POLITICAL ISSUE

PUNDIT endorses GEORGE S. MCGOVERN for President.

ROGER HILSMAN for Congress

Nixon, McGovern factions express opinions, facts

By ROGER SMITH

On Thursday, October 26, factions representing both Mr. Nixon and Mr. McGovern expressed opinions and facts about the presidential nominees on the Connecticut College Campus.

Leading the "Teach-in" for McGovern were Professors Robert Stearns, George Daughan and Bill Cibes. Chuck Mclean, who is the head of the Youth for the re-election of the President in Connecticut headed up the "Nixon Issue Session".

At 4:00 in Dana Hall, Stearns, Daughan and Cibes faced an attentive audience of about 30 people which swelled quickly to approximately 60 in the opening minutes. For an hour and a half the three presented the arguments concerning their own specialties to the group.

Robert Stearns dealt with the facets of the Economic policy of the government. He divided his twenty-five minute talk into three sections.

First he dealt with the record of the last four years of the Nixon administration, citing examples of the rise in prices by 18 per cent and the increase in the poverty range by 1½ million people. "The Nixon" has made fiscal (Continued on Page 15)

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Well, few people did bother to come to the teach-in, and those who did attend already knew the facts.

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It is a shame that more undecided voters did not show up for the teach-in, Cibes, Stearns and Daughan did an excellent job of pointing out the differences that a McGovern administration would make on this country's domestic and foreign policies. Yet their intent was not to preach debate or discussion. Reaction from the audience was loud and intensive.

The disorganized and chaotic session was accompanied by vulgarities from a beer drinking group in the gathering. Mr. Mclean said that he thought this election would be very close and that there was cause for him to be "worried."

He expects to attend college campuses and talk to predominantly pro-McGovern audiences. However, he also said that he was surprised to see "more Nixon supporters than (he) had expected."

Critical Analysis

By JIM PERSKIE

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Humphrey, Levin speak at City Hall

By DONALD KANE

It was almost like 1968 again. Hubert Humphrey was late, but coming fast. In the meanwhile a crowd of 2,000 outside New London City Hall listened to the introductions offered by town Democratic Chairman AA. Washington. Leading the "Teach-in" for McGovern was howlen was an "熱心" government; in content and delivery in contrast to those offered by the Nixon speaking 39th district incumbent Mary Hill and by local state senatorial candidate John Fiero III.

Several of the local candidates rose to give short speeches: Richard Brooks, running for State Representative from Waterford gave an address forceful in content and delivery. He pro-McGovern campaign was reassured by the audience of Harry Truman's tremendous, odds-against victory of the White House in 1948.

A "Newspaper Congressman" was how Levins described Robert Steele, Second District Congressman against whom Roger Hilsman is running.

Not long after Leavin's diatribe, Humphrey arrived on the spot, with little success.

There was much bubble within the room and never any orderly debate or discussion. Reaction from the audience was loud and intensive.

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Political life he has been fighting against social security, medicare, and organized labor. He didn't lift his voice up against race prejudice, bigotry or segregation.

"The man in the White House said 'no' to public education, social security, aid to the elderly, healthcare, and civil rights. I said 'yes,'" affirmed Senator Humphrey.

The man who eschewed the "hurricane of joy" four years ago again reassured his listeners that this "nation has its best days ahead."

"We need a man in the White House who will think of tomorrow," asserted the former Vice President, "who will care about health and good diets, who is sensitive to anguish, pain and the dream that has your own dreams and aspirations."

"Ask yourself which one of the candidates is better for me and my family," continued the Senator, "you don't need charts, or columns to tell you. If your parents were in trouble, who would you want to help you—who would help you?"

Humphrey claimed that "George McGovern stands for the politics of the people, the politics of education, of health care, of adequate nutrition, and of opportunity."

"The Nixon Administration has put more people on welfare than any since the Hoover Administration," asserted Humphrey, forgetting that there was no national welfare system until the Roosevelt Administration. Humphrey presented the "Nixon record: more unemployment than we have had in a generation; greater inflation than we have had in twenty years; the biggest budget deficit in the nation's history; the largest trade deficit in eight decades; and the highest interest rates in one hundred years. All (Continued on Page 15)
Sen. George S. McGovern for President

We are convinced by Senator George McGovern's character and record that he will succeed where Richard Nixon has failed.

The Democratic Party has been the party in the last forty years that has demonstrated its commitment to universal equality: to women, young; old, sick; uneducated, black, yellow, red, urban, rural, Jew, Catholic, and any combination thereof.

George McGovern is in this tradition. He is a co-sponsor of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and all major civil rights legislation enacted during the last decade.

GEORGE MCGOVERN IS AN Egalitarian

Senator McGovern, working with leading economists, has a sound plan for full employment and economic justice.

The Nixon Administration has tried to label the Senator's proposal as "irresponsible" and as a "soak the rich" scheme. This is not true.

Income recovered by closing the tax loopholes that Senator McGovern suggests would actually reduce the maximum of forty-eight percent.

Experts like former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford and General James Gavin agree with Senator McGovern that fat and waste can be cut out of the military budget.

This new revenue can be applied to reducing the costs of education by one-third and lowering property taxes. Richard Nixon vetoed the Federal Aid to Education Act.

Senator McGovern has pledged part of this revenue for cleaning up our environment, building more hospitals, and creating urban mass transit systems so that our cities will not be choked to death by the surrounding suburbs.

Senator McGovern is committed to decent care for dependent mothers and children, the aged, the blind, the handicapped, and the sick.

Nixon has vetoed McGovern supported day care center legislation.

Moreover, Senator McGovern has advocated a job for every able-bodied person in the United States willing to work. He would deny welfare to those who can work but refuse to. It necessary the Senator envisions the Federal Government as the employer of last resort.

GEORGE MCGOVERN HAS A CLEAR VIEW OF ECONOMIC PRIORITIES

Senator McGovern was the first national figure to speak out against the lunacy of militarism, unilateralism, and power politics.

Yet the Nixon Administration would still like to keep President Thieu in power because he is a popularly elected government leader.

George McGovern has pointed out that putting to death one's Presidential opposition and passing laws where the chief executive can invoke the death penalty for anyone without trial and for whatever reason is dictatorial.

President Thieu, curiously, is just such a chief executive and George McGovern refuses to support this "popularly elected leader."

So too did George McGovern refuse to back the military dictatorship of Greece or the military dictatorship of Pakistan against the democracy of India.

George McGovern would seek Congressional and international cooperation in formulating foreign policy, rather than the Nixon policy of militarism, unilateralism, and power politics.

GEORGE MCGOVERN IS A PRECISENT INTERNATIONAL LEADER

Senator McGovern has shown his devotion to our laws, our Constitution, and our civil rights.

Senator McGovern has disclosed the name of every single contributor to his campaign and has not hid behind the reeking anonymity of the office of the President for election.

He has stood out in the open, on specific issues, and challenged Richard Nixon—not "The President"—to a national debate.

The Nixon Administration has been a conspiracy. During Nixon's reign those who have risen from the ranks of the silent have been spied upon, imprisoned, harassed, brutalized, and condemned as traitors.

Nixon's Administration has threatened, ignored, cancelled, and even denounced as unpatriotic constitutionally guaranteed freedoms.

During Nixon's Administration it has been unpatriotic to be American.

When Nixon ran in 1968 he promised to bring this country together. This country is more divided now than ever. His policies have demanded dissent from those of conscience.

This will not be the case with the McGovern Presidency. Senator McGovern has demonstrated his dedication to the First Amendment freedoms by actions such as the support for disclosure of the Pentagon Papers.

Senator McGovern opposed the nominations of Haynsworth, Carswell, and Rehnquist to the Supreme Court.


GEORGE MCGOVERN IS COMMITTED TO TRUE DEMOCRACY

The United States has nowhere to go but up after four years of Richard Nixon, Spiro Agnew, and the Republican Party.

George Stanley McGovern is the epitome of the intellectually committed leader this country has dreamed about yet suffered without.

George McGovern is not the imperious King of the country residing in the White House, San Clemente, Camp David, or Key Biscane.

George McGovern is concerned about the moral and spiritual quality of this great nation. He still embodies all the beliefs about the goodness of the American system we held as young children in love with Jack Kennedy but lost as young adults in agony with Richard Nixon.

Do not simply vote against Richard on November 7. Vote for George McGovern because you believe under him America has the best hope of economic, foreign, and personal salvation.

John F. Kennedy reminded us to "Ask not what this country can do for you, but what you can do for this country."

George McGovern asks your support not for what he can do as your President, but for what he can help you do for the United States.
The Reign of Richard M. Nixon

If elected President Richard Nixon promised his 1968 Republican National Convention that the first thing he would do was appoint a new Attorney General.

John Mitchell turned out to be only second injustice inflicted upon the country by the Nixon Administration. The first Presidential action Richard Nixon took in 1969 was to block funds that would have sent 50,000 Black ghetto children to summer camps. And why not? The number of Blacks that voted for the head of the Republican ticket in 1968 was insignificant; Richard Nixon had no political debt to repay and in four years he has done virtually nothing for the black man, letting his condition deteriorate instead.

RICHARD NIXON IS A RACIST.

Another promise that Nixon made to his Republican Convention was to bring down the rate of inflation without increasing the rate of unemployment or raising the cost of food. These promises have not been kept. The Nixon Administration’s policies have cause an increase of 17.6 per cent in the consumer price index. His four year budgetary deficit is $90.1 billion, exceeding the combined deficits of the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson Administrations, and constituting one-fourth of our National Debt since George Washington.

The cost of food during the Nixon reign has increased an average of 5 per cent per year, or 15 per cent since 1969. Some products, especially meat, have increased by one-half. The average family’s grovery bill is $430 a year higher than when he took office.

Today it requires $145 to purchase that $125 would buy in 1968. The dollar of the day of Nixon’s inauguration is worth but eight-one cents today.

The statistics on unemployment are even more frightening. Since Nixon took office there has been an 85 per cent increase in the number of unemployed, from 2.6 million to 4.8 million people.

And what of Richard Nixon’s promise to shrink the nation’s welfare rolls? There has been a 66 per cent increase in the number of people on welfare up to 10.3 million from 6.2 million people.

Perhaps more ghastly, since Richard Nixon took office, there has been a 5.3 per cent increase in the number of Americans living below the poverty level.

Perhaps here however, we can be lenient with the President. He probably doesn’t have any unemployed or poverty stricken friends and therefore cannot be expected to fully empathize with the problem of this country’s poor and underprivileged.

RICHARD NIXON IS A LIAR.

Richard Nixon has run a scandal-ridden administration which favors the rich.

He has collected a $10,000,000 secret campaign fund in defiance of the principles of the Federal Election Campaign Act.

The President has given advance tip-offs to grain exporters who have made millions of dollars on the Soviet wheat deal at the expense of American farmers and consumers. The same is basically true for his cow-towing to the American Dairy Lobby.

Richard Nixon and John Mitchell settled the anti-trust against ITT following the promise of a substantial contribution to the Republican National Party.

Most probably it was Richard Nixon that gave final approval to the bugging and burglarizing of the Democratic National Headquarters at the Watergate.

The President obviously does not believe that the same laws which govern ordinary citizens apply to him and the Republican Party.

RICHARD NIXON IS A MONARCH.

The Nixon Administration has continued the unconscionable and inhumane war in Southeast Asia that Richard Nixon promised to end with his “Secret Plan.”

Since Nixon assumed office more tons of bombs have been dropped on Indochina than in all theatres of the Second World War: every minute he has been in office two tons of bombs have been dropped.

He has defoliated nearly forty per cent of the land in Laos and wiped out over one-third of its population.

The daily cost to the American taxpayer for this war has been $25 million.

Nixon is responsible for 110,000 American servicemen being wounded, in addition to 500 American prisoners of war and missing in action.

Richard M. Nixon has caused the death of three million Vietnamese civilians and 20,000 American servicemen: 40 per cent of all combat deaths.

The President who has ruled the United States through the end of the nineteen sixties into the nineteen seventies has become the German

Richard Nixon’s attempt to block publication of the Pentagon Papers is the single blackest mark to date that any American President has put on the record of a modern democracy.

His persistent intimidation of the press and other news media has served only to significantly deepen the penetration of that black mark.

Second only to Nixon’s hatred of the press is his dislike of the judicial branch. His profound disrespect for the Federal Courts was exemplified by his rancid selections of judges Haynsworth, Carswell, and Rehnquist to the highest court in the land.

Beyond these nominations, Nixon has encouraged the defiance and disobedience of Federal Court desegregation orders. Conversely, he has used criminal prosecutions and grand juries to stifle dissent, as in the case of the Berrigan Brothers, Angela Davis, the Chicago Seven, the Harrisburg Eight, Bobby Steele, and on and on.

Where will it end?

It is almost beyond our ken of outrage that the President steered through Congress the D.C. Crime Bill. Its key features include searching a citizen’s property without the benefit of a knock or a search warrant if the authorities deem a warrant would impede the progress of a search.

Most brutal is the provision that allows preventive detention—Americans can now be put in jail without a trial for a crime that the authorities think may be committed sometime in the future.

“Four More Years” of Richard Nixon and there will be no need for courts and no place for civil rights.

RICHARD NIXON IS A DESPOT.

This is the record of the Nixon Administration. It is a list of achievements that cannot be tolerated by any enlightened, sensitive, democratic American citizen.

No student at Connecticut College should have any reason whatsoever to cast their ballot for the incumbent Richard Nixon. Is it not one generation that is supposed to see things in their clearest light, with the least distortion?

THE ABOVE ENDORSEMENTS ARE THE OPINION SOLELY OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF PUNDIT AND DO NOT CONSTITUTE A STATEMENT OF CONNECTICUT COLLEGE.
Don't lose your only chance

As November 7 approaches, the eleven million newly enfranchised voters are plagued by a multitude of questions. Will President Nixon, elected on a promise to end the Vietnam War, broken faith with and betrayed the American people? Has the sense of moral outrage over napalm and bombing the dikes been exhausted? Do the nominations of Carswell and Haynesworth to the Supreme Court mark a planned retreat from the Warren courts' commitment to racial justice? Is the bugging of Democratic National Committee Headquarters symptomatic of an emerging Orwellian nightmare? Has the present administration given in to what Nixon were accused of during his campaign for VP in 1952 — selling out to and becoming a puppet of big business? And what of the Senator from South Dakota? Will his economic proposals bankrupt the economy? Do the Eagleton fiasco and the "refining" of the proposals to Nixon portend a presidency based on fluctuation and prevarication? Will McGovern, by reducing the military budget, diminish the diplomatic flexibility of the U.S.? Invite aggression? Pave the way to war? Obviously, these questions are loaded. There are few simple answers. But remove the vituperation and the inflated promises and there are four facts that remain lucid:

First: The candidates vying for the presidency differ vastly in ideology and outlook. The potential voter cannot sit this one out on the grounds that the choice is between Tweedle Dee and Tweedle Dum.

Second: The new voter who refuses to cast a ballot is shirking the responsibility which he claimed he deserved. To refuse to vote or to vote haphazardly is to justify the anger of those who demanded the 18 year old vote. It is also to invite the smugness of "I told you so" in history from the cynics and skeptics.

Third: The college student can no longer refuse to remain unaffected by the direction of national leadership. If the President of the United States chooses to tolerate unemployment and under-employment, for example, the Ph.D. of today will continue to tolerate the inflation and the inflated promises and factories.

Fourth: The Establishment listens to numbers. History will record that the young adults rose up from the college campuses in search of a leader to end a war they judged immoral.

History should record that we also managed to sensitize the nation to the need for ecological balance, population control, equal right for minorities. By refusing to vote, the student invites inattention and further increases the probability that the interests of our generation will be glossed over.

The message is clear. An important choice must be made. Those who use the ballot November 7 will participate in making it. Those who boycott the ballot box will succeed only in relinquishing their substantive rights as American citizens.

VOTE!!!

Critical Analysis

(Continued from Page 1) undecisifed that George McGovern would make a better President than Richard Nixon. Yet most of the people who came were, again, staunch McGovernites. At least McGovernites in was not a teach-in, but a rally for McGovern. Mr. Stearns would explain why he felt McGovern's economic policies would be good for the country, and most of the audience would be vehemently nodding their heads in affirmation. There is, of course, nothing wrong with this except that the event was meant to be a teach-in, not a rally. It is hard to believe that people will so blindly and emotionally support a candidate, so that they are unwilling to hear the other side present its case.

There is no reason not to applaud Mr. Stearns' efforts. The Nixon teach-in, the only people in attendance would be Nixon enthusiasts. The purpose of such teach-ins is not to have a group of people sit around and convince each other how right they are. On what basis do people choose the man they will vote for? As evidenced by people not coming to hear the opposing programs presented, the issues do not appear to be the basis for decision. It is difficult to believe that everyone on this campus is so convinced in the correctness of their cause that they need to see a teach-in. One would suspect that if nothing else, they would bring people out to hear the other side. Apparently this is not the case.

To The Editor:

I am writing to you and to the members of our College Community to express the deep sense of moral outrage which I have come to feel as the result of my work on campus this year in the most crucial national election of our time, and perhaps, in the history of our country.

It is a concern which is so complex and so emotional for me that I find it difficult to express even verbally, but I feel it is my responsibility to try.

It is my sincere belief that this is an election in which more than the separate issues are at stake.

For me, the very values upon which our country was founded ride upon its outcome: honesty and integrity in government, justice for the minorities of this country and above all, the separation of powers, the responsiveness of government to the needs of each and every citizen and all the rest of it.

So hold so dear and often for granted.

My outrage and concern began to develop when I found that students on campus and Americans across the country seem no longer to be horrified by the fact that these ideals have been scoffed at and, in fact, perverted or upheld by Nixon administration. Are we so cynical that we expect and condone such behavior or have we become so jaded and self-satisfied that we are incapable of feeling strongly about the administration which surrounds the highest office in our land?

The Connecticut Coordinator of The Youth for the Re-election of The President recently said to me, "I am not going to Watergate incident, "I feel that a corrupt President who accomplishments that had better than an honest President which accomplishes nothing."

"How can we simply turn our backs on this kind of an attitude? I realize that to close one's eyes to the political realities of government is foolish and bares a lack of understanding."

However, I cannot help but feel that incidents such as Watergate, ITT, the grain deals, the milk deal, and the newfound peace prospects which have developed only a week before the election are more than political realities.

My concern grows too when I find that David Bushly, the Nixon coordinator on campus refuses to debate a Socialist and a McGovern representative in front of the student body and will not say why. I challenge him now to change his mind or to state his reasons.

My outrage grows when the same Connecticut Youth Coordinator earlier stated publicly that he feels that the President candidate for our highest office, should have no responsibility to debate Senator McGovern publicly on the issues.

Is it not his responsibility to let the people know where he stands and where the differences lie? I think so.

But my greatest concern comes as the result of the impossibility to mobilize student enthusiasm to fight this kind of corruption and these attitudes. What has happened to the "Youth movement of the '60s?"

Are we so jaded and self-satisfied caught up in our day-to-day material concerns that we cannot see beyond them? This is a question which I am unable to answer and which I can only leave with you.

I urge all of you to at least think about the issues. As I have said before, students and as citizens we are not where we belong and we need to get back.

There are only a few days left until the election, and we want the truth in what I have said please contact me (Freeman 219, 445-6280). We need each other's help.

Sincerely, Casey Nikolovitch

To The Editor:

I strongly urge every voter, regardless of party affiliation to return to the polls on November 7. The Youth for the Re-election of The President candidate for our highest office, should have no responsibility to debate Senator McGovern publicly on the issues.

He towers above most legislators I have encountered in the breadth of his experience. Mayor of New London three times, veteran of six Council terms (ten years) and two terms in the Legislature, he has now attained (among other assignments) the coveted post of member of the Finance Committee of the State House of Representatives.

Mr. McGlinchey, political writer for THE DAY captivated an inadulcent article about him: "The Miracle of Martin." One can but marvel at how far he has come on

sheer brain, brown, hard work and dedicated interest in the political process.

His memory as well as his accomplishments and detailed files on state and local issues, make him a most valuable asset to any legislative body of which he is a member.

Whenever we locally need to know what is going on in Hartford, Martin is our man. He is the most valuable asset to our City Council, serving as Chairman of the active Administration Committee and as such Chairman of most of our Hearings and a leader and advisor of other Councilors.

He has an awesome grasp on the realities of politics, and the minutiae of governmental management. He couples in a nice balance a tight-fisted concern for the taxpayer's dollar with human concern for the less fortunate.

I heartily like Dick Martin, admire him, and feel that it would be utterly foolish to replace him by a lesser man.

RUBY TURNER MORRIS

City Council

To the Editor:

Thanks to the Pundit for its clear and informative article on the Seaside Regional Council.

One minor confusion in the communication between myself and the reporter should be noted. However, the remark I made about the need for better teachers for the retarded was meant to apply to the national scene and not to the Seaside program specifically.

The distinction is an important one. I have not observed in Seaside classrooms and in any case am not competent to evaluate the adequacy of the teaching there.

My comment on the general quality of formal instruction for the retarded is based on reports from colleagues who are themselves special education teachers. The pervasive tone of these reports is that our society has a long way to go before the educational needs of the retarded are adequately met.

My primary interest is not in assigning blame, but in telling students how they may have been neglected by the school system, and in helping them find new outlets for constructive careers in social service. The dark side of the issue is that for the retarded the quest for competence is the deprivation of dignity for those who can't cope.

Accordingly, I suspect that long after the more patently absurd bases for discrimination such as skin color have been forgotten in our society, the retarded will still get the lion's share of what we have to share.

Yours from your favorite soapbox.

Camille Harlon
Assistant Professor
Child Development & Psychology
George McGovern

**THE INDOCHINA WAR**

McGovern's first critical Senate speech against the war was made Sept. 24, 1963. Although he voted for the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin resolution, and against its repeal in 1968, he later called his support of the resolution a mistake.

On March 24, 1972, McGovern sponsored S. Res. 82 urging U.S. support of a UN resolution acknowledging the P.R.C. as the sole representative of China to the UN negotiations toward the establishment and diplomatic relations between the U.S. and the P.R.C. and recognition of "the People's Republic as the sole legitimate government of China, leaving the future of Taiwan to peaceful resolution by the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits."

**INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT**

McGovern has generally voted to support economic aid programs, has often voted to cut military aid programs, and until 1971 always supported final passage of the overall foreign aid bill. Following the defeat of the toal bill in October 1971, which had been stripped of several anti-war provisions, McGovern introduced a new

Richard Nixon

**THE INDOCHINA WAR**

In 1968 Nixon alluded to a secret plan for ending the conflict in Indochina. In Hampton, N.H., March 5, 1968, he promised: "If in November this war is not over, after all of this power has been at their [the Johnson Administration's] disposal, then I say that the American people will be justified to elect new leadership. And I pledge to you the new leadership will end the war and win the peace in the Pacific."

Nearly four years in office have revealed a two-track negotiating-while-fighting approach.

In negotiations the Administration's political aim has been to reach a settlement which would not "abandon" the repressive South Vietnamese government of Pres. Nguyen van Thieu. The Nixon Administration and the Thieu government have refused to negotiate for a coalition government in Saigon, though Kissinger's recent reports from Paris seem to suggest the Administration's trend away from this agreement.

Since North Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government in South Vietnam have insisted on that as the next step, the war has continued to rage.

_Military:_ U.S. military forces in South Vietnam have been reduced from 543,000 in January 1969 to 46,500 by July 20, 1972. U.S. airpower has been augmented in the area around South Vietnam and refined with new automated methods. There are 45,000 men at U.S. air bases in Thailand, 42,000 men aboard ships offshore Vietnam. Sensors, laser-guided and anti-personnel bombs and weather modification have been used.

Between 1969 and mid-1972, 3,632,722 tons of bombs have been dropped on Indochina. This is more than were dropped during the Johnson years, and more than during World War II and the Korean War combined.

During Nixon's term in office: U.S. POW's have increased from an estimated 448 in December 1968 to 520 in July 1972. Those missing in action have risen from 779 in Dec. 1968 to 1,133 in July 1972. The war has widened into Cambodia and Laos. More than 2 million have been made homeless in Cambodia since March 1970. Up to one million South Vietnamese have been uprooted by the war this year.

**MILITARY SPENDING**

Military spending has risen during the Nixon Administration. The last LBJ Defense Dept. request for FY 1969 was $50.4 billion; for FY 1973 Nixon initially asked $58.3 billion, then revised his request upward to $58 billion.

This $5 billion increase and the so-called Vietnam "peace dividend" have been largely absorbed by increased personnel costs, inflation and cost overruns.

Secretary of Defense Laird has indicated that in future years the military budget would be kept near 7 per cent of the GNP. Based on increases in GNP in recent years this would mean approximately a $5 to $6 billion increase each year in military spending. The Administration has not explained how defense needs relate to GNP.

The "Nixon doctrine" emphasizes arming other countries with U.S. weapons to fight their own battles. Foreign military assistance has risen during his Administration. Total U.S. foreign military assistance is now approximately $5 billion per year, more than half of which is for Indochina.

**ARMs CONTROL — DISARMABlEMENT**

During Nixon's Administration the following international agreements have been signed: a treaty to prohibit placing nuclear weapons on the ocean floor beyond a 12-mile zone (2-11-71); a convention to prohibit development, production, and stockpiling of biological weapons and toxins (A-10-72), and the SALT treaty which was signed in Moscow by Nixon on May 26, 1972 which prohibits nationwide deployment of anti-ballistic missiles.

**INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

Funding for international development programs has continued at approximately the same level during Nixon's term as during the LBJ years; consequently, the U.S. is losing ground in adhering to the Pearson Commission's goal of 1 per cent of GNP for international development.
George McGovern vs. Richard Nixon Issues

(Continued from Page 5)

On Sept. 15, 1970 and April 21, 1971 Nixon proposed a major reorganization of U.S. foreign assistance programs: the separation of military and economic programs, replacement of AID with two new agencies and reduction of U.S. government personnel overseas. Since the Administration did not give any priority to this issue and Congress was concerned with the Administration's continuing Indochina war aid, little consideration was given to these proposals.

JOBS

The end of the Johnson Administration unemployment was 3.5 per cent of the labor force; in July 1972 it stood at 5.5 per cent. There has been an 85 per cent increase in the number of unemployed, from 2.6 million to 4.8 million people.

To combat unemployment the Administration has relied heavily on growth in the private sector, deficit spending (a four year budgetary deficit of $90.1 billion which exceeded the combined deficits of the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson administrations), tax incentives to encourage business expansion and, since August 1971, wage and price controls.

In December 1970 and June 1971, Nixon vetoed two Congressional bills for manpower training and public service employment, stating that "WPA-type jobs are not the answer" and calling them "a costly and time-consuming method of putting unemployed persons to work."

WELFARE

Early in his Administration, Nixon proposed a Family Assistance Program under which the federal government would provide a minimum payment to eligible categories. The President's current proposal calls for federal payment of $2400 per year for a family of four, which represents less money than 90 per cent of current recipients receive in cash and food stamp benefits. States are not required to supplement the federal payment.

TAXATION

In 1971 the Administration submitted its own recommendations for changes in the tax laws, aimed primarily at stimulating the economy. It proposed a tax cut of $27.3 billion over a 3-year period allocated as individual $2.2 billion, business $20.1 billion, and auto excise tax cuts $5.0 billion. Congress increased the individual tax cuts substantially and decreased business tax cuts.

However, a major legislative proposal which has been hinted at by the Administration is that of a "value-added tax," basically a federal sales tax. (Incidentally, when this was tried in Holland it raised the cost of living by 8 per cent).

BUSING

On Aug. 3, 1971 Nixon stated that I have consistently opposed the busing of our nation's school children to achieve a racial balance . . ." On March 24, 1972 he proposed a moratorium on all new busing orders by federal courts, and a $2.5 billion program to improve education of children from poor families, plus permanent restraints on busing for desegregation.

THE DRAFT

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JOBS

At the end of the Johnson Administration unemployment was 3.5 per cent of the labor force; in July 1972 it stood at 5.5 per cent. There has been an 85 per cent increase in the number of unemployed, from 2.6 million to 4.8 million people.

To combat unemployment the Administration has relied heavily on growth in the private sector, deficit spending (a four year budgetary deficit of $90.1 billion which exceeded the combined deficits of the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson administrations), tax incentives to encourage business expansion and, since August 1971, wage and price controls.

In December 1970 and June 1971, Nixon vetoed two Congressional bills for manpower training and public service employment, stating that "WPA-type jobs are not the answer" and calling them "a costly and time-consuming method of putting unemployed persons to work."

WELFARE

Early in his Administration, Nixon proposed a Family Assistance Program under which the federal government would provide a minimum payment to eligible categories. The President's current proposal calls for federal payment of $2400 per year for a family of four, which represents less money than 90 per cent of current recipients receive in cash and food stamp benefits. States are not required to supplement the federal payment.

TAXATION

In 1971 the Administration submitted its own recommendations for changes in the tax laws, aimed primarily at stimulating the economy. It proposed a tax cut of $27.3 billion over a 3-year period allocated as individual $2.2 billion, business $20.1 billion, and auto excise tax cuts $5.0 billion. Congress increased the individual tax cuts substantially and decreased business tax cuts.

However, a major legislative proposal which has been hinted at by the Administration is that of a "value-added tax," basically a federal sales tax. (Incidentally, when this was tried in Holland it raised the cost of living by 8 per cent).

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Roger Hilsman

The Hilsman stand

BY RICHARD LICTENSTEIN

Roger Hilsman, Democratic candidate for Congress from Connecticut's Second District, appeared at the Middletown B'nai B'rith Church Street Synagogue on October 14 to point out some of the reasons that compelled him to seek the congressional seat. During the weeks of campaigning, I've been hitting hard on what seem to me the vital issues: an unemployment rate in Connecticut that is third highest in the nation and an unemployment rate that is higher still in the Second District.

I've been hitting on rising prices, especially rising food prices. I've been hitting on rising property taxes. And I've been hitting on health care, pollution, the problems of the elderly, and the need for public transportation.

I've also been hitting Mr. Nixon on his Vietnam policy — a policy that does not end the war but continues it. I've been pointing out the causes of these troubles. First, the fact that the Republicans — Nixon, Meskill, and Steele — have a so-called New Economic Policy that tries to cure inflation in the cruelest possible way, a way that throws people out of work.

The fact that the Republicans — Nixon, Meskill, and Steele — have administered the wage-price legislation in a way that is biased toward workers, based toward middle-income people — and just think what it does to the unemployed and to senior citizens who are on social security and fixed retirement incomes.

I have come forward with a whole series of positive proposals to solve these problems; the Jobs Now Program that would put 500,000 people to work immediately; a program that would provide federal money for conversion from defense to civilian industries; and several new ways to use the beautiful environment of Eastern Connecticut as a magnet to attract clean research industries.

I have looked into Mr. Steele's record and found that although his public relations are superb, his actual performance has not really been very good. His announcement speech for reelection is one of his "number one priority since taking office has been to help improve Eastern Connecticut." Let us look at his performance.

Since Mr. Steele took office two years ago, the unemployment in this District has gone up almost 30 percent at the same time as prices and property taxes have skyrocketed.

Mr. Steele was absent for votes on the extension of public works projects and the Emergency Employment Act of 1971 and voted against the immediate creation of new public service jobs.

In an announcement speech in Colchester, he said he favored closing tax loopholes for big business. Yet in Washington, Mr. Steele has consistently voted for further tax incentives for big business.

On health care, he voted against an HEW appropriation that would have added more than $200 million dollars for hospital construction and communicable disease research.

It says he is deeply concerned about the District. But consider this: there was an amendment to an educational appropriations bill that would have added $133 million dollars for federally impacted school areas. This would have meant a significant reduction in the mill rate for New London, Groton, Ledyard, and several other towns in Eastern Connecticut. The bill lost by four votes — Mr. Steele was absent.

He says he is for the working man — yet he voted against an immediate raise in the minimum wage to two dollars. What did he vote for was a watered-down bill that would give the raise two years later, by which time inflation would have wiped it out. He has also voted against retroactive pay raises for workers during Phase II.

The United States in the past five years became the first country in the history of the world to become a service economy — that is more than half the work force are working as repairmen, beauticians, salesmen, teachers, sales people, doctors, and all the rest. And it will become more so. We are entering a post-industrial age — a technocratic age.

And it will continue. More and more of the work of the world will be performed by machine, less by people. People would say, "Great!" But it does present us with very, very severe problems to be solved.

We are now in a period of record high prices for the corporations, record high welfare rolls, and record high prices.

The same thing on the Republicans — Nixon, Meskill, and Steele — for most of our present plight. But the problem that they have failed to see is one that is presented by this fact that we are becoming a post-industrial society.

These are just a hint of the problems that must be solved in the years immediately ahead. So let me appeal to all of us to vote for a candidate who is biased toward workers, who is biased toward the American people. Why not Senator Edward M. Kennedy?

Kennedy campaigns for Hilsman

by DONALD KANE

At this point a few "We want Steele chanted" were sounded, as well as the sweet refrains of "Poor More Years."

One burly worker muttered to another, "I wish I had brought a 'What about Mary Jo?"' sign."

Once on the podium, Kennedy observed, "Senator McGovern spoke at a $1000 a plate dinner last night. Tonight Sargent Shriver is addressing a $500 a plate audience. And right now I'm speaking at a $50 a plate luncheon. I don't know what that means, but I'm glad to be here."

Speaking warmly of Hilsman the Senator continued: "Roger knows the issues of the area. He also knows the problems of the country.

He knows how to insure the security of the area. He knows about armies and military bases, about education, about health care, and about care for the elderly.

Repeating his theme of his morning address Kennedy cited: a "double standard in this country. One for the rich and powerful and one for the ordinary people. And this brings us to the question of leadership.

"George McGovern can provide the kind of leadership Shriver is demanding for the area's needs. So can Roger Hilsman here. When you go to the polls on November 7 you'll have a strong, smart, serious team. Don't forget we also need a strong legislative arm;" Senator Kennedy warned, "Don't forget Roger Hilsman."

While embracing his old Washington crusty Hilsman the Senator reminded the audience about the recent secret weapon deal sponsored by the administration; "Does it benefit the farmer? No! It benefits the big business. And what about theTTT affair? The same thing; it benefits the big business. It's time this government started thinking about the working man; only with leadership in the House of Representatives like Roger Hilsman will we have a chance to do this thing.

With that, the St. Bernard's band struck up the "You're a Break Today" standard and Kennedy left to go back to Senator Kennedy."

"What about the President's secret fund of $10 million?" the Senator asked. "The Democrat Party has recently signed the Campaign Contributions Act saying this is what the American people want. I'm sending the letter and the spirit of the law..."
The President has at various times been heard to remark that he would like to make one thing perfectly clear. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that he may one day do that.

In the meantime, we would like to offer him a helping hand by taking some of the things he has been making perfectly clear, and clarifying them.

B is for BUDGET. When I was elected, I promised to balance the budget; I believe in that promise, and when I am re-elected I shall make it again.

V is for VIOLENCE and CRIME. Some scare-mongers among us—and you know who they are—would have us believe that our nation’s streets and homes are no longer safe. We must not be victimized by such propaganda. I do not know one person who has been mugged, robbed or raped.

M is for MINORITIES. As a member myself of a minority—the Republican Party—I am only too familiar with the persecution, discrimination and oppression suffered by minority groups. Believe me when I say that if I had my way there would be no minorities.

E is for ENVIRONMENT. A few days ago—and let me repeat, they are few—I was discussing the water, the earth and the sky. My friends in industry tell me this is simply not true. And they have the best ecological brains money can buy.
It has come to my attention that there are, regrettably, people who would violate the sacred right of all Americans to be protected against invasion of their privacy. I pledge that I shall tap every resource at my disposal to catch the culprits.

If John Connolly had been at the Alamo, he would have started a "Texans For Santa Anna" movement.

Z

This administration is committed to freedom and self-determination for the developing nations. We will therefore continue to aid them and, if necessary, give battle as we have served South Vietnam.

THESE ARE MY FRIENDS. COLOR THEM WHITE, COLOR THE NEIGHBORS WHITE, TOO.
Candidates specs

Richard M. Nixon

AGE: 59
HOME: San Clemente, Calif.
RELIGION: Quaker
EDUCATION: A. B. Whittier College, 1934; LLB. Duke University, 1937.
MILITARY SERVICE: Navy, World War II, as aviation ground officer.
FAMILY: Wife, Patricia; two children.

George McGovern

AGE: 50
HOME: Mitchell, South Dakota
RELIGION: Methodist
MILITARY SERVICE: Army Air Corps bomber pilot, World War II; Distinguished Flying Cross.
FAMILY: Wife, Eleanor; five children.

Kane On...

WHEN RIGHTS ARE WRONG OR ONE FOR ME, TWO FOR YOU

President Nixon has always gone to great trouble to do what is politically popular. He noted with great interest the national polls which indicate that a majority of all presidential voters are opposed to the Bill of Rights.

The first step of this recognition occurred recently when a Nixon-appointed Assistant Attorney General publicly suggested that the Constitutional Rights of an accused should be tailored to the alleged crime.

The First Amendment currently guarantees, in part, "the right of the people to peaceably assemble." According to the President, however, the series of voter registration drive and civil rights marches over the last decade, and now particularly the anti-war protests, have placed an unbearable strain on the peaceable assembly rule. Instead, it is Mr. Nixon's intention to limit this right to "Youth for Nixon" rallies, spontaneous Republican Conventions, and annual meetings of the D.A.R. and the American Legion.

Another of the First Amendment protectates is freedom of the press. But the impatient release of the Pentagon Papers ruined that right, and soon we should expect to receive all truthful information about the war from the President's news telecasts.

The publicized findings of several Presidential Commissions have also gotten a little out of hand. They have been releasing reports favoring poverty, abortions, pornography, and prostitution, all of which Richard Nixon has approved with no reservations.

R. Sargent Shriver

AGE: 56
HOME: Rockville, Md.
EDUCATION: B.A. Yale University, 1938; LLB. Yale Law School, 1941.
MILITARY SERVICE: Navy, 1945-46.
FAMILY: Wife, Eunice; 5 children.

Shriver has devoted much of his life to public service, though he has never before been a full-fledged candidate for elective service. He became a national figure when he was the first director of President Kennedy's Peace Corps project in 1961. Kennedy gave him much of the credit for winning Congressional approval of the project to Shriver, calling him "the most effective lobbyist the Washington scene."

Shriver received national attention again when he was appointed director of the Peace Corps and of OEO from 1964 to 1965, in addition to duty as a special assistant to the President.

He continued with OEO until he was appointed as Johnson's Ambassador to France in 1968.

Reappointed by President Nixon as Ambassador, he resigned in 1970 to prepare a short-lived campaign for Governor of Maryland. Later in 1970 he campaigned actively for Democrats in Congressional campaigns.

The Second Article of Amendment states that, "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." The President does not feel that the American public is mature enough to make the decision that bears arms, so he plans to give them to the mature peoples of South Vietnam and South Korea.

The move will be designated as Nixon's "International Southern Strategy."

Since the President has been unable to dissuade his Supreme Court from ruling wire tapping an unreasonable violation of privacy, he is taking steps to insure that the search warrant requirement of the Fourth Amendment will not be applicable to those he decrees national nuisances.

Daniel Ellsberg and Philip Russo will not be overlooked on this list of national nuisances, although one will look in vain for the names of the suspects in the aborted bugging of the Democratic Headquarters.

One clause of the Fifth Amendment guarantees against a person being subject to the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb. Richard Nixon believes people can make errors in judgement and in order that true justice may be served, he will soon order new trials for Angela Davis and the Chicago Seven.

And he will keep ordering new trials for them until the public makes the right decision.

Lt. William Calley will also have a new trial soon and President Nixon, in his capacity as Commander and Chief, may recommend that Captain Ernest Medina's qualifications merit his selection as foreman of the jury.

Amendment Article VI preserves the right of an accused to have a "speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury."

The President feels juries do not always see facts clearly so they should occasionally be helped along.

Jimmy Hoffa believed this too, and he was thrown in jail. But Richard Nixon got him out and apologized, permitting to expunge the offending statute.

The President feels the legal jury system is sometimes just a irritation and should be done away with, especially when it smacks patriotic and law abiding citizens like Dini Beard.

President Nixon demonstrated great compassion toward a sick woman in instructing his Justice Department not to press charges against Mrs. Beard. He remarked in wondernment that the public exposure to the tolling ITT executive did not make more Americans ill.

President Nixon has consolidated the Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the Constitution to read: "The Constitution shall give all power to President Nixon and the Republican Party."

We the People of the United States, have earned these changes in the Bill of Rights. When the announcement from the Administration comes, it will be accompanied by a repeal of the Third Amendment; and we shall find soldiers quartered in our homes.

By then it will be too late to do anything but pray for a young, stone-throwing group of Boston rebels.
Senior fashion boutique

The Senior Fashion Show and Boutique, an annual event in the "not to be missed" category, will be held this Thursday and Friday, November 3rd and 3rd in Cro. This year, more than any previous year, there will be an unusual variety of styles and merchandise available in an effort to cater to a wider range of life styles.

To start the two day affair off, there is the Fashion Show beginning at 7:15 tonight in the Main lounge of Cro. Members of the Class of '73 will model representative styles from each of the participating stores. In some instances the outfits have been specifically designed for this show and the particular girl.

Under the direction of Karen Frank, the models have gone through numerous fittings and practices so that the show will be professional, as well as being fun.

The Fashion Show is being announced by the alumni, and will be highlighted by a drawing of the winning raffle tickets.

Alumni get-together

by MARTHA SULLIVAN

The class of '72 departed this campus and student world last May, but several of us returned the weekend of October 13-15 for Alumni Council meetings. It was perhaps one of the stranger experiences of our lives, but yet it was the best that we have had. Those of us who returned came to participate in Alumni Association meetings and activities. The events of the weekend we also returned to witness the changes, physical and emotional, in the campus and to see if we still could play and 'live the student role.'

We felt, acted, and believed we were students that weekend, yet with our minds focused on the importance of our jobs, and discussions of our jobs, we knew that we had entered the unknown world of alumni.

I say that because as students, we were generally unaware of the Alumni Association, its functions, its accomplishments, and its member. Most of us probably viewed an alum being about 40 years old and having totally against parietals, etc. This weekend proved us quite wrong, and the true meaning of being an alum became the thought of being a Connecticut alumnus.

During the day, Friday, I was engaged in the Campus Executive Board meetings. I was so completely impressed with the dedication and love for this university, especially the reports of their activities in relation to the Association such as the joint reunion with our Commencement Weekend, last summer's Cultural Weekend, and the internship programs we are currently setting up.

Greek classics talk

By CAROL BOWMAN

Connecticut College privileged to have as its speaker last Monday night, October 30th, Professor of Classics at the University of Wisconsin, Frederich Solmsen.

A native of Germany, he was educated at Bonn, Heidelberg, Cambridge and Berlin, the latter where he taught until 1937 at which time he came to the United States. From 1940-1963 he was Professor of Classics at Cornell University.

Security log

Halloween came early to Conn. reports Mr. Francis O'Grady, Chief of College Security, to reference to the onslaught of vandalism that struck the campus on Thursday, Oct. 30.

The "tricks" began during the dinner hour with the report by a Smith-Burbridge resident that $30 was taken from her wallet which had been left in her room and continued on long into the night with the final tally listing the numerous damaging of thirty cars.

Mr. O'Grady jokingly remarked that at first he thought the vandalism had been committed by some kids on campus who got drunk", but he has since learned that during the past two to three weeks there have been similar reports of vandalism throughout New London and the surrounding vicinity.

From a trail of antennea that Mr. O'Grady has found, he formulated the following theory as to "the path taken by the vandal: They began in the South Parking Lot, followed the road behind Freeman, went outside the rear gate and damaged some cars behind the wall, moved on to center campus and ended with the cars parked in the North Complex area.

The following damage has been reported: 21 antennea were snapped off and stolen, 4 convertible roofs were slashed, 2 sets of windshield wipers were bent, one car had a windshield and both headlights broken, glass was smashed on a rear door and a front window, and radio wires were ripped out of another car.

By ALEXANDER CO.

98 Riverside Drive,
New York, N. Y.

Cotton's gallery

Now he is a member of the University of Wisconsin Institute for Research in Humanities.

"Truth, Error and Awakening in Greek Tragedy", the title of his lecture, was an hour's fascinating journey through the Classics of old. Professor Solmsen took three different incidences in Greek Tragedy and briefly summarized them while elucidating on truth, error, and awakening.

He presented the tales in such a way that even to one who isn't an avid student of the classics, they provoked great interest. Some of the plays that Professor Solmsen discussed are well known to all of us but as he retold it he brought in a new meaning.

An audience of close to a hundred turned out, including educators here at the college as well as a throng of students. Professor Solmsen has written an unusually large number of books including, Plato's Theology and Aristotle's System of the Physical World.

From his variety of accomplishments and his many years of experience in his field, Professor Solmsen is truly a scholar.
by ROBERT STEANNS
ASST. PROF. OF ECONOMICS

Since Mr. Nixon has given a few clues as to the direction of his administration during the next four years, it is important that we take a look at the economic record of the previous administration. A basic flaw, which Mr. Nixon claims to have "inherited" from the Democrats, rose from 4.4 percent in 1968 to 6.4 percent during the first year of his administration and increased further to 8.3 percent in 1970.

At the same time, the rate of unemployment rose from 3.5 percent, reaching a peak of 6.1 percent in 1970, and then stayed at or above 5.8 percent until June, 1972. This is the desperate attempt to improve since the institution of Nixon's New Economic Policy. The unemployment rate was 4.2 percent in 1971 to Aug, 1972 was 3.0 percent.

Why did Mr. Nixon find it necessary to increase the desperate measures of the wage price freeze? This is an easy question to answer.

Many economists feel that one basic flaw in Nixon's approach was his failure to use the influence of the federal government on private industry and on the private sector to correct the basic problems. If Mr. Nixon were before the freeze, one of Nixon's most trusted advisors, Arthur Okrent, would not have submitted a National Reserve Board, reversed his earlier opposition and began calling for an "income policy."

McGovern's Campaign

by LYNN BATTER

Just as Franklin Delano Roosevelt was the "lord and king" of the '30s, so will Richard Milhous Nixon be the ruling president of 1972.

A politician well-learned in the skills of campaigning, Nixon is the overwhelming favorite in the 1972 presidential election.

George McGovern is making a desperate attempt to capture the uncommitted, the discontented in the country, yet his efforts are disconcerted and almost encompassing in their zeal.

Nixon has demonstrated that he will be the one to control the issues, and McGovern is attempting to make the War in Indochina an important issue. Our leader, Mr. Nixon, has been able to manipulate himself in a most effective position by blaming Senator McGovern's plea for peace now.

Those of us who doubt Mr. Nixon are reticent to praise his newest overtures for peace in Vietnam. I doubt his motives, I doubt his sincerity, I question the acceptability of this peace pact, and I question what effects it will have on the future.

Joe Weisbrot, 7 Mr. Nixon will have four years to pursue his own private goals for this country and the world, for he will have no reason to politic for reelection. In the midst of all this, George McGovern is the Democratic contender for the presidency. At least in this election there is a clear choice between the candidates.

Despite the fact that McGovern's face makes him look like a Puritan Liberal, I give him the credit that he is worth it. His chances of winning are close to nil. Watching him run on the television, it looks as if he is trying to climb up an escalator that is going down. It is rather embarrassing.

It is rather difficult to envision George McGovern as President. He has spent too much time campaigning against Richard Nixon. You would be spending more time campaigning for George McGovern.

Jean Westwater, Chairwoman of the National Democratic Party) came to Connecticut College and told us that she is glad that McGovern does not have charisma. I'm not. What we as a country need now is someone who is capable of bringing about change. McGovern has present some vivid picture for a unified, prospering land of peace.

It will take many years of good management, intelligent experimentation to make a dent on our increasingly great national policy. Nixon will look the other way. McGovern will tackle them. Nixon represents stagnation and hopelessness. McGovern connotes determination, effort, and therefore some measure of success.

I see no choice for the concerned citizen who does not want to see the country "half slave and half free."

(Continued on Page 14)
Students, Faculty express opinions
Nixon and Civil Liberties Support for Re-election
by RILL crBES
INSTRUCTOR IN GOVT.

There is legitimate disagreement about some actions of the Nixon Administration. But no commentator has praised, for no sober commentator could praise, Richard Nixon's defense of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

The record of the Nixon administration has been one of contempt for our liberties. Of Richard Nixon's eight appointments to the Supreme Court, one was rejected by the Senate because of his lack of candor; another was found wanting because of prior conflicts of interest, and two others were rated不合格 to sit by the conservative American Bar Association.

The four eventually confirmed form a bloc which has already successfully blunted the affirmative protection of our liberties, holding inter alia that 1) less than a unanimous vote of a jury can convict in state trials. 2) no provision of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights has "inherent power," unconstitutionally extends to a convict in state trials. 3) no one was rejected by the Senate of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights has "inherent power," unconstitutionally extends to a convict in state trials. 2) no provision of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights has "inherent power," unconstitutionally extends to a convict in state trials. 3) the confirmation have formed a bloc holding inter alia that 1) less than a unanimous vote of a jury can convict in state trials, 2) no provision of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights has "inherent power," unconstitutionally extends to a convict in state trials.

It was the Nixon Administration which defended the practice of summoning reporters before grand jury sessions to perjured testimony they had gathered, thus turning newsmen into agents of the prosecution. And it was the Nixon Administration, through its spokesman, Spiro Agnew, who castigated the press for daring to question the wisdom of governmental policy.

The Nixon Administration has supported the Supreme Court's legalize wiretapping under less stringent conditions than those approved by the Court and then ignored the provisions of its own law by permitting minor functionaries, instead of the Attorney General, to obtain an order (a "warrant," by statute) to wiretap inter alia that 1) less than a unanimous vote of a jury can convict in state trials. 2) no provision of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights has "inherent power," unconstitutionally extends to a convict in state trials.

It has refused to press for educational, employment, and housing desegregation, and it has asked for legislation to forbid the use of one of the most effective tools to accomplish school desegregation in the South.

In short, the Nixon Administration has forgotten that government is instituted to secure the rights of the people, not to destroy them. Mr. Nixon, as policeman of the world, has adopted Edward R. Murrow's trenchant commentary on McCarthy era: "We cannot defend freedom abroad by deserting it at home."

The following faculty members, among others, publicly support the candidacy of George McGovern for President in 1972.

Thomas Ammirati
James Bernard
Richard Birdsell
Alan Bradford
Edward Brodkin
Michael Burlingame
Sara Lee Burlingame
Frank Church
William Cibes
George Daughan
Oelles Desiderato
Elisir Despalatovic
Marion Doro
Richard Fales
Bernard Faber
David Featon
Ara Fitzgerald
Jennifer Goldstein
Philip Goldberg
Richard Goodwin
Leone Greene
Peter Hume
Dick Leon Dickfield
Barley G. Hendricks
Mackie Jarrell
Ava Johnson
R. Francis Johnson
John Kent
Mary Kaye
John King
Robert Lurie
Mary McKenzie
William Meredith
Richard Morris
Maatha Myers
Robert Proctor
Jeanne C. Proskes
Ellen Rizzi
Ernest Schlesinger
Peter Song
Charles E. Shain
Jerome G. Tobbin
Kent Smith
Margaret Smith
T. E. Smith
John Singer
Mark Speyer
Robert Stearns
Jane Torrey
Sue Wood
Bernard Weinraub
George Willauer
James Williston
J. Alan Winter
Bernelce Wheeler
Alles Zimmermann

Nixon and Civil Liberties Support for Re-election
by DAVID BUSHEY

Almost any argument one hears against Richard Nixon is spiced with strong emotion—often hate.

But usually either few or limited arguments were advanced in opposition to this argument. We ask for your support of the Re-election of the President, not because of personal admiration, but because of an impressive record during the last four years.

Keep in mind the record of George McGovern: his welfare proposals and tax schemes which would have reduced several important areas during the last year; his 1,000 per cent backing of Sen. Thomas Eagleton and his changing public position on military needs and Indo-China troop presence.

George McGovern, who professes to be a consumer advocate, has missed over 33 per cent of consumer votes; missed over 50 per cent of his votes on the Vietnam war; rejected by the Senate; and missed 30 per cent of the Housing votes in his Senate career.

In contrast to the last decade—a time filled with the empty promises of a Great Society—President Nixon has done "inadvertently."

It has refused to press for educational, employment, and housing desegregation, and it has asked for legislation to forbid the use of one of the most effective tools to accomplish school desegregation in the South.

In short, the Nixon Administration has forgotten that government is instituted to secure the rights of the people, not to destroy them. Mr. Nixon, as policeman of the world, has adopted Edward R. Murrow's trenchant commentary on McCarthy era: "We cannot defend freedom abroad by deserting it at home."

The program calls for, "an annual minimum income of $1,000 for each family of four with no other income who are unable to work." It would also offer $1,600 in aid to each family, and an addition to the Social Security rolls of some three million people.

The Washington Post has pointed out; ...Senator McGovern's new proposal would be fiscally and politically naive. It would fundamenta]]ly wrong with the current categorical aid system; it would offer no income, $1,000 for the working poor; and it would maintain a dispositive to work for those on welfare by permitting them to keep very little of what they earned.

President Nixon has committed his Administration to overhauling the current welfare system to make it really help those for whom it was designed in a manner that flows dignity and self-respect.

One of the Democratic Party's more frequent rhetorical devices is that the Administration charges that the Administration strongly favors big business and that while a worker suffers a tax burden more severe than ever, the corporations get away scot-free.

Contrary to charges made by Sen. McGovern and others, the Nixon Administration has taken steps to achieve the goal of tax reform. Administration, individual taxes have been dramatically reduced, while corporate taxes have increased.

For the years 1969-72, a comparison of tax rates when the Nixon Administration took office with reduced rates accomplished in the Tax Reform Act of 1969 and the Revenue Act of 1971 shows that: corporate income taxes will have increased $2,200 million, individual income taxes will have decreased by $18.9 billion; persons in the 25 per cent bracket will pay 13.5 per cent, and those with incomes over $100,000 will pay 7.3 per cent more.

Also, excise taxes, mostly on "individuals" will have decreased by $3.5 billion.

Specifically, the Tax Reform Act of 1969 included the following changes in existing laws: more than 9 million people at or below the poverty level dropped from Federal tax rolls; many high income persons paid little or no taxes required to bear fair share of tax burden; discrimination against single persons sharply reduced; students able to earn $1,750 without paying taxes, and subjecting student to withholding taxes (increase of $50 over previous legislation); the Internal Revenue Service to assure greater equality in tax payments; tax free foundations brought under closer scrutiny.

The act also provided: personal exemption increase to $750; income on dividends at 0 per cent. (Continued on Page 14)
Announcements

Vocalists coming

The Bethel Community Chapel, a group of thirty singing black vocalists and instrumentalists from New York City, will perform a stirring evening at Palmer Auditorium under the auspices of the Connecticut College Humanities—Upward Bound Program and the New London Committee for Interracial Education and Cooperation.

Described by one New York critic as “a montage of night and sound,” the program is identical to the one presented by the Bethel Chorale last spring at Lincoln Center. It was written and is directed by Peter Roberts, a Brooklyn composer-arranger who has been featured in concert at Carnegie Hall and is a frequent guest artist on Manhattan radio stations.

The program is entitled “Freedom Is” and through music and drama projects another manifestation of the impact of Jesus Christ upon the lives of many young Americans. Tickets for the Chorale’s 8:00 p.m. Saturday concert will be available at the Palmer Auditorium box office immediately preceding the opening curtain.

Support for Re-election

(Continued from Page 13)

on earned income; repeal of the seven percent investment credit; and other reforms gaining $3.3 billion.

A trial element of President Nixon’s New Economic Policy announced on August 15, 1971, consists of proposed tax reforms to: provide investment tax credits for business expansion and more jobs; repeal of seven percent excise tax on American-made exports; increase savings of $300 for each new car buyer; speed up personal income exemptions so taxpayers can save $350 for every exemption one year earlier; provide tax advantages for business generating substantially all receipts from export sales.

These proposed tax reductions became law on December 18 as part of the Revenue Act of 1971. Americans have benefited from this tax cut legislation, both directly and indirectly. Employment has been stimulated and personal savings increased.

Foreign Policy

The “Crisis Diplomacy” of the 1960’s has been sharply curtailed in the past four years and been replaced with personal visits to Moscow and Peking and serious negotiations on all levels. In addition, the implementation of the Nixon Doctrine throughout the world means that America will help other nations shoulder their military burden, but we will no longer do the fighting for them.

A few of the accomplishments of the Nixon Administration include: 1) In February, 1971, a treaty banning weapons of mass destruction from the ocean floor was signed with the Soviet Union; and then with 80 other nations; 2) In April of this year a treaty prohibiting the production of possession of biological and toxin weapons was signed; 3) In April of this year an agreement was signed between the U.S., Britain, France and the Soviet Union was reached which was made public announcing that the United States, Soviet Union and Great Britain are determined to work together toward the establishment of a world without nuclear weapons between the U.S. and Soviet Union.

Critics have charged that President Nixon contracted himself in asking for more money for defense immediately after signing the arms limitation agreement in Moscow. An allowable defense is a B-1 bomber.

The defense budget as a percent of the GNP is at its lowest point in twenty years. Had the President not gained the agreement he would have had to ask the Congress to approve a $15 billion increase in the defense budget for nuclear strategic weapons, the Soviet Union’s plans call for an increase of their ABM’s to 1,000 over the next five years. The agreement limits them to 200.

Had there been no agreement, the Senate majority had they brought their number of submarines up to 90. The agreement limits them to 82. And had there been no arms control agreement—in terms of offensive strategic weapons—they have 1,000, we have roughly 1,000—they would have built 1,600 more over the next five years.

President Nixon said of the new weapons: “they are absolutely essential for the security of the United States for another reason, because looking at this not in a vacuum but in terms of what the other side is doing, Mr. Brezhnev made it clear that he had intended to go forward in those categories that were not limited. Citing the B-1 as an example necessary for our security interests, the President pointed out, “had we not had out present advantage in bombers, we could not then stand by and allow the Soviets to have a 1,000-to-1,000 advantage in terms of missiles that are land-based.

Environment

Richard Nixon is the first President to make the environment a national priority. Accordingly, the President has taken these steps in spearheading an attack on the problems facing the environment: 1) Created Council on Environmental Quality, which serves to provide the federal government with policy guidance for environmental quality activities; 2) Established Environmental Protection Agency, which has enforced anti-pollution laws and has improved environmental control and the federal government’s budget increased six times over 1969 level of $451 million to $2.2 billion this year; 3) Established Department of Natural Resources to provide central source for natural resources programs; 4) A nuke increase since 1969 in budget authority to correct pollution at federal facilities and 4) to total budget of $6.6 billion compared to 1968’s $3.5 billion. President Nixon has acted decisively and increased the federal government’s support of environmental conservation programs.

African on ‘modern life’

A leading African theologian, who this year is the Harry Emerson Fosdick Professor at Union Theological Seminary, will speak at 8:00 p.m. (Nov. 21) at Connecticut College.

“Renaissance of African Religion: Modern Life” will be discussed by Prof. John S. Mtiti, who believe that in the process of pursuing Western education, possesses a special set of insights which span the world of traditional Africa and the modern western world.

Born in Kenya, Prof. Mtiti was educated at Makerere University College in Uganda, received his theological education at Barrington College, Emerson College, and Dick Prinsep’s at Bryn Mawr. He was born in 1924. Mtiti is a member of the Bethel Community Chapel and lives in Cambridge, University. He has taught both in England and Germany and is acting head of religious studies at Makerere University College.

Interested in African ways of expressing the Christian religion, Prof. Mtiti has written many articles, essays and poems published in international anthologies and journals. His most recent publications include Concepts of God in Africa (1968), African Love, Marriage and Family Life (1968), and African Religions and Philosophy, a Doubleday Anchor Book.

The 8:00 p.m. lecture in Olivia Hall is open to the public without charge.

Italian film series

The Connecticut College Film as Art Series will bring back to New London during November a trilogy of cinema classics from Italy and established the artistic reputations of their director and stars.

Each of the three films stars Sophia Loren, directed by Vittoria De Sica, the master of neo-realism, and is being shown on Thursday with the showing of “Two Women” at 8:00 p.m. in Dana Concert Hall, Cummings Arts Center.

Sophia Loren won the Cannes Film Festival Award and an Academy Award as Best Actress for her 1961 performance.

The film, in black and white, is a story of the struggle of a mother and daughter to survive in Italy during World War Two.

Miss Loren will be seen again Thursday evening, November 9, in “La Ciociara,” the film De Sica had made. "Har- th De Sica film, "Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," will be shown at Connecticut College on Thursday, November 30.

Gil Noble to speak

GIL NOBLE, ABC-TV Eyewitness News’ correspondent, will be a guest of Humanities-Upward Bound at their Reunion on Saturday, November 4th.

Gil Noble is a musician as well as a journalist, and at 8:30 p.m. in Hale Lecture Hall will present his film, featuring his own group. "A Different Drummer" is a new documentary that will also be a discussion afterward.

HUB invites the entire Connecticut College community to attend. There is no charge. The HUB Reunion will conclude with a concert by the Bethel Community Chapel.

Do you want four more years of Nixon?

Hebelievel

Work for George McGovern on Nov. 7th.

Election day organizational meeting:

Thurs., Nov. 2. Cro: 8 p.m.

* * *

Support for Re-election

(Continued from Page 13)

only a massochist wants to read the further details of his troubles, obviously not ailing for a brighter future. George McGovern has failed to offer this in his campaign.

Yet, he is clearly an alternative to McGovern as well. Voting is supposed to be a symbolic act.

Certainly then, in this election we can symbolically vote (as McGovern would have us do) for the sake of Edward Nixon, but more important and what should be foremost we should vote for the hope of a brighter future.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT CONCERNING CHALLENGES AND NUMBER OF JURORS

DESIGNATION

For Constitutional Amendment Concerning Challenges and Number of Jurors

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT (As substituted in Sub. H.J.R. No. 83 of 1971)

Section 19 of article first of the constitution is amended to read as follows: "The right of trial by jury shall remain invariable, the number of such jurors, which shall be established by law; but no person shall, for a capital offense, be tried except by a jury; no person shall have the right to challenge jurors preposterously, the number of such challenges to be consistently determined by law. The right to question each juror individually by counsel shall be invariable.

EXPLANATORY TEXT AS TO THE INTENT AND PURPOSE

This amendment clarifies the constitutional amendment to read as follows: "The right of trial by jury shall remain invariable, the number of such jurors, which shall be established by law; but no person shall, for a capital offense, be tried except by a jury; no person shall have the right to challenge jurors preposterously, the number of such challenges to be consistently determined by law. The right to question each juror individually by counsel shall be invariable.

NEW STUDENTS VOTERS OF NEW LONDON: As new citizens of New London, making their first vote is an important opportunity to contribute to the current United Fund campaign. The Fund helps 24 agencies to serve those who need help in the city and the needy of your community.

Be as generous as you can. Select a campaign director at the United Fund of Southeastern Connecticut, c/o Beth & Dorothy Cummings, 387 Co-Chairmen, Box 1568, Campus mall.
Hilman stand

(Continued from Page 7)

In my travels around the District, listening to people, I sense a deeper unease related to our becoming a post-industrial society. For lack of a better term, I would call it the quality of life. Pollution is part of it - pollution of both air and water and the dirthness of the streets and the buildings. Poor public transport is another. I can remember when riding on a train was a real pleasure - the ride was smooth, the trains were clean, the service was courteous, the food was good. Now riding on a train is bouncing, dirty, torture. It is more and more superhighways and roaring trucks and traffic jams and having to commute endless distances to find a job. It is grossly inadequate, shoddy and expensive housing. It is the breakdown of law order, drugs, crime in the streets. It is the remoteness of government and big business from the people and their problems. It is the corruption at the very top of our government - the forking of the Democratic National Headquarters, the forging of a letter in the White House that destroyed Muskie's candidacy, and the rest. It is the phoniness of so much of life recently - from the phoniness of television ads to the phoniness of the grandiose claims of traditional politicians.

So my interest turned to these essentially domestic problems - these problems that urgently must be faced and solved. I have had many years experience in Washington - in the military, in Capitol Hill, and the challenge of the problems facing us and the opportunity to put my experience to work for the people of Eastern Connecticut is why I am running for Congress and asking for your support."

Humphrey, Levin speak

(Continued from Page 1)

this is translated into human misery!

Now red in the face Humphrey beseeched his audience: "One percent unemployment means a loss of $30 million of production. It means one million people cannot find work. Nineteen cents of every 1000 dollar is gone, eaten away by inflation."

Shaking and hoarse the Democratic notable quipped: "What about rising food prices? We can do better. We can put people back to work. This country is limping along on six cylinders when we are an eight cylinder country. We can put people back to work and give this country back to the working people."

Becoming sentimental for a moment, Senator Humphrey recalled his relationship of ten years with neighbor George McGovern. Whenever one of the political families would entertain constituents, the other would have to run across the yard with extra dishes. When Senator Humphrey's children outgrew their bunk beds, "George and Eleanor" got them for their children.

In his peroration, Senator Hubert Humphrey called for the election of Senator George McGovern, "a man who is human, compassionate, decent, and sensitive."
Announcement
Vocalists com:

The Bethel Community Chorale, a group of thirty young black vocalists and instrumentalists recruited from New York City, will perform Saturday evening at Palmer Auditorium, 7:30 p.m. The group includes several of the Connecticut Community Colleges - Upward Bound Program and the New London Committee for Interracial Education and Cooperation. The program, by one New York critic, is "a montage of sight and sound," the program is identical to the one presented by the Bethel Chorale last spring at Lincoln Center. It was written and is

African on n

A leading African theologian, who this year is the Harry Emerson Fosdick Professor at Union Theological Seminars, will speak tonight (Nov. 5).

On Thursday, October 26, the Women's tennis team faced Yale in the final match of the season. Unfortunately the season ended with a loss, or an obliteration to be more exact. Conn. sent man after man (in the female sense, of course) into the pits to face that fearsome Blue Meanies, but time and time again they were defeated.

We had lost our six singles matches and two out of four doubles matches and were only one away to

Cross country premier

BY KEVIN KELLY

Connecticut College's first cross country team, paced by Marc Gottesdiener, is off to a rather auspicious start. The Bears, who compiled a 1-1-1 win-loss-tie record, Gottesdiener set course records in the first two meets and placed second in the first race on the home course.

UConn-Avery Point hosted Conn. for its opening meet. Gottesdiener covered the 3.5 mile course in 18:20.5 to break the old record by 28 seconds. UCAP's top runner, Mike Myshka, finished second in 19:30 while teammate Ken Heuer took third.

Brian O'Connell took fourth for Conn. and Mark DeGange picked up sixth just 2.5 seconds behind UCAP's fifth-place runner. UCAP's top runner, Mike Myshka, finished second in 19:30 while teammate Ken Heuer took third.

On October 18 Connecticut sailed the Coast Guard Academy junior varsity team on their 4.3 mile course. Gottesdiener again was the pace-setter, covering the course in record time of 22:28, winning by almost 5 minutes.

The Coast Guard, however, swept the next seven places before Heidtmann finished in ninth. Gottesdiener was 11th, Woodford thirteenth, and Thomas fourteenth giving the Coast Guard a 1-2-3-4-5 win.

Encouraging in this meet was the fact that Heidtmann was less than a minute behind the top Coast Guard runner and that Conn.'s other three runners were within a minute of each other.

On their home course the Connecticut College harriers finally captured their first victory, 27-38, on October 18, 1972, over UCAP.

Myshka of UCAP established 21-02 as the record for the 4.2 mile course as Gottesdiener finished second in 21:13. This race again was close going down the pivotal seventh, eighth and ninth places for a decision.

Honer took third for UCAP and Law sixth as Heidtmann and Zelt captured fourth and fifth respectively. Woodford and Mike Meza were right behind Law in the stretch, sprinting each other to the finish line. Woodford managed a step on Meza for seventh while Thomas took ninth to clinch the triumph. Michlove finished eleventh for Conn.

Unlike many sports the team with the lowest points wins in cross country. Points are assigned corresponding to place number - one for their match first, two for second, three for third, etc. The aggregate of the first five finishers for each team represents the team's score.

If more than seven runners finish for one team before the other team finishes five runners any subsequent runners for the first team score for the second team, making it impossible to score more than fifty points in a dual meet. A perfect score occurs when one team captures the first seven places for a 15-0 win.

Mars Hall blows first game

BY HERMIE ZELITCH

Wind blew high Sunday evening in Marshall as the veteran "Mars Hall Ave" baseball team suffered their first defeat, 3-2, to a fledgling sextet from Freeman. One victory in a close third game came after splitting the first two, Marshall 22-19 and Freeman 21-13. Freeman's Seth Morgan, said to be in contention for "Blowball Rookie of the Year," captured the deciding game with a corner shot "chippie."

Known to some as "ballcoats hockey," the idea of blowing a
dardization, there is already some talk among planning a tournament.

Even before the Ace returned to their locker room to do their famous "inhalation exercises" and the winners left for Mr. G's, arrangements were made for a rematch Sunday on Freeman turf. When asked if the game would spread around campus, an Ace member said, "Yeah, like any communicable disease."

In the game of speed, reaction and endurance, each team defends a half of the table with their lungs. At the same time, they try to blow the ball off their opponent's half. The game is 21 and a ball off the table's side earns a point and a "no." Occasionally, Sunday, volleys went up to 20, and both teams showed the signs of experience were shown in the Ace's pre-game sucking in warm-up exercises: "What goes in must come out," Captain Greg "The Duke" Tannin explained, under-the-table huddles and railes, and what were referred to as "germ warfare" tactics weakening their opponents by making them laugh.

Similar tactics were considered, but not actualized, by Freeman. According to side-man Michael Rosenweig, "The best payche before the game is salmon and onion pizza. "Did you have a salmon and onion pizza before the game?" reporters asked.

"No," he said, "we didn't have the time."

Crabs do well

BY KEVIN B. KELLY

Connecticut College's women's crew team placed second to Trinity College and ahead of Yale in a race on Yale's man-made lagoon in New Haven on Sunday, October 26.

The race consisted of 500 meter sprints with two boats competing on each sprint. Trinity hardly defeated Yale in the first sprint. Trinity had a much tougher going in the second sprint, but managed to nip Connecticut by a fraction of a second. The two victories secured first place for Trinity.

The third and final sprint was between Yale and Connecticut for second place. Yale pulled to a slight lead at the beginning of the race. But Connecticut built up its momentum to lead by as a full length before winning by three quarters of a length.

Connecticut was at a slight disadvantage in that it had to use Yale's boat in the first race and Trinity's in the second. Both boats are 46-45 pounds heavier than the boat the Connecticut women are used to.

POOL TABLE FEE REDUCTION

Cro's pool table rates have been reduced from $1.00 - hr. to: $0.60 - hr. before 4:00 p.m. and $0.80 after 4:00 p.m.

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