Question of Morality 
Troubles Trustees 

by Linda Manno 

The Student-Trustee Committee convened for the first time that year on Wed., Oct. 15. Due to the special significance of this day, the agenda of the meeting, largely student-determined, centered about those issues appropriate to the Vietnam Movement. 

Katie See, President of College Government, began the meeting by requesting the trustees to state the statement endorsed by the students, faculty and administration in support of the National Moratorium. 

Katie went on to emphasize however, that there exist problems in our society such as poverty, racism and the draft that were not solved by an end to the Vietnam War problems. 

And, Katie pointed out, the Trustees should be prepared to meet those political and moral problems in draft resistance that might arise from a male community. 

The students then presented to the Trustees a report indicating those members of the Military-Industrial Complex in Connecticut College invests. A statement was submitted to supplement that urging the Trustees to terminate financial investments in the Military-Industrial Complex. 

To achieve this end, it was proposed that the Truustees begin this disengagement by the complete withdrawal of funds from five specific companies. These five were singled out by the students because they are morally questionable, and can be dropped from College holdings without financial harm to the College.

Vietnam Memorial Service Concludes 

With Candelight by Michael Ware 

Britten's "War Requiem" played as the clergy entered the chapel. The memorial service for Vietnam dead began as it were a paganistic rite, the dulcely jumbled striding toward the altar, the pungent music written for another war driving them there. 

It wasn't until the first familiar words had swayed us, and our quiet familiar songs restored our security, that we felt confident enough to weigh the gravity of the moment. The prayers, psalms and ironies we heard entered our consciousness (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1):

Oct. 15—Anti-War Day

College Officially Closes 

For Noontime Anti-War Rally by Val Fletcher 

Students gathered on the lawn behind Fanning at noon on Wed., Oct. 15 to hear speakers discuss the Vietnam situation. 

Members of the crowd reacted to the speeches and to the poetry readings in an intensely personal manner. Many sat very still, moodily contemplating the grass or the sky. Individuals remained wrapped in private thoughts; only a few exchanged comments. 

Death and suffering in Vietnam touched the hearts and minds here at Conn. Silence hung over the entire assembly, particularly in response to the prayer offered by Rev. J. Birke Shepherd and to the poems read by Barbara Keshen. 

In his prayer, Rev. Shepherd related daily events to aspects of the war in Vietnam. Beautiful weather—for bombing. Taps at the Coast Guard Academy—and at Arlington Cemetery. Burning leaves—burning hats and human bodies. 

The personal tone of the rally was reflected in most of the speeches. 

Katie See pointed out that there has been no change in policy concerning the war in Vietnam by the Nixon administration. She emphasized that we, as individuals, must renew our efforts for peace during the coming months, not just for one day.

Ken Smith, professor of Asian History, gave a brief background of U.S. involvement in Vietnam. He noted that the U.S. is accustomed to buying anything it wants, but it cannot buy victory. He concluded that, sooner or later, President Nixon must heed the voice of protest. 

Charles E. Shain, President of the College, also spoke in a personal tone. He explained that members of his generation had been raised in the belief that war was not shameful and that the U.S. would always win its wars. Now, he said, the people of generation must re-evaluate their beliefs. Most people, he concluded, now realize that letting men die is more shameful than unilateral troop withdrawal. He closed with the solemn warning that "it is too late for anything but peace."

William Griswold, chairman of the Board of Trustees at Connecticut College, regarded Vietnam as the biggest mistake ever committed by the U.S. He stated that withdrawal from Vietnam will not dishonor this country any more than did the British withdrawal from the American colonies during the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Jewell P. Cob, Dean of the College, spoke of her personal feelings concerning the war. As a mother, she mourns with the mothers of war victims. As a Black woman, she fears for her Black brothers who would rather enlist to fight the war in Vietnam than fight the war in the ghettos of America.

The poetry readings which (Continued on Page 12, Col. 1):

Students Submit Cte Proposal 

by Linda Manno 

The third open forum sponsored by the Adhoc Committee on Student Representation on Faculty Committees met Thursday to continue the previous week's discussion of student representation on the Instruction Committee.

Miss Evelyn Omnawke, Chairman of the committee, raised once more the problem that proposals from the Student-Faculty Academic Committees often do not reach the faculty floor in their pure form.

Speaking to this problem, Mr. Edward Cranz, Professor of History, suggested that proposals (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1):

Senator McCarthy On Campus, 
A Fond Remembrance of 1968 

by Sharon Tayne 

"I felt pessimistic about the country in 1967 and that's why I did what I did in '68. The Nixon Administration is moving toward the Lyndon Baines Johnson position. If anything, we've gotten quiet.

McCarthy entered Congress in 1949, at the age of 34, as a Democratic representative from St. Paul, Minn. Previously, he had been a sociology professor at St. Thomas College in St. Paul and had also taught sociology and economics at his alma mater—St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn. After serving as a congressman for nine years, McCarthy ran for, and was elected to, the Senate in 1958.

Bored with Senate 

Once in the Senate, McCarthy found himself faced with the legislative process, often reading books (or pacing the floor) through Congressional committee hearings. As a result of this there is little major legislation bearing his name. Instead, most of his original proposals have been technical amendments to pending legislation.

His voting record in the Senate has reflected his liberal views except for a few "questionable" votes in efforts to reduce oil (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3, 4, 5):
**Letters to the Editor:**

**Mobilize Now for November**

It is still too early to tell if the Moratorium here was a success. You can tell by the impresive expression of public opinion against the war in Vietnam. Yet, the political effectiveness of the Moratorium is still too question.

It is true that hundreds of students joined the noon-time rally on the green behind Fanning. Others Carmassed. Some participated in a rush-hour vigil at the Sub Hub in Groton. And obviously, and indeed the whole city was perhaps the most impressive demonstration of all.

Clearly, anti-war sentiment is already extensive in the area. It remains to be seen. However, to be politically effective the hoped-for November Moratorium must persuade members of the larger community to undertake similar acts of protest on their own.

Anti sentiment can effect political change only if it is too widespread and pervasive to be ignored any longer. Isolated, small, diffuse acts cannot bring enough pressure on the Administration to cause a significant change in policy.

We, therefore, suggest that members of the New London community join with our students in a massive New November anti-war protest possibly on the lawn of Lyman Allyn. If this effort is to be a success, students must start organizing immediately. We suggest that students come to tonight's organizational meeting for the November Moratorium. Now is the time to contact community leaders so that they can mobilize all sectors of the community.

October 15 was an impressive beginning. It created the momentum that must be maintained to achieve a strength-ened Moratorium in November and to realize the ultimate goal of peace.

**For And All A Meeting Place**

Next Thursday afternoon, the Ad Hoc Committee's open forum will concern itself with the details of student presence and faculty participation in the college's agenda of the faculty meeting. Student representatives should be present and participate in the discussion. After students and faculty discussing the issues, the faculty may then ask the students to leave the meeting so that they may deliberate further.

When a student-faculty committee proposes a report or a proposal to the faculty, all student members of the committee should be present to be and participate in the discussion. After students and faculty discussing the issues, the faculty may then ask the students to leave the meeting so that they may deliberate further.

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**Florida Presidents College**

Approximately 90 freshmen in this liberal arts college have been selected for a special program which prides devotion to after projec-tion with members of the faculty, to design their own four-year curriculum.

Although only eight years old, Florida Presidents seems to already be noted for academic re-form; for the college now offers interdisciplinary majors, includes a program of independent study, and offers a wide variety of courses which a qualified professor will teach.

**Beyond the Wall**

by Myrna Chandler

The following departments have issued the results of the election for the Advisory Committee, Elections Committee. These are in addition to the names published yesterday.

**CLASSICS DEPARTMENT:**
- Senators: Sue Falvey, Donald Korman, Susan Parret
- Juniors: Janet Rusk, John Taylor
- Juniors: Donna Richards, Terry Swayne
- Editors: F. Vander Hoeven, mapper Nguyen

**SPANISH DEPARTMENT:**
- Senators: Leslie Dalm, John Hemingway
- Juniors: Donna Nichols, Wendy Swayne
- Editors: F. Vander Hoeven

**SPATIAGRAHA:**
- President: John Taylor
- Vice President: Janet Rusk
- Secretary: John Taylor
- Treasurer: John Taylor
- Editors: F. Vander Hoeven, mapper Nguyen

**CO-EDITIONS-TO-CHIEF:**
- Linda G. Rosenwein (Assistant Editor) 70
- Barbara R. Kreske (Assistant Editor) 70
- Laura Nash (Assistant Editor) 70
- Member Interlibrary Service
- 1916
- Published
- Edited by Myrna Chandler
Ad Hoc Forum Again Studies Instruction Committee

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

Tuesday, October 21, 1969

Saryagraha

Ad Hoc Forum Again Studies Instruction Committee
(Continued from Page I, Col. 5) ... and in November, 1968 Humphrey lost the election to Richard Nixon.

Soon after McCarthy announced that he would not run text for a book on the 1968 campaigns, the Statue was unveiled to assume the previously established role. Mrs. McCarthy, present at the ceremony, reminded the guests that McCarthy would never have run for the Senate again when his campaign which will be entitled The Year of the People.

The president of the Dreyfus Corporation said of Senator McCarthy: "The question is not what McCarthy thinks but whether the times will bear his leadership as they did last year."

Mr. McCarthy himself said last June at the Phi Beta Kappa address at Harvard: "You may call upon us to come to the Red Men's Banquet, knowing that it will close on you-and, having made the passage, realize that you may be called upon to make the passage again."

age groups from pre-school age to adults.

Another program is Operation Suburbia, an attempt to bridge the gap between urban and suburban America. This program will be entitled The Year of the People.

When asked about McCarthy's lack of leadership in the Congress, one of his top aides said that when the Senator became disillusioned with the Nixon Administration he decided to withdraw from the political scene and devote himself to his books. The talk will be in Palm Auditorium and admission will be ticket only.

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Potential New Movement Forming In Inner Cities

by Erik Sorensen

Students Seek Change In Traditional Grades

by Barbara Keiden

Students continue their education, dwell within this bawhomed grove of academe, for the sake of the acquisition of personal enrichment. Any other motivation or intention is superficial and transitory. And no one but the student involved can know if his individual quest has been successful. We take courses for ourselves. And the quality and quantity of what we produce is relevant to us alone.

The traditional grading system squelches students into artificial, arbitrary and irrelevant categories. We therefore propose that the compulsory five-point grading system be replaced with an optional pass/fail system. In this way those students who find meaning in the present system can retain it while those who consider grades to be purely artificial, and more conducive to their needs and desires will be free to adopt it.

Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of articles which will examine upon the proposals presented in the Topic of Candor in September 30 issue of Satyagraha.

Missing Books Strain Library Aides, Budget

by Nancy Watkins

Every summer Palmer Library staff takes inventory of a certain category of books. Last summer they checked the 800 classification (Literature). Many of these have since been withdrawn. And two new programs—the federal Model Cities programs and its super counterpart by DCA, the Community Development Action Plan (CSAP)—have complicated the struggle.

New London is deeply involved in both programs. The next article in this series will explore the programs, and detail New London's part in both them.

The next step is to examine the power struggle in New London, which has emerged as central to the proposals presented in the "Second Coming" to the "Second Coming" by Connecticut's CAA's.

It is not without internal problems that an agency, DCA legislation brought new life to the poor.

Much of the OEO philosophy was made reality by being backed with DCA funds.

With OEO being cut and its ability to implement its programs diminished, the poor who had a taste of the fruits of power were squeezed and left to find their own footing, once their one-time supporters, were appalled; the problems would not have gone up. We adverted to dealers for those which are now out of print, but in general, we are not able to replace the lost one's. Furthermore, this left OEO has not been able to create many of the CAA's that OEO has been trying to implement, and has been free from the straightjacket of the total cost, making the decisions as to how they and their children will live, and is people deciding on their own future, and not having it dictated by the political structure through which it is done in the ghetto, and DCA's armor is not without tarnish. Certain city governments have been determined to keep the poor in their "proper place" and they are succeeding to a great extent.

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by Lynda Herskowitz

In an effort to create a more contemporary and relevant religious experience, a jazz liturgy service, entitled "The Faith of a Radical" was held at Harkness Chapel yesterday. The service featured performances by the Paul Knopf Trio and the Wesleyan Singers, conducted by Stephen Jordan, director of the Harkness Chapel Choir.

Innovation in religious ritual has always provoked strong feelings from congregants.

I entered Harkness Chapel with fresh memories of High Holy Day services held at a synagogue in my home town last week. Before the service, when the musical innovations included chimes, cello and piano, many members of the congregation responded unfavorably to the beautiful addition, maintaining that the music had only secularized the service, and only distracted the worshippers from prayer.

I believe, as do most people not bound to strict religious traditions, that anything that enhances the individual religious experience has a rightful place in a service. The jazz liturgy service is another experiment with different techniques, in order to express our prayer in a more contemporary way.

Information was left the service feeling musically fascinat ed and spiritually untouched.

Mr. Knopf is a talented jazz musician and an imaginative composer. In his prelude to the service, a work entitled "Protest Parade," Mr. Knopf reached into style and the essence of any religious service, no matter how avant-garde. His rhythm were lively, irregular and consistently changing. His choral writing was also an asset to the overall design of his works.

With only a few months left before graduation, Mr. Knopf and his trio were distracted from the service by Pat Adams as Piglet. Clad in a purple iguana suit with a intriguing cymbal on her head, she undulated with all the sex appeal and the exoticism of any religious service, no matter how avant-garde.

When religious experience is a highly personal one, and in one sense, the success of the jazz service can be measured by our individual responses, aside from aesthetic considerations. The experimentation itself is valuable and worthy of further exploration.

There will be an organizational meeting of all Connecticut College students who are presently involved or interested in poverty programs and the concept of community this coming week, beginning at 6:30 p.m. on Tuesday, Oct. 21 in Bill Hall, room 106. Any students who are currently running tutoring programs are urged to attend the meeting to discuss these programs with prospective tutors.

**Conn-Quest**

*Children Applaud Performance* **by Wendy Boyer**

"I especially liked the lollipops, but I liked Piglet, too," commented a very happy five year old critic while licking the red lollipop she had received at the close of the 10:00 AM performance of Theatre I's "Winnie the Pooh." With only two weeks' preparation, the eight girl cast of the annual children's production developed a show which entertained two youthful Saturday audiences in Palmer Auditorium.

To achieve its effect, director Pauline Schwede staged A.A. Miller's script with a cast garbed in their own causal clothes.

"Characterizations work out better when an actress cannot depend on her costume to identify her. You don't have to explain to kids: you only have to suggest," explained Pauline.

The theory wasn't heard, but, in Saturday's application, it remained unproved.

By keeping Jill Shaffer's nervous speaking and hopping re minded one of a bunny rabbit, and Lucy's irreversibly mastered the gadgety bunny kangaroo walk. However, in general, meeting "Winnie the Pooh" to adults looking the characteristics which would make them recognizable to children.

"Winnie-the-Pooh, for example, is not supposed to be the normal, fercious bear, but a hardly-abiliteto-growl, honey obsessed creature. Consequently, mere "suggestion" was insufficient; the audience needed the visual clues provided by costumes.

While the younger children may have been unclear on the identities of some members of Milne's animal kingdom, they appeared to be quite aware of the intention of the action.

Audience reaction to scenes such as the involuntary bath received by Pat Adams as Piglet elicited sympathetic murmurings from children.

"Conn-Quest" was entitled "The Media Zoo," attempted to focus on total participation by the individual in various media: dance, literature, art, theatre.

"Walter Kerr, notable author and critic, led a discussion of experimental theatre today. Other aspects of the weekend included performances by the College Drama Group and the Open Theatre. Seminars were also conducted on various topics relating to different areas of media, and a "happening," consisting of a multi-media environment, was staged in the Dance Studio.

In 1968, Director Gregory, writer, comedians and Civil Rights leader, highlighted the Conn-Quest weekend entitled "America the Beautiful: The End of a Myth."

Other speakers included David Delliny, editor of "Libération Magazine" and chairman of the Committee for Mobilization to end the war in Vietnam, Jonathan Kozol, author of Death at an Early Age, Ben Richardson, artist and community activist, and Maurice Stern, chairman of the Department of Sociology at Brandeis University and author of *The Eclipse of Community*.
OCTOBER 15 MORATORIUM CONCLUDES. WE ARE

Memorial (Con't. from pg. 1, col. 3)

The Moratorium is over but peace is not in sight. Consequently, more and more people will continue to take the streets to protest against the war and to demand an end to racial strife and student unrest, he said, we cannot afford the massive military budget of 210

Mr. Williams foresees a period of frustration in the post war years, when protests and "pacifists" will be chosen as scapegoats for America's defeat, and will be blamed for the failure of the war.

Listing the domestic problems facing the nation, Mr. Williams described the present poverty program as making Blacks the "white man's lacks" by giving control of funds to the white community, rather than providing Black community control for community run programs.

Discussing the housing situation, Mr. Williams pointed out that when the "baby boom" babies come of age and set up household of their own, an already serious situation will become far worse within five years.

"If this war really does end," he asserted, "then we must work to keep the political structure flexible for potential change."

Marvin Casper, Instructor in Sociology, admitted that he was "more pessimistic than Glassman." Rather than seeing the end of the war as the removal of all obstacles to achieving domestic peace, Mr. Casper asserted that this country is undergoing a conflict between old and newly-rising power structures.

"Vietnam is the tip of the iceberg," he said, "Within ten to twenty years, the whole underdeveloped world will continue to pose the question of priorities for the American government.

"Therefore, change is occurring all over the world, according to Mr. Casper, and problems of population explosion, the threat of famine and the emergence of new nations will inevitably have to be faced by the United States."

Vietnam is not the end, but the beginning of a period of conflict between priorities of domestic change and international needs.

John Williams, assistant professor of sociology, spoke on "After the War-What?"

"How can you order your own life when a draft call is imminent," he said, "We have assumed responsibility for men to determine the direction American involvement in Asian Affairs, and asserted that the establishment of the Marshall Plan and NATO at the end of World War Two marked the end of American isolationism.

At that period of American foreign policy, Mr. Smith said, the United States humanitarian and defense interests coincided. Since that time, we have attempted to apply the same principles of economic and military aid to Asia, and have been unsuccessful.

Mr. Smith also traced American aid to the French effort against Ho Chi Minh and the Viet Minh (The U.S. subsidized 80% of French expenses in that effort.)

The withdrawal of French troops and the Geneva accord, Mr. Smith said, the United States government looked to an era for a viable leader for South Vietnam, finding that it could choose only among those who had fought with the French against their own countrymen.

The American government set up Diem, a "safe" nationalist, according to Mr. Smith, who was a conservative without support from the Vietnamese people.

The U.S. government overthrew Diem because he was inefficient, said Mr. Smith, who added that from 1958 to 1961, the Communists controlled eighty percent of the country. Such control, he asserted could never have been accomplished without substantial support from the population. Little aid came from North Vietnam, and massive aid was being given to South Vietnam. Thus, against great odds, the Commis- sion was able to control the greater part of the country.

"The President has told us he will not be the first President to preside over a defeat," said Mr. Smith, "We will, it's not pretty language, but we must acknowledg ed a defeat of American foreign policy, rather than continuing to play God to Asia."

James Baird began his discussion of American-Asian relations by telling his audience of his impending trip to Japan and other areas of the Far East.

"We have assumed responsibility," he continued, "close to the 'dogma of the elect', by seeing that the "American Way" is relevant to all peoples of the earth."

Mr. Baird asserted that it is not possible for any nation to dictate the forms of human existence to people on this planet.

Referring to his Japanese trip, Mr. Baird said that the present generation of young Japanese are aware that their country is the only one in the world to be hit by a nuclear weapon. Their violent protests, he said, are in response to American subsidies "parked in their harbors" containing nuclear warheads, a strategic necessity due to the war in Viet- nam.

Mr. Baird asserted that "this is a war we can no longer afford to wage."

Addressing himself to whether his nation has committed geno- cide in the war he said, "We have gone a good deal of the way into precisely that."

With our cities in decay, nothing being done to put an end to racial strife and student unrest, he said, we cannot afford the massive military budget of 210
THE PEOPLE; THIS IS OUR WAR; STOP IT NOW!

Economics and War by Barbara Skolnik

"We're here to suggest to Mr. Nixon that there is a third way to end inflation in the U.S.—stop buying as many guns, tanks and planes," began Robert Stearns while leading a seminar in the "Economics of War Expenditures, Private Industry, and Peace Dividend."

"Historically a war begins by stimulating the economy which soon leads to overheating it," continued Mr. Stearns, instructor in economics. Mr. Stearns elaborated on two methods in which the government committed itself in this contamination of the peace dividend. "Fiscal Nixon is 'committed' to spending no more than $192.9 billion and achieving a $6 billion surplus this year while the Federal Reserve is committed to maintaining the interest rates at current high rates," asserted Mr. Stearns.

Mr. Stearns explained that there are three distinct ways of assessing the costs of the war: by human lives, by measuring inflation, and by opportunities lost (i.e., programs which cannot be funded because of money tied up in defense expenditures.)

Defense expenditures for the fiscal year 1969 can be placed at $782.8 billion which is 44 percent of the 1959 budget outlays.

Mr. Stearns then described the complex budgetary process which begins with the request of government agencies and ends with the 'presidential signature. However, he cautioned that once funds are allocated, they need not be spent by the specific agency, but they also cannot be transferred to any other agency.

"Therefore if [an agency] said that it was going to build a Polaris Missile it must build it."

Discussion then turned to the "peace dividend" which is defined as the total amount of goods and services that the economy is capable of producing or that would be demanded if the Vietnam war ended.

"There can be no doubt that there will be some problems in the transition from war to peace," warned Mr. Stearns, but hopefully we've advanced far enough so that we can have good manpower retraining programs and a proper fiscal and monetary policy so that the peace dividend will be beneficial rather than detrimental."

Mr. Stearns continued that the final outcome of the peace dividend will depend upon how it is used. For example, the Council of Economic Advisers states that following a total pullout of U.S. troops from Vietnam there would be a reduction of people in armed services as well as a discontinuation of the present tax surcharge.

However, non-Vietnam expenditures would continue to rise at the current rate.

Other alternatives for the peace dividend which have been considered by various groups include the initiation of new military programs, payoff of the national debt, increase to the private sector through tax cuts and initiation of new programs of government spending.

In his discussion of the top 20 military contractors which include General Electric, A.T. & T. and Avco, Mr. Stearns pointed out that Hewlett-Packard (associated with Micronics) has shown a significant increase in its stock prices over the past year.

Mr. Stearns also listed Connec-


cific College as receiving $17,000 of research and development obligations from the Department of Defense in fiscal year 1966.

In conclusion, Mr. Stearns cited several pertinent quotations from the New York Times. One quotation referred to President Nixon's castigation of the Congress for approving $51.1 billion beyond the President's budget request for education.

In the article Mr. Nixon warned that he would not spend the money if it pushed federal spending over the $192.9 billion ceiling for the 1970 fiscal year.

Mr. Stearns explained that Mr. Nixon was firmly committed to achieving the $50 billion budget surplus which the administration claims is vital in its fight against inflation.

In contrast to Mr. Nixon's statement on education expenditures, Mr. Stearns reads this quotation by President Nixon: "I believe it (ABM) is essential for the national security and it is essential to avoid putting an American President—rather than his President—on the next President—-in a position where the U.S. would be second rather than first or at least equal to any potential enemy."

"It will not be fought out on

parochial lines. I am going to fight as hard as I can for it because I believe it is absolutely essential for the security of the country."

Mr. Stearns, aptly paraphrasing the significance of these two statements by President Nixon, said, "When it comes to national defense, Nixon doesn't care what it costs as long as it works, but when it comes to domestic policy, Nixon is going to care about fiscal responsibility."

Nuremberg and War by Linda Roosevelt

The United States can be accused of crimes against humanity in its involvement in the war in Vietnam, according to the charter of the International Military Tribunal (IMT) established at Nuremberg, Germany in November, 1945.

The Constitution of the United States provides that international law is to be regarded as part of the law of the land.

Article 6, section 2 of the Constitution states: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all Treaties made... under the authority of the United States shall be the Supreme Law of the Land."

The U.S. Senate ratified the Charter of the United Nations, and is a signatory party to the Charter.

The United Nations, in turn, ratified the Charter of the International Military Tribunal which met at Nuremberg in November, 1945. As a signature party, the United States is, in this instance, bound by the decisions of the Tribunal. On December 11, 1947 to accept the International Military Tribunal Charter.

In the discussion of the implications of the Nuremberg Trial led by Mrs. Elaine Des Plantes, assistant professor of philosophy on Wednesday, the defendant, crimes against peace was taken from Article VI, Section A of the IMT Charter.

Article VI, Section A defines a crime against peace as "planning, preparation, initiation, or waging of a war of aggression, or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements or assurances, or participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing."

The U.S. can be accused of "waging a war of aggression" against The Democratic Republic of (North) Vietnam. In 1955, the U.S. trained the army of Dien, first president of South Vietnam. A U.S. team trained the national police. By 1961, 3100 U.S. Military Adviser and Advisory Group personnel were stationed in South Vietnam. In 1960, the number of these advisors increased to 23,000 and they were instructed to begin active combat.

In the same year, over 160,000 additional combat troops were brought to Vietnam, and regular bombing of North Vietnam was begun in February.

The U.S. can be accused of a second crime against peace, "the waging of a war in violation of (an) international treaty."

The U.S. indicated its support for the 1954 Geneva Accords, although it never signed the treaty. The Accords had divided Vietnam into two "zones" pending elections which were to be held no later than July, 1956. Dien refused to allow these elections to take place, but the U.S. continued its military and economic aid to South Vietnam.

According to Article VI, Section A of the IMT Charter, the U.S. can also be accused of "War Crimes." The Charter defines these as "namely those violations of the laws or customs of war. Such violations shall include, but be not limited to... murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war or persons on the sea, killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of towns or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity."

The reader is left to deduce his own conclusions about the nature of American involvement from the above statements. Mrs. Woody, in her discussion of the difficulties involved in taking a moral stand, emphasized that Nuremberg focused on a personal feature of man's Western experience—namely, that a man must take a stand based on moral consciousness even if this stand pits him against the machinery of the state.

These dual considerations have always existed often leading the individual into a profound dilem-

One cannot live with a

Page Seven

Savitragha

~photos by biscuit, harvey, skolnik
conscience, and yet the individuals tried at Nuremburg were judged for having done this very thing: namely, for having chosen to ignore their consciences by supporting the laws of the German military. Mrs. Woody spoke of law as a process of moral consumption, and pointed out that what she termed legal moralization: the proposition that our laws reflect morality in all things.

Our greatest enemy, concluded Mrs. Woody, is moral righteousness. It is a dangerous emotion, for its other face is fanaticism. Moral righteousness, therefore, belongs only to the gods who are the overseers of our destiny "when they are as we desire," she added.

The listener was thus left to draw his own conclusions. Yet it became apparent that although there are some parallels to be seen between the nature of American responsibility for U.S. combat in Vietnam and that of the German people's responsibility for Nazi atrocities in the 1940's, the validity of these parallels is questionable, especially in the category of moral consensus.

Ed. Note: Mr. Daughn's seminar "Niczon's Political Dialogue" took the form of a question-answer period, and was not sufficiently structured to lend itself to news reporting.

**Vigil Line...**

by Anne Logatpe and Linda Rosenzweig

Bob Keshen drafted reading poetry, and many were moved by what he had said. She announced that the vigil line was forming behind Fanning and would proceed in silence to State Street and downtown New London.

The people forming the vigil line distributed black flags of mourning, black armbands and runners which read "Vigil for Peace" and "Stop the War." The vigil line consisted of only twenty people, but when the vigil line's path turned around they saw 300 people behind them.

At the bottom of the hill near Lyman Allyn, 150 people from New London joined the vigil. At Muhlenberg and Crystal Avenues, another group of 100 Conn students merged with the main vigil line.

The people at the beginning of problems of crested Main Street, and glancing behind them saw a column of people stretching back to the Coast Guard Academy.

By the time the vigil reached the corner of Main and State Streets in downtown New London, there were 600 people assembled.

The permit granted by C. Francis Dracott, city manager, approved a peaceful vigil to be held along the curb between Main and Union Streets.

The size of the crowd soon made it impossible to confine the vigil to that one small area. Therefore, the crowd moved toward the war memorial, and there listened to a reading of the names of Americans killed in Vietnam.

The mood at this silent vigil was a somber one. The crowd stood silently through the reading of the names, and moved slowly and slowly away, when the vigil was ended.

**Katie Lee...**

Katie Lee addressed the rally on Fanning going by opening her remarks in the official words of the President of Student Government.

As president, she read the Moratorium statement which the college community endorsed: "Ending the war in Vietnam is the important task facing the American nation. Over the last few years, millions of Americans have campaigned, protested and demonstrated against the war. "Now we defend the war; yet it continues. Death and destruction are unabated; bombs and fire continue to devastate South Viet-

nam. Billions of dollars are spent on war while the urgent domestic needs of this country remain unattended. "Moreover, the war has had a corrosive influence on every aspect of American life, and much of the national discontent can be traced to its influence.

"The discorded policies of the nation which have brought about this American tragedy have not been changed. We follow the same military strategy which has created a futile and bloody conflict while we cling to the same policies which have caused the Paris negotiations to falter."

"The token displacement of 25,000 troops over a three month period simply is not the substantial change of policy that is so desperately needed. "Thus, it is necessary for all those who desire peace to be ever become active and help bring pressure to bear on the present Administration. "We call for a periodic moratorium on "business as usual" in order that students, faculty members and concerned citizens can devote time and energy to the important work of dealing with the issue of peace in Vietnam.

"We call upon the community of Connecticut College to support the moratorium, and to organize this effort on the campus and in the surrounding community." Then Katie went on to speak in a more personal context, as she offered her own reflections on the day's meaning.

"Vigils, marches, canvassing against the war in Vietnam has always seemed to be an exer-
cise of futility. Vietnam's withdrawal troops, end the war, negotiate, break time and again, only betray the lack of integrity of the American government. And although it is personally reassuring for me to see that the ten of us who traveled from Conn to Wash-
ington two Octobers ago to con-
front the war makers have in-
creased a hundredfold-it is equally demeaning to realize that Nixon, like his predecessor, has announced that he will no be moved by our voice.

"If then the whole, the mil-
tions of us who cry out today against this evil ugly war seem puny when matched against those few who obscure our vision of a free world, that is simply a meas-
ure of how powerful the power-
are, and how beaten or com-
fortable-the powers. "And this indeed is our pit-
fall... we cannot let those who will, control our consciences, manipulate us into a comfortable acceptance of and adherence to American's very ugly and in-
humane system of relationships and institutions.

"And by drumming exclusively with our drums we are in danger of doing this. "Let us not focus on the external exploits of America in order to avoid recognition of our own internal role. Vietnam is symptomatic of a larger illness-it is only one of the various malign-
ancies plaguing America. "If the Black man in America can be spared. But you must remember that the international politics of your adult opponents is based on fifty years..."
of American victories and consequent
global spread of our patriotic
courses, endowed with superior
capacities for reasoning and
conscious thought and, of course, a
consciousness, as a woman, for all women American and Vietnamese who have suffered through the deaths of husbands, brothers and lovers in this tragic war.

I, as a mother, terribly aware of the deaths that exists for all Vietnamese Americans and mothers whose children have been killed, injured or maimed, either as soldiers or as innocent civilians;

I, as a black human being, for all my black brothers who ironically have been present in the battlefields of Vietnam in higher percentages than they have in our colleges and universities, brothers who have often tragically chosen the battlefields of Vietnam in preference to the battlefields of the ghetto, as the lessees of two wars.

So it is most meaningful for me to share with you some very important words of one of the finest human beings that ever lived... Martin Luther King, who despite protests from his own rank saw as early as 1966 the implications of the war for all. In 1966, when it was not popular to say King this was not just a noble cause but an integral part of the freedom struggle. In 1967 he spoke even more passionately, decrying the "cruel irony" of black and white soldiers killing and dying together for a nation that has been unable to seat them together in the same schools. The initiative to stop it must be ours. "War," he said, "is not the answer to communon values."

On Sunday, April 16, King was one of the leaders of the Spring Mobilization Against the War in Vietnam, heading a column of 125,000 demonstrators in a march led by Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and an estimated 300,000 anti-war demonstrators marched in the streets of Washington. The march was organized by the Student Mobilization Committee Against the Vietnam War, and was one of the largest anti-war demonstrations in history. The march was led by King, who gave a speech in front of the White House, and was joined by thousands of other demonstrators who marched in silence, holding signs and banners. The march was a powerful expression of the growing anti-war sentiment in the United States and a major event in the anti-war movement. The march was a powerful expression of the growing anti-war sentiment in the United States and a major event in the anti-war movement.

Tuesday, October 21, 1969

Satyagraha

I speak out against it not in anger
out with anxiety and sorrow in my
heart, and above all with a
passionate desire to our beloved
country stand as the moral
example of the world.

I am dedicated to these con-
ccepts and I am inspired by you,
the students who are guiding and
leading as often, if your attempt
to work toward meaningful
solutions to our terrible tragedies
both here and abroad.

Sub Base Vigil by Anne Lins

At the request of some sailors at the Sub Base at Groton, about
100 students and town people demonstrated outside the base on
Monument Day. Arranged as a peaceful vigil of mourning aimed the personnel
leaving the base, the demonstrators
met with heckling by passers-
by.

Speaking: The Hero

by Felix Pollack

I did not want to go.
They inducted me.
I did not want to die.
They called me yellow.
I tried to run away.
They court-martialed me.
I did not shoot.
They said I had no guts.
They ordered the attack.
A shrapnel tore my guts.
I cried in pain.
They carried me to safety.
In safety I died.
They blew taps over me.
They crossed out my name
and buried me under a cross.

Jewel Cobb...

But where do you go next,
where do you lead us? Politics is
Mr. Business as Usual.

If you were a single man created by the politics
of American victories and consequent
global spread of our patriotic
courses, endowed with superior
capacities for reasoning and
conscious thought and, of course, a
consciousness, as a woman, for all women American and Vietnamese who have suffered through the deaths of husbands, brothers and lovers in this tragic war.

I, as a mother, terribly aware of the deaths that exists for all Vietnamese Americans and mothers whose children have been killed, injured or maimed, either as soldiers or as innocent civilians;

I, as a black human being, for all my black brothers who ironically have been present in the battlefields of Vietnam in higher percentages than they have in our colleges and universities, brothers who have often tragically chosen the battlefields of Vietnam in preference to the battlefields of the ghetto, as the lessees of two wars.

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Mirsky, Fox Examine Viet Anti-American Sentiment

by Sue Kronick

Recent developments have been a tremendous surge of political and moral concern over the Viet Nam war among American students and part of legislators and of the American public. However, the major subject of concern that came up this weekend in the Chapel was not the American sentiment toward the Vietnamese people.

Mr. Mirsky, co-chairman of the East Asian Studies Department at Dartmouth, and Tom Fox, a graduate student in New East Asian Studies at Yale and former member of the International Student Federation led the discussion. Mr. Mirsky, in addition to having visited the Paris peace talks three times, was also in Viet Nam in 1965 and 1967.

Mr. Fox lived in Viet Nam from June 1966 through June 1968, and Mr. Mirsky from September 1969.

This discussion was the first of the weekend-long talks that this year's high school and college-aged volunteers have held in small-year-old commune in Voluntown, Conn.

Mr. Fox's opening statement suggested that the Vietnamese people are tired of the war, do not want it to continue, and they want the Americans to go home. Most especially, of all the Vietnamese people, the largest obstacle to the war's end is the presence of American troops.

Mr. Mirsky said that in 1965 the Vietnamese people were not particularly hostile to the presence of American troops in their land. However, since 1967, and especially after the Tet offensive, there has been a growing support for the National Liberation Front, and a growing anti-imperialism toward the United States forces.

A large source of Vietnamese criticism focuses on the political situation. The attempts of General Thieu and the US to popularize the government have been miserable. The President, Vice-President and Prime Minister of South Viet Nam are all military men. The intense disapproval of the people, especially those in the rural areas, of the military triumvare's affinity with the "foreign elements" is growing at an enormous rate.

The fact that political dissent is not allowed in Viet Nam is somewhat responsible for the growing presence of the "third force." The people who align themselves with this faction are associated with the Buddhists. Because overt protest is prohibited, these people, also NLF sympathizers, work in an unobtrusive way. For instance, Tom Fox said that he knew a Saigon woman who sold sandwiches wrapped in NLF propaganda sheets.

Because many men in South Viet Nam are forced to fight, there has been an enormous increase of applications for exit visas, approximately two hundred per day. Those who have the money are able to leave, and those who don't, well, it is unfair to say that money talks.

If there are an infinite number of horrible aspects of this war, but perhaps one of the most devastating is that in 1965 the US initiated "Operation Phoenix," and the pacification program ceased to exist. The plain and simple goal of this operation is to seek out and kill the Viet Cong sympathizers. "Mr. Nixon declared that the U.S. objective is only 'limited' and is to ensure the people in South Viet Nam their right to self-determination. But everyone could ask, what right has the United States to give itself an objective, were it but a limited one in South Viet Nam?"

The tone of the discussion implied that the above statement reflected, at present, the feelings of all the people in Viet Nam—not only those in the North.

Mr. Fox pointed out that much of the information the people in the U.S. receive is inaccurate. He said that unless one speaks Viet namese, it is hard to know what the people are really thinking. It is reportedly in the best interest of an American ambassador to tell an American ambassador what he wants to hear, thus the cyclical transmission of misinformation.

One walked away from this discussion believing that Nixon cannot ignore the pressure his constituents and he cannot ignore the pressure from his public. But most of all, he cannot ignore the thousands of aluminum coffins that are sent home each month with the dead bodies of our nation's youth.

When asked what would happen in Viet Nam if the U.S. withdrew, Tom Fox replied, "Peace would break out."

Presidents Ask Nixon To Conclude War Soon

President Charles E. Shain of Connecticut College is one of the presidents who have been leading a U.S. colleges and universities who late Saturday mailed to President Nixon and Congressional leaders their joint appeal for a "stepped-up timetable for withdrawal from Vietnam."

The appeal came in the form of a joint statement issued by the presidents, speaking "as individuals who work with young men and women."

Their statement concluded: "We urge upon the President of the United States and upon Congress a stepped-up timetable for withdrawal from Vietnam. We believe this to be in our country's highest interest, at home and abroad."

The presidents wrote: "There are times to be silent and times to speak. This is a time to speak. The accumulated costs of the Vietnam war are not in men and material alone. There are costs too in the effects on young people's hopes and beliefs. Like ourselves, the vast majority of the students with whom we work still want to believe in a just, honest and sensitive America. But our military engagement in Viet Nam now stands and denial of so much that is best in our society."

Far from being depressed about our nation's future and our institutions' future, we see bold opportunities ahead once the divisiveness of this war is in the past."

In their statement, the presidents said that the schools took "no positions as institutions" on the Vietnam war, and "no policy decisions that would direct where young men speak for themselves alone on off-campus issues."

The statement was mailed to President Nixon and to various congressional leaders on Sat., Oct. 11, '69.

Haverford College President John Coleman released the statement with an initial support that resulted in the statement. In conversations with fellow college presidents, Coleman said that he found many felt as if they did about the necessity for an early end to the Vietnam war.

He suggested the statement to a few other presidents and found them receptive. The statement was signed initially by presidents Robert Cros, Robert Glisson, Howard Johnson, Edward Levi and Dorothy Marshall.

On October 2, the statement with those five signatures was circulated by mail among the presidents of colleges and universities in the United States.

It was an open letter inviting the other presidents to join in signing. Coleman wrote: "I have called a meeting of the presidents of Protestant presidents this week and found each of them interested in issuing a statement... of our personal convictions that an early end to the Vietnam war is urgent national business."

"None of us believes that a college or university as such should take a position on the war. But each of us believes that on the attached text believes that, from our vantage point in educational institutions, we have a special obligation to speak out as individuals in favor of withdrawal from Vietnam."

The complete text of the statement follows:

A Statement on Vietnam

We speak as individuals who work with young men and women. The universities and colleges which we serve take no partisan position and that the Vietnam war; these are pluralistic communities where men speak for themselves alone on off-campus issues.

There are times to be silent and times to speak. This is a time to speak. The accumulated costs of the Vietnam war are not in men and material alone. There are costs too in the effects on young people's hopes and beliefs. Like ourselves, the vast majority of the students with whom we work still want to believe in a just, honest and sensitive America. But our military engagement in Vietnam now stands as a denial of so much that is best in our society.

More and more, we see the war destroying energies from urgent business on our own desks. An end to the war will not be bought with a sign on the map. It will however permit us to work more effectively in support of the communities we care for.

Far from being depressed about our nation's future and our institutions' future, we see bold opportunities ahead once the divisiveness of this war is in the past.

We urge upon the President of the United States and upon Congress a stepped-up timetable for withdrawal from Vietnam. We believe this to be in our country's highest interest, at home and abroad.
A graduate school with real teeth.

Set your sights on this: The computer industry is only fifteen years old and already there is $15$ billion dollars worth of computer equipment in use. By 1975, that will double, producing substantial new computer benefits for business and the community. And creating more than 500,000 new computer-related jobs. Honeywell can prepare you for this bright future. You’ll be able to apply computer technology to your chosen field, or you can make a promising career as a computer specialist.

We have the only program that’s exclusively for college graduates. And because we make computer equipment, we’re particularly well-qualified to teach you what computers are all about. Classes are held in Wellesley, Massachusetts, beginning every January, June and September. This could be your big chance. Pounce on it. Send the coupon.

The Other Computer Company: Honeywell
LIBRARY
(Continued from Page 4, Col. 5)
Mrs. Cherrington said, last year the loan period was extended from 28 to 56 days to insure ample time for use of any book. For open reserve books the loan period was lengthened from three to twenty-four hours.

The main problem is not one of money, Mrs. Cherrington explained; that she never bills anyone who comes in to talk to her "... who is making an honest effort to find the book. Eventually billing may be necessary, but if the book is found prior to replacement, cost of replacement would be refunded."

"I'd like to hear student views. We have a suggestion box at the main desk." One method used by other schools to recover missing volumes is the posting of "black lists," enumerating persons who have long overdue books.

One prestigious university periodically searches dormitory rooms for missing and overdue volumes. Of course, a college community operating under the honor system does not need to utilize such 1984 methods.

RECENT CAMPAIGN PITCH

'The streets of our country
are in turmoil. The ... Campaign"

Paid Advertisement

Guess Who's Coming To Elmore's

The CLOG by Olof Daughters
Elmore Shoe Shop
State Street

A BLACK MAN IS RUNNING FOR
CITY COUNCIL IN NEW LONDON
THE NAME IS ERNIE KYDD AND
HE WILL PROBABLY LOSE

ERNIE KYDD WILL PROBABLY LOSE BECAUSE
1. He's black and there has never been a black man elected to the New London City Council.
2. He's desperately short of the money needed to run an effective campaign.

Ernie Kydd is 43; he's married and has 4 kids. He is a graduate of the University of Connecticut and works as a staff chemist at Chas. Pfizer. He has been involved in community action programs for a very long time. He's bright, articulate, and thoroughly decent person.

PLEASE HELP
You may send your contributions to Philip Goldberg, Box 1436, Connecticut College — Checks may be made payable to the "Kydd Campaign."

Paid Advertisement Submitted by Mr. Philip Goldberg

NEWS NOTES

On Tues., Oct. 21, Miss Jane Torrey, Professor of Psychology, will lecture on "Grammar Like It Is—The Structure of Afro-American English."

The lecture will be held in Bill 106 at 4:20 p.m. Miss Torrey spent a sabbatical year at the Dept. of Linguistics at Columbia University.

* * *

On Wed., Oct. 22, there will be a one-day conference on "The Case for Reappraisal of United States Overseas Information Policies and Programs."

The Conference will be held at the Overseas Press Club in New York City. Interested Students may contact Satsyagraha for further details.

* * *

Applications are now being accepted for graduate and post-doctoral fellowships awarded by the National Science Foundation. For details write to: Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C., 20418.

* * *

Georgetown University students are planning to publish Generation a journal of student commentary, fiction and poetry. Publication prices are $15 for prose, $5 for poetry. Deadline for the next issue is November 5th. Address manuscripts to Generation, Box 766, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., 20007.

* * *

Scandinavian Seminar is now accepting applications for its study abroad program in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden for the academic year 1970-71.

Further information is available from: Scandinavian Seminar, 140 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.

* * *

Career Night will be held on Wed., Oct. 22. There will be alumnae representing sixteen different fields who will give talks on their work and the opportunities which exist for women in the field. Each talk will be given twice, once at 7 p.m. and again at 7:45 p.m.

Coast Guard Academy invites faculty and students of Connecticut College to attend PUBLIC AFFAIRS FORUM: "AMERICAN YOUTH TODAY," at McAllister Auditorium, Tues., Oct. 21—from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. Panelists will be: J. Barry Shepherd, Lt. Col. Combs, students from Wesleyan, University of Conn. at Avery Point, and Academy cadet corps.

RALLY (Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

closed the rally around emotion in the audience, especially the final poem, "Our Green Garden."

One method used by other cities and Programs."

"I'd like to hear student views. We have a suggestion box at the main desk."

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One prestigious university periodically searches dormitory rooms for missing and overdue volumes. Of course, a college community operating under the honor system does not need to utilize such 1984 methods.

At the end of the rally, some students joined the march into New London, while others returned to their rooms, still affected by this deeply personal experience.