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Satyagraha

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE



Vol. 53, No. 28

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT

Tuesday, April 21, 1970



photo by oppenheimer

Speakers, Band Mark April Moratorium

by Pat Strong and Sue Kronick

A new campus group called R.A.L.L.Y., "Radical Action League for the Liberation of You," sponsored a moratorium day rally on April 15 on the green behind Knowlton House. R.A.L.L.Y., which asked students to boycott classes that day, proclaimed a "Celebration of Life" at noon on the 15th. The celebration included various speakers, theatre demonstrations and a live band.

Nancy Trichter '73 opened the rally by introducing Ronald Glassman, assistant professor of sociology. Mr. Glassman spoke on various aspects of the Vietnam war, particularly the recent U.S. penetration of Cambodia and Laos. Glassman cited Nixon's Vietnamization policy as an incredible deception of the American people by making them believe that the U.S. is actually deescalating the war. Glassman quoted statistics indicating that Nixon is really escalating both ground and air warfare.

Glassman labeled the rally on this campus an absurdity, and stated that instead, students should have organized small groups and gone into New London to talk with citizens about their views on the war. In support of this tactic, Glassman cited the McCarthy campaign when students transformed McCarthy from a virtually unknown candidate to one who received 45% of the New London vote.

After Mr. Glassman's speech there was a demonstration of guerrilla theatre, in which several students presented an original pantomime play.

Nancy Trichter then called on the campus to join together to implement a change which society "desperately" needs. She then ex-

plained that the main speaker, Ann Froines a member of the Chicago Conspiracy staff and the Black Panther defense Committee, could not speak because David Hilliard, one of the defendants in the Black Panther murder trial, was given a six-month sentence for contempt of court. The defense committee had to meet to decide what to do about the charge. Nancy continued by stating that Mrs. Froines would speak on campus sometime this week instead.

Two speakers from Women's Liberation, Polly Gastler and Carol La Sheen, a '69 graduate from Conn, discussed the basic ideology behind Women's Liberation and encouraged the newly formed groups on this campus to continue to develop.

Following the Women's Liberation speakers, Steve Schneider, a member of the Anti-Aircraft Conspiracy, spoke. He told the rally's audience of the April 14 demonstration in Hartford against the United Aircraft Corporation. Approximately 300 people picketed outside the U.A.C. stockholder's meeting. Some students had obtained proxies from board members in order that they might legally attend the meeting. Some of these students were allowed into the meeting, others were barred. Those who gained admittance were eventually expelled due to alleged misconduct.

The Lindburg Baby, a Trinity band from Hartford closed the rally with three hours of music. Approximately 100-175 people attended the rally, although numbers dwindled as the afternoon wore on.

Kennedy. The purpose of the Hike is to raise money to fight world hunger.

Each hiker will have a sponsor to pay a set amount of money per mile. No one has to finish the entire 25 miles. Cars will return tired walkers to the college.

The walk will start at 9:00 A.M. by Fanning.

On Saturday, April 25, students from Connecticut College, Mitchell College, local high schools, and adults from the community will participate in a 25 mile "Hike for Hunger."

This will be in conjunction with the American Freedom From Hunger Foundation founded by the late President

Former Ambassador Outlines Problems of Modern India

by Anne Lopatto

"The United States has learned nothing from Vietnam. We still haven't learned how to deal with Asia. We can't buy friends. We can't buy people."

This remark aptly summarized a talk given by Chester Bowles to members of the history seminar on "The Emergence of Indian Nationalism" in Crozier-Williams on Wednesday, April 15. Bowles, a former Congressman and twice United States Ambassador to India, spoke about current problems facing the Indian nation and about the United States' attitude toward that country. Ambassador and Mrs. Bowles had been invited to the College by Edward Brodtkin, assistant professor of history. Bowles served as ambassador to India from 1951 to 1954, and again from 1963 until last year. achieve in a nation such as India, which contains 14 languages, numerous dialects and diverse ethnic groups, Bowles maintained that there exists a unifying "Indianness" common to all sections of the country.

India In Turmoil

Although Bowles professes an increasing personal optimism about the future of India, he insisted that the country will undergo at least 20 more years of "national violence and turbulence." The Ambassador attributed the decline of the once-dominant Congress Party and the present turmoil in India to what has been termed the "revolution of rising expectations."

As the standard of living of the Indian peasant or urban worker is raised, the people's desire for favorable social change increases dis-

proportionately. Until the disparity between economic reality and the people's aspirations is resolved, India will continue to experience civil unrest.

Bowles insisted that land reform must be implemented if India is ever to meet its people's "rising expectations." He admitted, however, that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi does not hold the political power necessary to implement sweeping land reform legislation.

Asserting that individual land allotments of three acres would foster maximum economic growth, Bowles proposed that the Indian government initiate a system of tax incentives which would encourage large landholders to sell their holdings and invest in small industry. This industry would, in turn, provide employment for farmers outside of the agricultural season.

If land reform is not implemented, organizations of landless laborers may turn to violence, thus becoming "political dynamite," Bowles maintained.

Discusses American Mistakes

Bowles then turned to American attitudes toward India as exemplified in the American foreign aid program. Stressing that "India is a proud country, embarrassed by its need to accept foreign aid," the Ambassador noted that the U.S. is simply "not graceful" in its administration of the program. The U.S. government still assumes that recipient countries must become politically indebted to America, Bowles stated, adding that "The United States has yet to learn that we

should get no gratitude, no loyalty from countries receiving our foreign aid."

The American assumption that a country receiving American aid must also assume American loyalties can lead to absurd reactions when a recipient country shows independent tendencies. As an example, Bowles cited an incident that occurred during President Johnson's term of office. The President was furious, Bowles stated, because Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had sent birthday greetings to Ho Chi Minh. "Johnson nearly came through the phone at me," the Ambassador recalled.

America Irrelevant

Turning to the larger question of American involvement in Asia, Bowles insisted that Americans are still largely ignorant about the true political situation in that part of the world. For example, Bowles contends that the recent overthrow of Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia, which many Americans hailed as a move toward democracy, was actually a "political catastrophe." "Sihanouk was the only man strong enough to govern that country," Bowles declared.

In conclusion, Bowles cited the remarks of one Asian leader concerning the international roles of the "superpowers," the United States and Russia. The Asian compared the two countries to two dinosaurs lumbering about in the jungle, while the rest of the animals go peacefully about their business. Like the fighting dinosaurs, the U.S. is in danger of becoming "irrelevant" to the rest of the world, Bowles concluded.

Dr. Hugh Patrick Predicts Japan Will Match America's GNP Within Ten Years

by Linda Rosenzweig

"By 1980, Japan's economic output will have tripled, equalling the gross national product of the United States," predicted Dr. Hugh Patrick, professor of economics and chairman of the Council on East Asian Studies at Yale University as he spoke informally on Thursday afternoon.

Dr. Patrick based this projection on his study of Japan's remarkable economic recovery during the past 25 years, following the economic collapse that occurred at the end of World War II.

Despite the American Occupation, he explained, Japan in the early 1950's had not yet reattained the pre-war standards of living. The major objective of the government became economic recovery. The efforts of the government were partially responsible for the 9% per annum rise in the gross national product. Cumulatively, this 9% per annum rise meant that the total output had tripled by the end of the decade.

During the decade of the 1960's, Japan's output again tripled, and rose to the position of third, behind only the United States and the Soviet Union, respectively. Dr. Patrick added, however, that the gap between second-place Russia and third-place Japan was quite large.

During the 1960's, Japan's

standard of living was not as high as her high gross national product might indicate. In terms of per capita income, Japan is one of the "poorer advanced nations," said Dr. Patrick. The Japanese explain the disparity between their high gross national product and their respectively lower standard of living by referring to themselves as a "newly-developed nation."

Dr. Patrick expressed confidence that this pattern of rapid

economic growth would continue for the next few decades, possibly exceeding that of the United States by the turn of the century. He attributed Japan's economic growth to several factors:

• In the years following the first world war, Japan has signed 10,000 contracts with foreign firms to learn specific aspects of technological expertise. Japanese industry was able to learn foreign technology, improve it and finally



Women's Lib...About Time

The much maligned Women's Liberation Movement is long-overdue in the United States. It is indisputable that women have long suffered discrimination in innumerable areas in society. Contrary to popular myth, the Women's Lib Movement is not composed of raving fanatics. For the most part, the members are responsible women, concerned about their futures, trying to find feasible ways of rectifying the injustices that they face.

Connecticut College should be at the forefront of this movement. To say that the formation of a Women's Lib group on this campus is commendable can only be an understatement.

Something New?

Earth Day has arrived. A new awareness of the sin against the environment is upon us. Our chance to amend is at hand. Yet the opportunity for action has always been at hand.

How did we come to a greater awareness of our exploitation on the environment? The facts are embarrassing. It was not an overall concern that asserted itself, but rather a political maneuver that "popularized" the issue.

Suddenly the Press virtually flooded itself with the question of "pollution," people to pesticide. Along with it the American mind was flooded. The Vietnam issue was neutralized; America had a new "awareness." Business as usual.

Yet people are enraged, desperately trying to save the environment. People have been enraged before.

Earth Day may be creative, in thought, in principle, in theory, yet while we are educating ourselves on the issue, let us not forget that the basic information to be had has not changed since the day H.L. Mencken wrote about the pollution in Baltimore seventy years ago. People then were just as "aware."

To the Editor:

As you will know from your news media, we in Kontum, South Vietnam have been the target of many attacks. The loss has been heavy in human life and destruction of homes and property.

Our hospital has been badly damaged but temporary quarters have been found in a school building. The work goes on. Dysentery, malaria, malnutrition and war wounds are being treated under very difficult conditions.

To reach our hospital many tribesmen travel through monsoons, over paths strewn with hidden mines, their sick and wounded children strapped to their backs.

The Montagnard tribesmen are a humble, family-loving people, bewildered by the turn their lives have taken. We have their respect and confidence. With God's help and your sympathetic support we will rebuild and continue to care for them.

As missionaries of the Catholic Church, South Vietnam has become our home. We know our people well and hardly a life remains untouched by tragedy and fear.

Danger is our ever present companion. Two of our fellow priests have been killed, one of our nurses abducted. But here is where we are needed and God gives us the courage we pray for daily. We shall continue for as long as He grants us this privilege.

My friends, please send a donation to help us in our work. A check made out to me "Bishop Paul L. Seitz" or "Kontum Mission Fund", will reach me safely through the Second National Bank of Nashua, N.H. (So will cash or money orders). The bank will reassure you of the authenticity of my appeal, should you request this. I will acknowledge your gift myself.

The war still rages around us as I write, so I can say little more except that I need your help desperately.

Sincerely yours in Christ,
Paul L. Seitz
Bishop of Kontum

To the Editor:

As a member of House of Representatives but even more as a concerned member of the Connecticut College Community, I would like to voice my indignation about the Moratorium Committee's approach to the April 15 boycott of classes on our campus. First of all, by making support of the Moratorium and/or the war contingent upon boycotting classes, the committee is making a black-white issue out of a topic that is, to say the least, extremely more complex than our recent ballot votes of "yes, no" on the Vietnam War would indicate.

Secondly, the cancellation of classes entirely disregards the

Letters to the Editor

sights of those students who may support the war, or who do not wish to voice their disagreement by boycotting classes. Even those of us who support the Moratorium are annoyed by what appears to be "pressure tactics" designed to intimidate those students who would be inclined to attend classes (i.e. the picket line).

Supposedly, the picket line is designed to merely "force" the poor, unenlightened student who decides to attend class to make a "moral decision, not to harass him. However, I feel that the committee is being more than a little self-righteous in feeling that they or anybody else has the right to decide when or how another individual should be "forced" to make a moral decision—aren't we all supposedly responsible enough to make our own decisions, when and how we want?

This tactic is disturbingly similar to the napalm incident last year, when another group of students tried to maneuver the student body into a "moral decision" by distributing false information. Perhaps it is time that the more liberal members of the college community began to accept the fact that because other individuals don't accept their tactics or opinions, they are not necessarily apathetic or "morally unenlightened." Too often, the more liberal members of the college community seem to voice their opinions by ignoring or infringing on the rights of those who do not agree with their opinions or methods.

I support the committee's right to demonstrate their opinions concerning the war, but not at the cost of disregarding the rights of other students to express their opinions how, when, or in what manner they desire. Therefore, on April 15th I intend to attend classes, in order to support a

principle that is extremely important to me both as an individual and as an American, freedom of opinion.

Sincerely,
Rachel Sherbourne '70

To the Editor:

It struck me as rather spectacular that the woman's lib story's vernacular

deemed Miss Pickering an "alumnus," denying her womanness.

"Alumna" would surely've been practicalar.
Respectively,
(Miss) Randall Robinson '70

Dear Editor:

On this week of nationwide concern for our deteriorating environment, may I implore the Connecticut College community to instigate the immediate withdrawal of the thousands of square feet of naked, inert and lotion-soaked epidermal cells from the lawns and rooftops of our beautiful campus. The noise pollution caused by the giggles and squirms of self-conscious sunbathers upon the approach of innocent males coupled with the pungent odor of burning flesh and greasy salves may constitute a serious threat to the delicate balance of Connecticut College's unique ecosystem.

Yours in a Quality Environment,
Allen Carroll '73

To The Editor:

Hearty thanks to the Camels, Mike Shinault, Murstein's Men, and all who attended the Student-Faculty Basketball Game last Tuesday. The entertainment was great, and the significant contribution to the Connecticut College Scholarship Fund attests to its success. Karen Kuskin and Heather Clash, who planned the event, are to be especially congratulated.

Jeanette Hersey
Director of Admissions

Topic of Candor

by Michael Ware

After reviewing this year's most pressing issues it became clear to me that a change had occurred and that it was a good change, being creative change.

Students are sitting with faculty on college committees, and their numbers are approximately the same. The college has become aware of academic issues having done away with much of the social rules that have been in the foreground for so long.

Both these occurrences point to the manner in which they came about, by reasoning together.

But is this really the case? Has our campus truly reasoned out our differences?

The change we have encountered points to a conclusion that we have, but more important than this change, the question of

understanding this change has recently been raised in my mind.

If we really understand the fact that students are sitting on college committees, and are certain of the spirit behind that gesture, how can we not see the discrepancy in the Instruction Committee's seating of only three students to nine faculty members?

If we understand the importance of the hiring and firing of teachers, how could a Controversy column so compellingly written, (April 14, Satyagraha) on this issue be totally ignored?

Why does the dismissal of a professor happen silently, without dialogue? Why does the proposal of parity fall on its face after showing such promise?

Why has our campus shunned the opportunity to evaluate itself? Is anyone really listening?



graphic by carroll

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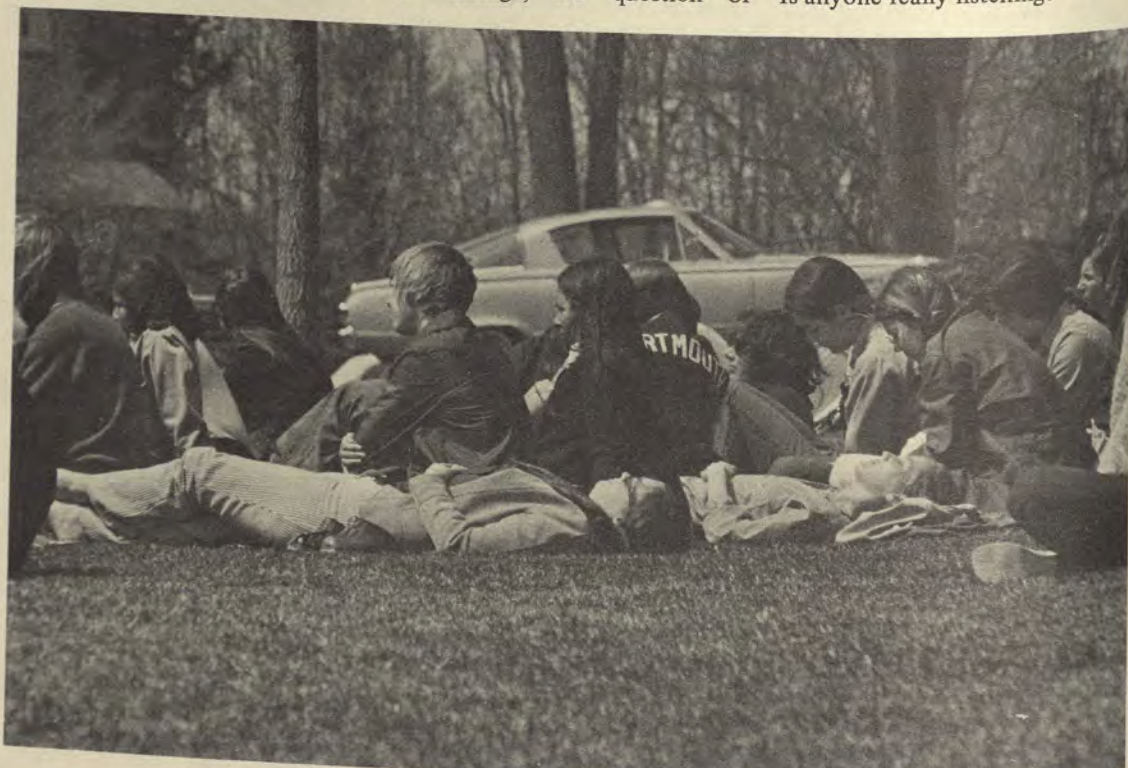


photo by oppenheimer

Earth Day . . . Just The Beginning

EARTH WEEK SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, APRIL 21

- 1:30 p.m. Trash Hunt (campus area clean-up), Crozier-Williams
- 3:30 p.m. Ecology Walk through Arboretum with Mike Walker, Thames Science Center*
- 7:30 p.m. Discussion: Pollution on the Thames, Dr. Charles Dyer, New London City Health Officer
Dr. Richard Benoit, research chemist at Electric Boat Chapel.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22 EARTH DAY

- 7:30 a.m. Earth celebration in the Arboretum
- 9:00-4:00 Write-In campaign, Cro Student Lounge
- 9:00-4:00 Earth Day Library, Store, and Displays, Cro Student Lounge.
- 9:00 a.m. Trip to Pachaug State Forest, jetport site (back by 1:00)* For reservations call 442-1153 or 442-9471
- 11:30, 1:30, 3:30 Boat Trips on Thames River* led by Dr. DeSanto
- 7:30 p.m. Faculty Round Table in Oliva Hall. Mr. Brown, Dean John.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23

- 1:00, 2:00 Public opinion surveys at the Mall
- 3:30 p.m. Ecology Walk through Arboretum with Mike Walker*
- 4:30 p.m. Lecture: "Pollution as a Political Issue", Sen. Wm. Barnes, State Minority Leader. Hale 122
- 8:00 p.m. Panel Discussion: "Environmental Crisis: Prospect for Action", Sen. Wm. Moore, Mr. Paul Waldron, Mr. Peter Tripp. Oliva Hall

*Meet at Fanning Hall

Cars will leave from Fanning at 12:30 and 2:30 on Wednesday, April 22 for those wishing to attend the seminars at Avery Point.



by Allen Carroll

"The Commissioner of Transportation shall take such steps as may be required to secure formal statements from the Federal Aviation Agency, Civil Aeronautics Board and the Secretary of Transportation for the eligibility of this state for federal assistance and designation for the establishment of a new international jetport . . ."

This statement is part of an amendment to "An Act Concerning the Acquisition of Municipal Airports By the State," which was hurriedly passed by the Connecticut Senate at 3:30 A.M., and by the House on the last day before closing.

The act was a "blank check" bill, which enabled State Senator William B. Stanley of Norwich to tack on his now-famous "Stanley Amendment" with no opposition from fellow legislators. Fortunately, a last-minute citizen's effort persuaded the Governor to technically veto the bill, but the issue is still very much alive.

Sen. Stanley hopes to see a giant jetport and industrial complex built in the next few years "on the Connecticut-Rhode Island line, approximately 15 to 30 miles northeast of Norwich." This is in the vicinity of Pachaug State Forest.

Sen. Stanley's ambitious plans were revealed in an interview for the Norwich Bulletin: "A large international modern jetport" would, for the benefit of area residents, "be completely surrounded by a two-mile buffer zone of dense forests." This enormous and unspoiled wilderness would be "used for hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, and it would even be big enough to have a bird and animal preserve."

This is an exciting idea, if one

assumes that hunters, fishermen, campers, hikers, and even birds and animals are completely oblivious to the considerable air and noise pollution that would be caused by such a jetport.

Wrong. A Boeing 747 consumes 6000 pounds of fuel taxiing from the terminal to the runway. The SST will use a ton of fuel every minute. These tons of matter don't simply disintegrate upon combustion—they are emitted as gases, some of which are quite harmful. And pollution control devices won't solve the problem. An official of the National Air Pollution Control Administration has stated that although currently-used devices reduce the amount of visible pollution, their use results in a 40%—or more increase in the amount of nitrous oxide release. Nitrous oxide is invisible, but is more poisonous than the visible pollutants.

In addition, we will be receiving much more pollution from jets taking off than from jets flying several thousand feet overhead. Planes consume more fuel on take-off than they do at cruising speed, and much of the pollution from high-flying planes is blown away before it reaches the ground.

And yet Sen. Stanley, in the same interview, declared, "Truth is the most important obligation of all," and complained that "we must spend most of our time correcting falsehoods (caused by the "childish and confusing statements" of jetport opponents).

Peter Tripp, head of the Connecticut Committees of Correspondence and an active opponent of the jetport plan, cites the findings of the Airport Facilities Plan for the State of Connecticut. The plan states that a jetport will "probably result in raising the

year 2000 total state population by 100,000 to 300,000 due to the early and heavy influx of technical personnel." As a result, the biggest problem of all will not be the noise and pollution of the jetport itself, but providing transportation, water, power, housing, and waste disposal for the people and industries attracted by the jetport.

Sen. Stanley: "The buffer zone would also eliminate land speculation around the jetport and would allow the towns in that region to enjoy their normal growth rate." The towns would actually have to "enjoy" a fantastic growth rate—one the towns are not at all equipped to adequately plan for. The Airport Facilities Plan asserts that development of the region surrounding the airport "poses a tremendous challenge for planning to insure that these benefits not be dissipated into chaos and urban sprawl." Few governmental units of the area are less capable of coping with this "challenge" than are the quiet towns of southeastern Connecticut.

The area including eastern Connecticut and western Rhode Island has been called the only largely unspoiled "green valley" remaining between Boston and Washington. Losing our green valley would be unfortunate, but not disastrous. After all, we might be able to attract a tourist trade with the slogan "See Eastern Connecticut—the New Jersey of Southern New England."

At 9:00 A.M. on Wednesday, April 22nd, a group of students, faculty and New London citizens will leave from Fanning Hall on a trip to Pachaug State Forest. A tree will be planted at the approximate site of the proposed jetport. Those interested in taking the trip should call 442-9471 or 442-1153 for reservations.

by Allen Carroll

The sewage disposal facilities now in use in New London and Groton are entirely inadequate in terms of water pollution prevention and in terms of meeting future demands.

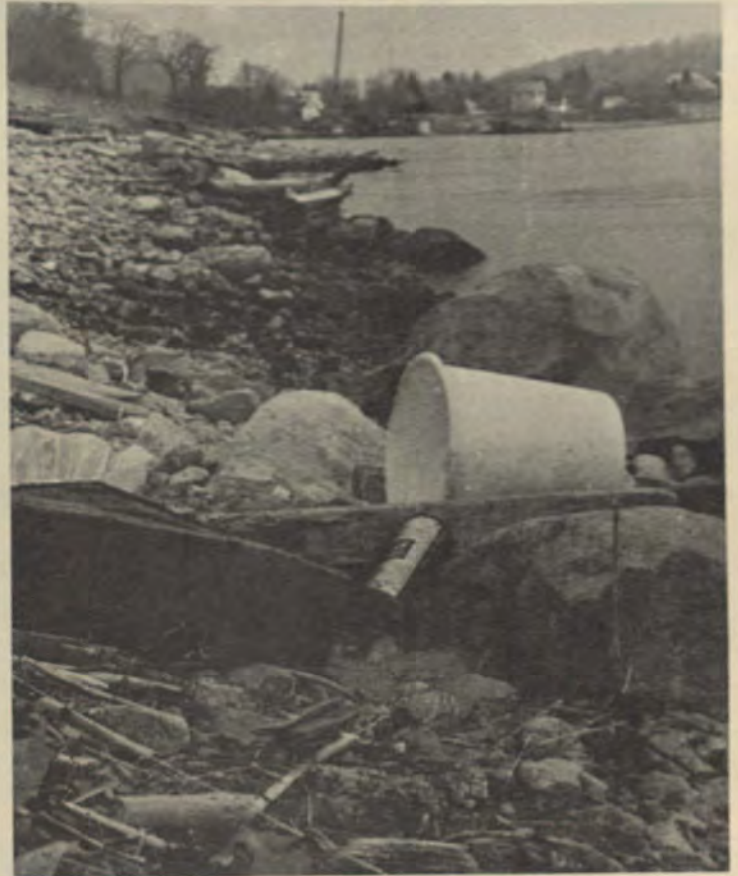
It is encouraging to learn that something is being done about this problem. The Public Works departments of New London and Groton, in cooperation with the state Water Resources Commission, are striving to bring new, enlarged and modernized facilities to our area.

The pace at which they are doing this, though, is appallingly slow. The WRC (Water Resources Commission) has repeatedly extended deadlines for the improvement of sewage treatment facilities.

The Town of Groton (as opposed to the City of Groton, a distinct governmental unit) has the only operating secondary treatment plant in the area.

(Primary treatment includes only screening, the settling out of waste suspended in the water, and chlorination. Secondary treatment uses bacteria to remove up to 90% of the organic material in the sewage. Primary sewage treatment alone, according to the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, "is considered entirely inadequate for most needs.")

The town of Groton secondary treatment plant is located on Fort Hill Brook, which empties into Mumford Cove, off of Fisher's Island Sound. Residents of the Mumford Cove area are complaining about the adverse ecological effects of the plant effluent, which is, by increasing the flow of Fort Hill Brook, reducing the salinity of the water and altering the aquatic life of the cove. A new sewage plant, which would also include secondary treatment, is proposed for the same location. The proposed plant would have a capacity of 5 million gallons, in contrast with the present plant



which has only a 750,000 gallon capacity.

The town of Groton is now acting on a long-promised sewage extension that would include Mystic, the northwest section of town, and the sub base. The submarine base and housing have given only primary treatment to their sewage, which after processing is released into the Thames River at the rate of 800,000 to one million gallons per day.

The 17.5-million-dollar sewage extension, into which the sub base will eventually divert its sewage, will take approximately two years to complete—once money is appropriated. A referendum concerning the extension is scheduled for this June.

This means the sub base could contribute over 730 million gallons of inadequately-treated sewage to the sparkling Thames before the hook-up with the Groton system is completed.

The city of Groton is now equipped with only a primary treatment plant. Construction started about a month ago for the eventual conversion to a secondary treatment facility. This will

hopefully be completed in one to two years.

The situation here in New London is no better. Two treatment plants are currently in operation—the Riverside plant and the Trumbull St. Plant—both primary treatment plants.

The WRC has set deadlines for the conversion of both plants to secondary treatment. The WRC has in both cases extended the deadlines. (Commissioner Curry, head of the WRC, is given powers in the 1967 Clean Water Act to prosecute polluters—both industrial and municipal—for failure to meet water purification deadlines and regulations. But Curry has the power to extend the deadlines if the municipality or industry has insufficient funds, time, etc. to comply with WRC orders.)

The deadline for the conversion of the Riverside plant was extended from October of 1969 to April of 1970, and of the Trumbull plant from July of 1970 to January of 1971. Now, according to New London Public Works Director Charles Debiasi, the latest WRC order states that

"Earth day, April 22 marks a time of warning. We are fouling our streams, lakes, marshes. The sea is next. We are burying ourselves under 7 million scrapped cans, and 28 billion bottles and jars a year. A million tons more of garbage pile up each day. The air we breathe circles the earth 40 times a year, and America contributes 140 million tons of pollutants: 90 million from cars—we burn more gasoline than the rest of the world combined—15 million from electric power generation, one-third of the world's total. Lead in San Diego's air gets deposited in layers on the Pacific. LA smog may cause mass deaths by 1975. Noise, straining our lives, doubles in volume every ten years. There are 5,500 Americans born each day; 100 million more by the year 2000. We already consume and waste more than any other people. We flatten our hills, fill our bays, blitz our wilderness. The quality drains from our lives: I am one-twenty-millionth of a swelling megalopolis. On Earth Day, Americans, young and old, are coming together for a national teach-in to talk about our wrecked earth. Environmental Action, a group of fired-up college kids, is coordinating the teach-in. But after Earth Day, the talk and warning end, because the fight to save America starts now."

Jack Shepherd
Look Magazine
April 21, 1970



News Analysis

Redevelopment Programs Try to Curb Urban Blight

by Laura Resnikoff

New London is typical of many small American cities. Industry has moved out. Government-owned land provides no source of tax payments. The existing structures are deteriorating.

To counteract this urban decay two redevelopment projects have been established: Redevelopment Program and Model City Program.

The City of New London began a redevelopment program in April 1962 administered by the Redevelopment Agency (RA) approved by the citizenry through a special referendum. The designated area, including downtown New London to Church Street, constituted the Winthrop Urban Renewal area. This project, expected to be executed in eight years (through 1970) gradually grew in land area to encompass the land bounded by State Street on the west, Huntington Avenue on the north, Mohegan Avenue on the east, and the railroad tracks adjacent to the river on the south.

The purpose of this project, according to Jerome F. Silverstein, chairman of RA from its inception, is:

1. to provide modern, decent, sanitary housing.
2. to provide the nucleus of a commercial center to protect downtown.
3. to provide better transportation and traffic set-up."

To this end RA has overseen the construction of the federally subsidized Winthrop Apartments, downtown office building and parking garage, and several light industries in the Winthrop Cove Area. Projects sought include a major department store for the downtown area, one light industry for a pre-packaged land parcel, and the rerouting and widening of downtown streets. The current emphasis on the commercial use of the downtown area reflects a desire to create more jobs for the unemployed and to support a greater tax base to allow more government programs.

The RA, funded seventy-five percent by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, one-eighth percent by state government matched by local monies, is now entering the planning phase of the second project, Shaw Cove Project.

The project includes the area adjoining downtown spreading eastward to Bank Street including the total lower portion of Shaw Cove. The planning group of RA is now concluding a survey which reached ninety percent of the residents. After these tabulations are analysed, a formal plan will be drawn to suit the needs of the residents.

One phase of the project has definitely been established: the building of a hurricane dike as drawn by the Army Corps of Engineers and financed by Model City funds.

The emphasis will be on housing: both rehabilitation of existing structures, (hopefully financed by local banks,) demolition of unsuitable structures, and construction of new buildings. This plan is a design for the intire decade; the goal, optimistically, is to overcome the physical deterioration of New London's worst areas.

This area, slightly enlarged, is also under jurisdiction of the second urban redevelopment agency, the Model City Agency (MCA). This agency is the creation of a supplemental program, Model City Program, also funded by HUD, whose aim is a comprehensive attack on the social, economic, and physical problems of the blighted areas. Created under the Johnson Administration in 1966, the MCA stresses community participation in the social plan-

ning.

New London was chosen in 1968 to participate in this program. After the initial planning stage, (in which New London is currently engaged), a five year program for execution is allowed.

According to Richard W. Gittens, director of the MCA of the City of New London, the purpose of the agency is to "represent the city at large, to provide direct access by citizens to the chief administrator, the City Manager." The emphasis on community participation has met with community cooperation.

Interplay between the RA and the MCA is a necessary factor in the plans of both programs, because their land area jurisdictions overlap. Although MCA has the sole responsibility to encourage the creation of more jobs and better social conditions, both the RA and the MCA are responsible for the physical rehabilitation of this area. Presently, each autonomous agency has its own survey task force compiling statistics from residents to be analyzed for formal planning. Just last week, the housing task force of MCA agreed to work cooperatively with RA.

This duplication of work is not the only area of conflict between

the two agencies. Mr. Gittens of MCA views the role of the RA as "to acquire land, help prepare land for use, mark it down, and sell it to us, (MCA)." In effect, the RA, according to Mr. Gittens, is a "real estate broker." Mr. Silverstein of RA views his agency's role as more effective: its concern, he says, is "physical improvement, rehabilitation, demolition, construction, and site improvement such as parks and parking."

The agencies also disagree over the philosophy of housing. Mr. Silverstein sees the need for high rise apartments in the city to allow for its high density. Mr. Gittens prefers single or two family houses, three stories maximum. He foresees the desire of the community for private, if collective, ownership of housing, with the possible resulting change-over of Winthrop Apartments to a co-op set-up. Both men support the inclusion of a minority workers quota clause in all construction contracts.

New London's future lies with the relative success of both these programs. Both RA and MCA have vital responsibilities to rebuild this dying city. Their cooperation is an essential factor to their success.

Reuther Discusses America's "Infallibility Complex"

by Adele Wolff

Has America been duped by a self-sanctifying mythology? Have the irreproachable ideals of liberty, equality, and the pursuit of happiness, upon which America was founded and which characterize her self-image, become the sanctification and justification of foreign war and domestic injustice? And can an iconoclastic counter mythology not lead to nihilism? Rosemary Reuther, a lecturer from Howard University School of Religion, would answer affirmatively.

Mrs. Reuther has lectured and published in the *Christian Century*, *Continuum*, *Cross Currents*, *Jubilee* and *National Catholic Reporter*. She is the author of four books, including *The Church Against Itself* and *Communion is Life Together*.

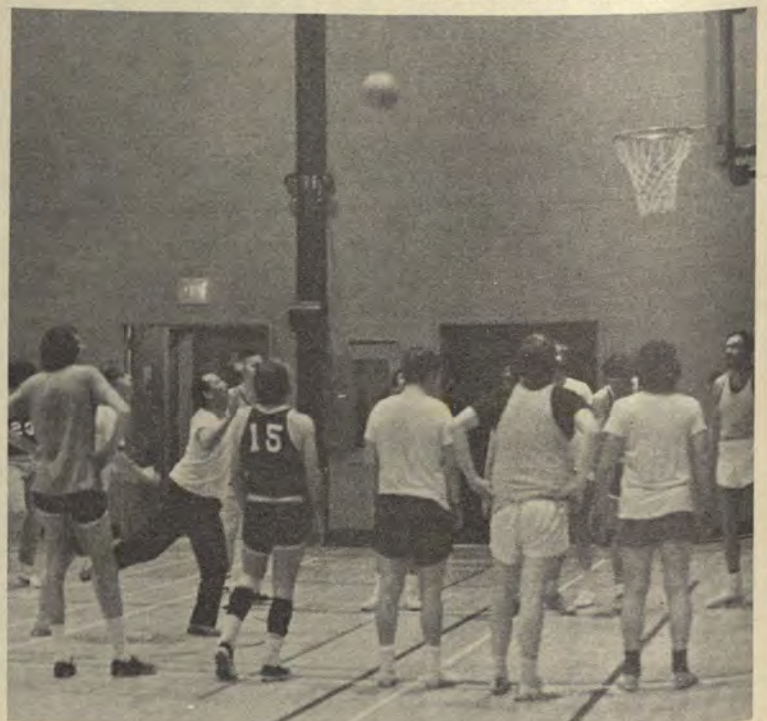
Speaking on "National Mythology and Counter Mythology in the Making of a Revolutionary Consciousness" at the Sunday Matins service at Harkness Chapel, Mrs. Reuther stated that "from America, the international 'White Knight,' we have become America, the international pig."

Mrs. Reuther likened the self-sanctifying American tradition and image to the messianic tradi-

tion of Israel and the Church. America was the "promised land," the "foremost land of liberty," the New World that would "flow with milk and honey," and the "new Zion planted in the wilderness." America's image and doctrines have been models for European nations and even Ho Chi Minh's plan for a free South Vietnam. However, there is a contradiction between American ideals and reality.

Mrs. Reuther stated that the American "messianic self-image" has become the "justification, impulse, and basic faith for what is American imperialism and intervention" abroad and injustice at home. The American policy makers and a great portion of the populace have an "infallibility complex." They cannot conceive, said Mrs. Reuther, that American policies are "guilty of error" and "do not question the fundamental right of the U.S. to decide the destinies of countries such as Vietnam and Cambodia."

Mrs. Reuther continued by saying that a counter mythology has emanated from the black community that "from the beginning, experienced the underside of the American messianic mythology."



Dr. Guttmacher after his April 13 speech.

photo by davit

Problem of World Population Guttmacher Tells of Growing

by Sue Kronick

The horrors of the consequences of a steady population explosion have been increasing, earth's most serious problem. On April 13, Dr. Alan Guttmacher, president of the National Planned Parenthood organization, dealt with this issue in his speech, "World Population: Our Number One Problem."

Guttmacher began his speech by mentioning the built-in mechanisms in nature that control animal populations. Even the homo sapiens had formerly kept the numbers in his societies within reasonable bounds. As an example, Guttmacher cited the Eskimos before they were "civilized." Not only did tribal wars and ritual murders keep the population in check, but the killing off of females was the major way in which these people restrained their growth.

Killing women eliminated not only the task of having to feed the victim, but also the future offspring. This method of controlling population growth was not only practical but also highly successful. Apparently abortion was also practiced in primitive societies. "Abortion is very old," Guttmacher stated, "We don't know which is older, contraception or abortion."

Guttmacher continued by tracing the growth of the world's population. According to studies, at the time of the pharaohs there were 20 million people on this earth; at the time of Christ, a quarter billion; from the time of Christ to 1000 A.D., a half billion; and from 1000 to 1630 the population remained relatively the same.

The decline of the death-rate accounts for population growth. Thus, society's technical innovations have accounted for the tremendous population explosion.

Bernhardt, Guest Director For Theatre One's Antigone

by Pauline Schweed

The second and final production of this year's Theater One session will be Jean Anouilh's *Antigone*.

Anouilh wrote his version of the old Greek legend of Oedipus' daughter Antigone in light of the pending Nazi rise to power in the 1930's. He felt the story showed parallels to the then current sentiments in Europe, and there are still parallels to be found to attitudes of the present.

Guest director for the Theater One production will be Melvin Bernhardt. Mr. Bernhardt is currently represented by "The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man in the Moon Marigolds" which opened in New York last week to excellent notices. He is not a stranger to this area; he has directed numerous productions at the O'Neill Foundation's annual Playwrights Conference.

Playing the role of Creon will

From 1630 to 1830 the world's head-count increased to 1 billion; in 1930, 2 billion; in 1961, 3 billion. Projections estimate that by 1978 there will be 4 billion; by 1990, 5 billion; and by 2000, 6½ billion. This growth is primarily due to the elimination of epidemics, most especially malaria.

Guttmacher mentioned several possibilities for coping with this evident problem: increase the death-rate, raise the marriage level, enforce celibacy, or bring the birth-rate down. The latter suggestion, he stated, was the only feasible possibility. "That's all we can do ... or else we'll die like puppets."

Guttmacher proceeded to mention three methods for coping with the rising birth-rate: contraception (the "far more logical" method), abortion and sterilization. He believes that "it is much safer, physically and psychologically, to prevent pregnancy" rather than cope with the already pregnant woman. Guttmacher advocates the introduction of abortion by demand. He believes that this will be a necessary step for decreasing the present birth-rate.

Guttmacher stated that the most important question at this point is, "How do you get the message across to the people who need it the most?" He said that Pakistan, India, Indonesia, Egypt and Latin America suffer from excruciating over-population problems and that the people of these countries must be reached.

In order to do so, Guttmacher stated that there must be a "general social restructuring." He said that "feeding the world is simpler" than decreasing the number of mouths. Guttmacher concluded by saying that this "restructuring" is "going to be slow ... it's not simple." But, he said, "It can be done; it has to be done."

be guest artist, Richard Kneeland. Mr. Kneeland most recently played the role of Hickey in *The Iceman Cometh* at the Charles Street Playhouse in Boston. He also spent five years at the Trinity Square Repertory Theater in Providence. The title role is portrayed by Laurie Joslin, Isemene by Laurie Fjord and the nurse by Shelia Erlich.

In order to create a more intimate atmosphere, Mr. Bernhardt has arranged to stage the play in the arena style on Palmer's main stage; the audience will be seated on risers on all four sides of the stage with the acting area in the middle.

Antigone will play on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday April 23, 24, and 25th. Starting time will be 8:30 on Thursday and Saturday and 7:30 on Friday so anyone who comes on Friday will still be able to attend Spring Weekend festivities.

REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
(Continued from Page 4, Col. 5)

This iconoclastic counter mythology, also propagated by some American youth, has resulted in a new image of America "as enslaver, as imperialist, as racist, and as beast."

Mrs. Reuther stated that we are "fighting the American Revolution that was never fought." By judging America "in terms of the root values" upon which it was founded, by asking again what liberty, equality, and the pursuit of happiness mean, we will not be advocating nihilism, but asking that America follow her original ideals and affirm her "truer self." "What could be more conservative?"

The cry to "Kill the pigs," is not enough, stressed Mrs. Reuther. "To dehumanize the enemy is to dehumanize ourselves." Instead, we must retain our humanity, be "visionary recreators," "have a kind of angry love for the enemy," and liberate the oppressed and the oppressor."

Mrs. Reuther concluded that the "creation of a new possibility for everyone" is not merely "utopian sentiment or idealism," but perhaps the "only practical alternative to mutual annihilation."

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EARTH DAY . . .

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5)

plans for secondary treatment facilities must be completed and submitted by the end of this year.

As it is now, the Trumbull plant will eventually become a secondary treatment facility. Once the conversion is completed, the Riverside plant will be shut down, and the new Trumbull plant will process sewage formerly processed by both plants. It is bound to be a long time before

this becomes reality. In the meantime, the Trumbull plant will be releasing a little over 3,000,000 gallons of poorly-treated sewage into the Thames each day.

In other words, relief for the Thames is hardly in sight. Municipal sewage treatment is only one facet of the total water pollution problem on the Thames. Pfizer is still a major polluter. Four barges used to house submarine crewmen at Electric Boat, and the U.S.S. Fulton at the state docks dump

raw sewage into the river. The Federal Paper Box Company and the Roberts Box Company plants and the Norwich sewage disposal facilities have given inadequate treatment to the wastes.

If delays and deadline extensions continue in these areas as well as in municipal sewage disposal in New London and Groton, many years will pass before pollution on the Thames is really brought under control.

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JAPAN
(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

adapt the technology to Japanese use. In most industries, outright imitation was replaced with adaptation by the end of the 1920's.

He illustrated the process of adapting foreign techniques for Japanese use by citing the example of the Japanese purchase of the transistor system from a Texas firm using the transistor for military communications systems exclusively. The Japanese realized the transistor could be used in commercial radios and began to produce these on a mass scale.

• The high rate of capital investment is another factor in Japan's high rate of economic recovery and subsequent growth. More than 35% of total profits are reinvested in industry; this is the highest rate in the world, Dr. Patrick indicated.

• Japan has a high savings rate, a precondition for reinvestment.

• Japanese industrialists have made improvements in productive efficiency on the assembly-line level. Although the improvements do not extend to the administrative or management level, these small innovations have increased Japan's economic growth.

• The government's economic policies have also contributed. Fiscal and monetary policies have kept the demand for goods at a high level. The government also has an "able" bureaucracy, which consults with business firms on a regular basis concerning investment decisions.

In addition, the government encourages efficient business practices by subsidizing potentially productive aspects of a company while encouraging the firm to shut down less efficient ones. Taxation systems favorable to the rise of businesses have also been instituted.

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Dr. Patrick mentioned in this context that the total government revenue in Japan is only 20% of that of the United States, because the taxation rates for private individuals and for industry are significantly lower than in this country. Military expenditures constitute only 1% of total government spending.

Japan has a conventional defense system with self-defense forces numbering 250,000 men, Dr. Patrick added. Japan's low defense budget facilitates government subsidies to industry.

Dr. Patrick cited only three developments which could hinder Japan's economic growth. He saw all three as unlikely. The first is the possibility of the formation of labor unions, which could produce mass strikes damaging to industry. He said that unions are not likely to develop because of widespread loyalty to employers. (Few Japanese change jobs on a regular basis.)

The second development which could be damaging to economic growth would be a shift in government resources away from industry toward housing programs, sewage systems, pollution control or

water supply improvement.

If other nations were to institute economic sanctions or unfavorable tariffs on an extensive basis, Japan's economy might suffer, but Dr. Patrick considered this too to be unlikely. He concluded with an optimistic assessment of Japan's continued economic growth.

NEWS NOTES

The Aegina Arts Centre has devised a special summer program on the Greek island of Aegina for students interested in art, archaeology, Greek language and literature, and music. Summer 1970 classes are scheduled: June 29 through July 24; July 27 through August 21. Tuition and facilities for either session total \$200.00. Both sessions are available for \$300.00. Special travel rates of \$320.00 round trip air fare have also been arranged by the Centre.

James F. English, Jr. of West Hartford, president of The Connecticut Bank and Trust Company, has notified Conn that the state-wide banking organization has pledged \$10,000 to the Col-

lege's current Quest program. Since 1967 Mr. English has been a member of the Connecticut College Board of Trustees where he serves on the executive, gifts and bequests, and investment committees and on the committee for new trustees.

The CBT gift puts the Quest drive for new funds over the \$7.7 million mark, according to John Hunter Detmold, director of development at the College. Ultimate Quest goal is \$18 million by 1973. These new funds will be used for added endowment, expanded facilities and general operating costs.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration will hold an all-day seminar on water pollution. The seminar will be held at Kresge Auditorium, MIT, Cambridge, Mass. For information write to Kenneth Crotty at MIT.

Bryn Mawr College is sponsoring two summer programs abroad, one in Spain and one in Southern France. Applications are available from Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. 19010.

There is a new program leading to the Master of Arts in Teaching English as a Second Language. Designed to prepare students to teach in binational centers, universities and secondary schools abroad, its graduates may also elect to teach foreign students in the United States. Prospective students will be especially interested in the fourteen-week internship abroad which is a special feature of the program. See notice on Bulletin Board on second floor of Fanning opposite Dean's Office.

On Wed., April 8 student government conducted a student referendum on the question, "Would you participate in an all-college two-day 'Reevaluation' program if such a program were held on Wed., April 29 and Thurs., April 30?"

Of 839 students voting on the question, 62% said that they would participate in such a program.

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