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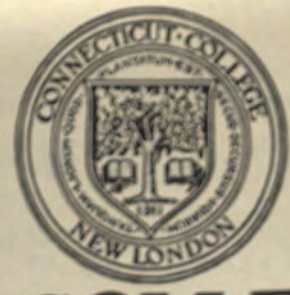
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Satyagraha

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE



Vol. 53, No. 29

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT

Tuesday, April 28, 1970

Froines Explains "Mayday" Plans

by Amsy Wadsworth

Anne Froines, wife of Chicago 8 defendant John Froines, spoke to a capacity audience in Bill Hall on April 22.

Anne Froines, who centered her discussion around the New Haven trial of the Black Panther Bobby Seale, spoke of the aims of the Black Panther Party. Originally, she said, the party was named Black Panther Party for Self-Defense. The last part of the name has been dropped, signifying "the broadening" of the party's functions. Self-defense is still basic, according to Anne Froines, and "they aren't going to stand for any more attacks against their community."

According to Anne Froines, the more the self-defense aspect of the party is discussed, "the more they are attacked." "We must support the Black Panthers," she said, "because if that group is eliminated we will all suffer." During the question and answer period following the speech, one student asserted that one cannot merely have sympathy for the Black Panthers, but that blacks and whites are oppressed by the "system."

Anne Froines discussed the injustices and inconsistencies which have occurred in the pre-trial proceedings. She asserted that "the media have distorted the facts in favor of the government and ruling class."

A mass demonstration is "a white support demonstration." Those attending the demonstration will represent opposition to blatant oppression. This is what the May 1 movement is all about. We must assert our presence in New Haven, for courts are respon-

sive to political situations," Anne Froines declared.

Presently there exists "action and energy but chaos at Yale," she told students. The \$500,000 which the Panthers originally demanded from Yale, which was to be used for bail is no longer demanded.

"Demands now revolve around Yale's imperialist position," Anne Froines stated. "Yale Corporation is behind the Model Cities Program, etc., but they want a Model City not for the poor, but for Yale. On trial with Bobby Seale and the eight others will be Yale University."

Friday morning, May 1, workshops will be held at the University. At noon rock bands will entertain, and at 4 o'clock the main rally will be held. Speakers at the rally will include members of the Panther Party and some of the Chicago 8 conspirators. In the morning, "concerts and lots more political discussions" will be held on the Yale campus. More workshops will be held on Saturday. "Probably people will want to talk things over with the Yale officials," Anne Froines said. "The theme for Saturday is 'Yale on Trial'."

"In a sense New Haven will be under siege," she admitted, contending that "the police are trying to provoke incidents."

Anne Froines concluded, "All will be planned by May 1, and pamphlets will be distributed containing information on what's happening, a map of Yale, and what you will need to survive the weekend in New Haven."

Anne Froines advised students to travel in groups to New Haven rather than individually.



Rev. Joseph Duffey discusses draft reform with Sen. Edward Kennedy.

Duffey Challenges Incumbent In Connecticut Senate Race

by L. Resnikoff

The legacy of the 1968 McCarthy campaign is alive and active in the Connecticut Senatorial campaign of Joseph Duffey.

Mr. Duffey, a 37-year-old Congregational clergyman, by contending for the Democratic Senatorial nomination, is challenging the Democratic incumbent, Thomas Dodd, who, in 1967, was censured by his colleagues of the Senate for misuse of campaign funds. Mr. Dodd, a long time member of the Democratic party, and one who uses his patronage powers to benefit party regulars, demands loyalty from many of the Democratic party members.

This conflict between party loyalty—(support Dodd)—and political expediency—(dump Dodd)—has severely divided the Democratic party. Compounding this division is the weak position of the party chairman, 65-year-old John Bailey, in part caused by the unexpected retirement of Democratic Governor John Dempsey. Although Bailey does not support Dodd, he is not strong enough to ensure the candidacy of any of the challengers.

Thus the contest for the Democratic nomination is now open. Of the four challengers to Mr. Dodd, one can almost be dismissed. Edward L. Marcus, a Jew, is ruled out because the party would fear to run a second Jew for the Senate. (Abraham Ribicoff, Connecticut's other Senator, is Jewish) in this predominately Catholic state. Two other challengers, Alphonses Donahue and Representative John S. Monagan are both ethnically correct, but have failed to arouse any significant appeal by their candidacies. As of now, it is thought that Mr. Bailey, Democratic chairman, will support Monagan.

Primary Expected

Any candidate supported by both Mr. Bailey and the expected Democratic candidate for Governor, Representative Emilio Q. Daddario is expected to win a majority of delegate support at the state convention on June 26. However, under Connecticut state law, any candidate winning the support of 20% of the delegates to the party convention can demand

a primary against the convention's choice. Both Mr. Dodd and Mr. Duffey are expected to receive at least 20% of the delegates vote and force a primary involving both of them and the party's choice to be held August 19.

Mr. Duffey, the national chairman of the liberal group, Americans for Democratic Action, was co-chairman of the Connecticut McCarthy for President Campaign in 1968. With his co-chairman Mrs. Anne Wexler of Westport, Mr. Duffey and hundreds of volunteers challenged town committees and caucuses to open their ranks to McCarthy supporters. In numerous cities and towns, their efforts forced special primaries to determine the make-up of dele-

gate representatives. This heritage of community participation and challenge to the "establishment" is the hallmark of Duffey's 1970 Senatorial campaign.

Through the application of these techniques learned in 1968, and the expert organization by campaign chairman, Mrs. Anne Wexler, Mr. Duffey already has the declared support of the 20% of the delegates necessary to force a primary.

Opposes War

Mr. Duffey is thus assured the opportunity of presenting his liberal-leftist ideology to the voting public. His campaign is based on the central issue of the Vietnam War. His opposition to the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)



photo by davit

Group Seeks Population Balance

by Tricia Ashton

Zero Population Growth is a political action group whose goal is to establish population equilibrium in the United States by the year 1980. Many of its chapters are located on college campuses where concerned students are working in various ways to help create an atmosphere receptive to legislation designed to discourage large families.

ZPG members are lobbying in state legislatures and in Washington for population oriented programs such as tax incentives for smaller families and governmental support of birth control, including legalized abortion, available to all

regardless of economic status.

But ZPG is not, as some critics have stated, calling for totalitarian measures.

National president and one of the founders of ZPG, Paul R. Ehrlich, author of the book *The Population Bomb*, has said, "We oppose compulsory birth control just as we oppose compulsory pregnancy . . . we fear that unless voluntary population control is effective, compulsory control may result. We want to encourage responsibility; we do not want to limit personal freedom." The main objective is to make the one,

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

Alternative Plans Dismissed; Ctte. Adopts Lottery System

by Mary Ann Sill

An emergency meeting of the Housing Committee was called April 22 to determine the consensus of student opinion with regard to the lottery. Representatives of nearly all dorms, as well as interested students, attended to voice feelings about the lottery and to propose alternative plans.

According to the campus-wide poll April 21, those who favor the lottery did not greatly exceed those who were opposed. However, because the vote was not based on a uniform question, the figures are not accurate and the Committee was forced to dismiss it.

The first alternative plan to the lottery was based on the assumption that students would rather live in the old dorms. In the proposal, any upperclassmen preferring to live in the complex could stay; any upperclassmen wishing to enter the complex as a large block would be given special consideration. All other upperclassmen wishing to move would submit three dorm choices in order of preference. It would also be necessary to check discrepancies between those who wanting to remain in a dorm and those desiring

to move out with consideration given to the quotas. More students than necessary should move out of each dorm to create spaces so others can move in.

The second proposal was to have two lotteries; a dorm lottery to decide who is to move out and a general lottery for those who are moving to other dorms. The lottery within each dorm, or a volunteer method to who is to move, would eliminate enough of each class to be one third under the quota. These people would go into a general lottery.

The final alternative would be to eliminate the senior class from the lottery because this is their last year, and keep the lottery intact for sophomores and juniors.

At the close of the meeting it was decided that the seniors will attempt to hold their own lottery, deciding among themselves who is to move where through a bargaining system. This decision was later reversed, and upcoming seniors will be included in the lottery system.

The lottery remains the housing procedure for sophomores and juniors. Dean Watson conceded that the lottery is "unfair, but it is unrealistic to do anything else."

To Whom It May Concern

We got a copy of the new college catalogue today. The aim of Connecticut College, it says, "is to offer its students the means to a sound, liberal education in preparation for the responsibilities of mature citizenship." Mature citizens, we assume, are basically rational, broadminded persons.

It thus strikes us as ironic that, in this scholarly community, rational discussion and genuine toleration are becoming increasingly hard to find. To be sure, it's still possible to have a friendly disagreement with a student or faculty member—as long as the subject is purely academic. But if the discussion turns to political or educational ideas which directly affect the College, communication stops. It is replaced by growing suspicion and a refusal to consider opposing viewpoints with any degree of objectivity.

Certain member of the community have displayed an alarming tendency to divide students and faculty into two opposing camps. The unfortunate habit of referring to the "radical" students and faculty, or the "conservatives," presupposes the existence of two great, threatening monolithic blocs which do not in fact exist.

No one in this community is trying to destroy, or lower the standards of, Connecticut College. We may disagree among ourselves concerning the way in which Conn can achieve its fullest growth and potential. But this in no way excuses the mutual distrust and suspicion which occasionally reveals itself through the thin veneer of "scholarly" civility. If we can't talk to one another on this college campus, then the glowing phrases in the college catalogue don't mean a thing.

—ADL

The Lottery Revisited

Much of the controversy over the lottery system for student housing is unjustified. The initial problem stemmed from the fact that the Committee on Student Housing never established adequate communication with the students. The abrupt negative response expressed by many members of the student body might have been avoided had the committee taken earlier action to inform the students that 1) a new system of housing was being considered and 2) their preferences for a particular method would be considered by the Committee.

None of this was done, and student misunderstanding resulted. For example, few are aware that the "alternative" housing plan, proposed by a group of dissident students, was carefully considered by the Committee and ultimately rejected.

The degree of negativism in the student response to the open lottery, however, seems to indicate that students had not carefully considered all the implications of this system.

The fact is that the lottery will not necessitate any radical change. If the entire student population wished to move out of the houses they are presently living in, one could understand the feelings of students who wished to remain in so-called "high desirability" dorms, and who feel threatened by impending mobs from north campus.

Evidence suggests, though, that there will not be a mass exodus from one part of campus to another. The hysteria was unnecessary.

Another advantage that the upperclassmen, (the group seemingly most concerned), possess, is the advent of off-campus housing. With a number of upper-classmen living off-campus, there should be a more than adequate supply of rooms.

If the lottery system is carefully scrutinized, it is evident that the discontent circulating around this campus is unwarranted.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editors:

On Wednesday night in Bill Hall were exhibited free of charge the two great hang-ups in the way of black-white co-operation to better society and defeat the power structure. The discussion that ensued after the Anna Froines speech certainly told us all where the problem lies—

1. in the tendency of blacks to refuse to relate to whites and ally with them against the Establishment, and

2. in the guilt-ridden cop-out reaction of liberal whites under intimidation by blacks.

Now I know that whites today are guilt-ridden and frustrated about the black-white situation today, still I don't feel that it is necessary to compromise ourselves and to play to contradictory accusations to show our liberalism. Under some accusations by two black women, the predominantly white audience, including Mrs. Froines, was almost completely intimidated.

The accusation was directed at Mrs. Froines because she had failed to imbue a feeling of oppression or impending oppression in the audience. According to the sisters, the only way whites could help the Panther movement was to recognize their own oppression and ally with the blacks.

Yet in the next breath we were informed that we never could possibly hope to understand oppression, least of all black oppression, and we might as well not even try, because our whiteness hangs us up. And that all Mrs. Froines was doing was eliciting sympathy for the "poor black

man."

While Mrs. Froines was trying to extricate herself from the accusation by admitting that she was a poor choice to talk about the Panther trial and the feelings of blacks involved in the trial and that she really couldn't make middle class whites see their oppression by words alone, one liberal Conn student rose to the challenge by excusing her whiteness. She said that she felt schizophrenic, caught between being white and feeling guilty about the oppression of blacks by whites.

When it comes to the point that whites are so intimidated that they cop out like this, then seriously doubt if there will ever be any kind of equal alliance between whites and blacks working for a common aim.

In reality, the accusation by the sisters turned in upon itself. What I saw, pure and simple, was a lot of racism. The sister cited the fact that few Conn students signed a paper expressing their intention to attend the Mayday rally, to illustrate the fact that Mrs. Froines couldn't relate to a white audience, and if she "couldn't relate to her own people, who could she relate to?"

Yet, if we, as whites, can't possibly relate to the oppression of the blacks by the System, because we aren't black, then we might as well forget the whole thing. Because there aren't two kinds of oppression, as the sisters so foolishly pointed out. There's no such things as segregated oppression, and to think there is, is racism thinly disguised. We're all oppressed, black, white, Chicano, Indian. We're oppressed

by the power structure that is robbing us of our individuality, our identity, our humanity, in some cases our lives, and even our environment. And until we forget our color differences and ally on ideological grounds instead of on the basis of color, then we never stand a chance to defeat any power structure, much less that of the United States.

I think Eldridge Cleaver expressed the whole thing and just exactly where its at, in an article which appeared a while ago in *Playboy* magazine. He was commenting upon a letter by a white radical who refused, as I do, to be seen as a honkie.

"You have to judge people by what they do. Those white people who are still functioning as part of the juggernaut of oppression are, indeed, guilty. But those who place themselves outside the system of oppression, those who struggle against them, ought not to consider that judgment applied against them. . . . What can whites do? Just be Americans as the rhetoric claims Americans are supposed to be. Just stand up for liberty everywhere. Stand up for justice everywhere—especially right here in their own country. Stand up for the underdog; that's supposed to be the American way. Make this really the home of the free. . . . Now is the time for whites to help us get the machinery together, to organize themselves and then form coalitions with black groups and Mexican and Puerto Rican groups that also want to bring about social change—and then act to do just that."

Lee Mills '73

Topic of Candor

by Mary Ann Sill

It is clear that Connecticut College is in need of a sense of community spirit. The ability to thoughtfully live and participate as a unified body certainly does not characterize this campus. This has been especially true in the past week when one considers the issues surrounding the lottery system as a housing procedure. The unwillingness of students on both sides to hear the opinions and feelings of others is deplorable, but characteristic of the students on campus.

At the emergency meeting of the Housing Committee April 22, it became more and more evident that many students expressed only personal reasons for their positions rather than an overview of the implications of the lottery system on the college community. Dean Watson admitted that the housing system is unfair, but that it is "unrealistic to do anything else." The truth of the matter is that the alternatives seem unrealistic, only because they are made unrealistic through the failure of the students to make concessions to benefit the entire community.

The quota system is a partial answer to the problem of creating community spirit through the establishment of a balanced community in each dorm. It is indisputable that being happy among the people in one's own dorm is as much a contribution to community spirit as a quota system. The lottery system, which threatens to scatter people throughout all dorms, is a valiant attempt to be fair to all students, but in attempting to rectify the housing problem in this manner, any present sense of community is destroyed, forsaking the unity of friendship for the theoretical community derived only from class quotas.

In a system such as the lottery, the probability of getting back into one's previous dorm with the

same people is very low. This brings to mind the question: who has three friends? Trying to determine three friends to move with is close to impossible in many cases. It encourages the formation of cliques, hurts feelings, and scatters people more than if they were allowed to move in larger groups. Dean Watson did say that the set figure of groups of four is flexible, and may be altered if necessary.

The lottery system urges the choosing of a dorm to move into for all the wrong reasons. Unless one is abnormal or very unhappy at school, the natural reaction is to move into a dorm either with friends or where one likes the

people. The lottery does not guarantee that friends will be able to move in with you, or that the people who live there now will be able to remain. Therefore, a form is chosen according to looks rather than by its most important criterion, the people who live in it.

Next year's freshmen will probably suffer the effects of the lottery. Not only will freshmen be adapting to college life, but upperclassmen will be adjusting to the new dorm situation.

Harmless and fair to the majority as it might seem, the lottery may endanger what community spirit does now exist.

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Study Indicts Cars As Main Air Polluter

(CPS)—Air pollution is like the weather—everyone talks about it, but no one does anything about it. What can you do about it? After all, it's those giant factory smokestacks that make our air dirty.

Let's take an imaginary ride in the family car (in a recent survey, most Americans indicate that their favorite form of recreation was riding in their car). We're driving the latest Detroit creation for the insecure American male. 5000 pounds of polished machinery driven by the most perfect internal combustion engine that man has learned to build; four hundred cubic inches of throbbing sexual adequacy, a steel and plastic embodiment of America's achievements. We can go 125 miles per hour if we want to! Think of the danger, the excitement! Anybody who can afford a dollar a pound for a two-ton lump of steel and chrome can lead the "good life", can "move up", be a "swinger", or get a "piece of action"—it's the American Dream.

The automobile is responsible for sixty per cent of the air pollution in the United States (Environment Magazine, October 1969). The internal combustion engine is a grossly inefficient machine. At best it uses 25% of the energy of combustion for mechanical power, the remainder is given off as heat. The next time you put four dollars worth of gas in your tank consider the fact that only one dollar's worth of that gas is being used to drive your car, the other three dollar's worth is merely heating up your engine and the air around it. Of course the oil companies and state government are still collecting those three dollars.

The internal combustion engine liberates various poisons as by-products of the burning of gasoline. Some of the more familiar ones are: carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides and lead. In 1967 the government spent 3.2 million dollars on research on emission controls for the internal combustion engine and only \$115,000 on research for low-emission alternatives to it. A clear-cut case of treating the symptoms, but not the disease.

There are engines in existence now which emit a tiny fraction of the noxious material which are released by even a controlled internal combustion engine. Their engines are of two general types: steam and electrical.

The electric engine is no real solution to the problem since the power to charge these batteries must be produced at a generating plant which produces the pollution instead of leaving it for the engine to produce. Also the electric engine emits significant amounts of ozone, a dangerous pollutant in its own right.

The steam engines pioneered by William Lear seem to be the bright spot in the future of clean air. They are a vast improvement of the old Stanly Steamer type of engine which was actually quite a good engine.

If the government was serious about pollution control, it would seem logical that it require the auto industry to research and develop an alternative to the internal combustion engine. At present none of the big three car makers are doing any research in this area. They are, however, spending large sums to fight antitrust suits over their production of emission-control devices. Presumably it would be tremendously expensive to re-tool the factories, so we're stuck with the ecologically obsolete engine as our only choice when buying a car.

If everyone drove a car that got 30 miles to the gallon instead of 15, we could cut our automobile air pollution drastically and also help conserve our rapidly dwindling petroleum resources. (The oil companies, as self-appointed caretakers of a finite, non-renewable resource, would rather pump it all out today in preference to saving any of it for our grandchildren. It is estimated by the Committee on Resources and Man of National Academy of Sciences that by the year 2010, forty years hence, 90% of the world's crude oil will have been used up. This is a conservative estimate and assumes a diminished rate of use after 1980 due to scarcity.)

Perhaps if everyone bought a Volkswagon for their next car instead of a domestic car, Detroit might be convinced that it was to their advantage to develop and market a low-emission engine. With the \$200.00 or so that each person saves (thereby fighting inflation) by not taking an ego trip on a gaudy pig, he could cure his inferiority complex with a good analyst rather than feed it.

Or, around the campus, one can ride a bicycle. The money saved on gas will pay for the bike, and the peddler will feel better for it, too.



photo by carroll

TOPIC OF CANDOR

by Dave Clark

It seems ironic that a democratic political system such as the United States', a system that is held in such high esteem by most of its members and those in other countries, should have such a creaky and potentially unfair method of electing the most important member of the system, the President.

The President and his Vice-President are the only figures that are elected by the citizens of the whole country. Their election is a focal point in the country's history, an indication of the direction the country is taking, the most important function of the citizens as voters in the country.

Yet the present system takes the citizens' votes and distorts them into electoral college votes that dull the focus of actual vote totals, making the winners' victories appear bigger or smaller than they actually were. Furthermore, should this method fail to produce a winner, subsequent steps as dictated by the constitution would take the power to choose the president out of the hands of the people.

There are other inequities in the electoral system, such as:

1. Electoral votes are not consistently equal. One electoral vote from Alaska represents less than 27,000 voters, while one from California represents more than 170,000 voters.

2. The number of a state's electoral votes, based solely on population, does not accurately reflect the number of voters in a state. One example of this widespread phenomenon is that in the last two elections, Michigan has cast more votes than Texas as far as vote totals go, but Texas casts 25 electoral votes, and Michigan but 21.

3. Despite a clear majority of the votes of the people, Grover Cleveland was deprived of the presidency in his second attempt for the office by a distortion of the vote in the college which gave his opponent the presidency.

4. To become president, it is necessary to attain mere pluralities, however small, in only 12 crucial states, no matter how badly the winner is beaten nation-wide in the polls.

Now, there is something to be said for the present method. It has produced, without its legitimacy being challenged drastically, winners in such three-way contests as those of 1968. Furthermore, it pro-

duced winners in close elections in which the elected candidate missed a majority of the popular vote because of a scattering of minor candidates, an example being John Kennedy.

But a severe test of the legitimacy of the college and the subsequent constitutional steps is bound occur sometime. George Wallace's probable run for the presidency in 1972 may provide the occasion for just such a test. If such an undesirable situation is to be sidestepped with the introduction of a new and better system, then the time for action is now.

This last statement has been made too often. Henry Cabot Lodge, Birch Bayh, and Richard Nixon have been among those who have said it; and while all agree that reform should come, two factors have served to put it off. One is waning support for the ideas once they are started. The attitude is that "it will work again next time." The other factor is the divergence of opinion on how best to effect the change, complicated still further by the fact that some of the leading reformers, notably Senator Bayh, suddenly change their minds about the method of reform to be initiated. Why this change of heart? Usually it is because the environment would produce effects that would not suit the reformers' interests if a certain method was followed.

If reform is to come, it seems mandatory that the system ensure the following:

1. Cohesiveness in the country, the system should not lead to national disharmony, and to this end an institutional framework producing some order in the area of any involved institutionalism.

2. The end of highly regional campaigning, which could elect a president insensitive to national social and economic problems because of bias toward a particular region.

3. A wide mandate to the winner to govern.

4. An avoidance of multi-partism, which does not fit the political and social framework of the American environment. This is likely to mean some retention of an institutional procedure.

5. The power to elect a president remaining the people's until the end, and any institutionalism should rely only on their votes. This means the elimination of electors, as

they now function.

6. The avoidance of a possible nation-wide vote fraud, and to this end, some maintenance of localized counting of ballots.

7. The continuance of the way elections help bring the patterns of opposition and their advocates into the mainstream of America.

Perhaps the best reform plan introduced to date, as far as conformity to these standards is concerned, is the Eagleton-Dole Federal System Plan. Under its provisions, a qualified president-elect would have to win a plurality of the vote as a whole and satisfy one of the following two conditions: 1) he must win pluralities in 26 states (including Washington D.C. as a state) or 2) he must win pluralities in states with more than 50% of the voters participating in the election as a whole across the country.

Should this plan fail to produce a winner (and note that it would have produced winners in every election in this century), then the electoral system would be used, without the use of electors, to automatically divide the states' votes among those who had won pluralities in each state.

If there was still no winner, then the votes of the states which went for third-party candidate would be divided among the two candidates who were leading in the electoral college vote. The votes would be divided in proportion to the votes that each candidate received in the general election. This would automatically produce a winner.

The defects of the system are that it still might have to use the electoral plan, which might well be replaced by a method which gives votes to states in exact proportion to the number of their congressional districts. This would give fairer amounts of power to each state, and end the inflated value of small states votes.

Now is the time to think about the question. Leaders are still open to ideas and would appreciate well thought-out plans from any quarter. This is an excellent way to say something about the form of the elections we will all have to participate in. The resolution of this problem will have a direct effect on the kind of government we all have to live with.

Can Connecticut College exist in a world of spiraling costs? Can the College afford to build a new library? Are rising costs affecting the quality of our education? Will future students be able to afford a college education?

President Shain has scheduled a speech on Wed., April 29 at 4:20 in Palmer Auditorium which will address itself to many aspects of the future of the college. Every student should attend.



The Auxiliary Drain, the new campus coffee house, opened last Thursday night. Folk singer Jack Radcliffe provided the opening night entertainment for the coffee house, which is located in the basement of Winthrop. photo by davit

Barnes Stresses Ecology Education

Hunt's Brook Illustrates Lack of Pollution Control

by Allen Carroll



photo by davit

by Mary Ann Sill
 "Our children need not inherit a wasteland," said Senator Wallace Barnes as he spoke at an environmental lecture in Hale Lab April 23. He stressed the need to educate the people of Connecticut to the pressing environmental problems. Barnes is currently a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor. He is the Minority Leader in the State Senate and on the Board of the Air Conservation Commission. He was also active in the Clean Water Task Force which lead to the adoption of the Clean Water Act, and has been very involved in all phases of environmental legislation.

He compared the limited life supply in the Apollo 13 capsule to the limited system we have on earth. It is certain that our system cannot support an unlimited amount of people for an unlimited amount of time.

Barnes stressed the necessity to curb the population growth of the world. The population is currently three and one-half billion, and is growing at the rate of two per cent a year, but, the food supply

is only increasing by one per cent a year. As a result, 75 per cent of all children suffer from malnutrition.

The cause for this population increase is the fact that man's life has been made safer and therefore longer, Barnes contends. If a low death rate is a worthy goal, he continued, and if a geometrically growing population is not desirable, the birth rate must be lowered.

In Connecticut there are population pressures everywhere; in the suburbs, ghettos, schools, and disappearing landscapes. As the third smallest state, Connecticut ranks 27 in population, but four in population density, and the population is growing faster than in any other state.

With the idea in mind that everyone has the right to learn about birth control, Barnes believes the state should support centers for family planning.

"The time has come for the state to involve itself in education to environment," Barnes said. He concluded with, "This week it is begging to happen."

Hunt's Brook, a stream that meanders through the peaceful countryside a few miles north of the Conn campus, serves as an ugly but fitting monument to the rather pathetic efforts of the State of Connecticut Water Resources Commission to clean up our waters.

At a point near the source of Hunt's Brook stand two giant, dark-gray piles of fly ash, a by-product of the burning of coal at the Connecticut Light and Power Company plant on the Thames River. The fly ash was dumped at the site by the N.B. King Company.

Rain water washes the fly ash down into Hunt's Brook, and reacts chemically with the ash to produce sulphuric acid, which pollutes the water of the stream. This pollution has had some damaging effects.

In August of 1966, Herbert Schacht of the Waterford Country School (for emotionally disturbed children) reported an outbreak of "skin rashes and upper respiratory infections" among his students, who used Miller's Pond, which is fed by Hunt's Brook, for swimming and recreation. After swimming at the pond was stopped, the rashes and infections disappeared.

On May 2, 1968, 50 or more sunfish were killed by "low pH", or high acidity of the water. Smaller fish kills occurred on

April 14 and 17, and during the month of July, all in 1967. The Water Resources Commission stated that the blame for the kills could not definitely be placed on the fly ash piles, since the Hunt's Brook area waters are naturally acidic. However, it is interesting to note that no kills were reported before the dumping of fly ash started.

Way back in August of 1965, the WRC, in a letter to the president of the N.B. King Co., said, "... we suggest you construct immediately a dike of impervious material around the entire area which will ultimately be filled."

Apparently, the N.B. King Company did not respond with the construction of a dike. A June 1966 letter from the head of the WRC to the King Company ordered the completion of a dike by the end of the month or a citation would be issued for the appearance of the company before the commission.

A dike was finally constructed. Whether it was effective then is doubtful, but it is obvious that it is now totally useless. The dike is all of three or four feet high, and full of gaps half-full of washed-out fly ash. The water, which in places takes on a lovely burnt-orange hue, is sudsy and appears to harbor no wildlife.

In July, 1966, the WRC asked the King Company to make im-

provements on the dike, and said that "no further disposal of fly ash can be made on this site until these provisions have been met in full." The response of the King Company to this order is not known.

The WRC has taken no action concerning Hunt's Brook since July of 1966. The N.B. King Company no longer dumps fly ash on the land, and has sold the property. The piles are still there, except for the relatively large amount of ash that has washed into the streambed. A number of house trailers are now perched atop the ugly mess.

The WRC is still aware of Hunt's Brook, but Commissioner John J. Curry has asserted—somehow—that there is no pollution problem on the stream. A visit to the site of the fly ash mounds would prove this statement to be incredible.

The Hunt's Brook story is an excellent illustration of the biggest problem facing the control of water pollution in the state of Connecticut—that of the inability of an inadequately financed and understaffed governmental commission to effectively implement and enforce a law which is basically sound. The Clean Water Act of 1967 is a powerful piece of legislation, but cannot be properly enforced by the Water Resources Commission as it is now funded.

Survey Reveals Conservative Trend In "Liberal" Faculty

WASHINGTON—(CPS)—Most faculty members are liberals on off campus issues, but conservatives on matters that relate to their own positions, according to a study of 60,000 faculty members conducted by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education.

The study, as reported by the Chronicle of Higher Education, shows that while a majority of the faculty members favor either immediate withdrawal or a coalition government in Vietnam, they take a very hard line when it comes to student demonstrations.

Not only do they disapprove of disrupters, with 76.1% agreeing strongly or with reservations that "students who disrupt the functioning of a college campus should be expelled or suspended," that "most campus demonstrations are created by far left groups trying to cause trouble." Ronald Regan couldn't have said it better.

The study is currently being analyzed by Professors Seymour Lipset, Martin Trow, and Everett Ladd.

The American professoriate, said Ladd, "looks much more

liberal than the general population or than other professional groups on national and international considerations. But when you shift to questions of campus demonstrations where they are directly involved, you find a very marked shift in orientation.

"There is a striking and clear shift toward a more conservative attitude where the faculty's self interest is involved," he said.

82% of those responding to the survey were male, and 94.4% were white. 1.4% were black, and 1.7% were orientals.

By rank, full professors comprised 26.9% of the total; associate professors 22.1%; assistant professors 28.8%; and instructors 13.8%.

Results show that most faculty members are unsympathetic to changes in the university which have been proposed in recent years.

By discipline, faculty members in humanities and social sciences appear to be more liberal than those in the sciences.

Over 30% of professors in soci-

ology, anthropology, social work, and English support immediate Vietnam withdrawal, while less than 10% of the professors in Business, Home Economics, Physical Education, and Agriculture think we should pull out now.

Professors in the humanities and social sciences are also more likely to approve of "the emergence of radical student activism in recent years."

Some other results:

Over 44% of the faculty agree that "undergraduates known to use marijuana regularly should be suspended or dismissed."

The majority disagreed either strongly (48.3 per cent) or with reservations (29.3 per cent) that "undergraduate education would be improved if all courses were elective."

The majority disagreed either strongly (36 per cent) or with reservations (30.1 per cent) that "undergraduate education would be improved if grades were abolished."

On the other hand, the majority agreed either strongly (23.5 per cent) that "undergraduate education would be improved if course work were more relevant to contemporary life and problems."

Nearly half the faculty members agreed that "most American colleges reward conformity and crush student creativity."

More than 70 per cent of the faculty members said they considered themselves intellectuals.

The majority disagreed that "most American colleges and universities are racist whether they mean it or not."

Less than half agreed that "more minority group undergraduates should be admitted here even if it means relaxing normal academic standards of admissions."

Almost three-quarters disagreed that "the normal academic requirements should be relaxed in appointing members of minority groups to the faculty here."

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 2)

Phoenix

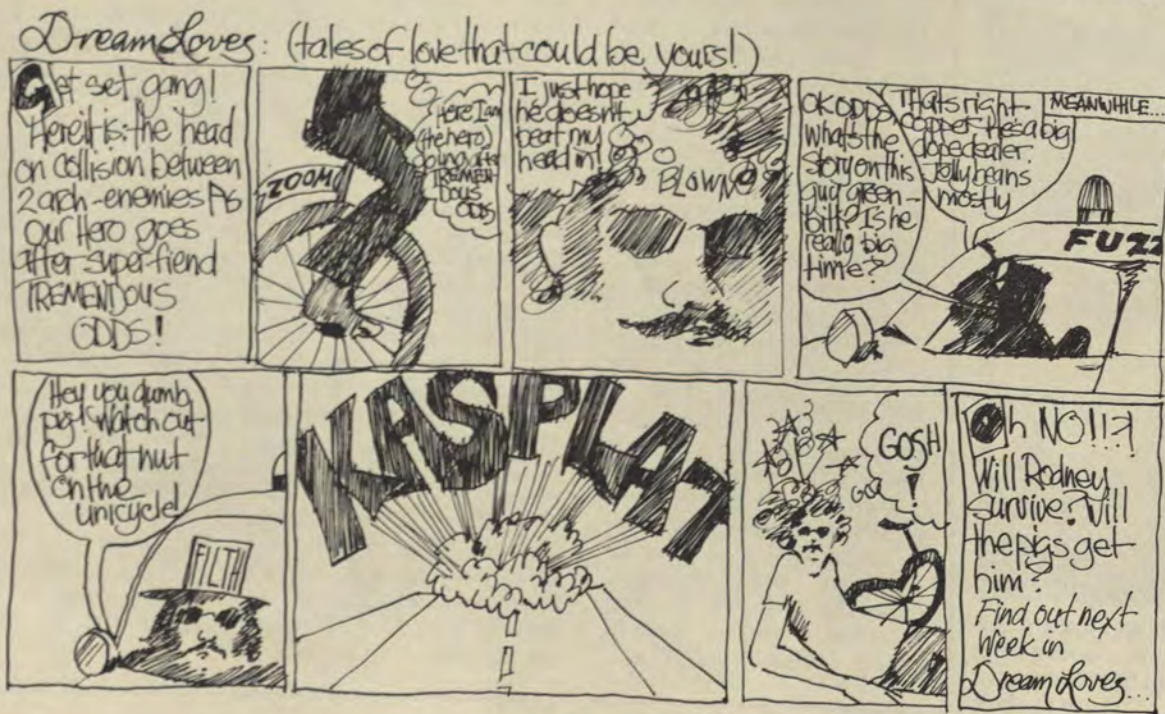
The resident jazz ensemble of the Old West Church in Boston is an 8 piece group with their own music. They have played to enthusiastic audiences in the Boston area, and have appeared on WBZ T.V. They are negotiating with London records.

Connecticut College will have the opportunity to hear this group twice over the weekend of May 2-3.

Saturday there will be a free jazz concert in the chapel. Sunday Phoenix will appear as part of the chapel service.

Rev. Mark Harvey, an intern minister from Boston University, leads this group which will appear in the K.C. Jazz Festival this year. He has composed several of the "Avant Garde" services such as the one to be experienced Sunday.

The concert will be at 8:00 in the evening, the service at 11:00 in the morning.



Department of State Cautions Against Drug Charges Abroad

(Editor's Note: The following article was released as a public service by the Department of State.)

The Department of State wishes to bring to the attention of Americans traveling abroad, the serious consequences which may result from their arrest by foreign governments on charges of possessing, trafficking in, or smuggling illegal drugs. This announcement is made in view of a marked increase in such arrests reported by the United States consular officers.

There were 142 Americans under detention on drug charges in 20 foreign countries in February 1969 but by February 1970 the total had risen to 404 — the largest number of American held for narcotics violations since records have been kept by the Department of State.

Young Americans (under 30), who are now traveling widely and in larger numbers than ever before, represent the greater number of U.S. nationals arrested abroad for narcotics violations. Most of them are unaware of the grave potential consequences of violating the laws of a foreign country, and of the limited capability of their government to assist them if they are arrested overseas. Some are the dupes of drug peddlers who subsequently inform on them to the authorities.

The penalties for narcotics violations in most countries are severe. The charge — whether possession or, more serious, trafficking — is usually determined on the basis of the quantity of narcotics involved. Possession of more than 500 grams (about one pound) results in a **minimum** of six years in jail plus a heavy fine in some countries, one to three years in a "detoxification asylum" — usually a mental hospital — in others. Trafficking in drugs evokes a penalty of ten years to life in others.

In some countries prison conditions are primitive (e.g., damp, underground locations; rats and vermin; insufficient light, heat, and food; absence of sanitary facilities; abuse by other prisoners). Pretrial confinement of those

charged can be prolonged — in some countries up to one year without bail. Some of it is spent in solitary confinement. Language difficulties compound the tragedy.

Case histories like those which follow are increasingly common:

—A naive experiment in marijuana smoking by a newlywed couple, who wound up a picnic on a Caribbean beach by smoking "pot", turned into a nightmare of arrest and imprisonment. They are still in a foreign jail awaiting trial three months after their arrest.

—A U.S. college student on a summer vacation in a Middle Eastern country accepted from a friend a gift of a half gram of hashish which he carried in his pocket for several days, intending some time to try it. He was stopped by police and arrested after a search in which the minute amount of hashish was found on him. He was sentenced to 2½ years in prison. An appeal was denied.

—A graduate student teaching art in a Near Eastern country was given some hashish by an acquaintance. Not interested in consuming the hashish, she decided as a joke to use it in a collage on a card she was sending to a friend. Local postal authorities recognized it, and she was jailed in an unheated and unlighted cell with several disreputable local prisoners. The young American spent several months in prison before she was released on bail.

—A twenty-year-old American studying abroad was arrested in Europe and held without bail for carrying a small amount of hashish for a friend. In spite of her previous background, which was impeccable, the court ruled that she was guilty of trafficking in drugs.

—Nine months in a dark underground dungeon before being tried was the fate of one college-age American traveling in the Middle East, where the law calls for 1-5 years for possession of hashish, and 3-15 years for trafficking. While serving their sentences in this area, some American youngsters have been removed to

prison mental hospitals. Courts may not consider mitigating factors, such as the youth of a suspect or the absence of prior offenses. There is often no bail.

—An attempt by a young American to smuggle 5¼ pounds of hashish into an East European country led to a five-year sentence at a work camp for foreign prisoners where conditions are barely tolerable. During his imprisonment, he developed tuberculosis. He served 20 months before being released.

The increase in arrests of Americans abroad on drug charges is in part the result of intensified worldwide efforts by the U.S. Government, which is working closely with other governments in an international effort to suppress the illicit trade in narcotics and marijuana. It is also related to the increase in illegal use of drugs in this country, as indicated by Bureau of Customs seizures.

Americans traveling abroad are subject to the laws of the country they are visiting; they are not protected by U.S. laws. The U.S. Government can only seek to ensure that the American is not discriminated against — that is, that he receives the same treatment as do nationals of the country in which he is arrested who are charged with the same offense.

When a United States citizen is arrested abroad, U.S. consular officials move as quickly as possible to protect his rights, but the laws of the country where the arrest takes place determine what those rights are.

Whenever possible, an American consular officer visits the detainee on learning of his arrest, informs him of his rights, and provides him with a list of local attorneys from which to select defense counsel. If the detainee wishes, the consul helps him contact his family or friends to let them know what has happened and seek their assistance.

The consul reports the arrest and subsequent developments to the Department of State. He is in regular contact with the detainee, his attorney, and local officials to determine how the detainee is

ZERO (Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

socially acceptable ones and then to make sure that inexpensive, and efficient contraceptive methods and facilities are made available to everyone.

In its pursuit to alter public opinion, ZPG, along with most other ecology and population oriented groups, is attempting to educate through literature, films, and speakers. As the civil rights legislation has proven, it is not enough merely to change the laws without attacking the social attitudes behind the problem.

On Conn's campus there is no chapter of ZPG, but there is a group of students who are members. It is hoped that by next year there will be sufficient support at the college and in the community to establish a Southeastern Connecticut chapter. At the present time the closest chapter is in Willimantic. One of the objectives of the students is increased youth responsibility.

Recently the members of the Regional Planned Parenthood Board agreed to accept two student representatives with full voting rights. Student presence on such boards is rare but there is now a movement to reach into the college communities for the talent and the energies needed to fight the population crisis.

The editorial of the most recent ZPG Newsletter stressed the role of demographic pressures in many of our social, political, and ecological concerns. Our increasing numbers are destroying our standard of living now. It may destroy the lives of our grandchildren. "Our children see plenty

being treated, and to make sure that processing of the legal charges is not unduly delayed. He also does whatever is possible to solve any difficulties which may result from the conditions of detention. (For example, in some foreign prisons a bare subsistence diet is provided, and families are expected to supply most of the prisoner's food.)

Under U.S. law, official U.S. funds cannot be used to pay legal fees or other expenses for an indigent American detainee.

about them. True, they already see polluted air, crowding and urban blight. But the plethora of cars, appliances, gadgets and disposable packages they have become accustomed to will no longer be available in their lifetime. It is cruel to give them this set of expectations when there is no chance for this kind of world to exist for them.

Perhaps what we can give them is a world less crowded, with cleaner air, clear water, more trees, parks, and open spaces—and fewer automobiles.

NEWS ANALYSIS (Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

war proceeds from the belief that the war is a mistake for its inception and is destroying this country. The effect of the war on the U.S. economy, rampant inflation, is destroying the educational system, the hard earned gains of the working people, and any possible health care and housing remedies.

The war is destroying the unity of the people of this country, Mr. Duffey believes. It has polarized Americans against each other over the issue of dissent.

Duffey further professes that this war is destroying the youth of America by destroying their idealism and belief in American democracy. To counteract this deterioration, Mr. Duffey advocates the lowering of the voting age to eighteen. He is a strong campaigner for the November referendum on the 18 year old vote to be held this year in Connecticut. Duffey believes that an affirmative vote on this issue by the people of Connecticut will provide the impetus to insure Congressional passage of similar national enfranchisement legislation.

Mr. Duffey must first face this intraparty fight. If successful, he will face the Republican nominee, probably either Rep. Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. or Edwin B. Etherington, former president of Wesleyan University, in the general election. Mr. Duffey's showing has increased powerfully, and with even more help from supporter Paul Newman, Mr. Duffey's chances look better every day

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NEWS NOTES

A Rockefeller Trial Year Fellowship for graduate study in theology has been awarded to Deborah Ann McKay '70. She is one of 70 U.S. college seniors selected for the honor on the basis of a national competition. The award was made by The Fund for Theological Education at Princeton, New Jersey. Miss McKay has been accepted for graduate study next year at Yale University Divinity School.

Charles M. Carr, a Christian Science lecturer, will speak on the topic of "Education Plus" at 7:00 p.m. on April 28 in Crozier-Williams.

American International Academy has just announced a new student finance program that now permits almost every student the opportunity to study in Europe or the Orient this summer. Students wishing additional information may contact the Academy's Regional Director by writing P.O. Box 718, Garden City, New York 11530, or calling (516) 887-1758.

Paul Newman will speak in Palmer Auditorium on Thurs., April 30 in a rally for Joseph Duffey, a Democratic senatorial candidate in Connecticut. The rally at 8:00 p.m. is being sponsored by Citizens For Duffey.

Philip A. Biscuti, director of photographic services, has been re-elected national treasurer of the University Photographer's Association of America. The national organization has a membership of 212 professional photographers who are on the staffs of some 158 colleges and universities in the U.S. The group also designated Biscuti as chairman of next year's symposium which will be held on campus this spring.

Mayday, Friday May 1, marks the beginning of a weekend in New Haven to support the New Haven 9 and to oppose treatment of the Black Panthers. Anyone wishing to go should call 443-8250 or 443-6886.

Dr. Ruby Turner Morris, chairman of the economics department, was one of three major speakers to address the recent annual conference of the American Council on Consumer Interests. At the national meeting, which was held at the University of Missouri at Columbia, Dr. Morris presented the consumer experts with detailed data on the comparative qualitative standing in Consumers Union tests of 17 of the country's leading manufacturers. Her statistical survey was conducted with the help of two Conn senior economic majors as statistical aides: Joan Haddad and Susan Kron. Their services were subsidized by a federal research grant.

American college and university students will be able to work in Great Britain, Ireland, Australia or New Zealand during the summer of 1970 as participants in a new International Student Employment Service. Information is available from the Council on International Educational Exchange, Department ISE, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Sarah Lawrence College will conduct summer sessions in Florence, London, Paris and Leningrad in 1970. All sessions are open to undergraduate men and women from colleges and universities in good standing.

Application blanks are available from the Foreign Studies Office, Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N.Y. 10708.

The CONN CHORDS and the SOBS from Yale will be in concert Tuesday, April 28, 1970 at 9:00 in Crozier-Williams Student Center.

SURVEY
(Continued from Page 4, Col. 5)

Almost 60 per cent disagreed that "the concentration of federal and foundation research grants in the big institutions is corrupting to the institutions and the men that get them."

Staten Island Community College
Staten Island Community College suffered its first fatality due to drug abuse on Thursday, March 19, 1970. Student Daniel Maher, age 20, was found dead in a campus mens' room with a needle and syringe lying near his body.

According to the Dean of the College, many programs have been instituted on the campus to tackle the drug problem, but none have been very effective.

The Student Government has appointed a committee composed of five students, three faculty members and two representatives from the Staten Island Community. The committee is setting up a drug education program. A clinical program is also being set up for students who desire therapeutic or rehabilitative services.

Oakland University
The traditional foreign language requirement has been dropped at Oakland University with the ruling that learning the language of the computer is as relevant as learning to speak French, German or Spanish.

Beyond the Wall

by Jodie Meyer

The University Senate approved a new "symbolic systems" requirement which allows students to substitute computer programming, symbolic logic or philosophy of language for those in a second natural language.

This new requirement fills the major goal of the old requirement, that of taking a student outside of his own system of symbols to learn a new method of expression.

Linfield College
Linfield College has recently adopted an innovation that is now in existence at Brown University. It is that failing grades need no longer appear on a student's transcript. The transcript is, instead, a record of satisfactory completion of requirements.

The student now has the option of dropping a course at any time, even within 60 days after a final exam and having the record of his enrollment removed from his transcript at any time.

The philosophy behind this move is that a record of failure often precludes another chance in education or lessens acceptability

in graduate school or employment, and after that, failure conceals personal difficulties which have nothing to do with the potential to complete academic requirements satisfactorily.

As of fall 1970, Linfield will require three courses per semester. A student will need a 2.00 average for graduation and will be suspended for failure to complete fewer than five courses by the end of the first year, ten courses by the end of the second year, 15 courses by the end of the third year and 20 courses by the end of the fourth year.

This would allow a student to complete his academic work in nine semesters, rather than eight, with no academic penalty.

Students wishing to be disc jockeys, announcers and newscasters; as well as those who are interested in any sort of programing on the campus radio station, WCNI, due to go on the air early next month, should contact: The Program Director, WCNI Radio, Box 1333.

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