

Vol. 2 No. 28  
May 6, 1970

UHN  
liberated  
press  
NEWS

This resolution is the subject of today's referendum, there will be an all student meeting tonight in the gym, 8:00 p.m., to discuss the results of this referendum.

We the Student Senate of the University of Hartford support the nation wide student strike and an all University strike on the three following issues:

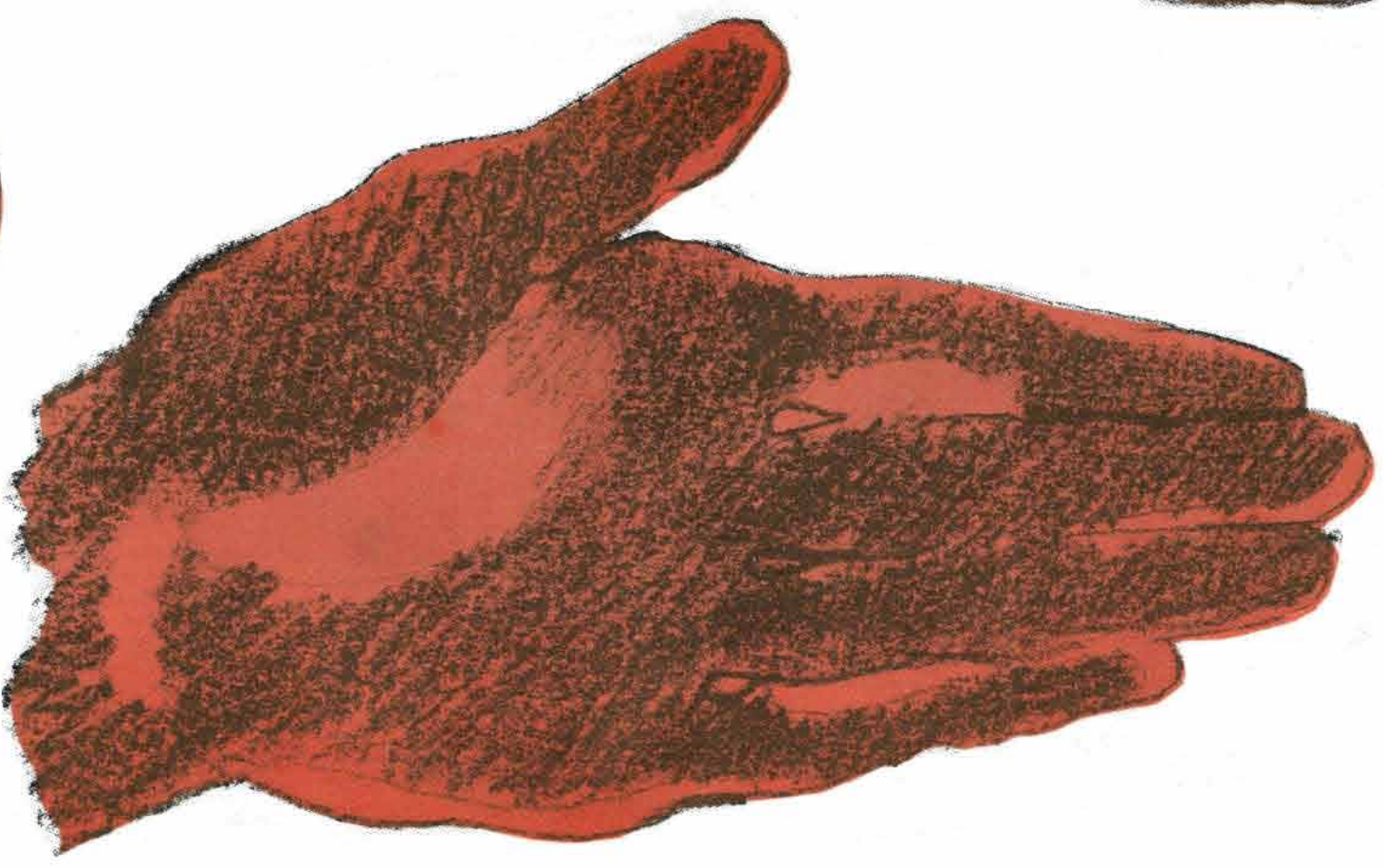
1. The unconstitutional extension of the war into Cambodia and we demand the full withdrawal of U.S. involvement in South East Asia.
2. The repression by the federal government of political activity as exemplified by the treatment of the Black Panther Party, and we demand the immediate release of all political prisoners and the granting of amnesty to all in exile.
3. The involvement of the University in the community and in the national military and industrial complexes.

THIS DECISION MADE BY THE STUDENT SENATE WAS UNANIMOUS!



TO: All Members of the University of Hartford Community  
FROM: Acting Chancellor Hector Prud'homme  
At a meeting held on May 5, 1970, attended by members of the student Senate, the Faculty Senate, Academic Deans and Administration, the following recommendations were made:  
1. We support the policy presently existing at the University of Hartford of not making an institutional endorsement of ANY political activities. We support the policy despite pressures of any type which may be brought to bear on the University; and we support the policy of leaving the decision to become involved in political activities and the nature of the involvement to the individual member of the total University community (faculty, students, administrators and staff) without penalty for any such political involvement. So as to protect the individual rights of all members of the University community, the University will remain open.  
2. All classes and examinations for the remainder of the semester (including finals) will be conducted as regularly scheduled, but attendance at any or all of these shall be entirely optional, leaving each student free to follow the dictates of his or her own conscience. Each faculty member should meet his classes and carry out his professional responsibilities or provide alternative arrangements.  
3. The University encourages formulation and implementation of meaningful programs and activities concerning the present critical problems.  
4. Because of the difficulties inherent in the formulation of grading guidelines, either in normal times, and especially in the present situation, faculty members are strongly urged to make appropriate grading and work arrangements for those students who wish to involve themselves more fully in the programs and activities noted above. These grading arrangements must be made on a person-to-person basis. Students not attending further classes shall have the option of being graded on the basis of work completed prior to May 4, and students so desiring may have this semester's work graded on a pass/fail basis.

# THIS SCHOOL IS ON STRIKE.



Think

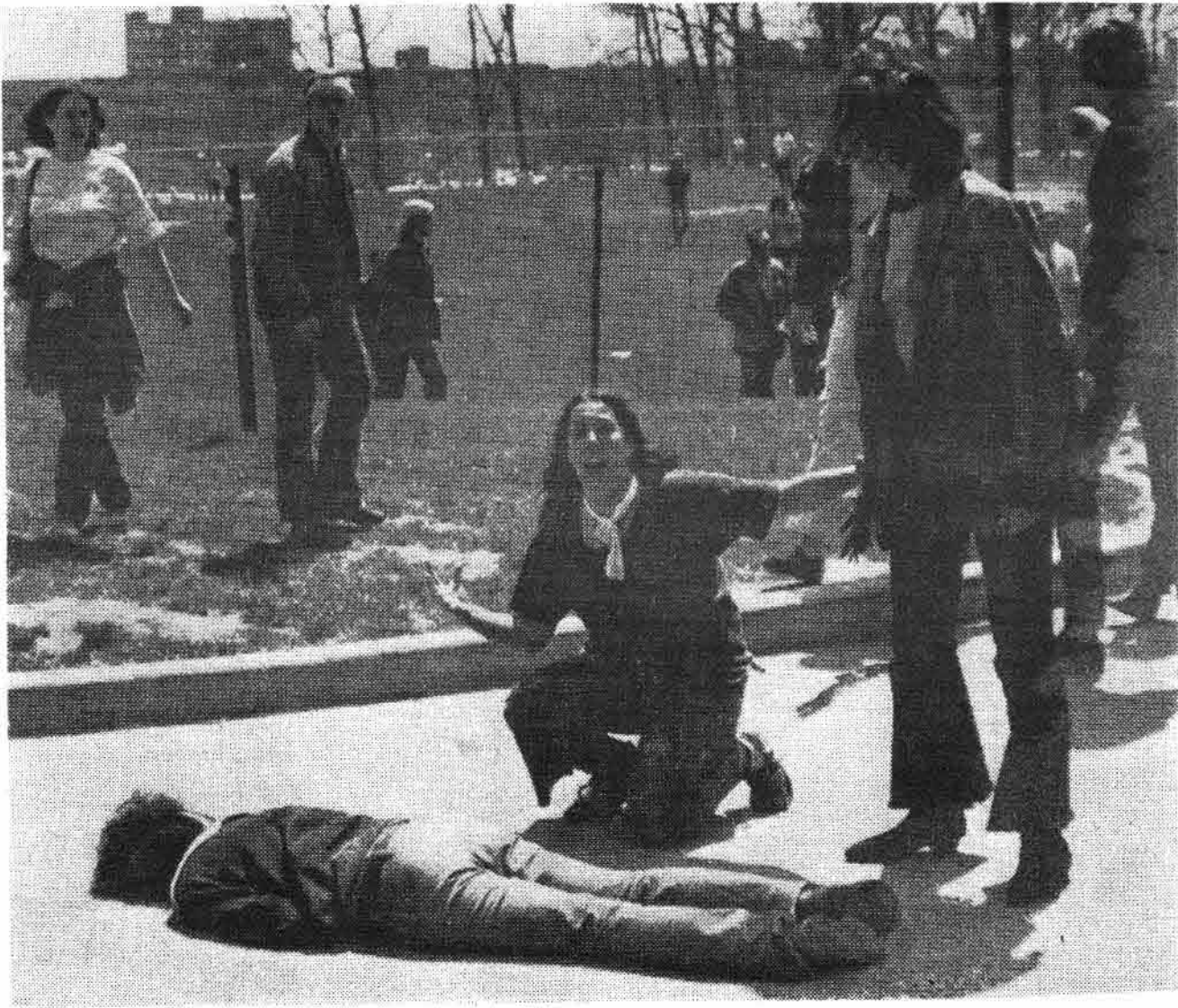






Kent State University And the Ohio Army National Guard

Self-Defense ??



Murder!!

**This Is A Statement  
From Hector  
Prud'homme, Acting  
Chancellor of the  
University of Hartford.**

To The Editor of the LIBERATED PRESS:

One good thing about this University is that we all have the right to express our personal opinions. We do this on our own personal responsibility. I am doing that here.

At Monday night's meeting in the gym I think it was Ben Holden who advised students not to run scared. I agreed, with one qualification which is if you're getting ready to run, you run faster scared. However, consider the fact that, contrary to the situation in other parts of the world, nobody in the University needs to be scared except possibly of himself. Indeed, one of the University's positions on academic freedom is that the University will respect even the most passionate individual involvements in all aspects of our moral, social and political lives. In other words, stand up and be counted. The University will defend our personal right to do so.

I agree that the war in Vietnam has become an obscenity. I don't think we know what we are doing there; I mean really know the cultural cost to ourselves, let alone to others, of the destruction, the ravished and the dead. I know some of the University don't agree with me. I think they need to study cultural anthropology.

President Nixon may get "hung" on the Southeast Asian war. I did not vote for him. But on policy issues I have never gone along with the popular custom of aiming all our fire at the presidential office. Constitutionally, the President is powerless to pursue for very long a single damn policy that the Congress doesn't support. The Congress legislates, it approves the plans, it has to provide the funds; the President executes. What have you and I and our parents and neighbors and the majority of citizens up and down the land been saying to our senators and congressmen about providing the funds? The representative system may be sluggish but it will respond. This is still a democracy.

I can think of a lot better ways to influence government action than by "striking" the universities. You want the universities to go political? Have a look at what happened to German, Italian, and Latin American universities in comparable times of stress, when their constituents subordinated academics to politics. When as an institution a university takes one political stand and proselytes against another stand, it subverts the university's special role as an arena where all points of view can be freely explored and first amendment freedoms can be practiced to the ultimate degree. It is the individual's freedom that is swallowed in the maw of institutional action. Don't let it happen.

There are some more mundane considerations. There is preparation for examinations, advancement, graduation, transfer to other institutions and getting into graduate school. I don't need to enlarge on this; those of you who depend on grades to achieve those moves know what is at risk. I am not an academician but also I don't see how in good faith a professor, except perhaps in the social sciences (Dr. Breit may kill me for this), can graduate his student in those disciplines where his work has to be precisely complete or requires final examination — as in engineering or accounting or the natural sciences. There are music students who have one period a week with a distinguished instructor who comes from out of town; that student often puts great value on this, and has paid a considerable amount of money for it. Finally, there is the question of planning discussion groups or seminars on the war and other issues as substitute courses during a "moratorium" period. You know it is difficult for faculty and students to get to relate to each other and into a subject without prior preparation. In sum, if the University is "struck," some students are going to be hurt or shortchanged academically; many will be students who are in the academic home stretch, who want to get to the finish line. It may be fair to inquire whether students in favor of striking include some who expect to graduate this time or otherwise to do well in their subjects upon examination.

While the logic of all the above may be sound, let it never be said that I allowed logic to stand in the way of something else that is strongly enough believed in. I do not object to students wanting really to do something about this issue, to learn more about it, to express themselves, and to make an impact on public attitudes and hence on U.S. policy. I would be disappointed if they didn't. I hope our students will long have verve and passion to express their convictions.

Now, if faculty, administration, and students were to make common cause on this, what would ensue? One thing is that immediately (today?) students and faculty seminars or discussions to take place for the rest of the semester, at stated periods every afternoon after most regular classes are through. I can for instance imagine a political science panel of faculty and students free-wheeling on the stage of Millard with four hundred students in attendance, or with invited members of the public, and out of it coming press articles or petitions to Congress and the White House. This is one of various possibilities. To return to logic for a moment, regular classes and examinations would continue to be conducted, for the most part according to schedule, protecting the rights of all our students to complete their academic work.

If, notwithstanding all my logic, students (and some faculty) insisted on a program in conflict with the academic schedule, then (and here I resume the role of acting-chancellor) I would propose to the academic deans, to faculty, and to the student government that, while all University facilities remain open and all University services continue to be provided, provisions like the following would govern for such period of time as desired:

"Students, who, for reason of conscience or belief, wished to absent themselves from classes, would be free to do so and would suffer no sanctions or penalties for demonstrating their political convictions, subject to makeup provisions which the faculty may require in those classes missed.

Faculty, who, for reason of conscience or belief, wished to absent themselves from classes, would be free to do so, but they would announce their intentions in advance, and make prior arrangements for a substitute teacher, or design an alternative learning experience, so that those students desiring to attend class would not be disadvantaged by the faculty member's absence."

In conclusion, each member of the University of Hartford community, and every citizen in the land, must decide for himself, as a matter of concern or conviction, the agonizing question of the Nation's further involvement in Southeast Asia and related questions. This paper of mine is an expression of the University's desire to permit and encourage individual expressions of concern while at the same time providing for the continuing integrity of the University and those who wish its functions to continue.

Hector Prud'homme

Acting Chancellor of the University

The faculty of the School of Education resolved to send the following telegram to the President of the U.S. and the representatives of our State:

1. The faculty of the School of Education of the University of Hartford deplores the Executive decision to commit troops into Cambodia.

We find this decision a contradiction to previously stated objectives to deescalation to the war in Southeast Asia.

As members of the academic world who believe in and greatly respect the ideals of the youth of America, we join the protesting of this action.

They also resolved:

1. We also deplore the uses of the armed forces on campuses to quell student demonstrations.
2. We strongly recommend that classes continue, but that any student whose conscience dictates that he absent himself from class, may do so without penalty, sanction, or discrimination.





# THE EDITOR

We print all letters regardless of political affiliation, intelligence, race, creed, color, religion, etc.

## Security Sleeps

Dear Jack,

I'd like to call to the students' attention a little "scientific experiment" which 8 of us conducted last Sunday, involving our campus security guards. We were inspired by the fact that two cars had been stolen recently, while they were "safely" parked on campus. We decided to carry out a mock car theft in "K" lot in broad daylight, in order to observe our "security cops" in action. Two boys, one of whom actually owned the car in question, armed with wire hangers, walked out to the lot, and one of them, suspiciously as possible, lifted the hood of his car and pretended to fool around with the wiring, while the other worked on unlocking the doors. A security cop peacefully sat, a few yards away in his UH station wagon. The boys pulled the car door open and pretended to jump start the car (they actually used the car keys). The other guy closed the hood, jumped into the car, and the two drove off quickly as the rest of us watched from a window, and the security guard slept. We figured, we might as well give the cop a second chance — so we tried it again, this time with two other "thieves" and another member of our group's cars. This time we had the owner of the car park it directly in front of the security cop, lock all the doors, then walk away. The two "thieves" came five minutes later, and after looking over a few of the cars, came to the "decoy" vehicle. They repeated the actions of the first two "thieves" and drove quickly away. A few moments later, the car owner returned and pretended to be very dismayed over the loss of her car. She confronted the cop and asked (rather hysterically) if he had seen anyone take off in her car. He calmly replied that he had been sitting there for twenty minutes and hadn't seen any cars come or go! He insisted that there was absolutely nothing he could do and suggested she "talk like a lady" and "notify the West Hartford police."

The results of our experiment, I think, are obvious. Isn't it amazing how wonderfully our property and welfare are protected by our good old UH security force?

The Stolen Car Ring

## In Weinstein's Defense

In last week's Liberated Press letters to the editor, there was a very degrading article on Prof. Weinstein. I also have Prof. Weinstein, for the first semester course in AC 110. I have never missed a class, only because I enjoy going. There is a tremendous amount of work assigned, but I find it generally an asset in understanding the topics being discussed. Acct. is not an easy major, nobody ever said it was. Let me tell your complaining students (and I use this term literally)

having just transferred from A&S I see a big difference between the two groups. So many of the business students are just gliding through; do not work at all. So I guess that when a teacher does require you to do a little thinking you don't know the meaning of the word.

Maybe you should spend as much time on Acct. homework as you do on letter writing.

Think about it  
Joe Debit

## A Note About Speech & Drama

By keeping Mr. Kloten and not renewing the other four contracts, you are killing the theatre in this school. Mr. Kloten has no fresh ideas, no enthusiasm, no understanding of his students or his field. One class in particular (of which he is the teacher) is incredibly dull — so bad that Speech and Drama majors cut rather than subject themselves to a man who likes to hear himself speak.

It has been said that the productions directed by Mr. Kloten are amateurish — very high schoolish — unprofessional. These comments are from experts. His sets are abominable — no imagination, no ingenuity, — no nothing. Yet he complains of no cooperation. That is hardly the problem.

The department is getting rid of 4 excellent teachers — a genius among them.

WHY?

A concerned group  
in the major

## Unsung Heroes

Dear Editor,

We really fail to see why most students are criticizing Ogden Foods especially after the recent Earth Day demonstrations. It amazes us that people do not realize that Ogden Foods has one of the most effective pollution control yet. They dispose of their wastes (shit) by feeding it to us, thereby creating a much cleaner environment to live in. At least there is one corporation that really cares about the way we live.

Keep up the good work Ogden Foods!

Charles H. Feldman  
Joseph J. Cecarelli  
Peter Yarensky

## The Answer

Dean Sweeney and Rudy

Three weeks ago, a letter was published in the press, concerning the pathetic condition of the Suisman Lounge. Dean Sweeney offered a free lunch to anyone who could give a reason for this abuse. Well, Dean, it's very simple. They're a bunch of slob!!!!

Buy a mirror kiddies  
Thom Pellegatto

P.S. To Rudy  
You and I must wear the same kind of glasses. You understand?

Football Club  
Meeting  
Thursday  
4:00 in G.C.C.  
All NEW  
candidates  
urged to come.

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MR. AND MRS.  
ELMORE  
TURKINGTON

Thank-you

## New Haven

Dear Editor,

Some 20,000 persons met at New Haven last weekend. Although establishment media is attempting to confine the analysis of the event to an empty debate about whether the demonstrators could have been violent, the actual significance of the gathering is elsewhere.

The radicals lived, sang, smoked, talked, and slept together in a kind of opening, generous, communal way that is hopefully suggestive of the life-style they would like to maintain continuously.

The demonstrators left New Haven with a call to form small armed groups and to begin a national student strike.

Unfortunately, many students are bewildered because they (quite realistically) do not see any hope of the authorities withdrawing from Southeast Asia in response to a student strike. What the call for a strike really is, is a call for students to consider becoming full-time revolutionaries until U.S. racism, imperialism, and militarism are ended. The strike is a call for students to experience something of the New Community created in New Haven, even for a day or two. But to do that, people must first develop a sense of freedom that comes from trying to do what is right. To do that we must avoid that built-in reaction of petitioning the king (authorities) with whittled-down demands we hope they will do something about it if we wait long enough (forever). Instead, we must start making the change ourselves, creating the alternative, living the strike.

Ron Billings

## Thoughts on New Haven

Dear Editor,

The past weekend and its events in New Haven have now expired. But as time has elapsed, my thoughts and concerns have grown. Forethought has caused

retrospection, leading me to analyse and review and I ask myself where must we go from here? It is entirely apparent that long and established societies have been slow to accept new changes of ideas. America has long ago reached this plateau. For the evils of graft and corruption has gained control leading to racism and imperialism. We are left incarcerated in an Ameriika, a police state, where anyone expressing thoughts that conflict with this system and acting to irradiate these evils are dealt with; eliminated or exiled; a prime example being the Panthers. It is evident that if we do not diverge from this path, a racial, imperialist, invulnerable machine will develop, unable to be altered in its course. I agree in that it should be self-evident to all that we must seize the time. But what perplexes me lies somewhat ahead of these immediate worries. Perhaps my thoughts can best be related after somewhat referring to the past weekend.

The scene at Yale was one of unity. Hoffman spoke saying they won't fry Bobby and Erica. He enforces it further by saying if they do, Nixon and Agnew will fry also. Bigman lets everyone know that Nixon is a war criminal. Finally we hear a tape from Seale. He states that he has not agreed that he was getting a fair trial. Seale makes it known that he only understood that Judge Baldwin was supposed to be trying to give him a fair trial. Moreover, he justifies Panthers, showing why the "pigs" are wrong in attacking Panthers. He continues, "as children in school we did not stand up and pledge oppression, we did not stand up and pledge to be made political prisoners by unjust, racist judges. What we did pledge was liberty and justice for all." He concludes saying, "As far as I feel, I feel it's a racist system."

The scene is now one of clenched fist students, shouting free Bobby, free Bobby, free Bobby. It is now that my fear starts to manifest itself. What I fear is retrogression. We must always try to move forward, never allowing ourselves

(Continued on page 5)

SPEAKER: M. COX  
G.C.C. Rm's G & H

THUR. MAY, 7  
7:30 P.M.



# MARAT-SADE AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION



# NEWS BRIEFS

## Trombone Recital

Ernest Adams, will give a student trombone recital at Hartt College of Music, University of Hartford, Tuesday, May 5 at 8:30 p.m. in Bliss Music Room.

Adams, a 1966 graduate of Guilford High School, is a member of the Hartt Symphony Wind Ensemble, Hartt Symphony Orchestra and Opera Orchestra.

## Student Concert

A student composition concert, presenting 10 students at Hartt College of Music, will be given Sunday, May 3 at 8:30 p.m. in Millard Auditorium.

Arranged by faculty member Allen Hoffman, began the concert features such works as James Theobald's (Wakefield, Mass.) "Jabberwocky", David Kuperman's (So. Orange, N.J.) "Sonata for Horn and Piano", "3 Piano Pieces" by Peter Woodard (Norwalk, Conn.) and "Thematic Transformations" by Jay Gach (Long Beach, N.Y.).

One young woman composer, Gwyneth Walker (New Canaan, Conn.) will be represented by two works: "Canzonetta" and "Four Piano Pieces: A Child's Day."

Edward Kaspar (Falmouth, Mass.) will have three selections played: "Within and Beyond", "Jasmine" and "Suite for Two Trumpets"; while Joseph del Principe (Waterbury, Conn.) will be represented by "Songs" and by his "Second Piano Sonata".

Also on the program will be movements from Robert Vodnoy's (So. Bend, Indiana) "Never Deny Bread to Anyone"; James Marra's (Schenectady, N.Y.) "L'Ottimo Artista" and David MacBride's (Berkeley, Calif.) "Fantasy for Piano".

Performers include Hartt students and members of the faculty. There is no admission charge and the public is invited to attend.

## \$50,000

## Pledge

A \$50,000 pledge toward the development campaign for the Ward Technical Institute, a University of Hartford affiliate, has been announced by Dr. Archibald M. Woodruff, UofH chancellor.

The pledge was conveyed in a letter to Chancellor Woodruff by Samuel I. Ward, Hartford inventor, scientist and manufacturer. Ward, who is president of Crystalab, Inc., founded the Ward Institute as the CRL School of Electronics in 1948.

On April 21, the UofH made public its plans for a comprehensive development program to relocate the Ward Technical Institute on the university's 200-acre campus, in West Hartford.

The Ward Institute is presently housed in Hudson Hall, at 315 Hudson St., in downtown Hartford.

The Ward development campaign aims to raise sufficient funds to build and equip a one-story laboratory and classroom structure, approximately 10,000 square feet in extent. Plans for the building are now being completed by Associated Architects, of Farmington.

The new building is expected to cost about \$300,000. When it is completed in the fall of 1971, enrollment can be doubled to

nearly 400 students. The new structure will enable Ward students to benefit from central campus facilities, such as the main library, the Gengras Campus Center, with its book store, cafeteria and meeting rooms, and the UofH Physical Education Center.



Dr. Gottschalk

## Dr. Gottschalk

Dr. Nathan Gottschalk, executive director of Hartt College of Music, conducted four works this spring, when the Pioneer Valley Symphony Orchestra was heard in an evening concert at the Greenfield (Mass.) High School Auditorium.

The Pioneer Valley Symphony is now in its 31st season. Dr. Gottschalk, who is also a violinist and teacher, has been the orchestra's musical director for 14 seasons. Dr. Gottschalk was assistant concertmaster of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, 1946-47. He joined the Hartt faculty in 1956.

Dr. Gottschalk was accompanied to the concert by his wife Polly and their daughter Susan. The UofH was further represented by Dr. Elisabeth R. Swain, chairman, Department of Biology; Mrs. Louise Schofield Hayes, UofH News Bureau writer and her husband, Charles, who formerly worked at the UofH, and Sad Sam, UofH propagandist, who has a tin ear and a jaundiced eye.

The concert, with an orchestra of 60, began its program with Beethoven's Prometheus Overture, Op. 43. Then came the pieces de resistance — two Mendelssohn concerti, performed respectively by Jennie Shames, 12, violinist and her brother Jonathan, 13, pianist.

Jennie Shames played the first movement of the E minor violin concerto, and Jonathan was heard in the final movement of the G minor piano concerto.

## Trumpet Recital

Neil J. McGonagle, presents a trumpet recital, May 4 at 8:30 p.m. in Berkman Recital Room at Hartt College of Music, University of Hartford.

McGonagle, is a candidate for the bachelor of music education degree at Hartt College. He studies trumpet with Roger Murtha.

His program, with Susan Olenwine at the piano and Dennis Godburn, bassoon, includes Persichetti's "The Hollow Men", Halsey Stevens' "Sonata for Trumpet and Piano", Hindemith's "Concerto for Trumpet and Bassoon" and Honegger's "Intrada".

## New Tuition Rates

A new system of tuition rates, covering full-time undergraduate study at the University of Hartford, will take effect this fall. The revised fee structure, which applies to the 1970-'71 college year, has been announced by Chancellor Archibald M. Woodruff.

Effective Sept. 1, annual tuition at the School of Arts and Sciences, the Austin Dunham Barney School of Business and Public Administration, the School of Education, the School of Engineering, and the Division of Secretarial Science, will be as follows:

For new students (freshmen, transfer students) — \$1,875, or \$937.50 per semester; for all returning students — \$1,760, or \$880 per semester.

Tuition at Hartford Art School will be \$2,250 on an annual basis, or \$1,125 per semester, for new students; for returning students, \$1,975 yearly, or \$987.50 per semester.

The same rates will apply to full-time students at Hartt College of Music.

There will be a uniform tuition charge of \$1,950 for all students at the College of Basic Studies, the newest UofH component, which offers a two-year program which leads to the Associate in Arts degree.

Tuition will be \$1,400 for a year's work at the Ward Technical Institute, a UofH affiliate which prepares young men for technical careers in the electronics field. A two-year program offers the Associate degree in Applied Science, with majors in electronics and electro-mechanical technology.

The 1970-'71 tuition structure is the first general increase in full-time rates since the 1968-'69 college year. The rise in tuition, according to Dr. Woodruff, was brought about by greatly increased operating costs.

READERS' THEATER  
PRESENTATIONS....  
THURSDAY.....MAY 7  
.... 12:30 P.M. ....  
IN AUERBACH  
AUDITORIUM.

SATIRE, COMEDY,  
DRAMA.  
A VERY TOGETHER  
PERFORMANCE.  
AND FOR YOU....  
IT'S FREE.

(Continued from page 4)

chance to revert into anything similar to a Third Reich Germany. After all, we aren't looking for just a change of power from one hand to another. For I feel we are all seeking a legitimate alteration of our system, one that will not allow order to stagnate it; But, one that will allow for modifications for the betterment of mankind.

Some of you may doubt saying, "like wow, this can't happen to us", but for those of you who do I can only give you the option of checking out "Notes from a Red Guard" in the August 24, 1969 issue of the "New York Times Magazine Section". He has lived through a revolution. Let him explicate the pitfalls.

These have only been my thoughts. Maybe they are a bit premature. Maybe I should be more concerned with the immediate problem. After all, it is true political imperialism and racism must be ended now, by whatever means necessary, even if it comes down to the spilling of blood. For the days of prolonging and postponing, forever procrastinating people's dreams away is GONE! We must seize the time. This is essential! We must reshape our system, trying next time to make it right. These have been my thoughts.

Nathan Walker

Jack Hardy  
and  
Friends  
For the last time  
This Friday  
a benefit for  
The Street Journal  
and San Diego Free Press

San Diego pg. 9

this expose, copies of which were sent to influential people in Washington, resulted in so much publicity that Attorney General John Mitchell was forced to rescind the order he had given and allow the investigation to proceed. Soon thereafter the five Alessios were indicted on 31 counts of tax evasion, each carrying a maximum fine of \$10,000 or three years in prison, or both.

This entire process was certainly a very educational one for San Diegans. Poke your favorite power structure and discover its weaknesses. You may not bring it down, but you'll keep it shifting around, backpedalling, on the defensive. And next time you'll know even better.

(Continued from 9)

sense. It just so happens that the middle American has a sentiment different from mine. But the converse also holds: I have a different sentiment from that of the middle American. What will decide the issue? If the past is any guide, an intolerant crusade built around crimes: the crimes of commission by Dodo and the crimes of silence by those of us who could raise the warning flags to left or right but will not.

Dodo's frustrations, his internalizations of his foreign angers (Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968, Vietnam for the last decade, and now Cambodia) all have an inexorable logic to them which tends in the direction of violence and repression and conformity and that greatest of all boons to the self-assured state, monotony and boredom. Middle America is impatient. But middle America is also arrogant for it assumes that all the factors controlling the variables in the world are in America's hands and that it has just been the enervated, effete who have been responsible for the failure of America to remake the world in her own image. Impatience, arrogance and a greatly restricted play-ground all lead to cruel, repressive, and criminal intolerance. Middle America breathes the foul and stale air of the early '30's in Germany. The mind of middle America floats on the feet of a crowd in search of a scape-goat—but, then, so does the mind of ANY extreme group. The major difference seems to be that, for the first time in recent memory, the average man, the middle man, the legendary American figure seems extreme. He seems extreme because he controls—without any attempt to hide it—the coercive powers of the state, whether those of the courts, those of the constabulary, or those of the Congress, or those of social pressures. And these, all together, are infinitely stronger than are the reasoning powers of individuals.

I have suggested a parallel with Germany of the '30's, but must now back away from it a bit. Our situation is, if this is possible, more serious, for one can understand popular madness when starvation is the rule. How does one explain it when it is the exception, when there is, theoretically enough money around to fund a stupid war in Asia, a space program, and poverty? One explains it as I have attempted to do here in terms of a loss of confidence, in terms of frustration, in terms of having too much power to be useful, and, finally in terms of having so candid a government policy as to make society as we have known it impossible. Be alert to the warnings: because the middle American, the Dodo of the Potomac, who is so colossally unimaginative, is also frighteningly honest. He is the crusader with the insurgent dagger. But also realize that numerically there are more of him than there are of us and we may find, as Brecht has put it, that WE are not evil enough for this life and that all of our striving is just self-deception.

YEARBOOK STAFF  
Those people interested in working on next years yearbook should leave their name at the Primus office, GCC, or contact Phil Carey. People are needed in the following areas:  
layout design  
literary business  
photography

# This School Is On Strike.





## Roads

by Tim Michaels

The clinched hand is everywhere, painted on windows, sewn on blue backs of college uniforms and tightly around some peoples' minds. It is this last place where the grip hurts the most. A fist raised above the head needs a breathing root. A blind victim is not likely to seek the correct adversary if he lashes out at the loudest and nearest noise. We have been unsuccessful in our attempts to educate the majority. They have already learned other lessons well and are not so porous as to allow new theories on man's ultimate goal in, without first letting the old out. We have tried with flowers in San Francisco and bombs on campuses and city streets and still the object of our message grows a thicker shell. It has been proposed that we leave our own fortress, shut it down and try yet another way to tear away the stones towering between the two camps. It is very easy to blame and shout names, both sides do it equally well. The side which will eventually win will be the one that stops hurtling the stones picked from the wall and begins to

construct a common pathway with no centre line. There is nothing inherently wrong with being of a different mind that we possess. The evil asserts itself when, in conflict, the two minds strive to break one another. The things which we work for are not all that different, merely the roads used to arrive there. There are but a few who do not want peace and equality. If these few happen to be in power then the job will naturally be somewhat more difficult. All the more reason therefore to have living fingers to gently pry away the work of fear and greed which when unchecked can grow in any of us. The fist breaks not only the shell but the creature within.

The message will be spread further if the fears of the new students are allayed first. It will come to pass that time when there are more of us than them. Then what is a ruler clad only with his own misunderstanding to rule over? Go out and teach. Do it gently as with a newly born for this they shall be if you can open their reasoning capabilities.

## Pollution Politics

by Sydney Alkon

In July, 1967 the Connecticut General Assembly, passed Public Law 754 which provides the legal means for a statewide control region. Travelers Research Service Corp. prepared in December of '67 for the Capital Region Planning Agency a study of the greater Hartford area and found the air level "unacceptable". The report disclosed that 79 tons of sulfur dioxide daily was pumped into the air by mainly two companies (HELCO and United Aircraft-East Hartford). According to Travelers, sulfur dioxide exposures to this level for twelve months is a contributing factor to death.

Because of NO local in the Greater Hartford area the agency explains they are not capable to significantly prevent pollution. The sulfur content in Hartford's air has not declined since the inception of this agency simply because they refuse to attack the major polluters. For the next decade, they will do duty to the people by requesting small polluters to curtail their exhaust in the air while 74 per cent of all pollution is spewed by two multi-million dollar giants, who can well afford to do their part to clean the air. The Pratt and Whitney of U.A. explains in a great public relations campaign that doing something when the program is in reality just on paper. H.E.L.C.O. admits they pollute with 2,190,000 barrels of fuel oil of 2 per cent or more sulfur a year. The electric company provided the Environmental Offensiv with more information on their pollution than the state will. Even with the ineffective

state anti-pollution, don't these companies sincerely want to do anything to combat our air pollution crisis! From their inaction we can only infer they lack any public conscience.

Our sulfur level constitutes levels according to the U.S. Public Health Service that causes deaths in excess, yet Dr. Foote does not consider that constituting emergency conditions. The state is waiting for almost two years to enforce fuel content regulations. How many people's respiratory conditions will be complicated especially in Hartford Hospital, the highest sulfur dioxide concentration area, until laws are enacted and then enforced. Mr. Wiggins, Environmental Health, of the Health Department admits in establishing this fuel regulation no independent agencies were contacted for information. The state relied on the industry to set their timetable to clean the air. Under the emergency clause now

## Yearbook, Plastic Bag, Literary Magazine Elect New Editors

Three University publications whose combined budgets total approximately \$30,000.00 have new editors recently elected by the Communications Commission of the Student Association. As the Finance Commission of the S.A. is currently debating the purpose and relevance of these three publications and accordingly seriously considering a drastic reduction in fund allocations to each, it seems appropriate at this time to question the new editors on their philosophy and goals in the coming year.

Peter Rettig, second year art student from Avon, Conn. is the new Plastic Bag editor. He defines the purpose of the Plastic Bag as a source of graphic communication. He plans to continue publishing the magazine as it has been done in the past and also plans on having an open-door policy as far as what will go into the magazine is concerned. That is, work from all University students can be submitted for equal consideration—one need not be an Art School student to have his work published.

When asked to comment on his feelings about art and producing a magazine devoted strictly to art without any literature he said: "This may be a slanted view from someone who is graphically oriented. I feel art work is probably a thousand times better than literature because it's wide open to personal interpretation."

The Communications Commission has chosen Phil Carey to edit the 1971 yearbook. Phil is a junior in Arts and Sciences majoring in English and is from South Hadley, Mass. He sees a definite need for a yearbook as it acts as a recorder of the events of four years. Phil hopes to see as many people as possible on his staff who are interested in interacting to produce a work that reflects themselves.

Concerning the current trend to break away from the traditional 9 x 12 size single volume yearbook, he feels that it's a good idea and feels that there's always room for certain creativity in the production. He added, "As long as you don't get carried away and lose sight of your goals, a change of structure is refreshing and can also serve as a reflection of creativity in all schools of the University."

From Watertown, Conn., a junior in Arts and Sciences and an English major is James Morini, newly elected editor of the literary magazine. Jim sees the purpose of the lit. mag. as a medium in which students can publish their literary works and also as a means to encourage those who are thinking of writing to write.

In the production of next year's lit. mag. Jim plans to work closely with the poetry page in the newspaper, a literary board that will decide which works are publishable, and a literary program on WWUH that will introduce new poets to the community as an educational enlightenment. In the magazine itself he will include art and photography provided that they illustrate the prose and poetry. He does however agree with Rettig of the Plastic Bag that art and literature together tend to detract from one another rather than complement each other. Thus Jim sees the need for a separate literary magazine as apparent as the need for a separate art publication.

established by the Air Pollution Control Administration the state can limit any pollution in the interest of public health. Our health is in danger with this lethal substance damaging our respiratory systems, that's an emergency — the state says wait until industry says to wait.

As Candidate Joe Duffey said to the Environmental Offensive: "Government and industry have both evaded responsibility for too long." We must...institutions of this country publicly accountable for the consequences of their actions—or lack of action—on our threatened environment." Only the continual and constant pressure of the University of Hartford ecology group will bring any local government or business action.



Peter Rettig  
Plastic Bag Editor



Phil Carey  
Yearbook Editor



Jim Morini  
Literary Magazine Editor



# School of Arts and Sciences Revises Requirements

## Editors Note:

Below is the revised course distribution requirements for undergraduate students in the School of Arts and Sciences. It becomes effective this fall when the 1970-71 catalogue for the School of Arts and Sciences is issued.

### BACHELOR'S DEGREE PROGRAMS

#### PROGRAMS OF STUDY

Programs leading to the Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Science degrees each include three components: a standard program of distribution requirements for all candidates for baccalaureate degrees; a major program in a departmental field of specialization; and a number of elective courses.

#### Distribution requirements for the B.A. and B.S. Degrees

With the single exception of one semester course in English composition, students in the School of Arts and Sciences are not required to take any specifically designated courses. Instead, they are free to elect eleven single semester courses (either of 3 or 4 credit hours) to satisfy the distribution requirements for a total of not fewer than 33 academic credits.

The distribution of these eleven single semester courses is as follows:

#### I. FIVE COURSES IN THE HUMANITIES

Art History  
English and Literature  
History  
Foreign Languages and Literatures I  
Music (in other than applied courses)  
Philosophy  
Speech and Drama

#### II. THREE COURSES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Economics  
Political Science  
Psychology  
Sociology

#### III. THREE COURSES IN THE NATURAL SCIENCES AND/OR MATHEMATICS

Astronomy (AST 112-113)  
Biology  
Chemistry  
Geology (GEO 512,513)  
Mathematics  
Physics

1. A student who has taken two years of a language in secondary school may not receive credit for the first-year college course in that language, and should enroll in the intermediate course level. If he wishes to learn a new language, however, or if the secondary school language was taken at least three years prior to admission to the university, he may begin at and get credit for the first-year college course.

#### IV. ENGLISH COMPOSITION

In addition to the distribution requirements indicated above, all students who are not exempt from the course in English composition will be required to take this course normally during their freshman year.

Exemption will ordinarily be granted to the student who has achieved a score of 4 or 5 in the English Advance Placement Examinations of the Educational Testing Service. A student may, if he feels qualified, apply to the English Department for exemption by achieving a satisfactory score on an examination administered by the English Department.



George McKinley

## George McKinley Appointed Dean Of Students

George E. McKinley, presently Director of Admissions, has been appointed Dean of Students, effective July 1. McKinley joined the administrative staff at the University in 1965 as assistant director of admissions and admissions officer at Hartt College of Music. He was appointed acting director of admissions in August, 1968.

A native of Beacon, New York, McKinley attended Colorado College, at Colorado Springs, and the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. He earned a Bachelor of Music and Master of Music degree from the School of Applied and Fine Arts at Boston University.

McKinley views the position of Dean of Students as a chief administrative position dealing with policies of student services, government and activities. He is greatly concerned with student life in the residence centers and is considering the establishment of a new administrative post of Director of Residence Living.

The two problems McKinley cites as most apparent at the University are the communications and credibility gap between students and administration and student apathy

leading to the use of the term suit case school. He considers the problem of apathy one you'll find on every campus, he feels however that it will be somewhat lessened with the opening of more residence halls and the new main library.

McKinley stated he is entering the position with the objective of speaking to all students and listening to all suggestions for the improvement of University life. He would very much like to see the students, faculty, and administration existing in a much closer unity — "like a family growing and working together," he said. He later commented, "I face the position as a tremendous challenge but look forward with the utmost of anticipation in serving the university."

McKinley is married and has three children ages 10, 6, and 4. They reside in Simsbury.



## Mesbic Is In

The Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company, subsidiaries of major corporations throughout the United States whose sole function is to invest in small minority businesses, has made it with big business in the country. This was a small segment of the very comprehensive address delivered to the Society of Accounting Students and invited guests representing industry throughout the greater Hartford Area by Assistant Secretary of Commerce Larry A. Jobe at the Annual Awards Dinner, Tuesday, April 28, at the University.

Mr. Jobe arrived early on campus to conduct a discussion with interested students and to answer questions ranging from Corporate Investment Outlook in the near future to Pollution and the efforts of the Government to curb its effects. Students generally agreed that this close contact with the Secretary, and his young age (30-years-old), helped them to feel a concern for their questions by Mr. Jobe and a sense of rapport not often established with speakers on campus.

Local and National awards for civic and professional interest and achievement were presented to Mr. Gordon W. Tasker, Partner-in-charge of the Hartford Office of Price Waterhouse and Co. and Mr. Leonard Savoie, Executive Vice President of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Each of these men

# STRIKE

has helped the University as a whole and their respective communities through a continued interest in students' welfare and a continued response to a realization of community needs.

The award presentation is an annual event which has fast become popular with businesses in the area and had a representation of approximately 200 people from virtually all types of business in the community and State and Local Government Officials.



## The Dodo Of The Potomac

# The Insurgent Dagger

Speech to Communications Commission Banquet  
by Peter K. Briet, Associate Professor of Political Science

My remarks will consider the possibility that America will internalize her foreign policy frustrations and will discover, for the first time in thirty years, what it means to have politics stripped of pretense and deception. I can assure you at the outset that I do not look forward to the spectacle before us as a nation; I merely anticipate; I do not urge.

Recently, and quite by accident, I discovered that there once existed a man named Dodo of Bethlehem. Not much is known about him, and I must admit that I was captivated more by his name than by anything he might have done. Assuming that Dodo might have meant approximately what it means now, this hapless fellow was probably a self-fulfilling prophecy who had to live up to his name, and by now a Dodo by any other name would also be extinct. I propose to you that there exists in contemporary America a homunculus or manikin whom we might call Dodo of the Potomac. His characteristics? First of all, he is totally lacking in imagination. It is, for example, not imaginative but simply stupid for an ambassador to recommend that the best way in which to teach the peoples of Eastern Europe the greatness of the American system is to sell them alphabet soup with Cyrillic letters. Second, he is confused. Brought up to regard the world as corrigible ALONG American lines, he now finds himself being compelled to withdraw BEHIND American lines. The play-dough American globe has begun to crumble. It has been brought to his attention that American foreign policy is, much like Macbeth, "cabin'd, cribb'd, confined, bound into saucy doubts and fears." A fruitless conflict in Vietnam and Cambodia, the continuing ambiguous relationship with the Soviet Union, a possible spill-over confrontation in Laos or the Middle East, and a nicely revived and competitive Western Europe, all have given the United States reason to doubt in herself and to fear that the post-war world is finished. Why FEAR? Because we were in part responsible for it, because we were able to sublimate internal stresses by acting them out abroad, and because an international policy based on power, as ours was, is an easier one to pursue than is one based on ideas. Further, we have come to realize that even with all of the power at our disposal, we have been unable to wrest any nation from the hands of our only major competitor for power and unimaginative and sterile policy, the Soviet Union. We have accumulated frustration, anger, and shame. We have no place in which to demonstrate these tensions—unless it is at home. We are living internationally in the twilight years of a three-pronged negative commitment: against Communism; against power politics; and against an acceptance of the consequences stemming from the disparity between our allegedly implacable opposition to Communism and power politics, and the fact that we have had to make both of them a part of our perspective. In a word, our blunted opposition to power politics and deflected anti-Communism have accumulated and threaten to turn into power politics of the oldest sort: that which is rationalized in terms of "defense," "national interest," or "civilization." In short, in terms of a crusade. CRUSADERS DO NOT COMPROMISE. Nothing frustrates power-wielders more than having no

situation in which to wield their power. And, yet, internationally, this is the situation that confronts us.

All the failures abroad are now being internalized. Dodo is home again to soil his own nest. Mind you, I am not suggesting that we regard the world beyond our shores as a dumping ground for our political refuse or as an arena in which to play out our failures, disillusionments, and frustrations. This, as a matter of fact, is the policy followed, with variations, since 1946. What I am suggesting is quite the opposite: that we neither allow ourselves the psychic imperialism of venting our frustrations abroad nor permit ourselves to institutionalize them at home. It may be unfair to link the unknown, luckless Dodo of Bethlehem with the angry Dodo of the Potomac. My apologies to the former.

America's foreign policy difficulties stem in large measure from the lack of a model to follow while at the same time having, or believing herself to have, to act as a model for others—including, characteristically, paradoxically and dangerously, her alleged adversary in a life-death struggle, the Soviet Union. We really had no example before us on how to behave as a victorious, global power. We were not only colossal, but colossally unprepared for the role expected of us, and had no example to follow. The two times that come most immediately to mind, the confrontation between Rome and Cathage and the period after the Napoleonic wars were not models. And the only previous time that the US had entered an international war, in 1917, was clearly a negative example at best. Since 1945, we have had to make our own way while at the same time attempting to convince the USSR that our way was an appropriate one and one that would satisfy both sides. The novelties clearly outweighed the

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traditional issues and approaches. In the past one could expect to settle one issue at a time, and as they were less interrelated than they seem now to be, a mistake in one did not necessarily mean disaster in another situation. These halcyon times are past. Dodo of the Potomac is but the last to recognize this fact. And, anyway, he often believes that the changes have only been foreign—and are therefore in large measure due to the strangeness, if not outright perversity of foreigners. He continues to deceive himself that there were more successes internationally during the past two and a half decades than the most optimistic political scientist could name. The failure of American foreign policy, he argues, lay in the FOREIGN and not in the POLICY aspect of it.

I do not propose to discuss our foreign policy beyond warning that to internalize the thought patterns and behavior that have governed our international relations during the last quarter century will be to invite domestic disaster. We have never

acknowledged (perhaps recognized) that, contrary to the usual complaints, we did have a policy. We had a highly aggressive, active policy, albeit one without a model. Lacking a standard, we were forced to temporize and extemporize. Let's have enough of the most sterile and conservative defense that we lacked a policy. What we mean is that we lacked a policy which realistically balanced means and ends, and a policy with which large segments of the populace could agree. Numbers were swung to agreement with parts of the policy because an occasional moment of imagination and candor did appear. We might say that the demands of an uninformed public stretched the capacity of the policy, but policy it was. Even when it is not possible to agree with the broad objectives of the policy, it is possible to admit that there were brief flickers of imagination: the Marshall Plan, the Berlin Air Lift, and means by which the Cuban crisis, through the use of reason on both sides, was defused. But, really, nothing much has changed. The world remains essentially beyond our ability to tame. The upshot of it all is, I am afraid, that we are in for hard times at home. Oh, they are not the hard times hoped for by those of the left who want to change the system. They are the hard times created by those who wish at best to stabilize and at worst to fossilize the system by linking it to a frustrated international involvement. I want to emphasize that the internalization of foreign policy does not mean only turning inwards all the hopes, demands, and tools by which policy, successful or not, was pursued. It means also, and more frighteningly, that we must expect an inwards turning of the hostility which we as a nation felt for but could not make felt upon or by other nations. In a word, frustrated abroad, we may well turn our frustration upon ourselves. Many of us are aliens on native shores at this moment. The first group adversely to be affected are the momentary beneficiaries of the withdrawal from objectless international involvement. I mean that the unexpended power of the US can and may well be turned on those who have influence but lack power themselves, namely history's conventional scape-goats: intellectuals, students, and minority groups. I am very much afraid that the de-Americanization of Vietnam and the consequent reappraisal of America's foreign policy objectives and commitments will be a political Cannae for those who have achieved it. I remind you that Hannibal defeated the Romans at Cannae but was then brought down at Zama by Scipio Africanus. We of the universities have influence without power. I must warn of the consequences of influence without power. This is where Dodo of the Potomac enters. He is frustrated at having no arena in which to exercise his power and blames not so much the inappropriateness of the power to the situation in which he proposes to employ it, as he blames those who would deny him the opportunity to use it. Dodo has power but, at the moment, lacks influence—or at least the influence to achieve his ends without threatening to use his power. Success is easy to live up to; failure, so long as one has power, is not. Dodo is the failed American. The nature of Dodo's response to his foreign frustrations may be predicted to be, if my psychologist friends will permit me, an over-reactive displacement. That is, his actual annoyance will be with foreign nations, vis-a-vis whom he is unable to



exercise his power; against these he will be murderously angry; however, he will display this anger against members of his own society because they have embarrassed him. They have made his life intolerable; powerless though they be, they have been sufficiently influential to bring him to a halt. It would have been bad enough, he argues, had he actually been stopped by his foreign adversaries. If, however, members of his own society can stop him at home, then not only are they the adversaries' hirelings, but are to be stopped at home. It ought not to be forgotten that the powerless influencers at home are a motley sort, transcending the traditional class, color, occupational, age, and educational differences. It may be no wonder that to some of Dodo's cohorts they seem more like a mob than a mass. Dodo will dismiss them as selfish, subversive, and sick. When encountering them, his lack of a model will be important. He has repeatedly during the last decades spoken of "unprecedented danger," and of "the nature of the threat," as though it were by nature different from anything every encountered. If the dangers and threats are unprecedented, then there can be no models to follow. Lacking these might have been serious internationally; it will be catastrophic at home. We will begin to shop around for foreign models. We are quite capable of importing foreign repressive political models, just as we could once import liberal and responsive models. The repressive regimes abroad were symptoms and effects, not causes of popular unrest, disaffection, anxiety, and confusion. We have these now in America. We have come to doubt in ourselves. This I would applaud, were it merely doubt. However, doubt never remains merely doubt. To be effectively exorcised, it must be challenged and overcome. Because the doubt refers to

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drawing by Liza Meyer

commonplace.

After more than twenty years of simmering disillusionment—of being the NEW POOR outsider—with only an occasional approach to authority, as during the McCarthy period—the common man who covers holes in the wall with Disney-kitsch and who finds radio talk shows “informative,” has become the ARBITER ELEGANTIARUM or, even worse, the ARBITER POLITICARUM. We finally really have taxation AND representation. The little man, the back-bone of any movement of grotesque proportions and banal doctrines, who paid the taxes and fought the wars, this is Dodo. But one thing we must say for him, and it is frightening: HE IS HONEST. And he is so damn obvious that he might still win. But if Dodo wins, his namesake may still become our national bird. It is this obviousness that makes him dangerous and still rather engaging. We are not accustomed to the obvious because we are unable NOT to let our belief in dissembling—the hallmark of youth, scholarship, and liberalism—get in the way of seeing clearly how things really are. We continue to read aimlessness into the politics and policies of an administration which has stated quite clearly what its aims are: to be tough, to return to first principles, including that which insists on America's essential difference from other nations, and to measure intelligence in terms of loyalty. This is a monotonous litany which the mediocre can follow and repeat.

But before we become too smug, let me note that a similar intolerance exists on the other side of the spectrum. Everywhere in America today we find the appeals to emotion, to temper, subjectivity and toughness. We are everywhere being urged to give up our objectivity, to consider the moral consequences of our acts, our involvements, and our ideas. This is alright, as long as the moral aspects conform to our moral outlooks. But since we do not, and cannot, all share the same moral perspectives, what do we propose to do with those who differ from us?

Dodo, unfortunately, sometimes sounds rational: he offers something to everyone, including his opponents. To his adversaries he offers an object of scorn, ridicule and even hate. And on these he feeds; their intolerance for his commonplace behavior becomes his intolerance for their difference. Dodo is honest. We have so long been nurtured on the notion that politics and falsehood are inextricably linked that we assume that Dodo must be lying, must be pretending to be what he is: the straightforward, myopic gunslinger of the average man.

Do not deceive yourselves: what you like least about Dodo is his integrity. He is not artful enough to lie and not decent enough to pretend, not realistic enough to compromise, and not idealistic enough to want to reason. He simply falls back on the truth. We must be prepared for a new onslaught of candor. Our civilizing veneer, which is suitable for polite parlors, is anachronistic. We, who are about to become the victims of truth, probably still nourish hopes that the truth will back-fire. We are unprepared, totally unprepared for honesty; we shy away from the honest, candid individual; we rarely call things by their right names. The process began about half a century ago when, as Freud said, World War I stripped the veneer of civilization from us. But at that time, it was merely an international phenomenon, not YET a national one. Hitler made it national. And he was honest. But we as Americans somehow still view it as foreign and aberrant. Yet, honesty, so much the catch-word of the middle class, is also its most frightening commodity. It leaves the rest of us defenseless. Either that, or it forces us also to be honest, to recognize the nature of the problem, the nature of

the beast, and the nature of the conflict before us. And that is essentially to admit that we can: succumb to the honest beast or resist it and remain loyal to our own views.

I have called these remarks “the insurgent dagger.” By this I mean that honesty is merely an instrument of those who manipulate it, and that honesty threatens at this moment to revolt. Honesty means to do away with pretense; to forget about disguising; to be straight-forward even though someone might be hurt. It is surely no surprise to anyone here that there are socially useful aspects to pretense and dissembling and that without them, our lives would be intolerable. As our lives become more crowded, as more demands are made on our resources, as the tempo and tenor of life change in seemingly geometric fashion, what most of us are least prepared for are frankness, candor, and honesty. Heretofore it was the lower classes, with their uninhibited patois which were known for these qualities. We somehow fooled ourselves into believing that they had different needs, compulsions, and reasons for being, and that they, therefore, had need of different and more open and direct forms of expression. We will not find that although this might once have been the case, it no longer holds. Anyone who perceives threat, frustration, anger, confusion, and doubt is capable of wielding the insurgent dagger of honesty and candor. The

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middle American, once finding his existence threatened is capable of brandishing the dagger; the only question remaining is, will he also employ it? Why, may I ask, should he not use it? He will not compromise; his confusion is sincere, his fears are real, his response will be honest—and so will his victims. A deceptive quiet surrounds the Potomac. We may smugly draw parallels between a Nero who fiddled while Rome burned and a man who designs police uniforms.

But let us not forget that the legend about Nero is two-edged: one side for the opponents of the Emperor, the other for his supporters. The former argued that setting the fire and singing about the downfall of Troy was quite in keeping with the man, while the latter claimed, as the ANNALS of Tacitus tell it, that he “raised temporary structures to receive the destitute multitude,” and provided them with food. And two-edged might well be the legend about Mr. Nixon as he made the symbol of “law and order” colorful. His opponents would ridicule and draw comparisons with the operettas of Johann Strauss, while the supporters would find in the ridicule further fuel for their argument that the police—however intelligently and sensibly attired—remain items of jest and scorn.

I have earlier referred to the crusader's inability to compromise. I must now return to that point and warn that the spirit of compromise is completely lacking in contemporary America. Here I am not referring to the protestations of NO COMPROMISE as these are expressed by so-called revolutionaries. I am, rather, referring to those whose vocabulary is essentially conservative and who believe that all would be well here if those who claim that we are ourselves partially responsible for our international frustrations and who call attention to our

domestic anxiety would simply “lay off.” The crusade which is on the horizon will not take the gauche form of traditional anti-Communism. It will be an older, more respectable crusade: the crusade of a blunted national expansion, the search for a scape-goat, and the allegations of treason.” It will be the crusade of THE CRITO of Plato. Here, more than two thousand years ago, Socrates—probably the worst witness any defense attorney ever had argues that the Laws say that “anyone who does not like us and the

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city and who wants to emigrate to a colony or to any other city may go where he likes...But that he who has experience of the manner in which we order justice and administer the state, and still remains, has entered into an implied contract that he will do as we command him.” Today, Dodo says it more simply, more directly, for he says, “My flag, love it or leave.” And with his straight-forward manner, his refusal to pretend—for pretense is a form of compromise—Dodo will disarm all those who disguise their objectives with fanciful slogans. WE deal in a dangerous commodity: ideas.

Even if we were to dispense with labels, there should be little doubt that all of us here would terrify the middle American. Even an innocent man today may be found guilty according to the principle that “a). one who has done nothing MUST be guilty and b). the penalty is deserved by everyone.” Our objective innocence is more frightening to the middle American than is our subjective guilt—and all of us are guilty of something we have had the audacity to conceal from the authorities.

But, you know, I must also assess us with some responsibility for the likelihood that we will become victims of the truth. Too many of us in the academic field—faculty as well as students—practice politics without understanding it. Politics is both the active and the contemplative life, the VITA ACTIVA and the VITA PHILOSOPHIA. We have tended of late to emphasize the former, thus projecting an entirely new image for the middle man to respond to.

The middle man, having lost his original American frontier, having found that it does not lie at the gates of Moscow or Peking, now seeks it nearer himself again. And he is far better equipped to regain it than are we. Politics without contemplation is madness. It is a good example of the statement, NON ARMIS SED VITIIS CERTATUR—war is not fought with weapons but with crimes. The middle man prefers simple solutions and the simplest of all is the use of force: even the greatest argument will fall before it. The most insignificant peasant of Vietnam and the most insignificant middle man in America share this one thing: neither one will be budged from his position by force if he deems his position to be the right one. As far as the Vietnamese are concerned, no American administration has ever understood this point. As far as those of us who have repeatedly and continuously opposed our involvement there are concerned, we have apparently failed to understand the point as it relates to the middle American. All around we find that sentiment confounds

(Continued on page 5)

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blow-torch. Dodo is the mean side to America and American politics: intolerant, visceral, suspicious, fearful, and, worst of all, unimaginative. Which is to say, Dodo is the human side to America, the side which is capable of bringing together and calling it an administration such flotsam of the discouraged generation as Messrs. Mitchell, Agnew, and Nixon. Dodo's most imaginative moment was when he thought that these three could unify the country in any but the most unsalutary fashion. Dodo, praying at the sanctuary of mediocrity, has institutionalized the



# Art and an Act of VIOLENCE

by John Zanzal

The literal depiction of violence appears in the earliest primitive art, hunting and war scenes being the earliest major themes. For the illiterate man, they were stories of brave deeds.

Of the art of the West, the European's developed a style that depended on capturing the characters at the dramatic moment just before the fatal blow was to be struck. As the lovers in Yate's "The Grecian Urn" were petrified, so were those characters eternally frozen in the last moment of terror—the Chinese say of Western Art, that we always look as if we are ABOUT to live).

In the Renaissance, religious painting of the Passion and scenes of hell, especially in Northern Europe, exploited the involving and educational potentials of violence. They were object lessons for the faithful and carried a more psychological content in vivid distortion of the human form. The Crucifixion, by Gruenwald, and painting by Hieronymus Bosch, are well known examples.

The tendency of the North toward psychological violence was to lead to the major 20th century art form, called Expressionism.

A famous school was that of the German expressionists who supposedly distorted forms to express emotion; often it was of a suppressed variety such as fear and guilt; often of a sexual nature, ("The Scream," by Edward Munch).

For the socially minded artist, violence has been the cause and

effect of great events in history. Goy's "Execution, May 3, 1808," is an emotional as well as a literal report in the same way as Picasso's "Gruenewald" would be of the 1930's

Emotions have no form until the individual chooses to express them. Some people get silent and frown when angered, others shout and shake their fists. The emotion is not the action, only the cause of it.

Expressionism first distorted,

then abandoned, the human form. Shapes and colors replaced the human form as the expression of emotion.

World War I, the "Great War," brought disillusionment and despair to the artists of Europe. The senseless violence of war, coupled with the frustration of defeat fed the expressionist moment.

Between wars, the Abstract Expressionist School came to New York, partially because of exile of "degenerate artists," as Hitler called them, and also said, "Anyone who sees and paints the pastures blue and the skies green, should be sterilized."

During the 1940's, William DeKooning painted violent expressionistic paintings of women shortly after his divorce. He carried the destruction of the human figure to its logical end.

The Action painters, headed by artists like Jackson, Pollock, and Franz Kline were exploring the effect of the act of painting. Dripping, spraying, throwing, paint was the act of painting. In the painting of Franz Kline, it was also an act of violence — black paint on white canvas.

"The Act of Violence" - 1970 - Red China's missile - Cambodia - Is real - bombs!!! ...

The literal depiction of violence appears in the earliest primitive, hunting and War scenes being the earliest major themes. For the illiterate man, they were stories of brave deeds.

# Movies and Violence

by Paul H. Stacy

Technically and aesthetically, movies MUST be violent. Depiction of violence is not a matter of directorial choice.

Admittedly some directors are pathologically addicted to violence—Godard, Kurosawa, Antonioni in his absurdly overstated conclusion to ZABRISKI POINT, Lindsay Anderson in IF. (That scene in which handsome, young professors are assassinated—could anything be more profoundly offensive?) The extreme exploitation of a medium is not to be confused with its norm; still the norm is unavoidable once a man commits himself to work in a particular medium.

The violence that constitutes the cinematic norm is what I should like to account for, without suggesting that I know the consequences of that violence on society. Whether exposure to a violent scene — the deaths of Bonnie and Clyde, of Jane Fonda, the orgy of deaths in THE DAMNED, the operations in MASH — whether a violent scene satiates, calms, purges, our blood-hunger or whether it instigates, arouses, sharpens our appetite, I do not know. I suspect that movies have never made a murderer — or even a shoplifter, alcoholic, or vegetarian. (Shall we keep children from OLIVER because it will transform them into pickpockets?)

To write a poem, you adopt a mode of law and order — call it what you will: grammar, language, rhyme, meter, form, punctuation. In short, the base of poetry, whether you abide by it or not, is tradition and conformity and orderliness. Power in poetry is related to obedience to poetic laws.

How fit he is to sway  
That can so well obey.  
(Marvell)

But to make a movie, you use a camera, no? (Yes.) A camera is a machine, a technological mechanism. And certain contamination sets in.

1. You use a close-up. A close-up is an exaggeration. An exaggeration of size, action, or involvement is not merely a clarification, it is a separation from context; it is an abnormal break from reality.

2. You use slow-motion. This gives you power over time. Power is irresistible. Look at the relationship between slow motion and power-obsession in THEY SHOOT HORSES, CITIZEN KANE, THE OLYMPIAD, BONNIE and CLYDE, THE SOLDIER, OCCURRENCE AT OWL CREEK BRIDGE. Slow motion is a neurotic relishing of an agonizing situation. Delay the exquisite pleasure. (If it sounds sexual, that's your hang-up. And down, boy.)

3. You use montage, or you simply splice. You cut from one scene to another. Automatically you have fragmented time, space, sensibility, and broken a natural law of continuity. The result is a jolt to serenity, a leap into an intensified disintegration of reassurance. You separate. How much compression and separation can the emotions bear, particularly when they fly in the face of logic and everyday stability?

4. You film an object. The camera records the exterior, the physical surface. It is impossible, in any meaningful way, to do otherwise. Whatever the metaphysical potential of literature, a camera excludes all spirit, soul, essence. The focus is exclusively physical. Surely a purely physical orientation to life is going to orient a person toward physicality, sensuality, brutality; and you don't need a religious prophet like myself telling you that this is perilous indeed.

These four points — and even freshmen know the list is not complete — add up to an emotional profanation of the subject matter, an inherent disposition toward brutality. And the more sensitive a director is in his comprehension of the nature of his medium, the more will he bring to his subject matter, or treatment of it, into harmony with its strengths.

And that is why the greatest movies, necessarily, are about power-mad maniacs, revolutions on battleships, rapings of virgins, burnings of saints, births of nations,...about, in short, violence.



(Ray Fudge)



# SAN DIEGO

by Larry Gottlieb

When we were young, one of our favorite outings was a trip to the zoo. Our teachers even took us there, billing the expedition as one of tremendous educational value, a chance to learn all about the non-domesticated animals not normally a part of our 'civilized' experience.

Yet even then we knew intuitively that there was something basically wrong with the notion that a large, powerful animal trapped by iron bars and deep moats and subjected to the daily abuse of nervous laughter or just the open stares of awe bears any but the most cursory resemblance to the same animal in its natural state. It's something like trying to learn about human societies with doll houses and toy soldiers.

Yet this is essentially the manner in which we in this modern industrial society are expected to gain a functional knowledge of the various dynamics which operate in our society. Functional knowledge of the various dynamics which operate in our society. Functional knowledge, we say, because that is the only form of knowledge which enables us to utilize our understanding to make basic structural changes in the system under study, in this case our society. And surely the last decade has established that necessity beyond any doubt.

To study the nature of human society in the academic environment is in general to examine it, to whatever degree of subtlety and complexity, from the point of view of the classical 'disinterested observer', noting trends and basic characteristics in their appropriate historical perspectives and thereby drawing conclusions about human nature, generally punctuated with a sigh reflecting its apparent natural perversity.

Yet no scientist with any choice in the matter would study a physical system in that manner. The scientific method, the most effective and trustworthy method of gaining functional knowledge of the natural environment ever devised by man, consists essentially in imposing changes upon the observed system and noting the resulting changes in that system. Thus twentieth century physics, for example, learned that we can have no knowledge of what a thing is — only of what it does, or the way it reacts to stimuli such as light rays or sonar waves. Add an observer with control over the original stimulus and the ability to modify that stimulus in accordance with what he learns and you have a scientist capable of gaining functional knowledge.

So it is very curious indeed that the only topic of man's deliberations consistently denied the revealing exposure of this sort of analysis is his own society with regard to its social, economic and political characteristics. Without even bothering to consider the motivation for this failure, we can simply state that this has left us with such a dearth of real understanding of our society that we can but stand by helplessly and watch an entire civilization degenerate into an increasingly sterile, emotionless and destructive pathology motivated almost exclusively by fear.

(Fear, of course, is what creates, among many other things, the so-called generation gap, which might more functionally be called the motivation gap, in that it separates the bulk of our society from those who will not relinquish, in spite of all the pressure our society exerts upon us to do so, their belief that "since love, work and knowledge are the well-springs of our lives, they should also govern it" — the advice of Wilhelm Reich in a soon-to-be-available book, *The Mass Psychology of Fascism*. It is this motivation gap which is the harbinger of the simultaneous collapse of the old culture with its ethics of "rugged individualism" and mechanical competitive enterprise and the emergence of a

Fear, of course, is what creates, among other things, the so-called generation gap.

new, far more human counter culture with its emphasis on collective solution of common problems. If we are to survive, as a culture, that transition, we had better comprehend the 'mass psychology' of that gap so that as it widens it does not engulf us all.)

At this point, it seems most useful to call upon an example of an experimental nature for the purpose of illustrating the process of learning about the existing society in general and the dynamics which govern it in particular, through the use of the scientific method of functional analysis, which we may here abbreviate as the 'poke and duck' method. One can learn a great deal about the erogenous zones of one of those animals at the zoo in that manner. The same applies to the political nature of a society.

Basking in the bright sunshine of Southern California is the city of San Diego, popularly known as a dynamic, healthy resort and tourist town on the American end of the Tijuana border crossing to Mexico, the heaviest such border crossing in the United States.

If we are to survive, as a culture, we had better comprehend the 'mass psychology' of the generation gap so that as it widens it does not engulf us all.

The streets are exceptionally clean, and the atmosphere has not yet succumbed to the brown blight as has its larger neighbor to the north, Los Angeles. But most important, since its economic life is, aside from the transitory tourist industry, centered about defense and the military (more than 150,000 active duty servicemen are stationed in San Diego County alone), its economic and thus its political life functions with the smoothness characteristic of these enterprises in the context of a militaristic, corporate-mechanized society. And this is certainly central to the locally prevailing attitude that, aside from occasional procedural difficulties, the political life of the city is essentially democratic with due regard for the opinions and rights of all (except for an occasional black or chicano — and "we're working on that").

November, 1968 saw the emergence into this scene of what most considered to be another 'underground newspaper', then called the San Diego Free Press. After spending a year on the familiar but essentially unproductive battlefield of dope busts and alternative culture, the paper then turned its attention to the grand old American newspaper tradition of muckraking. Having recognized that muckraking on a national scale (e.g. Dow Chemical Company, or the Institute for Defense Analysis) is essentially a dead-end path as far as political



(Ray Rudge)

effect is concerned, it began with what was fundamentally a rehash and updating of a Wall Street Journal expose of one man, Conrad Arnholt Smith of the United States National Bank, and the financial empire he had apparently accumulated in San Diego involving a large number of corporations controlled via interlocking directorships in such industries as those involving the entire tuna fishing and canning industry (the one which keeps getting its boats captured by the Ecuadorians et. al. and the entire Yellow Cab chain among many, many others. Yet that sort of financial empire is another apple pie American institution, checked only occasionally by Sherman, Taft-Hartley and crew. And the Wall Street Journal knew that their expose would boost only their circulation without endangering the empire itself.

"Since love, work and knowledge are the well-springs of our lives, they should also govern it."

Wilhelm Reich

Yet the article never got large scale San Diego distribution; perhaps the weekly scarcity of Journals should have been the first clue as to the nature of San Diego's business establishment. For the publicity received through the 'underground' publication of the then-known details of Smith's empire triggered a flood of informational leads long suppressed for want of a medium for their communication. (The city's only two daily newspapers are owned by one James Copley, a close personal friend of Smith's — one of those bits of information most useful in understanding the situation!)

Even at this early stage of this experiment in functional sociology, the "system" in San Diego, or its power structure, if you prefer, began to display certain revealing characteristics previously kept well hidden. The vigilantes were

the first to appear, riddling the front windows of the newspaper office with bullets on at least two occasions, breaking windows and on one night relieving the office of 2500 copies of the current issue, delivering bomb and death threats to the staff and their landlord, and on Christmas night breaking into the office and destroying with sledgehammers and thick paint \$4,000 worth of typesetting equipment.

The intent of these acts was clearly to frighten and later to impede the staff from publishing, and the timing strongly suggested that this was specifically aimed at the publication of facts pertaining to the economic, and thus political, structure of the city. The next issue, renamed *The Street Journal*, proclaimed the paper's intent not to be discouraged, printed as it was without the destroyed equipment. The vigilantes countered by firebombing a staffer's car right in front of the collective where they all live.

Meanwhile, the various police agencies had noticeably stepped up their harassment of the people associated with the paper, mostly in the form of greatly increased field interrogations of which the police department boasts of conducting some 180,000 per year. In one case, for example, another car was towed away for violating an ordinance against being parked for more than 72 hours in one place (also in front of the collective). The charge collapsed when it was recalled that the same car had been involved in a traffic violation during that time period some 10 miles from the alleged parking violation.

The staff went first to the city council and demanded to know why the acts of terrorism had not been investigated and, simultaneously, police harassment had been stepped up. A highly emotional exchange ensued during which they were told that the police department cannot be politically challenged by any other political agency in San Diego, and thus they could do nothing. A visit to the U.S. Attorney's office was met with a brief look at the files being gathered on the staff members themselves. It became clear that

whatever protection was to be gained had to be self-constructed.

Believing fully in the axiom that "the best defense is a good offense," the paper's "Street Bureau of Investigation" then began to act on the information it received from all manner of sources. The picture as it developed was one of a feudal city, controlled in a very real sense by a few 'robber barons' who appear to represent the largest concentration of National Republican power in the country. Yet that power is built upon ignorance, and this was demonstrated next when it was

The police department cannot be politically challenged by any other political agency in San Diego, and thus they could do nothing.

learned through national news media that a Federal Grand Jury investigation of San Diego's second most powerful family, the Alessio's, for income-tax violations had been stalled when Smith himself went to Washington to impress upon none other than President Nixon that indictment of the Alessios would seriously threaten the economic empire, and thus the concentration of Republican power, over which he presided. Four weeks of intensive legwork by the Street Journal staff produced a picture of the Alessio family presiding over an empire of their own, centered on Tijuana's famous Caliente race track, itself the cornerstone of the huge Tijuana tourist industry. And the race track, they discovered, is in every facet of its operation one of the finest models of complete and utter corruption ever imagined, from drugged horses to non-existent winners and including odds which change during a race when the winners become apparent.

An 11,000-copy press run of the Street Journal centered around

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Ed. note:

These are the platforms of the candidates who saw fit to make themselves known to their constituents. Elections are May 6, 7, and 8.

## Sophomores

### Ben Congdon

As a member of the Student Association I intend to concentrate my efforts on improvements in the administrative organization of the university and increasing the quality and quantity of communication among the numerous elements on campus.

Administratively, I have three areas of interest: the uselessness of our present type of ID's; the ease of terminating instructors for superficial reasons; and each college within the university should pay its own way. Presently, our ID's are needless expense as far as a return for the amount of materials and time spent producing them. The dorm students must get another card for the food service in the cafeteria besides them. The only probable use is taking a knife, slitting the seal opening it and replacing the insert with a more valued photo of someone else. I plan to work towards discarding this refuse to replace it with a plastic type of identification. The information on this type of card will include all of the material necessary to identify and communicate with a student in verifying his or her records.

Secondly, the students apparently have little influence on the status of the faculty. An example will demonstrate their weakness. This college is accredited as basically a four year undergraduate university with emphasis on teaching — not

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### Ned Dahl

It is time for serious reexamination of the role of student government on this campus. There must be active involvement in aspects of immediate academic planning and long range planning for the development of university community. I can't promise a goddamn thing, but I can try.

### Chopper

What we are in apparent need of is a strong student government. It is up to this body to become prominent and organized enough to direct University policies. This year I watched the student government fail in most of its defined duties. From these failings I have learned that the government needs strong active members. As a Senator, I will work to benefit all the students. If the S.A. does evolve into a strong, efficient organization, students will be guaranteed their rights. I will not only insure students rights, but attempt to construe even more.

### Richard Gerwitz

After my first year at UofH I have witnessed almost complete disunity among the student body; one with no common direction or goal. I would like to see if I can play a small part in organizing and contributing something to the school's policies, academically, socially, and its role in the community, where I feel we must play a more important part. Students in a college environment should not be satisfied to just learn the material presented in the classroom. We must take advantage of the fact that we're all together in a community and develop our own ideas more fully. I am running for S.A. with the constant improvement of our school foremost in my mind.



Benjamin Congdon

### Jane Landis

The vast majority of students here, it seems, have many misconceptions concerning the government of this school. They feel it is not possible to initiate any reforms in the academic systems here at U.H., "So why try?" Put in the proper direction, our energies can be put to good use. We have the right to make changes, and certainly, we are just. It is not so much the major issues of academic life, but the smaller adjustments, that would make our life on campus more comfortable. For instance, there is the "small" issue of our inefficient security force on campus. It seems they are always too preoccupied with giving out parking tickets and reproaching those students who run a campus stop sign, than to notice a small matter of a car theft. There's also our far less than adequate infirmary which provides medical attention from a doctor only to those who are sick six days a week from 9:30 to 11:00. Another issue which deserves one consideration is the plan to separate dorm students from commuters next year with the new cafeteria. And why can't our next year's exam period be changed to suit the convenience of the students? This university functions for our benefit — why shouldn't we have the power to make changes?

These, and other adjustments are necessary. That is the reason why I am running. I want to help change the operation of this school. Good things can be done for this university, and I can do them, with your support.

### Eric Litsky

This past year I have learned much about the school and the S.A. by serving as a student senator. The S.A. thus far has functioned primarily as a social organization. The S.A. is not a fraternity nor a social club. It is a representative student government. Its constitution provides the S.A. with the power to determine all university policies. With strong leadership and a senate consisting of interested students who are willing to put in time and effort the S.A. can be the backbone the school needs to grow and prosper into a free academic community.

The communications barrier between the students and S.A., and the S.A. and Board of Regents must be broken. It is impossible for the university to function with so many apathetic closed minds in it.



Alex Leslie (Tom Young)

## Arts & Sciences

The issues concerning me at this time are obtaining student voting rights on the Board of Regents, keeping the tuition raise from affecting students already enrolled, making the off-campus dorms fit to live in by people, involving students at Ward and Basic Studies in University activities, opening the Campus Center 24 hours a day and protecting faculty from the massive firings each May.

I strongly believe that if the S.A. works to its full potential we can build this social club into a unique educational experience.

### Tony McLaughlin

And the two pirates left our island to return to the world. They no longer could find pleasure from the dying natives. The pirates found themselves displeased by the very environment they had tried to create.

Upon hearing this, the natives were unsure of what course to take, for the island at long last was theirs. They felt that if the pirates were driven off the island, the sickness that crippled them would also leave. This was a mere fallacy. The disease did not lie in the pirates but in the natives themselves. The only course left to them was that of new blood. And a few tried to create this new blood which was given to the natives to cure them. Physicians went to every corner of the island, trying any means they could, to inject new blood into the natives. It was a delicate process because the natives were unwilling to help themselves.

Finally, one doctor, remembering the words of the pirates, developed a solution. This was to treat the natives like children so that they could understand. All the natives on the island were given a chance to decide on the idea of new blood. The number of people that made the decision was limited. This meant not enough people decided for the idea of "new blood" to become a success.

And the natives slowly died for they did not even care enough for themselves, never mind a cure. They played such trivial games, such as moving to the south shore of the island on weekends, verbally running down the island, and promising they would move away for good.

All of the natives died because this time there were no pirates to save them. But, then again, it was their decision to die.

### Rosemary Poole

The S.A. should denote a corporate body of functioning, interactive committees where no committee has priority over another. In utilizing this system of checks and balances, various committees could be blocked from dominating the legislature.

During my freshman year as an Arts and Sciences representative, I have experienced and evaluated the merit of this system in action. Basically, my platform concerns the following issues:

1. The enactment of a comprehensive teacher evaluation program at the University of Hartford could facilitate the assignment, wage payment, and promotion of individual professors.

2. The chairman of the S.A., as chief coordinator of the legislative body, should not hold any other officiating position. The value of this measure is manifold. Through eradication of biased opinions, assimilated by outside participation, a legislator can achieve a degree of flexibility in the legislature.



Tony McLaughlin

3. Informal meetings of senators with those students whom they represent should be held bi-weekly or monthly. Such meetings, where direct student opinion is voiced, will inform the senator of immediate student needs.

4. All senators who repeatedly miss S.A. meetings, or who do not hold sound academic averages, should be liable for dismissal. For, an unconcerned student senator can do no good to other students, if he cannot help himself.

## Juniors

### Peter Blum

I ran for the S.A. last year and was elected. I was an active member this year but found that it takes more than one year to change anything as complex as the Student Association. Therefore, I ask you to re-elect me as your Junior Representative of the Arts and Sciences School so I can continue to work for and with the students. Thank you for your support.

### Michael Dunnell

The actions of the student government are the concern of every person whose life is affected by this school. A representative to that government should know not only what the issues are but also the students' opinions on these issues. I propose to bring the voice of the student into the student senate next year by drawing active thinking from the student.

### Welton Johnson

Heroin?—Reality, cold cold reality—  
Cocain?  
Reality, brothers dying in the streets—speed?  
Sisters lost in the vacuum of America—reefer?  
Black red yellow reality—  
Death found in the eyes of Harlem, Newark, Vietnam  
Living death pulsating in the minds and souls of blacks  
Nothing is alive everyone is dead.  
I am dead, you are dead brothers  
We are all in a common grave.  
Marked with thirty story headstones.  
Who is alive? Who dares to live?  
Malcolm dared—he lives....

People at this university epitomize, to the fullest extent, the tragic potential in our generation of brotherhood. Our potential is so immense that the reactionary rulers of this university go out of their way to bait us into using our



Rosemary Poole

uniqueness and great skills in order for them to perpetuate racism, oppression, and industrial imperialism. Here at the university and the world they separate us from. We are baited by their liberal attempts to co-opt us from our basic belief in human rights for all people living in this world. In order to obstruct our vision of the world wide plundering and ravishing of all black, brown, and yellow people the rulers of this school have made an extremely liberal attempt by granting the students semi-autonomy in the areas of student government and student publications. However, by doing this the university has given us the very tools that we need in our struggle to free all oppressed people, and especially our struggle to free ourselves of the chains imposed upon us by this institution of racism.

If we are to use these tools effectively, it is necessary that we have skilled and capable manipulators of these instruments. In this case, our student representatives are the manipulators of these instruments and the students the manipulated. This is wrong. The students must have complete control over its representatives, for these representatives themselves are nothing but instruments of the students. We must not forget this. But these representatives must be able to effectively deal with the decadent rules of this school. In order to do this they must be cunning, deceitful, and even overt liars in the eyes of the rulers of the University, but they must always remain loyal and trustworthy to the people.

I have the needed talents therefore I must in the interest of the people be placed into the student senate as representative from the class of the oppressed.

Welton Johnson



Peter Blum

### C. Sanders

The University of Hartford is at this very moment at a crossroad in its development. Now is the time to launch this school into its full capabilities. Ben Holden is leaving. This school can now break off from his methods of operation. And be allowed to grow into the academic, athletic, and social school that it is capable of.

Are most of you satisfied with the grading system of this school? Or with the way finals are scheduled, after a three week vacation?

These are problems that are not being dealt with yet and should have been a year ago!

Socially and athletically this school has nothing too much! Sure the S.A. supports the Club Football team and gives money for concerts. But is the S.A. looking into the prospect of having major U.S. Corporations build a stadium for this school which is done at other schools? Or are there enough good concerts or speakers at the school?

Holden is leaving. The school must now break out into its own and grow.

The people on the new Senate must be willing to learn from experience and try new ideas. They've got to get this school active in all fields. Now is the time. Support your S.A. It is yours and it works for you. I want to work for it and for you.



## A&S Continued

### John Thornell

To present, in print, what is to be accomplished as a senator representing the students of his class and school, each candidate is placing before the readers his plans and promises. These promises cannot be retracted later or attributed to misquotation — they are statements to be held to while in office and to which the electorate SHOULD hold the candidate during his term of office. The responsibilities of a student senator cannot be minimized. The responsibilities of the electorate cannot be over-emphasized.

During the past year the students of this university have been represented by a body of slowly degenerating "representatives" more interested in absenteeism and resolutions favorable to their vested interests than in further progress of the university community as a whole. Failure to represent the electorate properly is an indictment of the first magnitude for any representative.

For a period of two semesters we have been told about the rampant student apathy; we have been disappointed in the various programs offered; and we have been disappointed in the effectiveness of the university and student administrations. But paramount of these, and often used as the "scapegoat," is the student apathy. If the students can't, or won't, go to their representatives then it is up to the representatives to go to the students! How often have any of you been approached by your representatives about forthcoming decisions in the S.A.? How often have you been told how your representative voted on a particular issue? How many of you know WHO your representative is?

I have placed my name among those vying for position as a senator to the S.A. from next year's A&S Junior class. I have some knowledge of the machinations of student government having served four years in student government in high school. I have served as a representative to the National Conference of Christians and Jews. I served four years in the military and am currently representing the university on the debate team in addition to being named to the Dean's List. I was also a contender for the editorship of next year's UH-NEWS. I WANT to become involved in the university and want the involvement to be one of mutual trust and effort. I want to represent you before the S.A. and make that act of representation more than one of paying "lip-service" to your ideas, ideals, and hopes for the future. I am hopeful the shortcoming of this year's S.A. will not carry over to next year and pledge myself to that end. I have placed myself before you on the ballot and ask you to place your vote for me. In the words of Plato (on the social tripartite man): "Philosophers ... make good government."

### Matt Walker

It has been the procedure throughout history, that when governments have failed to procure the needs of its people, that the people have the right to set up a new form of government. The fact that our student government has failed to meet the needs of the students here, at the University of Hartford, has been apparent for some time. It is stated in the preamble to our student constitution, that one of its main purposes is to "coordinate and encourage participation in university functions and articles." It also states that government is responsible for "promoting student participation in academic change and educational experience." It is my belief that our government has somewhat failed to meet these goals. It has been caused either by restrictions by our administration but more likely by a lack of participation by our



Suzan (Tom Young)

representatives. Whether it be one or both of these, an alteration of the present policies is highly needed.

As far as a solution to these problems I wouldn't suggest an overthrow of the student government. A more appropriate solution would be the election of harder working officials. Throughout the year we have listened to the pleas of fellow students complaining of a lack of activities on campus. The result has been reverting back to a suitcase school; our students having to migrate to another locality to enjoy themselves. This should not be the case. The student should be able to feel at home on his campus.

We have also seen a lack of identity with the world around us. We have become segregated from the outside community. The university has faltered to promote student participation in academic change by failing to help us relate to the world we live in. If this is the case, then we are not benefiting from our education. A lack of communication with the outside means lack of communication with ourselves.

I believe that I possess the ability to abolish these present inadequacies. Apathy is a disease that may affect any group, unless additional boost of ideas can be obtained. If elected to the Senate, I will attempt to add this needed boost by adding ideas for new ways bettering living conditions. Also, by making our university more relevant to the outside community.

Matthew A. Walker

### Seniors

#### M. Mitchell

Hello! My name is Maryjane Mitchell and I would like very much to receive your support in running for A&S senior representative in the Student Senate for next year. There are many things that the Student Senate should stand for that it hasn't in the past, and I would like to do my part to change some of them.

1) The representatives chosen have not, for the most part, reflected the ideas and wishes of those who elected them. As your representative, I would do all that I could to: a) make the agenda to be considered in the Senate made known to the students for their consideration, and b) make my phone number or possibly an "S.A. mailbox" available for anyone who would like to contribute their ideas or get involved.

2) Some representatives have neither come to meetings nor simply been there in body only. I would like not only to attend these meetings but also to come up with constructive ideas and criticisms concerning those areas discussed.

3) The issues discussed are not always those that the students are most concerned with. Some of these issues that concern me are: a) academic standards, b) all facets of dorm life, c) University budget priorities, d) cafeteria services, e) tuition increases, f) the University's stand in the community, g) campus ecology, and h) the role of the Security on campus.

What concerns you?

At any rate, show your interest in your school by voting any of the following times: May 6-7-8 (Wed.-Fri.) at GCC lounge, Art School lobby, Hartt.

Sincerely yours,  
Maryjane Mitchell

### Sue Silver

It has been said in the past that "progress is not merely improving the past; it is moving forward toward the future." In the past year as Student Senate Representative of the Junior Class of Arts and Sciences, I have attempted to achieve both of these goals. Often my aspirations for meaningful change have been successful.

As Chairman of the Library Committee, I have become involved with, not only the present library situation, but also the future construction and maintenance of the new Central Library. In an attempt to create a more "student oriented" library situation, I have succeeded in abolishing all unlimited faculty borrowing privileges; have made it possible for all students to use any vacant classrooms for individual study; and through the use of art school petitions, have helped to make the art school library open on Saturday mornings. I have attempted to create a library exchange program with other major colleges and universities in the area. And, in order to safeguard library property for the use of all students, I stressed the need for a guard in Auerbach Library and an alarm on the back door of University Hall Library. These two requests are now in effect. I recognize the need for a library employee training program to avoid inefficiency and to enable students to use the library more quickly and easily. Complaints are often voiced that students are led through a wild goose chase of the campus libraries in search of a particular book. In addition, next year the Senate has established, through my urgings, a library gift fund.

The New Central Library will hopefully be completed early next spring. As a member of the

(Continued on page 15)

### Stan Starsiak

When one writes a campaign platform, the usual procedure is to write a list of idealistic promises. This is not such a platform. The only promise I can make is that I will work hard for the interests of the students I represent. Such a promise must be backed up by action — something that our present representatives Sue Silver and Jim Diamond do not do. They have been your representatives, but have done nothing but rubber stamp the actions proposed by the Senate Chairman.

The need of our student government is not rubber stamps. We need people who will perform the duties that their office demands. Our constitution passes the responsibility of governing evenly on all members of the Student Senate. To make the Student government work, each senator must accept the responsibilities placed on his shoulders. The only alternative left for the student is to turn out the present student government and to replace it with a group of student representatives that will accept the responsibility of governing. This candidate is such a person.

I urge all students to choose responsible candidates and vote for them. The most important responsibility of each voter is to select someone that will take the responsibility to govern.

Stan Starsiak



(Tom Young)

Stanley P. Starsiak

## At Large

### Suzan Storms

I am suZan. I am. Running. For SA. From Arts and Sciences. At Large (that means anyone—everyone?—can vote for me). The SA is beginning a new next semester. Ben won't be here. Lots of people won't be here. I Will. I want to see the SA use its full power; realize its potential as a strong governing body for the students, and a strong means of communicating students' wishes to the Administration. We can all benefit from a strong SA, both in Academic and social functions. The SA CAN be relevant. The SA SHOULD be relevant. With new people next year, the SA WILL be relevant. I am a new people. Please vote for me.

Suzan Storms

### Hank Mishkoff

As chairman of the Academic Commission this past year, I have placed students on several formerly all-faculty committees, such as Financial Aid and Admissions Policy. I have worked to make a Teacher Evaluation Program in the Arts and Sciences School a reality this semester. I have worked hard and have done my best, and if elected to the Senate, I can only promise to continue to do the same.

Hank Mishkoff

## Business

### Alex Leslie

#### Sophomore

There is no panacea for student apathy and disinterest and being realistic. I cannot lay claim to having one. But I do care about this school and how it is run. It is on this statement that I am asking your support in my bid for the S.A. Senate.

This past year the Student Association Senate has time and time again gotten bogged down on rather trivial matters because the committees and commissions which the Senate has created to handle the smaller and less important items have failed to do their jobs. It is my proposal to keep the committee's work in the committee until such time as the committee is ready to present it for vote and necessary debate to the senate. The floor of the Senate is the place for the creation of policies, not the selection of entertainment.

The Senate has a voice at all of the levels of the university. With this voice the Senate should let it be known what the students want and need. This past year this voice has all too often not been used for constructive purposes. As a concerned student, I am seeking a senate seat to have this voice used.

Alex Leslie

### Bob Stern

#### Junior

For the past two years I have watched with great concern, how the student Senate has operated. My dissatisfaction with the representation our class received this year has prompted me to attend several S.A. meetings at which I was unable to play an active part because I was not the duly elected representative. It is for this reason that I have decided to run as senator for the junior class of the school of Business Administration.

Through the experience I have gained working as a sub-chairman of Winter Weekend, teacher evaluation, and budget making for the proposed Program Council, I feel I have more than adequate qualifications, for this office. My most important credential however, is a genuine interest in the students' ability to influence those administrative decisions that have a direct effect on their

education—a student voice which is heard.

My objectives if elected are chiefly these:

(1) To fight apathy through improved communications. I feel that lack of interest can be overcome through better communications between students and their representatives. One method of facilitating this would be the establishment of an office for all Business Senators located in the Business School open daily to all students.

(2) To promote a more flexible policy in class scheduling, covering requirements, electives, and all administrative policies. I would like to see students have more choice in electives they are interested in and a diminished emphasis on forced requirements.

Elections will be held on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of this month. For your convenience, the balloting will be held in the Business School on the third floor in front of the Dean's office. I sincerely hope you will take the small amount of time required to vote in this election. We all know there is a lot to be done, isn't it about time we did it?

Bob Stern

### Tim Michaels

#### Senior

There was not that much constructive action taken by the S.A. last year that there cannot be some improvements made. The business school has been somewhat less than enthusiastic in an environment which is stagnant to begin with. The University should be responsive to all departments and I shall see to it that our voice is heard. I need your vote now and your involvement next year.

Tim Michaels

## Music

### J. Martin

#### Sophomore

In any situation where individuals must deal with a large and impersonal bureaucracy, conflicts, misunderstandings, and frustrations arise. In such cases, many students take the constructive action of griping to their roommate, writing home to Mama, or more violent and destructive behavior. I feel that the Senate should act as liaison between student and college, hearing the students complaints and having the authority to take prompt and just action on them. Students should be more aware of the Senate and its functions. As a sophomore Senator from Hartt, I would work towards the goal of mutual benefit and mutual tolerance between student and administration.

Jacqueline Martin

### Mark Kagan

#### Senior

The Hartt College of Music has for a long time been accused of avoiding involvement in the University, its organizations, and its activities. To a great extent this is probably so; we have a very different school life to live, one which does not easily lend itself to involvement in areas outside of music. However, it is foolish to ignore the many problems that face our society and school, problems whose solutions or lack of solutions will shape the entire future.

We in the field of music believe that we have at least part of the solution to many of the individual and social problems of today. But we must not keep this to ourselves. On the other hand we have much to gain from people outside our field, for not all is learned within four walls of a practice room.

In short, I am willing to both offer and learn by participating in the Student Senate. I ask for support of the student body of Hartt College in electing me and in becoming active in the solution rather than in the problem.



# What Happened in New Haven?

by Peter Sklar

with C. Van der Veen, L. VanSeiver, R. Billings

We arrived on the Yale Green at about 9:30 Friday morning where there were maybe 4 or 500 people gathering together around the bandstand near the Southeast corner of the Green. The people there seemed happy and peaceful. There were some people among the crowd who didn't seem to belong there; older people wearing white shirts, jackets and ties carrying walkie-talkies, cameras or sound equipment; clean-cut young men with administrative gleams in their eyes wearing beads and 'Free Huey' buttons on their shirts. The students and younger people in the crowd did not seem to mind these "intruders" from the press and elsewhere, but rather ignored them and continued to run about talking and laughing with each other. As more and more people assembled on the Green I couldn't resist jotting down on my note-pad the apparent absurdity of the presence of so many New Haven police, riot sticks in hand, lining the street facing the Green, the latter resembling more a People's Park than the scene of a potential riot.

I left the downtown area for a while and approached the outskirts of town where small groups of National Guardsmen were standing on almost every corner, bayonettes fixed rigidly over their shoulders. Many stores had been boarded up before the weekend and, with the nearly deserted streets, added to the feeling that one was touring a movie set rather than the outskirts of a major city in the United States.

When I arrived back on the Green, someone was speaking over the P.A. system urging people to consult the marshalls whenever they needed any information or aid. The speaker finished his brief talk with, "We love you."

At about 2:00 a tape-recording of a press conference held earlier that morning was played over the loud speakers on the Band-stand. John Froines, Jerry Rubin, Dave Dellinger and other defendants among the 'Conspiracy 8' had spoken to the press and an audience of about 400 people in one of the Yale buildings that morning and what they had said was now being heard on the Green. Mr. Froines opened the conference by stating that New Haven would be the scene of many demonstrations and rallies until the Panthers and all political prisoners were set free. He introduced the other members of the Chicago conspiracy trial among whom the next speaker was Dave Dellinger. Mr. Dellinger pointed out that pacifism and non-violence were not the essential issues, but that the issue was the fact that the government has been holding Bobby Seale and other political prisoners in jails across the country on trumped up, unjust charges. He brought attention to the fact that New Haven had become something of an armed camp in spite of the fact that the demonstrations and rallies scheduled for the weekend had been planned with the intention of avoiding violent confrontations with the police.

Shortly after the recorded press conference, the first speaker of the afternoon, Jean Genet, took the stand. Mr. Genet a French author who came to America intent upon supporting the Black Panther Party, in not being able to speak English, addressed the crowd through an interpreter. A letter that Genet had received from the United States Post Office was read in which it was stated that Genet had been requested to report to a certain government Inspector regarding his passport and other official documents. It was implied that the Federal Government had issued the letter as a precedent for revoking his right to residence and travel within the United States. Dave Hilliard, Chief of Staff of the Black Panther Party was the next speaker. One of the points he made was that the government had deliberately flooded the city of New

Haven with National Guard, paratroopers, a situation where they could be trapped into a violent confrontation and inevitable slaughter. When he finished speaking, the entire crowd on the Green, by now numbering about 15,000, rose and began to chant loudly, "Power to the people". Among the remaining speakers was Robert Scheer, Editor of 'Ramparts' magazine. One interesting point made was that while most people felt that young people were generally incapable of understanding fascism and racism, through situations such as the militant atmosphere created by the presence of military and police convoys throughout New Haven, young people had a perfect and living example of how the fascist, racist mind functions.

The peaceful rally on the Green eventually drew to a close and thousands of young people filed into the many courtyards and colleges of Yale. In recalling the atmosphere of the afternoon, one of our writers, Chris Van der Veen later said, "With the exception of the unnecessary and frequent show of force by the police and National Guard, it was like a Sunday afternoon in the country."

Inside the Yale walls people were given free food and drinks at portable "cafeterias" within the various courtyards. The "menu" consisted of warm Spanish rice, bread, and fruit purchased with money from the Yale students' Activities Fee. The meal I had was simple but good-tasting and filling. For the next few hours, over a thousand people filled the old campus of Yale eating, dancing to live music, and seemingly enjoying each other's company. I got the

encircled the Green twice after which there arose a struggle between the marchers and the marshalls as to the direction and intensity of the procession. The hundred people or so at the beginning of the march finally succeeded in over-powering the marshalls and with signs and banners accompanying much shouting and chanting, the entire procession moved up Church Street away from the Green. The marshalls did manage to lock their arms together at the next corner at which the march was again diverted from the street and kept within the perimeter of the main part of Yale. The march then encircled Yale and again a struggle arose between the marchers and marshalls as to direction. At this point the struggle reached its highest level of intensity as one marshall was thrown to the ground, and others fought with demonstrators for possession of the two large colorful banners stating "Free the Panthers" at the front of the march. I was at this point near the front and I could see dozens of National Guardsmen and riot police lining the streets that surrounded Yale, bayonettes poised and ready, three-foot sticks clasped tightly. Newsmen with cameras and recorders seemed to be everywhere at once. The marchers once again broke past the marshalls and proceeded to head up the street where they were met one block away by about 30 National Guardsmen with rifles pointed straight ahead, and about 150 riot police with helmets and clubs. At this point, several members of the Black Panther Party arrived at the front of the march with loudspeakers and megaphones donated by Yale students. These five or six young



(VanSeiver)

feeling that I had somehow been transported into the future after a revolution had been fought and won, and that now, all the people were free to live their lives together in a familial, communal environment.

At about 8:00, Jerry Rubin spoke at a miniature rally of 500 persons or so in a courtyard nearby the old campus. As his talk was drawing to a close, a man walked up to the platform and asked to speak to the crowd in the name of the Black Panther Party. He was given the microphone and proceeded to announce that several Panthers had been arrested outside Yale for crossing the street while chanting, "Free Bobby, off the pigs". Almost immediately, the entire crowd followed by over 500 more proceeded to file angrily into the old campus of Yale and then out through Phelps Gate into the street. Chants of "Free Bobby" and "Power to the people" arose from the marchers and demonstrators as the large group of over a thousand people headed down through the Green and on to Chapel Street. By about 10:00 about a dozen marshalls had caught up with the marchers and demonstrators and proceeded to direct the huge crowd from marching out into the streets and eventually succeeded in containing the people within the perimeter of the Green. The march then

panthers succeeded in quieting down the crowd to some extent and in preventing the more outspoken advocates of a physical confrontation from taking control of the crowd: this with the aid of about a dozen marshalls. The Panthers were explaining to the people that the Party does not recommend fighting "the pigs" on their terms and that it was in the interest of freeing Bobby Seale that the people return to the old campus. The marshalls were shouting, "Move back, move back!" The crowd did finally back away somewhat, but did not disperse. Soon a humming sound was heard from across the street where the police and Guardsmen were assembled, and a large metal rifle-shaped machine was brought, by the police, from a small truck, out on to the street. Although I did not realize it before I saw it used, it was an electric gas-sprayer. Within ten minutes the entire area was almost totally engrossed with a white sheet of stinging gas, while riot police chased demonstrators off the street and on to the Green. There were no actual confrontations, however there were several arrests. The demonstrators, now numbering only about 500 or so, regrouped in several areas around the Yale walls and in streets surrounding the various Yale colleges. Throughout the night until about



(VanSeiver)

2:00 the next morning there emerged a steady pattern of demonstrators advancing and retreating as gas canisters were discharged and the gas dissipated. Inside the old campus of Yale, Alan Ginsberg sang and chanted to those who had grown weary of the encounters with smoke and tear gas and had come inside.

While it was often difficult to determine the actual number of persons actually interested in confronting the police as opposed to the number of people merely involved to the point of observing and following whoever happened to be leading the march or demonstration, to the best of my recollection of the events occurring Friday evening, there were never more than 150 to 200 persons actually engaged in any active resistance to the wishes of the police. Out of that number, none seemed willing to bring their level of resistance to the point of violence or confrontation although one gift shop did have its window smashed with a rock, and infrequently, bottles and beer cans were thrown at the police and guardsmen following volleys of tear gas.

The next morning, New Haven Police Chief James F. Ahern issued a press release in which he said, "While the danger of armed attacks against persons in the coming days cannot, of course, be ignored by the Police Department, at this point there are no grounds for concern."

The atmosphere the next morning on the Green was very similar to the way it had been the morning before. People ate the cereal and hot bagels offered for free on the food lines inside the old campus, and then moved out slowly to completely cover the Green by about 2:00. The speakers Saturday afternoon included Artie Seale, Jerry Rubin, Dave Dellinger, and Tom Hayden. Artie Seale, wife of Black Panther National Chairman Bobby Seale played a tape recording of her husband speaking from jail. Mr. Seale, during the tape, protested the fact that the national news media had stated that he had agreed he was getting a fair trial. In his own words, "That's a damn lie...I only said that I realized I was supposed to get a fair trial." Seale ended the tape by saying that he felt it was a racist system.

Jerry Rubin spoke for about a half-hour. Towards the beginning of his talk, he noted that Bobby Seale had been moved along with another imprisoned member of the Panther Party, an hour and half out of New Haven. He asked the crowd, over 20,000 in number, chant "Free Bobby, free Erica!" so loudly that Seale and Erica Huggins, the other Party member in the New Haven trial, would hear it. The entire crowd did rise, fists in air, and chanted loudly for several minutes. Rubin then went on to comment on the fact that there were over 500,000 people in jail in the United States for smoking marijuana. He said, "It would be like arresting the Jews for eating matzo!" He went on to emphasize the importance of a nation-wide student strike in that the United States still was holding many people in prison, such as Bobby Seale, for political reasons and that the United States was getting more and more involved in

igniting the people of Southeast Asia. He furthered his reasons for the student strike with the comment, "School is nothing more than an advanced form of toilet training." One of the most important and dramatic moments of the afternoon was when Tom Hayden was concluding his talk. Hayden stated that because involvement and action was more important and necessary than talk, this would be one of his last speeches anywhere.

That night there was another incident that nearly brought about confrontation in the streets. The New Politics building on Church Street was set on fire by arsonists at about 8:30. Police and guardsmen arrived on the scene almost immediately and proceeded to line the street as firemen worked to put out the fire. A crowd of about 1200 people gathered on the green and stood watching the proceedings. A few minutes later, a sound truck arrived with a member of the Black Panther Party urging people to get off the streets and head back to the old campus. The marshalls who had been out the night before were standing in the street between the riot police and the spectators keeping people back and urging them to head back to the campus. Eventually the people did start to move back, but a number of rocks and bottles were hurled at the police and Guardsmen. As the people were slowly beginning to head up the street, following the Panther sound truck, several rounds of tear gas were discharged and the crowd which had heretofore consisted mostly of spectators, began to become resentful. Again small groups of demonstrators emerged along several streets and allies surrounding Yale and more tear gas was discharged. At about 11:30 inside the courtyard of one particular college, several members of the Weathermen were heard urging people to stay in the streets and fight while members of the Panther Party were urging and pleading with people to "do what's best for Bobby and get the fuck off the streets". The atmosphere inside the old campus, in the words of Chris Van der Veen, was like "another world" than the one outside. "People don't care about what's happening outside". Chris recalled later one incident where



(VanSeiver)

about 200 people were outside sitting in the street singing "America the Beautiful". National Guardsmen and riot police were lining the opposite side of the street with one of the former urging the crowd to move off the sidewalk and continue singing on the sidewalk. The group remained and the police discharged about 8 canisters of tear gas, whereupon the people there scattered. While there were several incidents similar to the above, again like Friday night, there were no physical confrontations. The next morning, with the aid of Yale's radio station WYBC, I found out that a total of 17 people had been arrested all weekend in incidents involving the demonstrations. They included one Yale student who, in the words of WYBC, "was arrested for brandishing a water pistol at a police officer".

The one question I would like to ask people concerning the May Day weekend is, "Were the police and National Guard responsible for keeping the peace in New Haven?"



## S.A. Elections - Continued

### Engineering Education

#### David Sylvain Junior

The present sophomore class of the Engineering school has one inactive representative in the Student Association. You can change that. Vote for me.

#### Ben Congdon Continued

(Continued from Page 12)

research. This spring a qualified math instructor, Charles D. Kanopka was given a terminating contract since he lacks his doctorate. Many students find his instruction superior to his colleagues. Those who study under him can attest to his willingness to donate hours to individual help whenever requested. Other members of the department who have this degree contribute less to their students' education than they do to its administration — although fortunately they are not in administrative positions — yet. The reputation of this university rests on the quality of its instruction and the record of its alumni, not the idiosyncracies of inter-office politics. Granted it is in the best interests of the students to seek exceptional instructors, but shouldn't the department strive towards exceptional instruction in reference to the students not its self-perpetuation. Shouldn't these members be utilized where they do the most good to the greatest amount of people? In the introductory math courses the greatest difficulty is encountered by the largest number of students. Not only must the instructor overcome deficiencies in individual backgrounds upon entering the university, but he also must frequently overcome the psychological fear or distaste for mathematics. This requires more than an efficient regurgitation of inadequate texts. This is where our best instructors are vitally needed.

My third point of contention lies in the financing of Hartt College. Annually the faculty at Hartt College, who apparently consider their affiliation with the University of Hartford as only a secondary condition, exceed their revenue acquired towards their operations in excess of two-hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000.00)! This is repeated year after year. No college that cannot live within its funds should be maintained at such a continual loss. The faculty must learn to live within their incomes, discover that they are an integral part of the University of Hartford for more than just the money which they greedily take from other schools without qualms and actively contribute many of their exceptional talents towards OUR cultural enlightenment. If Hartt College is self-subsistent, this money can be used towards the benefit of the community as a whole instead of for their selfish goals — the library is one place where funds are desperately needed. There all will notice any results. One place where cuts can begin is the opera productions! They must operate under cost accounting. If it is performed in front of larger audiences, say at the Bushnell, the expense will obviously be spread over a broader base. If the unions pose a block to this they must somehow be overridden if any productions are to continue.

As far as my efforts towards communication within the community go, I hope to work with the new editor of the Liberated Press, and director of WWUH through the communications commission, to actively increase the amount and quality of NEWS carried — especially in the paper. I hope to help create a paper which

#### Mark A. Bauman Sophomore

In the past year I have started a program calling for the modernization of dormitory life. It has partially been successful. I have also started a student involvement program which has also been partially successful. I NEED YOUR VOTE TO HELP ME COMPLETE THESE PROGRAMS FOR NEXT YEAR.



(Tom Young)

Mark A. Bauman

carries newsworthy items like the revision of the Arts and Science catalogue which will affect all of us. Nothing has been said on this vital issue. More should have been said.

With your support I intend to work towards implementation of these programs. To do this I need your vote.

Benjamin D. Congdon

#### Sue Silver- Continued

(Continued from Page 13)

Library Furnishings Committee, I have attempted, in cooperation with the administrative factors on the committee, to keep up to date on furnishings developments, and to contribute helpful ideas and suggestions as to equipment and organization in the new library. Hopefully the next few weeks will see sample library furniture scattered throughout the university. This, to test durability and usefulness, as well as appeal to the student body. And, on behalf of student interest, I opposed the creation of a typing room (supply your own machine) as replacement for a study-smoking room or lounge area. Many new problems will undoubtedly crop up involving the new building as well as the proposed high rise annex. In the future I hope to continue working in the student interest for library improvement.

One of my other duties as S.A. Representative was to be a member of the Communications Commission. As secretary for this organization, I have kept a written record of most of the meetings. This year the Commission voted in the creation of a Literary Magazine and also parlayed with North House and Atwood Collins, University lawyer, about the formation of a Student Publication Corporation.

I have written this letter to you, my fellow students, in the hope that on May 6, 7, and 8 you will vote to return me to the Student Senate. My past record of achievements I hope will explain why.

Get out there and vote,

Thank you, Susan Silver

## Finest Golf Season in Years

The University of Hartford Golf Team closed out its regular season schedule with identical 5-2 victories over Bridgeport and R.P.I. to conclude with one of the finest golf seasons in years — 9 wins and 3 losses. After playing host to the state's colleges in the Third Annual University of Hartford Invitational Tournament at the Cliffside Country Club, the team formally wraps up their outstanding season at the 33rd Annual New England Intercollegiate Golf Tournament in Rutland, Vermont, on May 8, 9 and 10.

Coach Gordon McCullough has announced that the five men representing the UofH will consist of Bill Dokas, Bruce Reid, Kevin Reid, Ray Stoll and Dick Aldinger. Coach McCullough is very optimistic about the team's chances in this prestigious tournament involving both college division and university teams throughout New England.

The outstanding season can be credited to the all-over depth of the team from the first man through the seventh. Leading the team, however, in an extremely strong showing was the Hawk's number 2 man, Bruce Reid of Southington, Conn. Reid led the team with 11 victories and only 1 defeat, that coming in extra holes. Bill Dokas defeated several outstanding golfers throughout the season and must be counted on as a real threat in the New England Championships. Reid's twin brother, Kevin, played very well in the third position in helping the team achieve their fine record.

Fred McDonald played most of the season at the number four position and also contributed greatly to the Hawk's success.

Plagued by a bad back, he displayed a great amount of ability and will be a serious threat next



1970 Varsity Golf Team (9-3) — Front Row: (L-R), Kevin Reid, Dick High, Fred MacDonald, Bruce Reid. Standing: Coach Gordon McCullough, Bill Dokas, Dick Aldinger, Ray Stoll.

year. Newcomer Ray Stoll played extremely well at the number five position and achieved the team's second best record along with Dokas. Steady veteran Dick Aldinger came on strong at the end of the season to earn a berth in the New England Tournament. Sophomore Dick High showed great promise for the future and should be counted on greatly next year. Ken Tibbals rounded out the 1970 edition of the successful UofH golf team.

The all-over strength of the team is attested by the fact that nearly every man at one match or another was the medalist. McCullough stated that "This is probably the best team in all respects."

The record:

SPORTS FOR THE WEEK			
Baseball			
Thurs.	at W.P.I.	3:30 p.m.	
Sat.	Suffolk (2)	1:00 p.m.	
Golf			
Fri. & Sat.	New England		
	Tournament at		
	Vermont		
Tennis			
Wed.	A.I.C.	3:00 p.m.	

U. of H.	3	Wesleyan	4
U. of H.	5	Coast Guard	2
U. of H.	7	Western Conn.	0
U. of H.	4	Southern Conn.	3
U. of H.	4	Fairfield	3
U. of H.	3	A.I.C.	4
U. of H.	2	Central Conn.	5
U. of H.	4	Trinity	3
U. of H.	7	Springfield	0
U. of H.	6	Clark	1
U. of H.	5	Bridgeport	2
U. of H.	5	R.P.I.	2
Won	9	Lost	3

#### STANDING

	won	loss	tie
Cock-a-way	4	0	1
S.A.E.	4	1	
T.K.E.	3	1	
Dorm J	2	1	
Art School	3	2	
South End	2	2	1
S.A.M.	2	4	
Phi Sigma Kappa	1	3	
T.E.P.	0	5	
Pi Lambda Phi	1	3	
Under Protest:			
S.A.E. vs. Phi Lambda Phi			
Phi Sigma Kappa vs. Dorm J.			

## Hartford Tops Assumption

(Reprinted from Hartford Times)

The pitching of Rich Lambert and Bob Siegel, in relief, coupled with the hitting and running exploits of Tim Barth, Joe Morley, Jackie Jenkins and Mike McDonald brought the University of Hartford to a doubleheader victory over Assumption College, 8 to 4 and 4 to 1, Saturday afternoon at St. Thomas Seminary Field in Bloomfield.

Lambert, the Hawks ace moundsman, won his fourth straight of the year in the 4-1 win as he scattered five hits in the seven inning nightcap that consumed 1:45 on the clock. The junior righthander has won six straight, without a loss, in his two seasons with the varsity.

In the opener, Assumption got on UofH starter Gerry Baruno for four runs before Coach Roger Wickman took him out in the fifth with the score tied at 4-all. Siegel came on to pitch one-hit ball. Assumption got an unearned run in the first inning on a single to Bob Austin (5 for 8 on the day), a wild pitch and a Hawks error.

Barth, a Simsbury product, and Morley, opened the second with singles and came around on two Greyhound errors. Third inning runs were tallied by Hartford on a walk to Vic Biega, Mike McDonald's single to score Biega. Barth's single and Morley's sacrifice fly. Assumption scored

three in the fourth on two walks and three safeties one a two-base hit by left fielder Steve Connolly. Barth walked to open the fifth, stole second, and scored what proved to be the winning run on John Seabury's sharp single to right.

Barth was 3 for 5 with two RBI's and Morley was 2 for 3 with two RBI's to pace Hartford in the first game.

Barth also had a field day on the bases stealing three bases in the doubleheader. All told Hartford swiped 10 bags during the two contests.

#### HELP!!

COLOR SLIDES OF THE UNIVERSITY NEEDED FOR TELEVISION PROGRAM ON U.H. SHOTS OF CLASSROOMS, BASKETBALL AND FOOTBALL GAMES, AND GENERAL UNIVERSITY ACTIVITIES (WHATEVER THEY MIGHT BE) MOST NEEDED. CONTACT CLARK SMIDT.....278-5936 AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. FINAL PRODUCTION WILL BE COMPLETED BY MAY 14.