Converse explains “Mayday” plans

Anne Froines, wife of Chuck Froines, spoke to a crowd in attendance at Bill "Mayday" on April 22.

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

According to Anne Froines, the move the self-defense aspect of the party is discussed, "the more they are attacked," "will mean we beat the Black Panthers," she said, "because if that group is eliminated then we have the upper hand." During the question and answer period, one student asserted that one cannot merely have sympathy for the Black Panther Party, and that blacks and whites are oppressed by the "capitalistic system." Anne Froines discussed the injustices and inconsistencies which have been demonstrated in the trial proceedings. She asserted that "the media has attended the facts in favor of the government and ruling class."

A mass demonstration is "a white support demonstration." Those attending the demonstration are called to take part in the protest against the "injustice." The protest is "to work for peace in the world." Anne Froines advised students to travel in groups to New Haven, and that they should travel with a map of Yale, pamphlets will be distributed containing information on what's happening. "The theme for Saturday is 'Yale City not for the poor, but for any one, and we will hold on Saturday. Probable people will want to talk things over with the Yale officials," Anne Froines said, "the theme for Saturday is 'Yale City not for the poor, but for any one."

"In a sense New Haven will be the under siege," she admitted, "they are not tending that "the police are trying to provoke incidents." Anne Froines concluded, "All will be planned by May 1 and pamphlets will be distributed containing information on what's happening, a map of Yale, and what you will need to survive the weekend in New Haven."

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

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Duffy challenges LaBoum in Connectitcut Senate Race

The legacy of the 1968 McCarthy candidacy is active in the Connecticut Senatorial campaign of Joseph Duffy. Duffy, a 37-year-old Connecticut, is running for the Democratic nomination. Thomas Dodd, who, in 1967, was censured by his colleagues of the Senate for misuse of campaign funds. Mr. Dodd, for the Democratic Party and one who uses his patronage powers to benefit party regulars demands loyalty from many of the Democratic Party members. This conflict between party loyalty (support Dodd) and political expediency (jump Dodd)-has severely divided the Democratic Party. "The division is the weak position of the party chairman, 65-year-old Joseph Duffey. Although Bailey does not support Dodd, he is a strong enough man to ensure the candidacy of any of the challengers."

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

Primary Expected

Any candidate supported by both Mr. Bailey and the expected Democratic candidate for Gov- ernor, Representative Emilio Q. Daddario is expected to win a majority of delegate support at the state convention on June 26. However, under Connecticut state law, any candidate winning the support of 20% of the delegates in the primary election can demand a primary against the convention's choice. Both Mr. Bailey and Mr. Duffy are expected to receive at least 20%. Both the delegates vote and force a primary involving both the chairman and the party's choice to be held August 19.

Mr. Duffy, the national chairman of the liberal group, Americans for Democratic Action, is co-chairman of the Connecticut McCarthy for President Campaign in 1968. With his co-chairman Mrs. Anne Wester of Westport, Mr. Duffey and hundreds of volunteers challenged town committees and caucuses to open their ranks to McCarthy supporters. In numerous cities and towns, their efforts forced special primaries to determine the make-up of delegations to Democratic national conventions. The three Connecticut districts were not contested.

This primary is expected to be one of the most violent to date. The contest between party loyalty (support Dodd) and political expediency (jump Dodd) has severely divided the Democratic Party. The division is the weak position of the party chairman, 65-year-old Joseph Duffey. Although Bailey does not support Dodd, he is a strong enough man to ensure the candidacy of any of the challengers.

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To the Editor:

On Wednesday night in Bill Hall we exhibited a film of one of the last incidents in the growing saga of black-white co-operation to improve the student housing situation. We faced facts and power structures. The discussion that ensued was at times tense, and certainly told us all where the problem lies.

1. In the first place blacks refuse to relate to whiteness and ally themselves with the establishment, and
2. In the globe-dominant cop-out reactionary liberal whites infest themselves with indulgence by black.

Now I know what whites today are still guilt-ridden and frustrated by the fact that they have not arrived today, still don't feel that it is necessary to complete tasks and to contra-conflictory accusations to show our liberalism. Under occupa-
tions by two black women, the predominantly white audience, including Mrs. Frosten, was almost completely isolated.

The accusation was directed at Mrs. Frosten because she had not expected to understand a feeling of oppression or impeding oppression in the audience. According to the listen, the only way whites could help the Panther movement was to remove this oppression and ally with the black.

Yet in the next breath we were informed that we never could understand. What we don't understand, all black in the audience embraced, as if they were not even try, because our white-
ness hinges on up. And that all Frosten was black, they would of course feel sympathy for the "poor black man."

While Mrs. Frosten was trying to extricate herself from the accusation by admitting that she was a part of the human chain, both Panther trial and this new dorm situation still make it un-risky to all white class whites see their oppressors, and the only thing they do is offer the Connecticut student root to the chal-
lenge by excusing their inhibitions and she felt threatened, caught between being what she admires about the blacks and seeing the oppression of blacks by whites.

What comes to the point that whites are so implicated that we cope with this, then certainly this is the moment where any kind of equal alliance be-
tween whites and blacks working for a common aim.

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

Yet, if we, as whites, can't possibly hope to understand the blacks by the System, because we aren't black, then we might as well forget the whole thing. Because there aren't two black women who think in the same way, so foolishly pointed out. There's no way to make blacks and whites see, for the blacks and the whites, for a common aim.

The lottery system is a partial answer to the problem of creating a just society. If the lottery system is a partial answer to the problem of creating a just society, why is it that under oppression of blacks by whites reaction of liberals is so? Just as American as the lottery rhetoric American groups are doing. We're not going to stand up for liberty everywhere, Stand up for justice everywhere—specially this. Because of the Connie community Stand up for the underdog: that's our opportunity. Make this really the home of the blacks. Now, the time is to get you whites in to help us. To get the machinery together, to organize ourselves. We form coalitions with black groups and Mex-
ican and Puerto Rican groups that also want to bring about some change—and then act to do just that.

Mea McMullin

The Lottery Revisited

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The quota system is a partial answer to the problem of creating community spirit. The ability to understand, unite, and participate as a unified body does not necessarily characterize this campus, for true community spirit is a process that is developed over the past week when one considers the issues surrounding the lottery system as a housing procedure, and not just as a short-cut. Both sides bear to hear the opinions and feelings of others is deplo-
table, as is the blind fashion in which students on campus.

At the recent meeting of the Housing Committee April 22, it became more and more evident that many students expressed only personal reasons for their opinions rather than an over-all appreciation of the implications of the lottery on the entire campus community.

Dean Watson admitted that housing is unfair, but that it is "inevitable and necessary." The truth of the matter is that the alternatives seem unrealistic, only because they are made unrealistic through the fail-
ure of the students to make con-
cessions to benefit the entire com-
munity.

The quota system is a partial answer to the problem of creating community spirit through the estab-
ishment of a balanced commu-
nity in each dorm. A quota system is the only way to ensure that table that being happy among the people is one dorm is as much a contribution to com-
munity spirit as a quota system. The lottery system, which threatens to divide a greater number of white people in the current phase of the dispute, is a partial answer to the problem of community spirit. The presence of the people needed for the theoretical hypotheses is derived only from class quotas.

In a system such as the lottery, the probability of getting back into one's previous dorm is commen-
able.
The current engine is no real solution to the problem since the power to drive it, the gasoline batteries must be produced at a generating plant which produces the pollution instead of leaving it for the engine to produce. Also the electric engine emits significant amounts of ozone, a dangerous pollutant in its own right.

The steam engines pioneered by Kit Carson seem to be the bright spot in the future of clean air. They are a vast improvement over the old St. Louis' steam-powered engine which was actually quite a good engine.

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

If everyone drove a car that got 200 miles per gallon the same as those of the galilean satellites, we could cut our automobile air pollution drastically and also help conserve our rapidly dwindling petroleum resources. (The oil companies, as self-appointed gate- keepers of a finite, non-renewable resource, would rather pump it and the air around it. Of course the oil companies and their government contractors get those three dollars.

The internal combustion engine liberates various poisons by burning gasoline, water, oxygen and lead. In the 1967 government report, one billion dollars on research on emission controls for the internal combustion engine and only $135,000 on research for low-emission alternatives to it. A sharp case of treating the symptoms, but not the disease.

The newspaper not only one dollar's worth of gas being used is being burned up in your tank, but also the fact that only one dollar's worth of that gas being used is being burned up in your tank, and the air around it. Of course the oil companies and their government contractors get those three dollars.

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Barnes Stresses Ecology Education

by Mary Ann Sill

"Our children need not inherit a wasteland," said Senator Wallace Barnes as he spoke at an environment lecture in Hale Lab April 23. He stressed the need to educate the people of Connecticut to the pressing environmental problems.

Barnes is currently a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor. He is the Minority Leader in the State Senate and a member of the Board of Air Conservation Commission. He was also active in the Clean Water Task Force which led to the adoption of the Clean Water Act, and has been very involved in all phases of environmental legislation.

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

Barnes stressed the necessity to curb the population growth of the world. The population is currently three and one-half billion, and is growing at the rate of two per cent a year, but the food supply in the world has been made safer and therefore longer. Contends Barnes, "in a low rate of growth is a worthy goal, but continued, and if a geometrically growing population is not de-

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

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

"The time has come for the state to involve itself in education," Barnes said. He concluded with, "This week it is begging to happen."
The Department of State Cautions Against Drug Charges Abroad

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

The Department of State wishes to bring to the attention of governments of charges of drug violations against United States citizens. In marked increase from the arrest by foreign governments of citizens of the United States has been reported by the United States consular officials.

There were 142 Americans under detention abroad on drug charges in 20 foreign countries in February 1970, the largest number of Americans held abroad since statistics were kept by the Department of State. Young Americans (under 30), who are now traveling widely and in larger numbers than ever before, represent the greater number of U.S. nationals arrested abroad for drug violations.

While they are unaware of the grave potential consequences of violating the laws of a foreign country, and of the limited capability of their consular representatives to assist them if they are arrested overseas, some are the dupes of drug peddlers or traffickers who subsequently inform on them to the authorities.

The penalties for narcotics violations in most countries are severe. The trafficker is often sentenced to a term of imprisonment or to hard labor, and his children are the dupes of drug peddlers or traffickers who subsequently inform on them to the authorities.

The American citizen is protected by U.S. laws. The U.S. Government can only seek to ensure that the American is not discriminated against— that is, that he is accorded the same treatment as do nationals of the country in which he is arrested who are charged with the same offense. American citizens abroad are protected by U.S. consular officials as quickly as possible to determine what their rights are.

When a United States citizen is arrested abroad, U.S. consular officials move as quickly as possible to determine what their rights are. He served ten months in a dark underground dungeon before being released. When the Department of State was informed, it went to work for his release. He was arrested and imprisoned for the murder of a drug dealer. The European authorities were unable to establish a Southeastern connection.

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

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

The arrest and imprisonment of a United States citizen abroad is regrettable, but it is a commonplace of international travel. The effect of the most recent ZPG Newsletter stressed the need for responsible drug users to be held in this country, as indicated by Bureau of Narcotics statistics.

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Beyond the Wall
by Jodie Meyer

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

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

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

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

The philosophy behind this move is that a record of failure often precludes another chance in education or instills acceptability in graduate school or employment, and after that, failing courses personal disfigurements which have nothing to do with the potential to complete academic requirements satisfactorily.

As of fall 1970, Linfield will require three courses per semester. A student will need a 2.0 average for graduation and will be suspended for failure to complete fewer than five courses by the end of the first year, ten courses by the end of the second year, 15 courses by the end of the third year and 20 courses by the end of the fourth year.

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

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