London next season to highlight the College's thirty-third annual concert series.

The 1971-72 series opens October 14 with an evening of music by The Philadelphia Orchestra conducted by Eugene Ormandy. Next year marks the distinguished group's seventy-second concert season and its thirty-seventh with Ormandy as conductor.

On November 9 the Pittsburgh Symphony, returning for its fourth local appearance, will present a program of orchestral works with Donald Johanos conducting. The 105-piece musical organization has been called one of the six great orchestras in the United States. Johanos, one of the few American-born and trained musicians to head a major American orchestra, was music director and principal conductor of the Dallas Symphony form 1962-1970.

Pianist Richard Syracuse will play at Palmer Auditorium on the evening of February 15. Following his 1966 appearance on the Connecticut College Artist Series the review in *The Day* called him "a great artist . . . (who) reminded of the beautiful things the human spirit and body can occasionally do." Syracuse studied at the St. Cecilia Academy in Rome on a Fulbright Scholarship and was a 1964 winner of the Brussels' Queen Elizabeth International Piano Competition.

The Saint Louis Symphony Orchestra will conclude next year's Concert Series with a program on March 7. Conductor Walter Susskind has conducted the Prague German Opera House and the Sadler Wells Opera, the Victoria Symphony in Melbourne, the Toronto Symphony, and until 1968 was conductor and music director for the Aspen (Colorado) Music Festival.

Announcements listing next season's artists have been mailed to patrons of the current series, who have until May 1 to renew their subscriptions. Interested members of the community may obtain further information through the Office of Administrative Services at Connecticut College.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL (Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

government grants far less than the 55 percent authorized by law. The federal government actually grants in the neighborhood of ten percent or less of the construction costs. The remaining 45 percent is prefinanced by the state government, in hopes that the federal government will eventually pay the full amount.

While New London continues to pollute the Thames River with approximately 6.7 million gallons of poorly-treated sewage every day, comprehensive plans for an efficient and ecologically sound sewage treatment system are lost in a maze of involved and overlapping bureaucracies that extend from the local to the national level.

"Little Murders" Superb; Probes Society's Problems

by Sherry Alpert

Jules Feifer's *Little Murders* is not one of those flicks with a clear social message, nor is it a depiction of a sordid way of life (a la *Midnight Cowboy*). This superb film does not fit into one of those simple categories. In fact, it might be a great disappointment to people who go to the movies solely for relaxation and enjoyment.

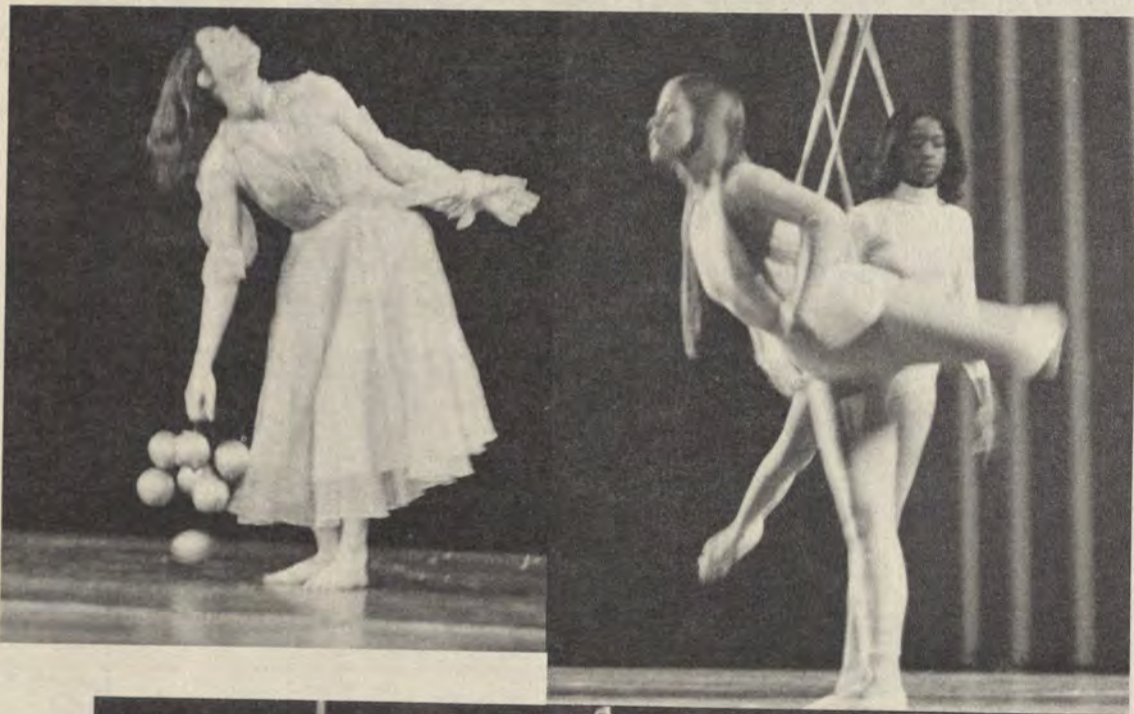
Directed by Alan Arkin (who also plays the detective), *Little Murders* presents an array of philosophical questions and unpleasant situations which play a significant part in our lives. The film delineates contemporary society as it affects everyone of us rather than the lifestyle of a certain segment of society in a remote place (i.e. *MASH, If, or Getting Straight*). The setting is New York City, which serves as a microcosm of America.

Alfred (Elliot Gould), a free lance photographer, is the protagonist. Unemotional, callous, and selfish, he tries throughout the movie to relate to Patsy (his mistress and then wife) the circumstances that have

molded him into a social rebel quite similar to Camus' *Stranger*. He began photographing models and now "shoots shit" for a living. The similarities between Alfred's occupation and urban life soon become obvious. Gould also proves that he is more than a character actor.

Although primarily a passive individual, Alfred makes his views clear at his wedding which takes place at the First Existential Church. The minister (Donald Sutherland), having performed two hundred marriages during his career, explains logically why only seven of them have worked. However, this hilarious satire on the institutions of marriage and religion (the name of God is never mentioned) loses its intended impact when the minister humiliates Patsy's homosexual brother.

Upon leaving the theatre, I asked the man at the popcorn counter his opinion of *Little Murders*. He replied, "Some of it was pretty funny." That made me wonder whether Alfred's conclusions were indeed far from the truth.



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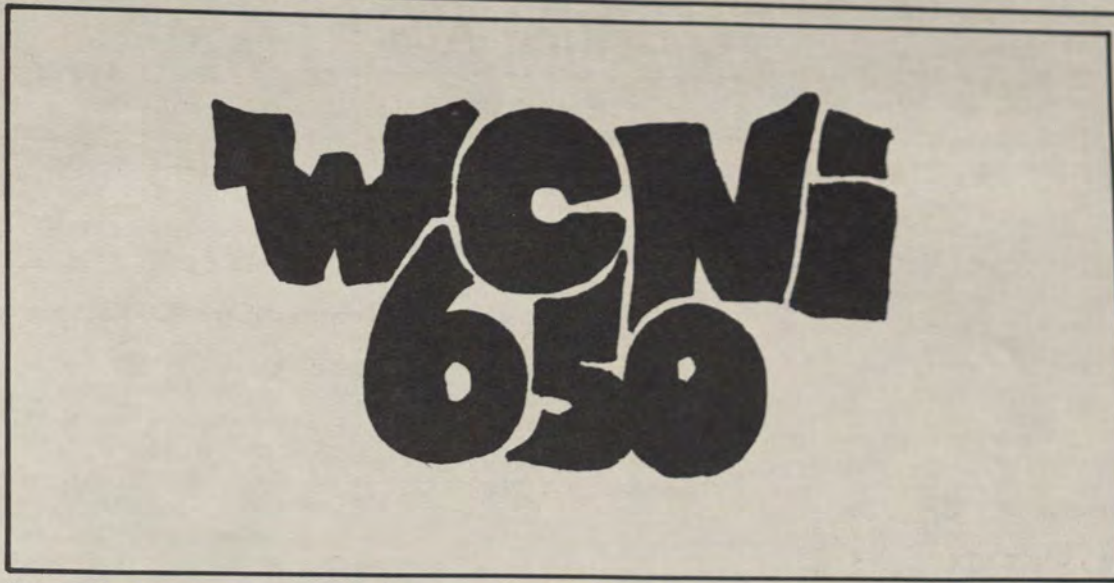
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GRASSO
(Continued from Page 2, Col. 5)

he replied, "I wouldn't care to discuss the question."

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Statement by Oliver Chartier, '73 For Academic Policy Committee:

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WASHINGTON
 (Continued from Page 3, Col. 5)

were all individually motivated to participate, and each person's presence represented his own statement against the war. Together these individual voices combined to create a unified protest against the inhumanity of the war. Even if the demonstration has no immediate effect on the government's policies, it still restored faith in us that the American people are basically concerned with making reparations for past mistakes and moving forward into an era of peace and justice for all.

ENDOWMENTS
 (Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

spent two years in Japan and Taiwan as a Ford Foundation Fellow, earning his Ph.D. from Yale.

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THE PEOPLE'S COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE will culminate Mayday activities with a massive people's rally on the New Haven Green, May 7

NEWS NOTES

In July, 1970, the University of the New World, located in the canton of Valais in Switzerland, will open. This university is the first in a "progression of world universities seeking to establish a global consciousness and art divorced from the traditional consciousness of the past." The university allows complete freedom in the choice of faculty members, areas of study, and the admissions process. Students are invited to spend the summer at the language and linguistics center or to spend the year at the university "developing the necessary tools from which can emerge a realistic scenario for the survival of mankind."

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