Budget freeze affects college hiring, tuition

By Donald Kane

President Charles Shain has issued a memorandum to all Administrative Department Heads declaring a budget freeze in effect for the remainder of the academic year 1972-1973.

On Wednesday, January 24 Mr. Shain told a faculty meeting that no new positions may be created and no existing positions may be filled if vacated, no new or replacement equipment purchases are authorized, including office equipment such as typewriters and adding machines; and no goods or services may be contracted for.

"I regret that such action is necessary," states Shain, "but we must make every effort during the second half of the fiscal year to keep the budget of $9 million established last." Shain credits this deficit to unBudgeted expenditures in men's physical education equipment, expansion of Crozier-Williams facilities, increases in food and fuel oil, and to a fall in incomes, gifts, and other investment portfolio of the college.

The directive affects physical plant and machinery, administrative and secretarial departments, student services, security, the news, information and duplicating offices, and related departments.

President Shain claims that last year's austerity budget caused a pulse rise by $220 million established last. The State of Connecticut has contributed more than one million dollars in the past semester and placed the college under a working deficit of $112 million but at the same time earned the air lines a $21 million profit.

There is a very small number of Connecticut College students to travel home be-CAVERCOME and should no longer be permitted. This decision implies that the same fate awaits international youth-fares.

The Easter and summer plans of many Connecticut College students to travel home will be severely affected by elimination of discount youth-fares announced in December by the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB).

CAB reached the same decision in 1968, but an outpouring of mail from young people forced them to reconsider and delay their final decision. In that year five million people between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one used youth-fare and saved themselves $112 million. Now the state line is a $21 million profit.

No date has been established for the cut-off, but it is generally believed to be April 1, 1973. Public reaction has reversed itself and non-youths have beset the CAB with a flood of letters protesting the proliferation of airline discounts.

Continental Trailways Bus System, which has lost riders due to low air fares, has been applying legal pressure on the CAB to eliminate discriminatory discount rates.

Airlines discount fares from coach prices by as much as 56 per cent for youth, 66.25 per cent for family members, and 25 per cent for excursion travel. Most airlines give a 33 1/3 per cent discount, while some give only 25 per cent and others give none.

Generally, the smaller the airline, the smaller the discount.

There is a very small possibility that CAB will authorize a more restrictive discount fare. For example, youth-fare might be limited to stand-by travel on off-peak days of the week, and with smaller discounts than at present.

On the current decision CAB Chairman Secor Browne, Vice Chairman Whitney Gillilland, and member Robert Timm voted to end youth-fares. CAB members Robert Murphy and G. Joseph Minetti voted to keep them. The majority admitted that the discount fares undoubtedly generate more traffic to airlines.

But the Board argued that the fares are closed to people who would otherwise travel discount fares and are open to people who would otherwise travel full fare.
A wiser PUNDIT

One of the great pleasures an incoming Editor-in-Chief inherits with this position is the freedom to craft a premier editorial, one that reflects the changing nature of the world and the student body. The opportunity to handcraft a premier editorial is a privilege not to be taken lightly.

The hierarchy of PUNDIT has already undergone a change. The Editor-in-Chief has delegated some of his prerogatives to an Editorial Board; democracy demands no less. This Editorial Board is determined to present a quality publication, but the student body is accustomed to seeing features, sports, ads, editorials, and classifieds that our tradition is not a good source of what we consider good journalism.

To realize the goal of our expedition we have redefined the formality of neighborhood newspapers. Long past, a new emphasis on non-verbal communication has been driven by shifting consumer habits, and the traditional formality of neighborhood newspapers has been replaced by a more creative side of journalism.

Abortion law

In a seven-to-two decision discordant with its trend toward strict constructionism and law and order interpretations of the Constitution, the United States Supreme Court has sounded an unexpected note of freedom by affirming the legality of voluntary abortion.

In effect, what the Supreme Court said was that life does not begin until the sixth month of pregnancy, and supported the dictionary definition of abortion as "an induced termination of pregnancy before the fetus is capable of survival as an individual." (American Heritage Dictionary)

The United States Constitution guarantees its citizens the right of privacy and insures a separation of church and state. Those motivated by the tenets of organized religion, some of them called "Right-to-Lifers," may now lay down their false cross because a conservative doctrine joined a liberal outlook in guiding the court decision. Surely following the letter of the Constitution cannot displease even the most staunchly conservative and reactionary.

No longer must a woman suffer the abuse of a back room abortion or seek the aid of strange people with dirth instruments to remove an obstruction to her private life. No longer will there be reasons for premature marriages and unwanted childbearing.

The implications of lawful, universal abortion are enormous. Later in the semester PUNDIT will examine some of them and detail the practical effects on young people, including those in Connecticut College.
to the editor

(Continued from Page 2)

most of the courses were closed,
or open with one or two places,
because sheets had been posted earlier in the semester, and those
signing the sheets had been reserved places in the course.
Most of the names, I noticed,
carried the year numbers of 1974-
76. I am not posturing a con-
descending attitude toward the undergraduates, but a majority
of those names did not carry that
needed them in order to be able

to take the courses they want or
need.

Sandy Lindquist, 1973

To The Editor,
A Petition is presently
being passed among the
students saying that exams
should be before Christmas. If this were the
only question at issue I would
have readily signed this
petition. That, however, is not the
case.

There are really two
questions: 1) Do we want a
longer semester? 2) Do we want exams before Christ-
mas.

It appears from my ex-
perience that the student body
would overwhelmingly answer
yes to both these
questions. What I would like
to ask is, who is going to move Christmas to January?

My point is this: If it is too
costly, or otherwise unfair or
impossible to start in August,
and if some form of the 3-1-4
proposal is out of the question,
then the decision must be made between a
longer, less pressured
semester with exams after
Christmas, and the shorter
more pressured semester with exams before Christmas
as we have now.

Hence, it is not a simple
question. The signers of this
petition implicitly assume
that having exams before
Christmas is more important
than a longer semester. This
is not my feeling.

I opt for the longer
semester, and if necessary, exams after Christmas. If this
were intelligently done,
so that there would be at least
one week of classes before reading period and exams
began, then the immediacy of
exams after Christmas would
not be so pointed.

The important thing about
exams after Christmas is that we, as students, have
time to get in to the swing of
things again before reading
period and exams begin.

I would therefore propose
if it came to it, a calendar
with a longer semester,
beginning in mid-September
and extending through to the

(Continued on Page 4)

No phone tax

“If a thousand ... were not to pay their tax bill
this year, that would not be a violent and bloody
measure as it would be to pay them and enable to
state to commit violence and shed innocent blood.”

— Henry David Thoreau

In April of 1966, in the midst of the escalation of
the Vietnam War, Congress passed a federal tax on
telephones, raising the tax to 10 per cent. “It is
clear,” said Wilbur Mills, chairman of the House
Ways and Means Committee, “that Vietnam and
only the Vietnamese operation makes this bill
necessary.” (Congressional Record, 23 February,
1966)

Since 1966 thousands of United States citizens
have protested the continuation of the war by
refusing to pay this tax which helped to finance this
conflict.

But the war is over now, or so we hope, and the
primary purpose for the tax died with the cease
fire. Fortunately, it is too late to ask the students at
Connecticut College to directly demonstrate their
opposition to the Viet Nam policies by refusing to
pay this tax.

The Defense Department hypothetically places
the United States in two and one-half wars to
determine the armament and funding needs of the
military establishment. By continuing to pay the
phone tax we are contributing to prepare this
country to engage in those two and one-half wars.

With tongue in cheek we note that the President
has promised a generation of peace: is that how
long it will take this country to save up to fight
another war?

Given the temperament of the Administration we
cannot soon expect the revenue from this tax to be
applied to social issues; nor can we expect the tax
to be cancelled. Therefore, PUNDIT urges those
students at Connecticut College with telephones not
to pay the ten per cent tax written into their phone
bills each month.

All that is necessary is a note to the phone
company each month stating that you are refusing
to pay the tax. The phone company passes this on to
the Internal Revenue Service: the tax is not applied
to future bills, nor is service cut off. The IRS may
try to collect from you or your back account, but
since it costs more for them to do this than the tax
itself, they have routinely abandoned collection
attempts.

If you are not willing to contribute to the war
machine of the United States military, refuse to pay
the telephone tax. A more generous gesture is to
instead contribute the 10 per cent to pacifist groups
or war-casualty charities.

Pulling rank

Now here is the definitive treatise on “Rank in
the Organization” as interpreted by Bill Allan,
feature editor of the Pittsburg Press.

EDITOR
Leaps tall buildings in a single bound,
Is more powerful than a locomotive,
Is faster than a speeding bullet,
Walks on water,
Dictates policy to God.

EXECUTIVE EDITOR
Leaps short buildings in a single bound,
Is more powerful than a switch engine,
Is just as fast as a speeding bullet,
Walks on water if the sea is calm,
Talks with God.

ORDINARY EDITOR
Leaps short buildings with a running start,
Is almost as powerful as a switch engine,
Is faster than a speeding BB,
Walks on water in an indoor swimming pool,
Talks with God if special request is approved.

ASSISTANT EDITOR
Barely clears a Quonset Hut,
Loses tug of war with a hand car,
Can fire a speeding bullet,
Swims well,
Is occasionally addressed by God.

COPY EDITOR
Makes high marks on wall when trying to leap
buildings,
Is run over by locomotives,
Can sometimes handle gun without inflicting self-
injury,
Dog paddles,
Talks to animals.

PHOTOGRAPHER
 Runs into buildings,
Recognizes locomotives two out of three times,
Is not issued ammunition,
Can stay afloat with life jacket,
Talks to walls.

INTERN
Falls over doorsteps when trying to enter
building,
Never rode in a train,
Wets himself with a water pistol,
Plays in mud puddles,
Mumbles to himself.

REPORTER
Leaps buildings and Walks under them
Kicks locomotives off the track,
Catches bullets in his teeth and eats them,
Freezes water with a single glance,
Is God...
Lyndon Johnson

It is with deep lament that we note the passing of former President Lyndon Baines Johnson. Many people our age tend to overlook many of his vast accomplishments and focus instead on Vietnam, and dismiss him as an accident of history or a poor second fiddle to John F. Kennedy.

The great social revolution of the nineteen-sixties would have failed without the untried efforts of Lyndon Johnson. He had a great respect and love for the worth of education, and at no time previous had this country directed so much attention and money to securing quality education for all.

Had Lyndon Johnson not brought the full weight of his person to bear on the problems of hunger, sickness, homelessness, aging, discrimination, and poverty, this country would still be a complacent refuge for the white, social and economic elite instead of a nation trying to maintain the momentum of passionate, human programs.

It is useless to continue to criticize the memory of the President for his ill-devised actions in Vietnam. It takes an exceptional man to be President. Lyndon Johnson was a great President, and on balance one of the few national chief executives to whom time should have been kinder!

NEW CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT POLICY
PUNDIT will only accept free classified ads from Connecticut College students who have paid their student activities fee. All others may place ads at our standard $1.75 per column inch rate (15 words per column inch). Pre-payment is required before publication.

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Watch for Ask Chris

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Watch for Ask Chris

Waterford and New London area residents will have a rare opportunity to attend and participate in a series of three public forums scheduled on three consecutive Wednesday evenings in February. The forums, sponsored by the Waterford Citizens for Responsive Government (WCRG), and chaired by Ms. Elizabeth Mawell will air three issues currently generating national debate.

The first forum, entitled The Press and the People's Right to Know, is planned for Feb. 14 at 7 p.m. in the cafeteria of Waterford High School. Moderator is Mr. William Dickinson, Director of Dickinson Associates and Chairman of WCRG. Mr. Kenneth Grube, editorial page editor of the New London Day will be the main speaker. His panel of reactors will be Mr. Paul Bernardi, Manager of Radio WYDFM and Mr. Richard Tucker, managing editor for Xerox Education Publications and a former foreign correspondent for the Baltimore Sun.

The second forum on Women's Liberation: Where is it Going? will be held Feb. 21 at 8 p.m. in the Waterford Public Library. Moderated by Ms. Elizabeth Maxwell, School Psychologist and Elementary Guidance Consultant of the Waterford Public Schools, this forum's main speaker is Ms. Linda Yildiz, President of the New London Chapter of NOW.

Students interested in working for PUNDIT at any time during this school year are invited to an organizational meeting 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, Feb. 6 in the PUNDIT office in Crozier-Williams.

Proposed academic calendar

First Semester

Saturday, Sept. 8 — Freshmen arrive.
Sunday, Sept. 9 — Transfer Students arrive.
Monday, Sept. 10 — Upperclassmen arrive.
Tuesday, Sept. 11 — Advising and Registration.
Wednesday, Sept. 12 — Advising and Registration; Opening Assembly.
Thursday, Sept. 13 — Classes Begin.
Wednesday, Oct. 24 — Fall break begins after 5:00 p.m.
Monday, Oct. 29 — Fall break ends.
Wednesday, Nov. 21 — Thanksgiving break begins after 5:00 p.m.
Monday, Nov. 26 — Thanksgiving break ends.
Wednesday, December 19 — Classes End.
Wednesday, Jan. 2 — Review period begins.
Monday, Jan. 7 — Examination period begins.
Saturday, Jan. 12 — Examination period ends.

Second Semester

Thursday, Jan. 24 — Advising.
Friday, Jan. 25 — Registration.
Monday, Jan. 28 — Classes Begin.
Friday, March 15 — Spring Recess begins.
Sunday, March 31 — Spring Recess ends.
Friday, May 10 — Classes End.
Saturday, May 11 — Review period begins.
Wednesday, May 15 — Review Period ends.
Thursday, May 16 — Examination Period Begins.
Wednesday, May 22 — Examination Period Ends.

Letter cont’d.

(Continued from Page 3)

end of January, with little or no assigned work over the holidays.

A longer semester is vital, If this means that exams must be after Christmas, I urge the faculty to consider a calendar that puts as little pressure on students over Christmas vacation as possible. I would be willing to constructively discuss any questions that I have left unanswered.

Sincerely,

Lincoln Baxter ’75
It is with deep lament that we note the passing of former President Lyndon Baines Johnson. Many people our age tend to overlook many of his vast accomplishments and focus instead on Vietnam, and dismiss him as an accident of history or a poor second fiddle to John F. Kennedy.

The great social revolution of the nineteen-sixties would have failed without the untiring efforts of President Lyndon Johnson. Many of his accomplishments and focus instead on Vietnam.

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SUNDAY, JUNE 2 — Commencement
Statistics on war have a way of sounding like just so many numbers. The map above was designed to help Americans understand the magnitude of the Indochina War by showing what would have happened had an amount of damage equivalent to that done in the south of Vietnam been inflicted on the United States.

Figures from the south rather than either the north, Laos, or Cambodia were used for all projections because of the greater availability of data and because it is the country the U.S. ostensibly set out to protect.

The ratio of the south Vietnamese population to that of the U.S. is about 1:11.3, so for every south Vietnamese killed, wounded, or left homeless, 11.3 Americans would have met corresponding fates if the U.S. population had been as extensively affected. The resulting figures were then compared to the populations of states in the U.S. and those states with comparable populations were marked on the map.

Still, the largest ratio is 1:55, fifty-five acres of defoliated land are projected for the U.S. to every acre defoliated in the south of Vietnam. The result is a proportional representation showing the impact of the war on the smaller country.

The data used is itself staggering:

* Total civilian and military casualties for south Vietnam alone are 699,000 killed and 1,288,000 wounded; the U.S. equivalents are 6,432,000 dead, 14,985,000 wounded. These figures are based on U.S. government data.

* Forty thousand civilians were executed without trial under the Phoenix program (according to the Ministry of Information in Saigon). The U.S. equivalent, 452,000, equals the population of Alaska.

* Over 6 million acres—2 percent of southern Vietnam—have been sprayed with defoliating chemicals. The U.S. equivalent, 456,000 square miles, is the size of the greater continental United States.

The map does not reflect, however, that in war, damage would be strategically inflicted to cripple the country most effectively, and forms of destruction would overlap. Unpredictable winds, for example, would blow defoliants into population centers resulting in deaths, illness, and birth defects even in populations that were not the target of defoliation.

Though the map ratio greatly magnifies the data from south Vietnam, it does not include people affected in other Indochinese nations nor the losses the U.S. or its allies suffered. Even so, surprising implications emerge; for example, almost half the country's population are refugees.

And of course, the map gives only a partial picture of the war. Other statistics would have to be inserted to complete the profile: children orphaned, cities leveled, epidemics spread, people captured, tortured or concepted, and services disrupted in widespread fashion.

Yet no matter how many statistical parameters were added, this map must remain in some respects an arbitrary and unavoidably abstract way of conceptualizing the tragic weight of this war, which civilians and ordinary families are bearing.
Thirty is calling us. It is calling us quietly, but we cannot bear it. We are twenty, or thereabouts, and we are somewhere filled with romantic notions and idealistic concerns. Presently we are too busy plowing our narrow course to look back and see the fading horizon; to feel the armour grating on our shoulders; to notice the gentle plodding of our timeless horse.

Each bygone generation of children has left behind its distinctive treasure chest of favorite toys. We are no different.

The present consuming public has seen a Duncan top in more than a decade. A victim of changing fads the company went out of business in 1959, and so today their product must be considered something of an antique.

Buffalo Bob has become a popular attraction at college campuses with his dirty parodies of Hody Doody. Clarabelle must be crying bitterly. Captain Kangaroo, too, is trying desperately to keep up with the times, and has hired psychologist Dr. Joyce Brothers as a regular on the show — probably to explain what Mr. Greenjeans has been doing out in the barn all these years. Even wisecracking Eddie Haskell, Wally's two-faced friend on “Leave It To Beaver,” has defied all natural laws and become a Los Angeles policeman.

Barbie’s attendance record “at her desk every day at school” has been broken by graduation. “The Ideal Teen” is neither ideal nor a teen any longer, but has married Ken, raised a large family, and is most popularly purchased with happy clothing and her communal home accessory.

Social historians may record our small generation as the only one this half century that never quite mastered the art of drinking. While those immediately behind us are becoming bored with pot and are flocking back to the traditional spirits, they handle both with enviable skill.
The years of Dwight Eisenhower taught us to love and respect America. We were confirmed patriots and recited the Pledge of Allegiance every morning before class. Our country was a free democracy leading the rest of an unenlightened world against an evil Russia; a battle we knew we would win because we were the strongest and we were right.

Our identification with John Kennedy's campaign typified these unqualified beliefs about the newly fifty United States. In our world of absolutes, Kennedy and the U.S. were the good guys and Nixon and Russia were grouped together as bad guys. Who was this Nixon to oppose the values and the candidate we believed in? We knew he would lose because we had the unbeatable magic power of being right. And that was the way it should have been. "Kennedy, Kennedy," we taunted, "He's our man. Nixon belongs in the garbage can."

We campaigned hard for Lyndon Johnson, too, and he won thousands of school elections across the nation. But that's when our romance with the divine right that guided the United States ended. Suddenly we weren't right and it was no longer OUR government, but THE government. Very few of us began high school in opposition to the Vietnam War; indeed, we casually assumed it was right, but very few of us graduated feeling the same way.

Although the Vietnam War has modified our attitude toward our government, it has not fully perverted our faith in the organic majesty of our country. Time will have to resolve the depth of loyalty of following generations which have never been ingrained with a positive, spiritual love of the United States.

Most of us would like to remember our childhoods with a trace of innocent wistfulness. We forget the pain of a spanking, having to finish things we didn't like on the dinner place, Mommy and Daddy yelling at each other, and getting called to the principal's office.

Sometimes we remember childhood as a lazy summer nap, interrupted by the blackout shade sucking in and out against the screen, by the high flying drone of a prop airplane, by the fading veils of neighborhood kids down the street, and by Daddy finishing the lawn before calling us all to the Dairy Queen.

Rememberances and comparisons today serve us as reminders that more pressing problems await our attention tomorrow. Perhaps for a few moments we have been able to look back on our childhood with deep warmth and receive some strength and assurance that we had it best of all. Other generations cannot share our young years as we lived them, but they can share the good spirit we believe guided them.

There is room for romanticism in this world of realism. Richard Nixon beat a man as good as John Kennedy was and the mood of the nation may seem as narrow as it does unfailing. But somewhere back with all those memories we know that the horizon can catch up with us; that tempered armor can become flexible strength; that quixotic knights can fight whispering windmills.

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The house the President built

Never before in the history of the United States has a single President built so many White Houses. And he's going broke.

The real reason that the President accumulated such a large campaign chest and refused to share it with fellow Republicans was that he planned to apply it to the keeping up of his several retreats. But since the Government has repudiated and revealed several bookkeeping irregularities, the money has been held in escrow until a full investigation can be completed.

Meanwhile, the expense of keeping up the White House, the Sin Clemente White House, the Key Eiscayne White House, and the Camp David White objects from the sky. The ability of the President to pay.

In a desperate gamble, the President ordered the constriction of another White House in Disney World where the public is charged admission. The profits from the tourist trade go toward paying off the debts on the other White Houses.

This new national amusement complex is called the Enchanted White House and is divided into a war zone. The area is surrounded by story-book creatures played by real-life people: all Republicans, of course.

The first of these areas is called "Mystery World," and presently includes the seven dwarves of an altered "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" tale. John Mitchell is easy to recognize as "Snoopy," but he seems a little haggard from listening in on his wife's telephone calls.

Then comes a story woman with big ears and initials emblazoned on her back which she says stands for "Incognito, Terrible Telecommucados." And finally there is one character that no one is able to identify, but Democratic tourists have nicknamed him "Slinky" because of his indention in the Watergate breakin.

The next area is appropriately labeled "Mirror World" because everything there is the reverse of the true. Melvin Laird can be spied in a Donald Duck outfit flying overhead dropping harmless objects. The only other creature keeping Laird company is Bashful, professionally re-created by "Snoopy's" spouse, Martha Mitchell.

Right across from "Mirror World" is "Real World" where a bust of Pogo Pig stands in memory of the late J. Edgar Hoover. An animated statue of John Connolly will be placed in "Real World" upon the Texas' conventional announcement. Secretary will say Bruto and be heard to say "George is an honorable man.

Wild animals roam around the grounds, sedated by continuous feedings. Fat cats abound in plenty, as do trumpeting elephants. The guide book claims there are no doozers, but in plain truth it is easy to detect many asses dressed up as performers. "Sub-World" is set apart, just a bit from the rest of the exhibits. Spore Agnew happily goes around there introducing himself. "Hello! I'm Dopey." Pat Nixon isn't so animated, all she does is sit and wave her hand as "Smiley." Sirren Thurmond was originally slated to play "Mother Goose" but when he objected to being named after a Northern bird, officials relented and just let him keep the title "Mother." Just before leaving "Sub-World" there is a small enclosure with a sign reading "Billy Graham Travel Service -- We Tell People Where To Go." For an extra donation Billy will not only tell you where to go but will make sure you find the way.

The methodic pounding on a drum draws many visitors to the "Father Land," one of the favorite attractions. Henry Kissinger is sitting there around saying "What's up, Due Too?" and making bunniies.

The "Mirror World" section includes President and Eichrichman and Halderman.

The most spectacular display of all is graced by exploding rockets, live music, and a continuous showing of Patton. This is "Future World." Once each day its only occupant appears below a sign reading "The Once and Future Kind" and begins an address:

"My fellow Americans. Let me make one thing perfectly clear...

photo by a. mishkit

By Kathy McGlynn

A study has just been concluded which reveals that the Connecticut College Campus is particularly conducive to the propagation of the "weekend-a-go-go" and the "dorm-re-lusive" species of games which are commonly referred to as "Joe College." The populations of these two species has steadily increased over the past few years ignored by both the student body and the administration. However, presently, this situation threatens the very survival of this institution as a viable college community.

Fortunately, a very few concerned and assiduous individuals - Bart Gullong-Coordinator, Student Association; Gullong-Williams and Dugg Milne-Chairman of the Social Board - have decided to attack this problem and eradicate the conditions which created it.

With this goal in mind, Gullong has tried to change the image of Crozier-Williams adhered to by most students. He is the headquarters of the physical education department. He has attempted to create a "more relaxed atmosphere" and assume a "more trusting attitude" so that Cro will become a place where students can freely mingle together and share various experiences.

One of the major concerns of both Milne and Gullong is to create for the students on this campus a functioning social center wherein students can freely mingle together and share various experiences. With this in mind, Gullong and Milne have decided that the Social Board will soon be restructured to better serve the students on this campus.

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Some of the changes which are now evident are a new message board with a listing of events happening daily, the use of more students working the information desk during the nighttime hours, less bureaucratic red tape when signing out equipment and most important of all Gullong has opened his office to all students inviting them to come in and express to him their needs and desires. One of the long-range goals of Gullong and Milne is also working on a campaign relating to the upper lounge of Cro to a student

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Eight more days to see Man- 
ning Art Gallery show as 
Cota's newly acquired, (late- 
ly from Yale), talented art 
structor, Barkley. 
Photos and striking por- 
trats in oil of Afro-Ameri- 
ans. 
Film: Jack Lemmon's "Save the Tiger," with an appearance from 
Lemmon. For students, 2 
p.m. in the York Square Cinema, 
New Haven. 
Film: Woody Allen's "Bananass." One of his funniest. 
Palmer, 8 p.m. 
Film: "The Big Sleep," (1946), 
directed by Hawks, with Bogart and 
Bacall, and William Faulkner 
among the script writers. You'll 
never figure out what happened 
in this detective story, but 
the characters are so memorable 
and the lines so snappy that you 
won't lose any fun over that. 
1 p.m. today and tomorrow at the 
Essex Junction Theatre. 
Horse auction tonight and 
every Friday night at the 
Palms. Come earlier if you want to 
buy or watch people buy horse 
equipment. Horses sometimes 
al so low as $20, and when it's over, 
there's the Publik House next 
door. It's about 2 miles minute from here. 
Basketball: against Quinnipiac 
Valley Community College, 
home, 7:30 p.m. Last game was 
close. 
SUNDAY, FEB. 4. 
Rev. P. Denny, assistant 
dean of the chapel, 
Stanford University, will 
speak on Jonah and the whale, 
11 a.m., in the 
chapel. 
Concert: William Dale, pianist 
and chairman of the music 
department, will play music of 
Beethoven, Brahms, Berg and 
Liszt. One intermission. 
Basketball: women's varsity, 
against Mohawk Community College, 
home; 7:30 p.m. 
Government department 
lecture called off. 
WED., FEB. 7. 
Film: Charlie Chaplin's "City 
Lights," (1931). One of 
Chaplin's great bittersweet 
tragedies of which he composed 
the music, directed, wrote and 
starred. He falls in love and helps 
a blind flower girl. 
Although talkies had been in- 
vented, there is no dialogue. 8 
p.m. at the Essex Junction Theatre. 
TUESDAY, FEB. 6. 
Opening of the internationally 
acclaimed Moscow State Circus 
at the New Haven Veterans' Coliseum. 
Expected are Pappo 
the Clown and the Filatov Bears. 
Plays till Sunday with various 
schedules. 
THURSDAY, FEB. 8. 
English Department coffee in 
Thames. Never can tell who 
might show up; 3:30 p.m. 
Film: Jean Cocteau's "Blood of 
a Poet," or "Le Sang d'un 
Poete," (1930). The first venture 
into film by the master who later 
did "Beauty and the Beast," 
among others, included on most 
lists of classic films. 
FRIDAY, FEB. 9. 
BIHOR TV VERSION OF "A 
Good Man, Charlie Brown," 8:30- 
10 p.m. 
Film: Francois Truffaut's "440 
Blows," or "Quatre Cent Coups," (1959). In French, with 
subtitles. By director of "Jules 
and Jim," "Stolen Kisses," "Shoot the Piano Player." A 
warm film. It is said that "its 
realistic and totally 
unsentimental portrayal of 
adolescence has never been 
matched in the cinema." 
Feminist forum: information 
desk and women's art gallery in 
Cre, Veronica KRAFT, an 
advisor, "Women and the Law," and "Woman in Graduate School," 
6:15 p.m., at a place to be 
announced. 
SAT., FEB. 10. 
Musical production of Mark 
Twain's "Prince and the 
Ragman" by the National Theatre Co. 
Jr. show

The Junior Class of Connecticut College will present their Junior Show on Saturday, April 28. The show will be a series of skits with intermission acts between.

Because of the limited availability of Palmer Auditorium the show must be totally organized and ready by the end of February. The Junior class needs people with any sort of talent who would like to prepare an intermission act for the show. They are also looking forominous film star who will judge and work out the technical aspects of the show. If you don't want to get up an act, you can take a part in one of the skits.

If you are interested in taking part in the Junior Show, please call:
Kathy Powell in J.A.
or Anita DeFrantz at Ext. 502

Premiers in April

government cancelled

The government department lecture by Joseph Napolitan, scheduled for Thursday, February 8, has been cancelled and will not be rescheduled.

Ching gives consummate Chinese dance recital

On Friday, January 26, Connecticut College had an unusual opportunity to learn a little about an art that is new to American audiences—the art of Chinese dance.

The performance was given by Chiang Ching. Ms. Chiang, a lady of many talents, choreographed all the pieces except one, and designed her own costumes. In addition to her dance ability, Ms. Chiang is a renowned film star in Taiwan and Hong Kong. She has appeared in more than 25 films, and won the Golden Horse Award for Best Actress in Taiwan.

She has been in the U.S. for 3 1/2 years, and is Chairman of Dance at the Chinese Culture Foundation in San Francisco. She manages her own troupe, The Great Wall, gives performances, and teaches dance. Her Conn. performance was last November. She says that at most colleges where she performs the theatre department and the 
Asian department jointly sponsor her. Ms. Chiang told us that choreography is her favorite aspect of dance.

Chinese classical dance has a rather mixed origin. It comes, in part, from Confucian rites, folk dances, court dances, opera and foreign influences such as the Russian ballet. The Ministry of Culture has made an exhaustive research of classical dance in an 

in the silent film, four episodes of the story will occur between the start and finish of a chimey's being expelled. Cotean said he made it as an animation to send to the audience. 8 p.m., Dana. $1.25 is too much.

Feminist forum: Jack Smith and two members of his New Haven consciousness raising groups will discuss their experiences in group learning, 10 a.m. 
Workshop on sexism on campus. Jane Torrey will lead a discussion on sexism at Conn. 
Panel discussion on marriage, with Bernard Murstein of the psychology department and Elsie Chandler of the Comm. Mental Health Clinic, 2 p.m.

Kate Millet's film, "Three Lives." Millet's sister-in-law, divorced at 20, lives in Beverly Hills and talks about living alone; happily married woman of 30 gives her views; colorful, brash.

23-year-old lesbian from Long Island speaks, 3 p.m.

Concert from the Women's Liberation Rock Band, a group from New Haven who is said to be a rock band.

"A Poet," or "Le Sang d'un Poete," (1930). The first venture into film by the master who later did "Beauty and the Beast," among others, included on most lists of classic films. 

We are looking into the establishment of a ride system, but in the meantime try sharing rides by placing notices in the post office.
Brew your own beer

Nowhere in town can beer be purchased for 10 cents a quart -- but it can be made at home for that... HELP?

Adoption Services, Pregnancy Testing, Etc.....
CALL:
National Family Planning Council, Ltd.

WARNING:

See page 2 for more.

ACT NOW!

Dear Congressman:

Please take action to save the Youth Fares and Discount Fares which have recently been abolished by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

I would appreciate it if you would also write the CAB and request that they delay enforcement of this decision until Congress has an opportunity to act on this important question.

Some 5-million students traveled using this discount fare in the past year. This contributed over $400 million to cover fixed costs of the airlines. These carriers can be presumed to have a full grasp of the marketing considerations involved and are, at least, as interested as the CAB in discouraging any undue discount fares.

Monsanto-Percy bill passed the Senate but died in a House-Senate conference due to a stalemate on another issue. A similar bill will

PREGNANT?
NEED HELP?
Adoption Services, Pregnancy Testing, Etc.
CALL:
National Family Planning Council, Ltd.

On December 7th, the Civil Aeronautics Board Abolished Youth Fares.
Please cut out and mail the letter below to let Congress know where we stand and that proper legislation is in order to
correct this injustice now!
Applications due for Exchange Programs

Study at American colleges or universities other than the Twelve College Exchange Program: All applications must be completed and turned in on or before April 15, 1973.

FOREIGN:
- Connecticut College Program in Paris — COUP: All applications must be completed and turned in on or before March 15, 1973.
- Associated Kyoto Program for Japanese Studies: All applications must be completed and turned in on or before February 8, 1973.

All other applications for foreign study programs sponsored by other American colleges and universities must be completed and turned in on or before February 5, 1973.

Classified ads

Interested in teaching experience? The New London Schools Volunteer Program needs two to help teach art on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings from 8:30 a.m. to 12 noon. Must have a car. Please contact Dee Dee Kaylor 442-4443 or Anne Swallow 447-2802.

Stereo Equipment: New Stereo equipment at 30 to 45 per cent off list price. All brands and models. Kenwood KR-7500 receiver, 4 months old, best offer over $350. AR turntable with Shure m91em cartridge. $7.50. Sanyo Compact Refrigerator; $7.50. They're written by experts to guide you in understanding and appreciating contemporary and classic novels, plays and poems. More than 200 titles always available at your bookellers. Send for list. Sterling...we're working on it! During the past 14 years Cliff's Notes has sold over 2,000,000 copies of paper using recycled pulp.

TEACHING TEACHERS

IN:
- Malaysia, Micronesia, Honduras, Jamaica, Iran, Morocco, Turkey, Cameroon, Chad, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta, Ghana, Sierra Leone, The Gambia, Uganda, Korea, Bolivia, Philippines, British Honduras, Dominican Republic, Eastern Caribbean, Guyana, Nicaragua, Peru, Venezuela, Afghanistan, India.

If you have a major or minor in primary or secondary education, math or science, find out about Peace Corps education programs beginning in spring and summer.

CONTACT: Peace Corps (212) 264-7123
90 Church St., rm. 1403, New York, N.Y. 10007
Or contact Miss James, your Placement Director.

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT

BRAZIL

PEACE CORPS MEDICAL PROGRAM

Volunteers are needed in all Medical Skills, Administrators, Nurses, Therapists, Technicians, Librarians, MBA's, Maintenance Supervisors, Serologists, Technologists, etc.

Begin July 1973 in BRAZIL. Singles and Couples preferred. U.S. Citizens only.

For further information:

ACTION

90 CHURCH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10007
(212) 264-7123

Sanyo Compact Refrigerator; good condition. Reasonable price. Contact Dave Beebe in Freeman or Box 83.
Early bird Gullong is training female rowers for ’76 Olympics

By Stuart Meyers

The 1971 Olympics is offering women’s crew for the first time in history and the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen is looking for a geographic center for crew women training to field an American team. Mr. Bart Gullong, crew coach at Conn. College, has sent out an open letter to crew coaches urging efforts to begin on training a woman’s crew. There are definitely 3 girls at Conn. College in history and the National Women’s Rowing Association, which has sent out an open letter to crew coaches. The 1971 Olympics is offering a team for the first time in history and the National Women’s Rowing Association, which has sent out an open letter to crew coaches. The 1971 Olympics is offering a team for the first time in history and the National Women’s Rowing Association, which has sent out an open letter to crew coaches.}

The United States Olympic Committee not only provides funds to send crews to the Olympics, but also to train them: international competition is considered training.

Gullong made this analogy for further understanding: You can’t expect to beat another college in a sport by just playing intramurals. One must play against other schools to get to know the competition. Similarly in rowing, if you just rowed in the Nationals you couldn’t expect to win in the Olympics because you’d be unfamiliar with your opponents’ talents.

The competition in Europe is very stiff; they are thirty to forty seconds faster in a 1,000 meter race (which takes them about three minutes to complete). To make up for lost time, the women must begin preparation now.

A Non-Profit Organization

“PRE-MARDI GRAS ROCK FESTIVAL
February 14 - February 19
featuring all of the TOP TWENTY GROUPS And Many More.
Just Outside Sunny New Orleans
Send Now For Tickets and Itinerary
Only $28.00 each - $38.00 Per Couple
To Sidney Monix Enterprises
1026 Conti Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112

Kumekawa wins Ping Pong title

In the women’s division, Susan Zaleski of Wright House defeated Rosalind Rustigan in a closely contested match.

Most of the planning and leg work for the successful tourney was done by David Shumann and Mark Kantor as part of a project for a physical education course.

Perhaps Shumann and Kantor should consider sending Wright House to China.

by Cathy Backus

Eugene Kumekawa can now boast of being one of the better table tennis players around Conn., as he emerged the victor in a field of over thirty participants in the first all-school table tennis tournament held on December 9 in the Crozier-Williams gymnasium. Kumekawa defeated Skip Lynch in the finals; both are from Wright House.

by Joan Craffey

On December 9th, the Connecticut College Competitive Swim Team had its second swim meet of the season against Southern Connecticut State College at the Crozier-Williams pool. Although the home team members recorded their best times, Southern Connecticut State College swamped Connecticut College 84-59.

The Southern Connecticut girls had more speed and endurance, but the Conn swimmers did win several individual victories. Captain Cathy Menges scored double wins with excellent swims in her favorite events, the 50 yd. Backstroke in 30.7 sec. and the 100 yd. Backstroke in 1:10.6. Laura Shresham captured first in the 100 yd. Individual Medley in a sensational time of 1:09.9.

Personal Best times were recorded by all of the home competitors. Cathy Piaten chopped seconds from her events the 50 and 100 yd. Breaststroke, 37.3 and 1:28.9. Faith Kiemietz, JoAnn Colley, Beth Steiger, and Joan Craffey clocked outstanding times in the 100 Backstroke 1:27.9, the 200 Freestyle 2:12.9, the 50 Breaststroke 40.8 and the 50 Freestyle 33.6.

Naiads outswam

by JoAnn Craffey

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phone by a. mishkitt
PROPOSALS FOR 1973-74 CALENDAR

1972-73 Calendar               Proposed by Administration               1st Student Proposal               2nd Student Proposal

1st Semester:
Housefellow, House Presidents, etc. return
Freshmen arrive
Transfer Students arrive
Upperclassmen arrive
Advising and registration

Fall recess begins (after 5 p.m.)
 fall recess ends
Classes resume
Thanksgiving recess begins (after 5 p.m.)
Thanksgiving recess ends
Classes end
Review and Exam period begins
Review and Exam period ends
Christmas recess begins
Christmas recess ends
Advising and registration

12 weeks
13 weeks
13 weeks
13 weeks plus 4 days
13 weeks plus 2 1/2 days

Second Semester:
Classes begin
Spring recess begins
Spring recess ends
Classes end
Review and Exam period begins
Review and Exam period ends
Commemoration

13 weeks
13 weeks
13 weeks
13 weeks
14 weeks

FACULTY'S VOTE RECOMMENDS PRE-CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS

By Donald Kane

After much deliberation and politicking, the faculty at Connecticut College have finally expressed a preference for a 1973-1974 Academic Calendar. next year's schedule, should it be officially adopted by the Administration, will be exactly the same as it is now.

The authority for selecting a final calendar rests with President Shain. His secretary quotes him as saying he will take the recommendation of the faculty "very seriously."

Should the present calendar be put into effect for next year, much potential student unrest may have been avoided.

Laurie Lesser, Chairwoman of the Academic Committee and chief proponent of final exams before Christmas, presented the case for pre-Christmas final examinations before the last two faculty meetings. The breakdowns also noted above in the presentation of the proposed calendars, in favor of the present schedule, 31 in favor of the Administration proposal, 19 backing the first suggestion of the students, 15 behind Professor Crantz's measure, and only two recommending the second student proposal.

Several student polls conducted by the Academic Committee showed overwhelming support for final examinations before Christmas. Ms. Lesser reports that the vote in some dormitories was unanimous; in fact, only scattered, token opposition was voiced by students against their position now being cast second and third preferences on the weighted vote, an immediate and accurate analysis cannot be made.

Although the student-supported proposal finished third, student opinion may have influenced the faculty decision: most undergraduate voices were raised solely on the question of when first semester final examinations should fall.

With student and faculty position now clear and somewhat clear, President Shain must decide the finished form of the 1973-1974 Academic Calendar before the final insert in next year's college catalogue is printed, or probably sometime in March.
Keep Housefellows

One of the casualties of the economic squeeze that Connecticut College is currently undergoing may be the present system of housefellows. Every department in the school is being asked to carefully examine its budget, and the residence department is no exception. With an annual outlay of close to $35,000 for housefellows alone, plus an additional sum for the house residence chairs, it is not surprising that they are under especially critical consideration.

It is necessary, however, before any further discussion takes place, to firmly establish the necessity of housefellows. For a year they give up their privacy, their spare time, and frequently their sleep to be at the students' disposal; to answer questions; solve problems, or refer them to someone who can solve them. Each student has the security of knowing that at almost all times there is someone in the dorm to go and talk, complain, or cry to. A housefellow is also there to cope with problems that are too large for the individual, yet too small for a psychiatrist.

As an arm of the administration, a housefellow provides the only link between students and the remote establishment. Student government represents the students; a housefellow represents both the students and the administration. Without them a vital means of communication would be lost.

We feel that the present housefellow program must be maintained at all costs as it is a vital aspect of the community. Without it, dormitory living at Connecticut would change for the worse.

To the Editor:

I read with great interest your article on home brewing (and was even accused of having written it). However, I was shocked by the per cent excise tax. I'm sure that the phone company may forget however that there is a gym at Cro as well and that its use is not at all regulated.

We also wish to comment on the treatment shown the students' residents team in their game on January 24 against Yale. Equipment for gymnastics was set up on the court nearest the scoreboard, the court that should have been used for the game. The team was told it was too hard to move the equipment to the other court. It is inexcusable that a practice should take precedence over the game.

The Yale team also had to wait for the other court to clear before they could warm up. As students of Connecticut, we hope that the next time we play the Yale team we will be greatly embarrassed by the poor spectators. The Yale team was greatly embarrassed by the poor treatment the Yale team received and the apparent lack of importance given to women's sports in Con.

At the end of gymnastics practice a group of men, some of whom were not students, began to play basketball on the free court. Naturally this was highly distracting to the two teams, especially at one point as a ball rolled into the court and interrupted a girl as she was about to take a free throw. No matter what the sport, or who the participants are, any officiated game should have priority over other activities in the gym.

Sincerely,

Barbara Hadley, '75
Cheryl Feote, '75

Reprinted without permission from the Wesleyan Argus
Puerto Rican club begins
By Lisa Weiskop
A Circulo Cultural Puertorriqueño (Puerto Rican Culture Club) has been established and is now awaiting recognition at Connecticut College. It arose as a result of a growing awareness of the existence of subcultures within the college’s growing heterogeneous community.

The club is open to anyone interested in learning about the culture of Puerto Rico. Lectures, discussions, and films will be held dealing with the music, art, history, political situation, and literature of the island. Along with parties held in conjunction with Nuestra Casa, New London high school age Puerto Rican students with Connecticut College by means of a printed newsletter containing various native dishes.

Another goal of the club is to acquaint high school age Puerto Rican students with Connecticut College by means of a printed brochure, and to serve as a source of welcome and guidance for those who do choose this school.

Last semester two organizational meetings as well as a slide presentation of the major land marks of the island were held.

The first meeting of this semester was held in Knowlton living room on Wednesday, January 31. The following officers were elected: President: Jose Suarez, Secretary; Lisa Weiskop, and Treasurer: Nancy Sobocinski.

There will be at least one meeting held each month. Some future activities include a film acquired from the Istituto Cultural de Puerto Rico on the architecture of the island, a slide presentation, a party at Nuestra Casa next week. A possible trip to New York City in order to dine in Puerto Rican restaurants and to attend a performance of the Puerto Rican traveling theater, is also planned.

Anyone interested in joining the club should contact Maria Olmo or Josie Suarez in Knowlton (ext. 424). The next meeting is slated for February 14 at 7:30 p.m. in Knowlton living room.

—Computer center

By R. Stephen Kadzis

For Connecticut College the IBM 1130 is more than just a computer. In reality it is a machine that serves the purpose of yielding calculations at a high-speed rate, but few people on this campus realize how functional it is and how much of a service it actually provides.

Joe Tarbox, one of the student programmers, says that the structure of the machine is nothing out of the ordinary. Its parts include a console, a printer, several key punch machines, a high-speed card reader, and a special disc pack which makes the memory banks of the computer. It should be noted that the disc pack was the first of its kind to be used with an IBM 1130.

The computer certainly provides the college with many administrative advantages. Through speed and efficiency the 1130 is able to work out or solve any problem, within reason, as long as the problem is programmed correctly. It has been only very recently that college officials decided to take advantage of the 1130’s wide range of abilities.

Mr. Tarbox here provides an idea of what services have been provided lately by the computer as he elaborates the following chores it has been performing: computing and recording every student’s grade; tallying statistical surveys required by the Federal Government that otherwise would take three times as long if performed manually.

The computer also is used for listing membership of classes for the Registrar’s Office; scheduling the assignment of specific jobs for the work crew of Physical Plant; printing your name and class on your Identification Card; grading lower-level Chemistry labs as well as being used for Physics labs; and printing the school’s telephone directory.

The Admissions Office is planning to use it for all of their administrative functions. To be on the safe side of matters, the college has decided to perform the work originally employed in the calculation of such necessary services to parallel the work of the computer.

Thus, a good deal of money can be saved through bypassing excess expenditures incurred when the manual labor is put to use.

The 1130 was installed during the summer of 1970. "For the time it’s been at Conn," says Tarbox, "it’s done one hell of a job." If it has helped us out this much already, we think how valuable it will be to the school in future years.

As far as the Computer Center itself is concerned, activity has been increasing at a rapid pace. Right now the half dozen student programmers are able to "learn while they earn." Classes themselves, which deal mainly with Computer Methods and Operations (Courses 111, 112) have experienced a sharp increase in membership.

With the business world placing a good deal of their operations and revenue upon computers, many students are becoming involved with classes as soon as possible and sticking with it. There are absolutely no fees involved when a student uses the computer. There is also an unlimited amount of available time.

For those skeptical about computers and automation, there is no cause to worry since the 1130 was installed for the student’s sake. Students are urged to visit 106 Bill Hall and see reality, not just data at work.

New curriculum
By Roger Smith

On December 13, 1972 the Connecticut College faculty voted and approved by almost a two-to-one majority the Ad Hoc Committee Summer Study Report and Recommendations for a new curriculum at Connecticut College.

The new program involves two tracks. A student may follow one track of a prescribed education which has a minimum of seven course requirements in three divisions which contain five main areas. A student must elect at least one course from each area.

Under the new curriculum a student may also design his own general education and then follow a prescribed major program or, further, may still design his won major program of study.

The students at Conn. may, if they choose, continue under the prescribed distribution requirements in the 1972 catalogue. A new limit has been placed on the number of courses a student may take in one department. This is now sixteen instead of the old thirteen course maximum.

The new plan is designed to allow the college student a greater opportunity to use his initiative and independence to a higher degree.

However, members of the freshman and sophomore classes may prepare proposals for a student-designed general education. These proposals must be presented to a committee which is presently being formed.

Finally, all students may adhere to the new College-Designed plan for general education. This is the one previously described (above) as having seven basic requirements in five areas.

Next year’s entering freshmen will only have the new college designed plan or the self-designed plan open to them. The class of 1976 is the last class which may adhere to the old program of study.

Students may now design their own majors or they may follow prescribed plans which each department offers. In any case, if a student chooses to design any part of his education he must present the plan and his defense of it to the appropriate committee.

The new plan is designed to allow the college student a greater opportunity to use his initiative and independence to a higher degree.

Photo by Docra
Dear Chris,

I am a junior at a well-known and quite well-respected accredited college in the Boston area. When I come to New London, one of the places I frequent is Connecticut College, second only to the infamous French Message Parlour. (But, have no fear, I can envision, in the not too distant future the day when there will be a rise in the costs, when Conn. completes its new dormitory. When there will be in the not too distant future the day when there will be the very best dormitory. It's a problem, you know, but try a little chicken soup.)

I am so over-whelmed by these fine specimens of femininity that I would gladly trade four or five from any of the other schools of lesser showing for one yes one, Connecticut College woman. This, my dear Chris, is the very cause of my concern. It exceeds the very limits of my abilities to comprehend as to why the feebly males of this same Connecticut College scene are not intelligent enough to recognize the size of the opportunities that lie at their own arms length. So, rather than rack my brain any longer, I turn to question over to you. Are these so-called men too blind to see what they are doing to these desirable, yet as of now, unap- proached young ladies? They are turning these women of today into male-hating revolutionaries. And, just as they are, the men who like them, too blind to see - the men who like the boys. The latter, yes the boys. The boys. The boys.

Of course Conn men want women, but mature women! Most of them are attracted to women around the age of their mothers, in fact, it usually is their mother. Also, what you fail to understand is that the Conn girls do not necessarily want a boyfriend, and may be looking instead for lasting friendship. But many of the men who like older women are made to feel unloved and unfulfilled here. They are easily spotted moving around the campus milk machines. Some of the girls at Conn ARE snobby, but many of the boys expect the women to come to them because they are in the minority.

Connecticut College fresh- men, not long away from their mother's tender clutches, no longer plan panty raids, but elaborately scheme to steal aprons — the longer the strings the better.

The more mature seniors, on the other hand, look forward to weekly visits to the message parlor and the elderly matron.

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The Perfect Candidate

Every year around election time we are bombarded by politicians eager to convince us he or she is worthy of our support. All the candidates that can afford it are now tailor-made and gift-wrapped like "This college needs a President that can afford it" and marketed to a performance of "No Place to be Somebody" on March 8. He was asking permission to charge admission prices that exceed $1.00 per student. The College Council took no action on this request as the performance is not being sponsored by a Student Organization. If a Student Group that is sponsored by Student Organization Funds decides to sponsor this play, the Council will vote on the admission prices.

It was reported that there is about $600,000 in the Conference which should be distributed. "HAPPY HOUR"

HAPPY HOUR

Kane On...

Minutes of College Council meeting

1 February, 1973 4:30 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT: Dean Margaret Watson, Dean Jewel Cobb, Mrs. Beth Hannah, Miss Gertrude McKeon, Mr. Kent Smith, Mr. Ivan Sirenski, Mr. Jay L. Davis, Mr. Jette Curran, Miss Anita DeFrantz, Miss Jean Kelleher, Miss Norma Darragh, Mr. Richard D'Arrigo, Mr. Wiley Kitchell, Mr. Ken Lerner, Miss Ruth Antell.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS:

A letter was read from Richard Kirkpatrick saying that a professional theatre group is coming to campus this spring as a performance of "No Place to be Somebody" on March 8. He was asking permission to charge admission prices that exceed $1.00 per student. The College Council took no action on this request as the performance is not being sponsored by a Student Organization. If a Student Group that is sponsored by Student Organization Funds decides to sponsor this play, the Council will vote on the admission prices.

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MILITARY OVERKILL AFFECTS EDUCATION

By Donald Kane

One of the very few budgetary programs to be increased rather than slashed by President Nixon is Military Appropriations. Perhaps the most detrimentally affected is the funding available for educational programs through the United States Office of Education (USOE) and the Department of Health Education and Welfare (HEW).

A key indication of the temperture of the Nixon Administration in regard to the country's need for education versus its requirement of self-protection is the appointment of Caspar Weinberger as Secretary of HEW. Weinberger's nickname, "Cap the Knife," is a good indication of his worth as a budget cutter.

A key official in the Administration remarked: "HEW is like a bloodhound. It is just how seems to think he has a God-given mission to balance budgets, and social programs are doomed." He remarked another HEW spokesman.

One strategically placed official in the USOE called Weinberger's appointment "a low, stinking deal." Many of the educators across the country publicly shudder at the thought of his performing major surgery on the HEW budget.

Ewald Nyquist, New York State Commissioner of Education, said: "What a lot of us are wondering is just how much management we are going to get from the federal government, as opposed to how much educational leadership.

Despite the continued emphasis on money for the military, some defense-related research projects currently being carried out at U.S. universities are being cut back. A $5 million budget that had been reserved for the federally funded regional laboratories and research and development centers may lead to the closing of the labs and centers.

The National Institute of Education (NIE) has awarded $10 million for fiscal 1973 to the twenty-three educational labs and centers. Adopting a new program-by-program approach rather than giving support on an institutional basis, NIE looked at sixty-eight programs.

Only twenty-seven of these received support for more than one year, and five new programs planned or initiated by the labs of centers were not funded at all. Observers predict that the cutback may lead to the closing of several of the present centers or labs--adding to the six that have been shut down since 1962.

Hardiest hit by the "program purchase policy" was the Center for Research and Development in Higher Education at Berkeley, California, where its three federally funded projects were put on "phase-out" status. Other institutions suffered bigger cuts however.

New York City's Center for Urban Education will receive $1.3 million less than in fiscal 1972 and three regional laboratories--Research for Better Schools in Philadelphia, Southwest Regional Lab in Los Altos, California, and Far West Lab in Berkeley--were cut by more than $500,000.

President Nixon's 1973-74 budget includes a total monetary cutback of 26 per cent for education: 16 per cent in 1973 and 10 per cent in 1974. Indications are that the President will specifically request no funding of school libraries, bilingual education, innovative experiments, drop-out prevention, or aid to state educational agencies.

The federal compensatory education program is slated for a moderate cutback, while funds for vocational education and impact aid are to be trimmed by $10 million and $300 million, respectively. Senator Hubert Humphrey says Nixon also plans to eliminate the school milk program by requesting no funds for it in fiscal 1974.

"Education is in for some difficult times," HEW Assistant Secretary for Education Sidney Marder recently observed. The former U.S. Commissioner for Education told a press conference that "the Administration will be Spartan in all parts of the government, and education will not be spared. The new program-by-program approach on the other hand has reached the highest level in the history of the United States.

(Continued from Page 14) annual military contracts instantly rose to $13 million.

The infiltration of American military and military-industrial elements into academic spheres and higher education has become one of the main causes of lesser student actions in recent years.

The penetration of the military-industrial complex into the universities precipitated a special kind of conflict in the American higher educational system. This conflict is a humanitarian values traditionally embodied by the universality and the humanitarian essence of cooperation with the Pentagon.

The struggle of United States universities against the power of the military-industrial complex is part of the American movement for peace and one of the most striking chapters in the history of the American student movement.

The students' anti-war actions became better organized after the escalation in Vietnam. The students--like the administration--withdrew representatives from university grounds, but they also attacked its offices.

Student actions against the academic status of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) became widespread in 1969. The students--classically, after the admission of Harvard University in (April 1961), was especially dramatic, though program-by-program approach was previously thought that this sort of thing could never occur at Harvard.

Student actions against dividing study groups into different draft categories depending on academic progress became widespread.

In the earliest stage of the struggle, the anti-war movement in the universities endeavored to build up the scale of the student protest against the military-industrial complex.

A wave of demonstrations rolled across the campuses in October 1967 against Dow Chemical, the company producing nearly all the chemicals used by the US Armed Forces in Vietnam. Not only did students demand that the administration of the firm's representatives from university grounds, but they also attacked its offices.

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Old Coasties never die ...

In the last four years, since Coast College became a coeducational institution, many changes have occurred. The influx of males to the campus has directly affected the migration population of Coast Guard Cadets who used to make the trek up the hill whenever free time permitted.

However, it's not as drastic as it may sound. While the majority of cadets no longer find themselves in the all female dorms, and pretty much in civilian clothing, they still manage to permeate the Campus.

General feelings of the Conn College student range from bellicosity to that of indifference. The student who is opposed to the Coast Guard tends to be more vocal, is therefore the most obvious, but maybe in the minority.

A common criticism of the Academy is its lack of progressive change in the last ten years. Some feel that this may be a reason for the isolation it is beginning to experience.

Behind the facade of white hats and short hair one can find a pretty normal guy who is interested in a good education. In talking with a particular cadet from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, one may discover a really likeable character who is interested in pretty much the same things most everyone is.

It is very easy to criticize the cadets and say that their reduced presence on the Conn College campus is for the better. Examples, however, can be cited where cadets have added a great deal to class participation.

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Old Coasties never die ...

By Roger Smith

Socially, they have made several weekend beer-bashes financially viable, providing the extra dollars and bonds that the Conn College student body does not linger on weekends.

Finally, the girls in Lambdin, Harkness, Lewis, Win,

nanimous in their desire to down the Wall. They are now looking for a new haven, perhaps the unnecessary malice which we directed toward the Academy will diminish with time.

Failing to receive a reply to their demand that Harvard stop accepting handouts from the CIA, cease bacteriological weapons research and ablish the ROTC as an obligatory discipline, 6,000 students voted for a strike. On April 3, hundreds of them occupied a number of university buildings.

In subsequent negotiations with the university's administration, the students won some of their demands. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps was reduced no longer. Hopefully, soon, several other universities took similar steps.

University students are increasingly overcoming the specifically student-complex that was previously restricted to narrow, concrete acts against the Pentagon's presence on campuses and taking actions against the military-industrial complex in other areas of American life.

Moreover, the tendency towards uniting with other classes and social groups is becoming more pronounced in the students' anti-war movement.

Among the direct conflicts with the university's administration, student demonstrations organized during the annual meeting of Dow Chemical's in 1966.

McCarthy was practically the first U.S. politician of national standing challenging the Pentagon's autonomy. He urged a reduction of its budget by $15-16 billion. McCarthy opposed its infiltration into the universities.

He was the first Senator to urge recognition of the right to refuse to participate in military operations for moral reasons.

McCarthy's anti-war platform made him tremendously popular in the universities and won him an unprecedented number of students volunteers in the history of political campaigning in the U.S.

Inevitably, the American students are becoming one of the important factors in the growing movement in the United States against the militarization of that country's domestic and foreign policy.
Indian music concert
By Debbie Duerr
On Friday, February 9, the Music Department will present a concert of Indian music. The program, at 8 p.m. in Dana Concert Hall, is open to students without admission. The concert will be presented by three Indian artists, playing sitar and tabla. Krishna Sanyal is one of the most widely heard female sitarists ever. She has given many concerts in India, and has performed for radio. This is the first year that she has appeared in the United States. Miss Sanyal has learned from her art a long line of accomplished musicians. She is currently a graduate student of the World Music Program at Wesleyan University, specializing in Sanskrit musical texts.

Ran Das Chakravarty is a renowned musician, teacher, and professor of music at the Banaras Hindu University. His teaching and research are based specifically on a vocal approach to the music, rather than on a purely instrumental interpretation. Mr. Chakravarty has established himself as one of the foremost interpreters of Hindustani musical theory. He is now a visiting artist at Wesleyan University.

Sharda Sahai is a tabla artist who has presented over a thousand concerts in India, Holland, and the United States. He is the direct descendant of the founder of the Banaras style of tabla playing, and is a fine accompanist and soloist. A renowned teacher with many disciples in India, Mr. Sahai is currently a visiting artist and tabla instructor at Wesleyan University.

The Music Department would like to encourage students to become more familiar with non-Western music. So Friday night come, listen, and learn.

Portrait of the Black Woman seminar
By Cynthia Crooker
The Connecticut College Chorus, directed by Mr. Paul Althouse, is currently rehearsing in New York City February 11. It will be sung one with the usual accompaniment of four pianos and percussion — then performed again using an orchestral accompaniment which Mr. Craft has reconstructed and which has never before been performed. The original version will be performed at Connecticut College on Sunday, February eighteenth, at eight p.m. in Dana Hall.

Connecticut poets
Rika Lesser, a junior at Yale University, is majoring in English with emphasis on creative writing. She was born and raised in Minneapolis, New York. Her poems have been published in THE YALE LIT, and have been accepted for publication by THE AMERICAN REVIEW and THE SMALL FOND. She enjoys translating German poetry into English, particularly the poems of Rainer Maria Rilke, and is studying Swedish in order to translate it as well. This past spring Yale awarded her the James Ashmun Veech prize for imaginative writing.

Frank Levering, a junior at Wesleyan University, was born in Mt. Airy, N.C., and grew up in Ararat, a small town in the mountains of southwestern Virginia. He is a member of the football team at Wesleyan, he is majoring in both English and American Studies. He is particularly interested in fruit growing, southern literature, and promoting the dignity of the Appalachian people. His poems have been published in the NORTH CAROLINA ENGLISH TEACHERS MAGAZINE.

Shelley Strohm, a second-year student at Manchester Community College, was born in South Bend, Indiana, and has grown up in South Windsor, Connecticut. Besides poetry her main interests are psychology and film making. She hopes to continue her college career at the University of Connecticut next year.

Chase Twichell, a senior at Trinity College, was born and raised in New Haven. An English major she is a transfer student from Mills College. Her poems have been published in the TRINITY REVIEW, which she co-edits, MILLS COLLEGE WALRUS, and MILLS ALUMNIAE MAGAZINE.

Followings competitions held at colleges throughout the state last fall, these four poets were chosen by seven members of the selection committee of the Connecticut Poetry Circuit: John Malcolm Brinnin, Louis Cope, Richard Eberhart, David Ferry, James Merrill, Holly Stevens, and Richard Wilbur. A grant from the Connecticut Commission on the Arts will pay for their traveling expenses while the students are on tour.

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Olympic fare paid
crew sweat begins

By Carol Bowman

Fred C. Emerson Jr., the patron of rowing at Connecticut College and a member of the U.S. Olympic Committee has turned in a budget for the head financial committee which distributes money to take the winners of the Woman's Crew Nationals to Moscow in August for the Woman's European Crew Championship in September.

This very recent development occurred after the publication of last week's PUNDIT story on the training of Connecticut woman rowers for the 1976 Olympics. It was coach Bart Gullong's hope that a crew from Connecticut College and its surrounding areas could win the Woman's Nationals, then money would be available to go to the Championships in Moscow. Now that problem is sold and the future looks a little brighter.

In preparation for the Woman's Nationals Gullong, Crew Coach at Connecticut College, will hold a summer training camp here at Connecticut. "After a month of double daily workouts on the water augmented by running ergometer work," stated Gullong, "those girls that remain will have a pretty good chance of winning."

Thus far he has received twenty applicants ranging from 5'2" to 5'6" in height and 125 to 160 pounds in weight, from seven colleges. There are three girls at Conn. already engaged in training, and more applications are expected for the summer program.

Due to the unseasonably warm weather, both Men's and Woman's Crew Teams will go back on the water sometime next week.

Swimmers sparkle

By Joan Craffey

On February third, the Conn College Woman's Swim Team traveled to Storrs, Conn. to participate in a tri-relay meet against Brown University and the host, Connecticut University.

The small but mighty Conn swimmers skinned the water capturing second place in the team standings. With only seven of its swimmers, the Conn team swam brilliantly, recording two firsts, three seconds, and one third in the relay events.

Although the Conn swimmers were exceptional, Brown University edged Conn College by four points in the diving events. However, Connecticut College had a commanding swim lead in every event.

The two winning relays were the 200 Backstroke and the Freestyle relays. Paith Kienmeyer, Joan Craffey, Amy Bussmann, and Cathy Menges swam the outstanding Back relay in 1:16.2; and Sue Dudding, Amy Bussmann, Joan Craffey, and Cathy Menges clocked a thrilling Free relay in 1:39.9, squeezing by Brown's 2:00.3.

Although the other teams edged Conn to second place in the 200 Breast, the 400 IM, and the 500 Free relays, the swimmers' efforts of Beth Dienger and Laura Schildtshelm outshone every swimmer and relay team. Both Beth and Laura recorded their best times ever in the breast and fly legs of their relays. The final team standings were Brown 32, Conn College 23, and the University of Connecticut 24.

The next home meet will be February 13 at 6:00 p.m. against Yale, Trinity and Wesleyan, followed by the tough New England Meet hosted by the University of Maine at Orono February 17th, and then a home meet against University of Connecticut, February 19, 6:00 p.m.

Ms hoop even

By Les Revlock

The woman's basketball team has compiled a 3-3 record so far this year. The competition has been very good and in several cases much better than expected.

The team started out the season with a decisive victory over Yale. Travelling next to Kingston, R.I., they were throttled by a towering and overpowering University of Rhode Island squad.

The end of vacation brought a rematch with Yale. This proved an exciting game, but our girls were in control from the beginning. The final score was 34-26.

The site of the next contest was Windham Regional Technical School, where Conn played a much improved Eastern Conn. team. Having beaten Eastern twice last season, the team was ready for another victory. (This game was also the debut of their spiffy new uniforms.) Unfortunately, it seems that Easterners practiced over the summer and also added a new sharp-shooting member to their squad. As a result Conn was beaten badly.

The next game was even worse. A recreational team from Mystic creamed us last week. Everything went wrong in the game for Conn. Shots rolled off the rim; the defense could not get together; and one player was injured.

Undaunted, the CC girls, with several good practices behind them, were ready for their next game against Mohegan Community College. They wanted a victory and got one. The slightly lop-sided score reveals the reason. The rather inexperienced Mohegan team did not control the ball well, and the fast-breaking Conn team overran them 91-35.

Connu used its press effectively, although the same action might not have succeeded against a more experienced team.

Friday Conn once again faces the terrors from URI in a rematch in which, hopefully, we will do better.

Coming up are games with Trinity, Mt. Joseph's, Eastern, and Mohegan. There are still five or six more games to be played. All fans and cheerers are welcome. Next game is tomorrow afternoon at 3:30.

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Intramural basketball
Roundball roundup

By Stuart Meyers

Question: What runs, glides, slides, travels, soars, sprains ankles, breaks arms, shoots, jumps, pumps, falls flies, hacks, dribbles, and stumbles? There will be games played all this week starting at 8:30 p.m. but there are no specifics to report as yet.

Meanwhile, four games have been played during the past week and all have been wrought with frenzied action and spirit. KS squared off against KB although there was more desire than artistic skill.

Throughout the legacy of fun and games, this creature has grown, fluctuated, and seized all and games, this monstrosity called intramural basketball.

There were games that night, which witnessed a big, enthusiastic crowd and the game merited every response. Burdick II down in the third quarter after winning the first half 22 to 13, and Larrabee II rallied to within two points of the lead at 39-37 with 33 seconds left.

However, after a missed shot, Burdick II froze the ball and drew a foul shot to win 40-37. Carl Dawson scored 12 points for Larrabee II and Brian Publisi led the winners with 11 pts.

The frenzied action waited 24 hours before resuming as Hamilton took on Marshall. The Hamilton Hoopsters stayed comfortably ahead, by 9 to 12 points, until a final spurt resulted in a 77-66 Hamilton win. Mark Warren and T. Reynolds were co-high scorers with 12 points each while Dave Bire led the losers with 16 pts.

The second game was another nerve wracker as Freeman met Jane Addams. The first quarter was close and it remained even at halftime as J.A. led 22-21. In the second half, Freeman started running and rebounding to build a 7 point lead in the third quarter and J.A., scored only 2 points.

J.A. fought to within one of the lead, however, with 3 minutes left in the game.

The lead changed 4 times until it was 44 all with a minute and a half left, but J.S. won that battle and the game, 46-44. Greg Yahia led the winners with 19 points and Richard Dreysius and John Alderman scored 17 and 14 points respectively for Freeman.

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As of this writing, future games depend on free gym time provided by Crozier-Williams and High Commissioner, Greg Yahia, is currently working hard on that. There will be games played all this week starting at 8:30 p.m. but there are no specifics to report as yet.

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Stone reports the facts behind Summer study

By Sukey Stone

Last March the faculty voted to form an ad hoc summer study committee to study academic reform at Connecticut College. The specific mandate given the committee was to study the possiblity of a system with more than one track. Throughout the summer, the committee met four sessions and seven faculty members met at the College House to argue, discuss and rethink our ideas of what education at this college should be.

Our discussions began with such basic questions as, "What constitutes a liberal arts education?" "Is it still meaningful today?" It was still important at Connecticut College?" "How specialized should the advertising be?"

We considered the necessity and importance of both general education and the major area of concentration. Often the discussion became too broad and philosophical, causing many members of the committee to become disillusioned and impatient.

It was often thought that too little emphasis was being placed on discussing our present curriculum. These sessions were therefore given a sense of the committee's attitudes on education. It was a "feeling out" time by each member. We needed to find out who were the radicals and who were the conservatives.

A group of documents was compiled for us with pertinent data, reports and articles on academic change at the college. It included the past summer study report, the student report on academic change, minutes of house meetings discussing the subject, and much information about freshman attitudes.

We also had reports of material distributed throughout the summer which came from other colleges. The interim report from Princeton, the Dail Report from Yale and numerous college catalogues. The committee did not lack resources, however, the major problem was the lack of time.

In the interim report from Princeton, it said, "We hope the committee will be the only ones to begin thinking about the problems of the future."

In the Dail Report of Yale, it said, "This is not the time for a thorough study."

None of these could be agreed upon. In the end it was left to another summer study committee.

It was a consensus of the members of the committee that the arguments in favor of a general language requirement could be made by a well-trained person. Any course dealing with a culture different from our own such as anthropology or many of the history courses would also be acceptable.

A letter from the language departments did not present any new arguments. The discussions stressed the importance of studying another culture and also studying it in its own language. The committee did not think that a one course level enabled a student to understand much beyond the grammar.

The gap between the placement requirement and the courses which they assumed were supposed to be taken was large. We also considered the necessity of graduate schools not having more language. Graduate schools were not the argument for language study.

The committee concluded that knowledge was essential before areas of the college could be pursued. Within this philosophy, there were both public and private perspectives. An eastern history course did not support this philosphy and would not fulfill the requirement.

The advantages of the proposal A were its coherence and its tightness. The problem of a lack of coherence in the present general education program was discussed. However, the conclusion was that there was only one single philosophy. It was too narrow to be important for the entire student body. The student believed that his heritage as a Western man is most important.

Subcommittee B's proposal was derived through inductive reasoning. The committee began with the question of what is a liberal arts college. Several arguments were made and the faculty considered a problem at the end of the semester. The committee considered the strengths of the three departmental majors.

The reasons behind the success of these programs were termed anti-intellectual. These programs involved themselves in the field of study which was more than one person in the student body. It was better to teach in "track. It was obviously that a two track system with both leading to a single B.A. would be more attractive. It was a greater room for independent work, and an innovative approach to education. By the end of July, the committee agreed that some sort of general education requirements did exist to suit the faculty. The second track of both the general education and the major area was the same for the students. Two different views were encountered in the concern about the general education and more emphasis on the student. It did not suffice that the student has general education to begin from. The other group thought that the student has not sufficient education to formulate their philosophy. From this beginning three sub-committees were formed. One to study the major and one to disagreements.

The discussions on the final proposal and the current system is that it provides a choice of two tracks in both general and special areas.

The student has much more freedom to design his education. More specific areas in general departments are not only encouraged.

Elementary language is no longer a requirement. The science area was reduced to one semester, but more requirements exist in the area of foreign languages. In the major, the ceiling on the courses which may be taken is raised to fifteen to sixteen with additional courses allowed through summer school and overpoining.

The time to select a major is left up to the middle of the junior year. The course in foreign language is designed major, the procedure is simplified from the present interdepartmental process. The core department is no longer required, and a junior or senior attending seminar is instituted.

Two amendments were added to the report before it was finally presented to the faculty. Mathematics was added to the science area and elementary languages to the literature area. Mathematics was added to the core because of two issues. The committee had meetings with the departments involved and little was resolved at these sessions. The committee met with both the students and faculty often missed the major points of the proposals and took for granted things the committee was working on. Days were spent working through the report, but this was both enlightening and disappointing.

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THIS WEEK AND WORTHWHILE

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.

Film: Chaplain’s “City Lights.” Through Saturday at 8 p.m. at the Essex Junction Theater.

Film: Cocteaus “Blood of a Poet.” Silent film classic. 8 p.m. in Dana.

“L’incorazonz Di Pippone,” an opera in two acts presented by Jonathan Edwards College, Yale. In Italian. Stage direction by Conn’s James Crabtree. 8:30 p.m. Call 693-1494.

Films: Class of ’76 film festival. 3 hours, 31 minutes long. Cartoons, Chaplin Short. Vincent Price’s horror films “The Raven” and “The Fly.” 8 p.m. in Palmer.


FRIDAY, Feb. 9.

Cleveland Orchestra under Claudio Abbado. Bushnell in Hartford, 8:15 p.m. Call 1-246-8887.

Miles Davis and Sweet Rain at Wesleyan, New Haven, 8 p.m. London Watts-Wright III, song writer, at McConnauty Hall, Wesleyan, 9 p.m.

Music from North India, by three Indian musicians in the World Music Program at Wesleyan. Two sitters, one tabla. Free admission. 8 p.m., Dana.

Film: Francois Truffaut’s “400 Blows,” or “Les Quatres Cents Coups.” (1959), in French with English subtitles. See it especially if you plan to see his “Jules et Jim” (1961) next week. Get to be a Truffaut authority. 8 p.m., Palmer.

Genet’s “The Maids” performed by Wesleyan students today and tomorrow at 8:30 p.m. in the SE Theater (a converted chapel).

Feminist forum: at 6:15 p.m., “Women and the Law” discussion by attorney Verenica Craft of New York City, Burdick; “Women in Graduate School” discussion by Elsa Didier and Yale women grad students; Smith; “College Women’s Movement.” Katherine Blum. Concert by New Haven Women’s Liberation Rock Band. 75 cents in advance, a dollar at the door. Cre, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10.

“The Prince and the Pauper,” based on the Mark Twain novel, performed by the National Theater Co. 11 a.m., 2 p.m., Palmer.

Open sing: Friends of Old Time Music, Howland Lounge, Wesleyan, 2-4 p.m.

CONCERTS, CHAPLAIN SHORT, VINCENT PRICE’S HORROR FILMS.

SUN., Feb. 11.

Feminist forum: Michael Humold and John Reinhardt will play music related to feminism. Windham, time to be announced.

Chapel service: Jane Torrey of the psychology department will speak as part of the “Credo” series. She will discuss this week-bzdz 3333333.

The old slavery song, “Oh Freedom!” and its application to free will, humaneness and women’s liberation.

Film: good Sunday night series at Mohagen Community College, 7:30 p.m. Call 889-3391 for tonight’s feature.

COAST GUARD BAND, LEAMY HALL, 8 P.M.

Coast Guard Band, Leamy Hall, 8 p.m. A different kind of experience, with a different kind of people. Varied program.

Warning: if you’re headed for the Leo Keltke and John McLaughlin concert at UCONN, they say you can’t get in without a UCONN ID.

EASTERN CONNECTICUT SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA PLAYING POULEN, SUITE FRANCEAIS; FAURE, REQUIEM; CHOPIN, PIANO CONCERTO IN E MINOR (MARJORIE MITCHELL, SOLOIST). 3 P.M., NEW LONDON HIGH SCHOOL. TICKETS ARE NO BARGAIN.

FILMS: KEATON’S “THE GREAT,” FIELD’S “MY LITTLE CHICKADEE,” THREE STOOGES, DANA, 6:30 P.M. 10 A.M.; “SEXISM ON CAMPUS,” BY JANE TORREY, PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT, BURDICK, 10 A.M.; PANEL ON MARRIAGE WITH BERNARD MURSTEIN, PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT, AND ELI CHANDLER OF THE CONNECTICUT MENTAL HEALTH CROS, 2 P.M.

MONDAY, Feb. 12

Middle East music played on the harp. Hanson and Gudmark. DKE House, Wesleyan, 8 p.m.

Swim meet with Yale, 8 p.m. in the pool.

Lucian W. Pye, China native, political science professor at M.I.T. and author of two books, will be a Phi Beta Kappa visiting lecturer. Coffee seminar at 7:30 p.m. in College House: “Political Culture and Problems of Research.” Lecture at 8 in Dana: “China Revisited.”

Psychology course: “Some Fundamental Issues in Behavior Therapy: Bridging the Gap Between Laboratory and Clinic.” Cyrl M. Franks of the Rutgers University Psychological Clinic will speak. Hale lecture Hall, 4:30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13

Folk Dancing in Cre, 7 p.m.

Open House in the observatory. Unveiling of three new telescopes, if the weather is good. Saturn and its rings, certain prominent star clusters and nebulae should be in favorable positions. 7:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14

Tell a friend, “I Love You.” 11 a.m.

English Coffee, Thames, 1:30 p.m.

Film: Yves Robert’s “War of the Batsons,” (1965). In French, with English subtitles. Said to be a cute comedy about a feud between two boys’ gangs. 7 p.m., Oliver, a dollar.

Films: Betty Davis in “Of Human Bondage” and “Little Foxes.” Too good for the late show. William Wyler’s “Foxes” (1941) — about an avaricious, small town Southern woman at the turn of the century — features an especially fine performance by Miss Davis and is noted for the drama imparted by its “fixed” camera. It’s at 8:30 p.m. and “Bondage” is at 7 and 10:30 p.m. Yale Film society, Lindsay-Chittenden.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15

Students music recital featuring Peggy Brill, Betsy Brininger, Julie Croot, Pam Cutler, Jane Ingram, Lynn Leop, Harry Pigman, Betsy Phillips, Lynne Rieger, Marjorie Rosenbbaum, Molly Spoor, Naomi Stein, and Anita Tehmepe.

Seminar is “Portrait of the Black Woman.” Views on black marriages, relevance of women’s liberation to the black woman, problems of middle class blacks, career problems, strength of black women and inter-racial relationships. Six-member panel included Dean Jewel Cobb, area leaders and students. Cre, 7:30-9:30 p.m.

By Bernie Zelitch
Those Artful Dodgers

By Donald Kane

"Yaaahooo!~ Whopeee 1" the scream echoed down the hall. "I can't believe it! Oh WoW!" He came tumbling out of his room, pounding on the doors and wildly yelling as he passed the other fellows on the way, scarcely recognizing that the situation was already directly focused upon him.

"It's over, it's over!" he kept yelling as he jumped in and out of most of the open doors in the hall, pumping the hands of all who would grab him.

What was over, we all learned several excited seconds later, was the draft. Then the whole damned place shook as six or seven delirious students poured into the open doors and wildly undraftable students hopped around in uninhibited glee.

Seldom has justice and fate played to a happier audience than those relieved residents of Connecticut College who, by a quirk of their birth, were contaminated that their attention fell on the war, scarcely coming tumbling out of his room, yelling as he walked into the examining room the head doctor yelled 'What! another one!' and threw his Bic Pen across the room so hard it shattered against the opposite wall.

"This frightened him so much that his blood pressure registered too high. Since he had no history of high blood pressure they made him come back again, only this time for three days. I wasn't going to let that bastu'"

"I kept remembering what happened to a friend of mine who missed the bus that took everybody to New Haven. He finally got there two hours late and when he walked into the examining room the head doctor yelled 'What! another one!' and threw his Bic Pen across the room so hard it shattered against the opposite wall.

"This frightened him so much that his blood pressure registered too high. Since he had no history of high blood pressure they made him come back again, only this time for three days. I wasn't going to let that bastu'"

"One of the guys on my floor was in the straightest in the dorm—put down that he had casually attended a socialist meeting just for the educational value. He had to spend an extra three hours filling out other forms and then they took him to a psychiatrist. We never saw the guy they took away.

"Then they took all forty-two of us, a low number they said, to a room and had us take off our shoes and shirts. I was really surprised when I was allowed to keep on our pants. When my father went into the army he said everyone was parallel around in their undershirt.

"The first thing everyone had to do was get weighed and measured for height. They have a certain ratio of height to pounds which you can exceed. That little guy that dressed ef-feminately was only five-feet-three-inches and eighty seven pounds. There was a lot whispering about that. Then the last fuy stepped on the scale and he was one pound too heavy. When they announced 'fail' we all cheered: if he had taken off his pants he would have passed.

"Someone I was at the end of the line and weighed in almost exactly twenty pounds less than when I first came to college. Must be the cooking.

"Then I began to suspect all was not well when they recorded me as being three-fourths of an inch shorter than I really was. But according to their ratio I would have had to have been fifty pounds heavier at my new weight to have flunked. Not even close. It was revealed that if my doctors notes didn't get me out this would be the end.

"Like a long and disjointed snake we wound around corridors and halls as we were tested for blood pressure, urine, venereal disease, heart, lungs, sight and vision.

"The examiner said that I had one of the highest scores he'd ever recorded for hearing. I was proud, and I was proud that I had just the worst news in the world. I had to get out!"

But Lady, I have to do this.
I report for the draft tomorrow
By Kathy McGlynn

During the fall of 1968 and the winter of 1969, this placid academic community found itself entangled in a head-on confrontation with the so-called "military industrial complex."

More specifically, at that time, the students and professors exerted pressure on the trustees of this college to relinquish stockholdings in Dow Chemical, the Chase Manhattan Bank and I.B.M.

This community had become "greatly disturbed by certain activities of these organizations — the production of napalm by the Dow Chemical Corporation; the financial support afforded the racist government of the Union of South Africa by the Chase Manhattan Bank. Along with college communities throughout this country, we had become aware of the world existing beyond our ivy enclaves and more importantly, of our responsibilities to that world.

A diseased warp so vividly depicted in the popular film of the time — Mondo Cani — had cruelly infiltrated our small academic islands. The visions of suffering flashed across the television screens in front of our dazed staring eyes. We could no longer spout out descriptions of ideal worlds impervious to the screams of the napalm-burnt multitudes in some distant rice paddies. We could find no solace in abstract blueprints for the future.

Our desire was to carry on the mission implied in the following message of Albert Camus:

"Perhaps we cannot prevent this world from being a world in which children are tortured. But we can reduce the number of tortured children. And if you don't help us, who else in the world can help us do this?"

Imbued by this desire to ameliorate injustice in the world, we launched our verbal attacks against Dow Chemical and the Chase Manhattan Bank. Our demands were discussed by The Board of Trustees, who later sold the stockholdings in Dow Chemical and the Chase Manhattan Bank.

We must now ask ourselves "to what degree were we successful?"

Yes, it is true this college no longer holds stock in Dow Chemical or in the Chase Manhattan Bank. However, neither Dow Chemical nor the Chase Manhattan Bank have radically altered the attitudes they held back in 1968 and 1969.

More importantly, the conditions which caused our initial revulsion continue to exist. Ironically, it is we who sought to crusade for justice that now find ourselves in serious financial difficulty. Perhaps the $7,000 dividend annually derived from our former holdings in Dow Chemical stock alone might have helped halt our economic decay. What, then did we win?

We won a moral victory. Yet in the opinion of this writer the victory was not worth the sacrifice. I am not an advocate of practicality over morality, but rather a believer in total commitment. If a physician sought to destroy a malignant tumor by removing one cancerous cell, we would call him inept. So why content ourselves with superficial victories that only succeed in assuaging our troubled minds, yet in no way aid those who we proclaim to help?

The draft is dead

It seems only appropriate to include an editorial celebrating the end of the draft in our Students and Military issue. Just as the United States Government has had to force involuntary conscription on a widely dissatisfied public, so has PUNDIT been forced to remain faithful to a format not altogether suited to the best interests of the students at Connecticut College.

Back in the sixties — the eighteen-sixties — this country experienced its first anti-conscription riots. The feeling against the draft remained high in times of peace and the draft itself unnecessary during times of war.

It is a matter of common knowledge that contemporary student reaction against the draft was a predecessor and perhaps a parent of the End-The-War-Movement. The Selective Service System, headed by General Hershey, was the butt of most severe criticism and vehement rhetoric throughout the former decade.

It is ironic that the death of the son should cause the demise of the father: both mortalities are welcomed.
The Military and The University

Harvard University is the most privileged, respectable educational institution in the United States. Many of the professors and politicians belonging to the "intellectual cream" of American society come from Harvard. John Kennedy, too, was a Harvard graduate, and the university is as proud of this as the late President was in his time.

The university's faculties bring up its fleglings with an additive of sneer, telling the students that "in the name of the lofty aims" for which they are being trained they should not waste energy and time on petty strife with the administration.

Yet the students of this caste institution have not escaped some of the influences of the present period. For example, at the height of the anti-war youth movement in America, Harvard students protested against the Pentagon's influence on higher education. Their complaint: respectable, awesome Harvard was receiving something like $6 million yearly from the Defense Department "for scientific research.

One of the objectives of the stormy student protest was the Dow Chemical Company, notorious for its profits from napalm which is used as a means of mass annihilation of the peaceful populations of Indochina.

It is not likely that any of the students knew, when campaigning against that heinous means of warfare in Vietnam, that the first sample of the deadly product was produced in the laboratories of ultra-exceptional Harvard.

The militarization of the economy and politics in the United States has strengthened the alliance between arms manufacturers and the military services, bringing into being the so-called military-industrial complex. The influence of which extends to all spheres of life and all sections of American society.

The result: further increases in government expenditures on military research and development. In recent years, this amounted to $5 per cent of the federal allocation for all research in the country, thus creating a financial and material base for the Pentagon's invasion of scientific centres and university campuses.

Shortly before the Second World War, a young chemist applied to a naval administration in Washington for a job in military research. The administration already had one chemist, he was told, and did not need a second one.

In the early 1960's this would have sounded like a joke. The Pentagon has long since realized the advantages of employing the nation's brains for its ends.

Robert Siemens, US Air Force Secretary, formerly an MIT professor and one of the heads of NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration), said that the US could not develop the required weapons without the help of university laboratories. And Clark Carr, former University of California President, added that the intellect has also become a component of the military-industrial complex.

The Pentagon's invasion of US science and education has assumed such vast proportions that many American researchers and politicians now refer to the military-industrial-academic complex.

A special study with staggering results was carried out in the United States as far back as 1961. It developed that out of the 400,000 scientists and engineers engaged in research, who were questioned, 250,000, or five out of every eight, were involved in weapons research, with the majority working in the largest American universities.

Listed are hundreds of corporations receiving the biggest Pentagon orders are regularly published in the US. Keeping a giant arms-manufacturing corporations, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an ostensibly "peaceful" educational establishment, ranked 3rd in the 1967 list, having concluded $10.9 million worth of contracts with the Pentagon. (Close on the heels of the MIT on this list was Johns Hopkins University, with military orders worth $72 million.)

The following year, MIT contracts with the Pentagon rose to $125 million, with that educational institution accounting for a "more conspicuous" 3rd place.

Military Research Pays Off

The Pentagon has included multi-million-dollar contracts with Stanford University, Rochester University, and the University of Chicago, as well as with Cal Tech. It also has "business deals" with over 90 universities and colleges.

The total cost of the war orders awarded to US universities amounts to $450 million annually, with another $700 million disturbed by the Pentagon, NASA and the Atomic Energy Commission to university research centres.

It is part of the terrible tendency, he writes, which is diverting more and more of the nation's energy and time into the fields oriented toward manufacturing death, on the dubious pretext that the preparation for mass murder is a protection against mass death.

Generous Grants

The Pentagon's colossal budget enables the American militarists to be more generous in paying for the services of academicians. According to reliable estimates, 25 per cent of the scholars of the country's 120 colleges receive a considerable portion of their incomes from federal funds.

Commissioned on a Pentagon contract yields a much larger income for a university professor than his educational activity. It is not surprising, therefore, that a fairly large stratum of militarists in civilian clothes has formed in the US universities, who, apart from military research, also serve in the many government agencies and war-oriented consultative committees such as the Military Science Committee, the Nuclear Control Committee, and the like.

The Pentagon's influence on big business, with the administration.

The students of this caste institution have not escaped some of the influences of the present period. For example, at the height of the anti-war youth movement in America, Harvard students protested against the Pentagon's influence on higher education. Their complaint: respectable, awesome Harvard was receiving something like $6 million yearly from the Defense Department "for scientific research.

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THE STUDENTS AND THE MILITARY