

beaver news

Tuesday, November 7, 1972

BEAVER COLLEGE, GLENSIDE, PA.

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'Passionate Purple' Lecture Series Begins This Week

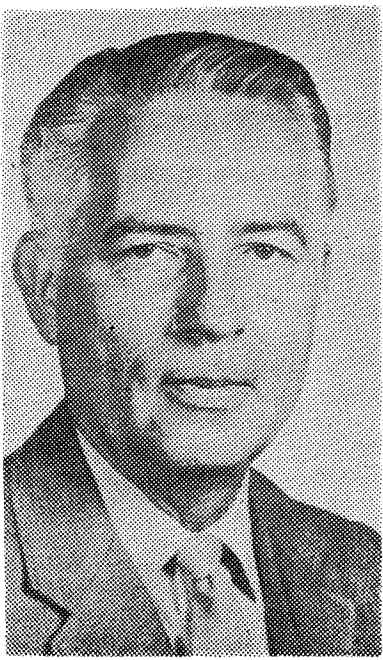
Dr. Kenneth Matthews, Jr., lecturer in interdisciplinary studies will open a four part series of illustrated lectures entitled *The Purple Passionate Thread of Antiquity* Thursday at 8 p.m. in the Mirror Room of Grey Towers.

His first lecture, *Akhenaten and Nefertiti; The Weakening of Empire, the Collapse of a Family*, deals with the weakening of the mystery and religious awe surrounding ancient Egypt's pharaohs during the reign of the 'heretic' Akhenaten.

The lecture will give students and the public a chance to observe the strange personality of Akhenaten as he expressed himself in public and private as a ruler, husband and father.

Matthews will also explore Akhenaten's monotheistic belief in the god Aten which could not endure and how his marriage to one of the most beautiful women of antiquity fell to pieces.

An examination of the riches found in the tomb of his son, the insignificant pharaoh Tutankhamen, will give the audience a slight



Dr. Kenneth Matthews, interdisciplinary lecturer, will begin his series of talks this week.

taste of the luxury of this age.

Matthews will also explore the question, "Could Akhenaten understand his religion better than his wife?"

A native Philadelphian, Matthews received his bachelor of science, masters degree and doctorate in history from the University of Pennsylvania.

He is currently director of education at the University Museum. He has been a lecturer in classical archaeology at the University since 1962.

A recognized authority on classical archaeology, Matthews has lectured and traveled widely through Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Libya, Tunisia, Greece, Italy and Sardinia.

He was recently named distinguished lecturer in interdisciplinary studies at Beaver for 1973.

His other lectures for this year will include:

November 16 — *Tiberius and Julia: Martial Infidelity and the Making of an Emperor*

November 30 — *Hadrian and Sabina: Martial Incompatibility and How to Escape*

December 7 — *Theodora and Justinian: From Passion in the Street to an Imperial Shroud*

Bernarda Alba: 'Good Theater Piece'

by Andrea Barnett

Theatre Playshops fall production is *The House of Bernarda Alba* by Federico Garcia Lorca. "Fine, you stop and ask yourself, but why should I go see that particular play?" When this question was presented to Peter Moller, Director of the play and assistant professor of theatre arts at Beaver, his response was, "The best reason of all for someone to come and see it is because it is a very good theatre piece. Bernarda is a great social document of twentieth century theatre. One of the reasons why we wanted to do a Spanish classic was because we had done a lot of English and American theatre and we wanted to recognize other people in the world. It was a tremendous challenge to handle such a difficult piece. The discipline and work experience was invaluable to the girls in the cast."

The set and lighting of the play are very eerie. The entire stage seems to be covered by yards and yards of the very best coffin lining. The total effect is stifling. "I told Yoko (Hashimoto, the theatre's set designer) that the set had to be white," said Moller. "I wanted a cavelike effect but not a cave. The set should suggest a place where people were kept not lived. I wanted to have a kind of surrealistic quality. Slightly over the point of the realistic world, frightening and strange. I see the set as an extension of Bernarda and all her extremism."

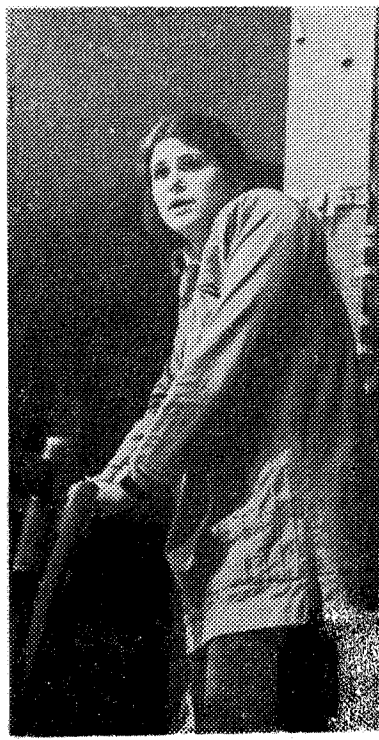
The theme of the play deals with five women, who are kept physically (sexually) locked in their mother's home. One daughter finally does escape but only through death. Bernarda's position as an authority figure who is concerned with keeping up a false front for the neighbors while remaining blind to her daughters wants has made many people, who have seen the play, ask if that was one of the reasons that the play was chosen? "The play was not chosen because it was appropriate to Beaver. Although, because this is a women's college it was appropriate that the play has an all female cast. The play is not a women's lib play and it is also not trying to make a statement about twentieth century women. It is a very good play and

I hope people are entertained by it," said Moller.

College is the time for the exploration and experiencing of new ideas and experiences. Without even leaving campus, Theatre Playshop offers the purchaser of one ticket to *The House of Bernarda Alba*, the opportunity to spend an evening in Spain with all its rules and traditions. How does that sound for an evening at Beaver? Besides the money spent for the ticket is "recycled" back into the theatre to finance further productions, thus making the whole evening ecologically sound. The House of Bernarda Alba, November 10 and 11 at 8 p.m. in the Little Theatre.



Sue Sandler



Barbara Banesch

'Interaction of Design' Theme of Francksen Show

"Interaction of Design," a one-woman exhibit by Jean Francksen, well known Philadelphia artist and associate professor of fine arts, will open Thursday.

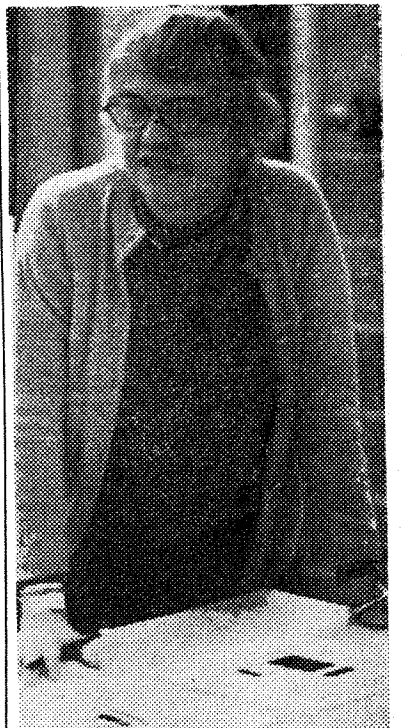
The opening of the exhibition will be held Thursday evening at 7:30 p.m. in the Atwood Art Gallery. The public is invited to attend as guests of the college.

"The works shown will range from rough preliminaries to finished pieces. This demonstrates a process beginning with initial sketches depicting the interaction of the many segments of visual form in the development of the final pieces," said Ms. Francksen.

"Examples of graphics, painting and sculpture, some for their own sake, others directed toward collaboration with architects and other designers, will be included. These illustrate my own vocabulary of form developed over the years. Sources of form found in geometry and nature are the matrix from which my specifics may evolve."

Slides in the exhibit give insight into the private world of the artist's studio as her work develops as well as the practical aspects of on-site hanging and installation.

A recipient of many awards and honors, including the Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching, Ms. Francksen's work is included in permanent collections, both public and private. She has held one-woman shows and exhibited throughout the United States, in Paris and in Japan. Her murals



Jean Francksen, associate professor of art, will open a one-woman exhibition Thursday.

grace many structures on the Eastern Seaboard.

Ms. Francksen's commissions also encompass a brass sculpture for the lounge of the McCabe Library at Swarthmore College.

Her work in progress includes a stainless steel sculpture for the Sheet Metal Workers International Union's headquarters in Washington, D.C. and a metal symbol for a trucking firm for their building's exterior.

Program Initiated to Assist Graduate Schools' Search For Minority Students

A new program designed to help the nation's graduate schools seek out potential students from minority groups is under way this fall.

Called the Minority Graduate Student Locator Service, the program is offered by Educational Testing Service. ETS estimates that about 10,000 to 15,000 students could initially use the new service which is offered free to both students and institutions this year.

According to J. Bradley Williams, ETS director of the project, "One of the problems facing graduate schools seeking to increase enrollment of students from racial and ethnic minorities is that of identifying potential students."

New Form Will Help

Now, students will have a chance to voluntarily complete a special 17-item questionnaire as one step towards entering graduate school.

Information about the academic interests and goals of black, American-Indian, Asian-American, and Spanish or Mexican-American students who wish to pursue graduate level education, will be available to those institutions seeking to bol-

ster minority enrollment.

Admissions officers may then contact students directly and invite the applications of those whose particular interests could be served by their schools' graduate offerings.

Experimental First Year

The locator service will be used first by graduate schools in December. According to Williams, some 300 schools are expected to join this year with more offering the program later.

The locator service is open to second-term college juniors, seniors, and college graduates.

Nearly 2,200 counselors at undergraduate schools across the country have received information about the program and can supply questionnaires to interested students, whatever their racial background.

The student response form is also available with information bulletins describing the Graduate Record Examinations (GRE). But ETS said GRE scores are not included in the locator service and that a student need not take the exams in order to participate in the locator service.

CHAT HOURS EXTENDED

Student employees are needed to work in the Chat during the extended hours listed below. Anyone interested, please contact Dr. David Gray, Mr. Charles Cooley, or Elise Weil.

Sunday through Thursday—until midnight

Friday and Saturday—until 1 a.m.

The Chat will open at 3 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays, and not the present 6 p.m.

beaver news

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Dr. Dianne Pfaltzgraff, acting chairman of the political science department.

Return Nixon Administration For Another Four Years

by Dr. Diane Pfaltzgraff

Acting Chairman of the
Political Science Economics Department

Today, I shall cast my vote for the re-election of President Richard Nixon. I have several reasons doing so. President Nixon, when he entered office, inherited an economy with a high rate of inflation and a foreign policy in which the United States was heavily committed in Vietnam. In addition, American foreign policy was based upon outmoded conceptions of the international environment. The Nixon Administration has developed and put into operation bold new policies at home and abroad.

The Administration's New Economic Policy has succeeded in slowing the rate of inflation and has decreased unemployment. Moreover, this policy has contributed to a restructuring of the international monetary system, and it is helping to assure American exports a fairer share of the international market. Within the United States, the Administration's federal revenue sharing programs represent a fresh approach to the solution of problems at the local level.

President Nixon has developed a new framework for foreign policy which is just as important for the 1970's as was the Truman Doctrine of 1947 for the post World War II generation. The Nixon Doctrine recognizes the end of a bipolar era of international relations and the emergence of new centers of power in Europe and Asia. The Administration seeks to encourage the emergence of these new centers of power while embarking upon a new policy toward Mainland China, another important actor in the multipolar world of the 1970's. At the same time, the Nixon Administration has greatly restricted American participation in Vietnam and is now on the verge of a settlement of that long and tragic conflict. In May, President Nixon acted decisively to halt a North Vietnamese invasion of the South and to strengthen those forces in the South who seek to determine their future without interference from Hanoi or the National Liberation Front. Elsewhere in the world the Administration has developed a new relationship with the Soviet Union and in May signed a Treaty limiting the deployment of anti-ballistic missiles and an agreement on long-range offensive missiles, the so-called SALT.

These changes have occurred during a period when United States expenditures for defense are less as a percentage of our GNP than they were in the mid-1950's. Those who argue that a reordering of priorities away from national defense to domestic programs is necessary, ignore the fact that such a reorganization has already begun. Between 1954-1967, the Defense Budget as a percentage of GNP declined from 12.9 per cent to 7.9 per cent. In his 1973 Annual Defense Department Report, Secretary of Defense Laird noted that the national defense budget was less than seven per cent of the Gross National Product. There also exists a new relationship between domestic spending and federal, social, and economic spending. Federal social spending has increased by \$94 billion since 1964, a sum much greater than the entire defense budget. State and local spending has grown by \$113 billion since 1964. These figures indicate that the defense budget is no longer the central element of our national resource allocation problem.

Because of these major accomplishments, the Nixon Administration deserves to be returned for another four years.

Students are reminded the circle and road around Murphy Hall leading down to the Art Center are one way

Students are also reminded to park as far off the road as possible so, if necessary, a snow plow may clear that road.

McGovern - Shriver: It Makes a Difference

To the Editor:

Today the American people will select either Richard Nixon or myself to be President for the next four years. What difference does it make?

It makes a difference to people who are concerned about moral leadership. For them it is the difference between an administration whose Attorney General controls a secret fund used to embarrass candidates for public office to enforce rather than evade the law. It is the difference between an Administration whose highest public officials condone wire tapping, burglary and sabotage, and one which condemns illegal and unethical practices.

It makes a difference to those of us who are concerned about a President who says one day that he will be liberal in granting amnesty and on another that amnesty "would be the most immoral thing I could think of," a President who on one day rejects a peace plan which a few days later he tries to adopt on the even of a presidential election.

Unfortunately, it no longer makes any difference to the 20,000 American soldiers who have returned from this conflict, not in glory, but in death since Richard Nixon took office on a pledge of peace.

It makes a difference to the millions of Americans who are smothered by poverty in the richest na-

tion of the world. It makes a difference to their children who will be condemned to another generation of empty stomachs, battered health and shattered dreams. I is the difference between compassion and neglect, neglect that is not benign but malignant.

I will commit whatever it takes to give every American the chance for a full life. Richard Nixon has not and will not.

It makes a difference to all of us who look to the Supreme Court for justice. Richard Nixon has demonstrated his contempt for the Court by the men he has chosen for the office. Two of his nominees were so poorly qualified that the United States Senate refused to confirm them. Justices Rehnquist, Powell and Berger will now be with us for the rest of my life and the best of your life.

I will nominate Supreme Court Justices worthy of the offices. Richard Nixon has not and will not.

During the debate over the California delegation at the Democratic Convention, Assemblyman Willie Brown of California electrified the delegates with his plea: "Give us back our delegation!"

I am asking for the support and assistance of all students today. Without it I cannot win. With it I can. It's as simple as that.

Sincerely,

George McGovern

What President George McGovern Would Do . . .

About VIETNAM

Four years ago Candidate Nixon announced he had a "secret plan" to end the war in Vietnam.

But as President he has dragged the war on for four long, painful years. Around 20,000 more Americans have died — one-third of our total Vietnam combat deaths. Millions more civilians in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos have been killed, maimed, and made homeless, the majority by American bombing. An estimated ten percent to 15 percent of our Vietnam G.I.'s became addicted to heroin while serving there.

This year, while withdrawing ground troops from Vietnam, Nixon has increased nearby Navy and Air Force personnel. Around 140,000 Americans are still fighting in the Indochina war. It is still costing us at least \$7 billion a year. And our P.O.W.'s in North Vietnam prisons are doomed to stay there until we agree to total withdrawal.

Senator McGovern has opposed our military intervention in Vietnam since 1963. He has pledged he will withdraw all our military forces and aid and bring home all our P.O.W.'s in his first 90 days as President.

About INFLATION

Prices have gone up over 15 percent during the Nixon Administration — 50 percent faster than during the previous Democratic Administration. Nixonomics has added a total of \$450 to the average family's annual grocery bill. And Nixon's wage-price controls were too hasty and too late — they froze wages but let prices and profits run wild.

Senator McGovern believes we will never bring runaway prices under control until we get at their

source — the inflationary billions squandered on the endless, pointless Vietnam war and the piled-on surplus nuclear overkill power.

About HEALTH CARE

Medical care costs have increased at an average annual rate of 6.6 percent in the last five years, faster than all other consumer goods and services. Lower-income families are especially hard hit. They are often not able to afford or get adequate medical care, or are poorly treated at impoverished city, county, or state hospitals. There is a serious shortage of doctors.

Nixon has vetoed hospital building appropriations, cut back medical research funds, held back Regional Medical Program funds.

Senator McGovern believes that "the American people have the right to the most basic human rights — decent health care." He is a co-sponsor of the Health Security Plan introduced by Senator Edward Kennedy. It would provide more doctors and skilled medical technicians at a cost every American could afford.

About LABOR

President Nixon is no friend of labor. He has vetoed 13 bills that would have aided the working man. All were supported by Senator George McGovern.

Senator McGovern has been a strong, persistent supporter of organized labor and the working man. Since entering Congress, his pro-labor voting has earned him a 93.4 per cent rating from COPE. In seven of his ten years in the Senate, he has had a perfect rating. The United Auto Workers has given the Senator a cumulative rating of 96.55 per cent.

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 3)

Vote Today



Election Day 1972: Your Turn to Vote

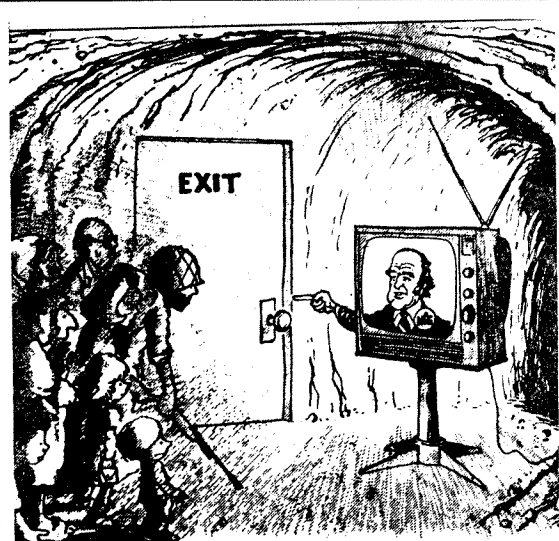
Today the American people are being offered the chance to choose the nation's future. We can select a President whose conception of national defense is limited to working within the narrow framework of "balance of power" or we can choose a leader whose military advisors have hammered out a hard-nosed defense posture whose fundamental precepts reject this framework and affirm that reliance on our moral and economic strength is the only basis for a rational defense policy.

It is up to the youth of America to speak about what is right with the United States. Our nation is suffering from a crisis of confidence in its own ability to heal itself. We must acknowledge these problems before we can begin to deal with the crisis.

If you believe that America is great just the way it is now, then vote for another four years with Nixon. But, if you do not blindly accept the fact that America is great, but rather has the potential to be great, then you realize America's youth cannot afford another four.

The issues are clear. The choice is up to you. Vote today!

—D. J. B.



The Light in the Middle of the Tunnel

In Support of Richard Nixon

Reprinted at the request of several students and faculty members.

by Leo Cherne

Executive Director, Research Institute of America, Incorporated; Chairman, International Rescue Committee; Chairman, Executive Committee, Freedom House Board of Trustees.

I have deep anxiety about the candidacy of George McGovern. It is sufficiently deep for me not only to oppose his election but to actively support the candidacy of Richard Nixon.

First, I believe there is now massive evidence that George McGovern simply does not have the executive ability, temperament, strength and requisite toughness to be the President of the United States. This has nothing to do with his policies. I would say exactly the same if I totally agreed with every one of his programs and intentions. He has repeatedly been unable to administer a staff which is very small in both numbers and pressures compared to those he would have to harness as chief of the Executive Offices of the United States. The handling of the Eagleton affair was shocking for its irresolution, contradictory signals, changes of mind, but above all for the inability to instruct and discipline the key members of his staff.

The last few weeks have seen threats of resignations, open conflicts and a host of evidences that the man simply does not have the toughness to administer, discipline or fire colleagues. If this is true during a campaign, it is a tiny difficulty compared to that which a President confronts daily. The same inability to be tough, consistent, even credible (the very heart of the quality which McGovern started out by offering to the American people) has been repeatedly visible in the programmatic presentations the Senator is making. There are very few issues left on which his approaches have not been modified, then modified further, modified still further and then changed again. It is as though the campaign is a kind of local and regional auction in which a candidate tries out positions and then if they are not bought, puts another piece of ideological merchandise up for sale. Believe me, I am not demanding consistency from a man in political life, but I do not honestly recall in any campaign during the last 30 years in which there has been so much continuous adaptation in the search of acceptable or profitable programs.

There are many questions of policy on which I have fundamental disagreement with George McGovern, but I must quickly add that there are questions of policy on which I am in disagreement with Richard Nixon. However, there is one policy point involving McGovern I am singling out less as a matter of policy than because it goes to the heart of the question I am raising about his propensity for "trimming."

In 1964, President Lyndon Johnson presented to the Congress the most important Civil Rights Act in the history of the Congress since the Civil War. The critical vote occurred on June 15, 1964. *The New York Times* carried a lengthy story from Atlanta headlined:

**"BACK RIGHTS BILL
NIXON URGES G. O. P."**

Atlanta, June 15 — Richard M. Nixon warned Republicans today that they faced disaster in November if they failed to back the civil rights bill . . .

It is worth noting that the Nixon position was in sharp contrast to that taken by Senator Barry Goldwater who a month later emerged as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Facing certain defeat

on the bill, the Southern Senators introduced a key amendment to the bill to strike out the provision which would give the Attorney General the authority to initiate suit wherever he found a pattern of discrimination. Not only is this authority the heart of the entire Act, but almost the only way to effectively enforce open access to public facilities.

The vote on that amendment, not surprisingly, found in support Senators Eastland, Ellender, Russell, Stennis, Talmadge, and Strom Thurmond. But joining these Senators on that vote to strip the Attorney General of this power was the junior Senator from South Dakota, George McGovern. Might he have felt compelled to strip the authority vested by the bill in the Attorney General in order to satisfy a conservative constituency in his own state, South Dakota? Yes, he might. But then we face the real surprise: Voting against that weakening amendment was the senior Senator from South Dakota, Karl Mundt.

I do believe that shopping around for programs which are acceptable to an electorate is an unhappy part of elective politics. But I also believe that there are points when you stop shopping, and for me the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was one of those watershed points.

Now I come to what is for me the most important reason to continue the Presidency of Richard Nixon. The agony of the 1930's, the imperialistic march of Japan across the face of Asia, the rise of Hitler, and, finally, the dreadful climax of World War II found the United States singularly torn and helpless because America had not yet fashioned a bipartisan foreign policy and because American political life was dominated by isolationism.

I have no doubt that Senator George McGovern is a decent and equally well-motivated person, but his isolationist directions have long troubled many of us and in fact deeply distressed almost every other candidate for the Democratic nomination.

From the time George McGovern was a delegate to the Progressive Party Convention which nominated Henry Wallace, thereby nearly dooming Harry Truman, McGovern's view, and he has since repeated it many times, is that the cold war and indeed the threat of the Soviet Union were both largely a response to unwise and belligerent actions taken by the United States. According to this thesis, now formalized as "revisionist history," actions taken by the United States Government immediately following World War II were threatening to the Soviet Union, and only as a result of that threat did the cold war occur.

I was in Berlin shortly after the workers of East Berlin rebelled and were shot down by Soviet troops and tanks. I was in Budapest in 1956 during the brief but bloody Hungarian revolution. I was there to bring medicines, food and other humanitarian assistance to the students, the socialists, the labor leaders who were in rebellion. I would hate to have advanced the McGovern thesis to people in Hungary, or Czechoslovakia, or Poland, or East Germany and it hardly satisfies me as the reason which led the Soviet Union to place missiles in Cuba until the Cuban missile crisis compelled their withdrawal. In any event, Senator McGovern's isolationist directions, his sharp break with the last semblance of a bipartisan foreign policy is now clear-cut and ominous.

His intention to withdraw abruptly from South Vietnam, whatever the circumstances or consequences, is deeply disturbing. It is increasingly clear that he also intends to cut off all military and economic assistance to Laos, Cambodia and Thailand. Quite apart

from the diplomatic and military effects, this would abruptly terminate the humanitarian programs for refugees, orphans, injured children, even emergency shipments of food which are dependent on our economic aid to that corner of the world.

For 21 years I have functioned as Chairman of the International Rescue Committee which has provided assistance to hundreds of thousands of refugees who have fled all kinds of tyrannies. We are presently assisting those who have fled from Greece as well as China, from Cuba as well as Haiti, from Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. We have just registered a protest against the Ugandan President's terrifying racist statements and intentions. We have moved massively to assist the refugees who fled East Pakistan and to ease their return and rehabilitation in Bangladesh.

Against this background to even risk the thought of suspending the aid we now provide the children who are convalescing, after surgery in the Barsky unit in Saigon, to close the facilities we provide orphan children, to pull back the medical teams operating in Vietnam, to terminate any refugee assistance or development is to me inhumane and intolerable.

In addition to these intentions, it is now clear that the Senator would unilaterally pull the bulk of United States forces from Europe. It is almost beyond belief that a serious national figure would even dream of these steps while critical tension explodes in the Middle East and just as the United States and its European allies are pressing the Soviet Union to negotiate a mutual reduction of forces in Europe. Yet the details which have recently been published by *Newsweek* and amplified in Robert Semple's summary of the McGovern foreign policy (*The New York Times*, September 3, 1972) now make this danger clear-cut.

These aspects of the McGovern foreign policy emerged in an interview in Paris with the Senator's chief foreign policy adviser, Professor Abram Chayes of Harvard University.

I referred to the fact that the Senator's intentions involved the unilateral withdrawal of the "bulk" of American forces from Europe. Frankly, I refrained from citing the Senator's exact intentions. That is difficult since at one point he has stated specifically that he would withdraw all but one division, thereby leaving between 9,000 and 12,000 men. More recently, the withdrawal of some 150,000 men is promised, leaving something like that number in Europe. In either event, I prefer to believe that the Senator has not examined his position closely or that the realities of office would compel its modification. The consequences, in any event, are unarguable. Should Senator McGovern be elected, any prospect of negotiation involving a mutual reduction of forces with the Soviet Union would be nonexistent. One doesn't negotiate the mutuality of a fait accompli.

There is a substantial number of tactical nuclear weapons and other nuclear devices which are now part of the deterrent against Soviet aggression. These deadly devices are in Europe. They are part of the NATO defense, though they remain in the hands of American forces. A massive reduction of United States troops would automatically require the decision to withdraw these weapons to the safety of the American continent or to turn them over to those in NATO who would remain committed to European defense.

Virtually every step McGovern would take to reduce the military budget would simply place increasing reliance upon the nuclear weapon as the deterrent or response to Soviet aggression.

A nearly total reliance upon nuclear response is in simple logic no reliance at all. *The Economist* (September 16, 1972), commenting on this European reaction to the Abram Chayes visit, states the facts and consequences bluntly: "Mr. McGovern hasn't managed to persuade Western Europe about his plans for a pull-out. Mr. Chayes specifically ruled out making the American withdrawal conditional on a cut in the size of the Russian army in Europe. There is no doubt that Senator McGovern has his heart in the right place about Europe. The question is whether he understands what the defense of Western Europe involves. The trouble with his proposals is that they would make it very much harder to defend Western Europe without having a nuclear war, which makes Mr. McGovern's good intentions somewhat academic. So long as Mr. McGovern sticks to his present numbers game, the suspicion will remain that he doesn't understand the issues involved."

It is not just the understanding of European defense one must question, but the understanding of any defense. I have no doubt that Senator McGovern's intention to stand by Israel is every bit as strong as his expression on the subject. But that raises another anxiety. Just as *The Economist* questions whether McGovern understands what is involved in the defense of Western Europe, I must raise the question whether he understands what is involved in the defense of Israel. To illustrate: Any reduction of the American fleet in the Mediterranean is a reduction of a capability essential to any action in that entire area. Any evacuation of bases, naval stations, military alliances anywhere in that area is a sharp reduction of precisely the capability a defense of Israel would require. I am deeply distressed with the nature of the government in Greece. Yet our naval base in that country is vital to the defense of any nation in the Mediterranean.

What is involved in all of this is an understanding of power and its uses. In fact, it was on precisely that point that Abram Chayes was pressed most closely by the Europeans he was sent to "reassure." He made it clear to the Europeans that McGovern's prescriptions reflected McGovern's view that the Soviet danger had been exaggerated from the beginning and that future Soviet actions would mirror the peacefulness and reasonableness of United States policy. When asked, "What if the Soviet Union does not in fact reflect the McGovern expectation," *The Economist* reports Chayes' answer: "Mr. McGovern might change his mind if he began to doubt his assumptions about Soviet policy."

One may reasonably ask, Hasn't Richard Nixon in fact moved to moderate our previously rigid cold war positions in much the same way that McGovern has long recommended? Moderation, yes. The McGovern way, no. There are gambles involved in the steps that Richard Nixon has taken toward the Soviet Union. There are serious critics, including Senator Jackson, who believe that the SALT Treaty involves serious hazards into the future. There are others who wonder whether the relaxation of trade does not indeed strengthen the military capability of the Soviet Union.

But each of the accommodations thus far accomplished as well as those still being negotiated are reciprocal. The present effort involves a carefully balanced mixture involving moderation on the one hand and strength on the other. When, prior to the projected visit to Moscow, President Nixon ordered the mining of the harbor of Haiphong against foreign ships, including the preponderant number from the Soviet Union, those

who were in disagreement insisted that the President was jeopardizing the long worked-for understandings with the Soviet Union. Obviously, that wasn't the case. The Soviet interest in mutual restraint may in fact have been enlarged by this graphic demonstration of United States willingness to use its power.

We live in a disagreeable world. On too many occasions it has been a tragic world. There is no existing international power superior to the power of any sovereign nation. In that world, military power, as disagreeable as it is, is urgently necessary if catastrophe is to be averted.

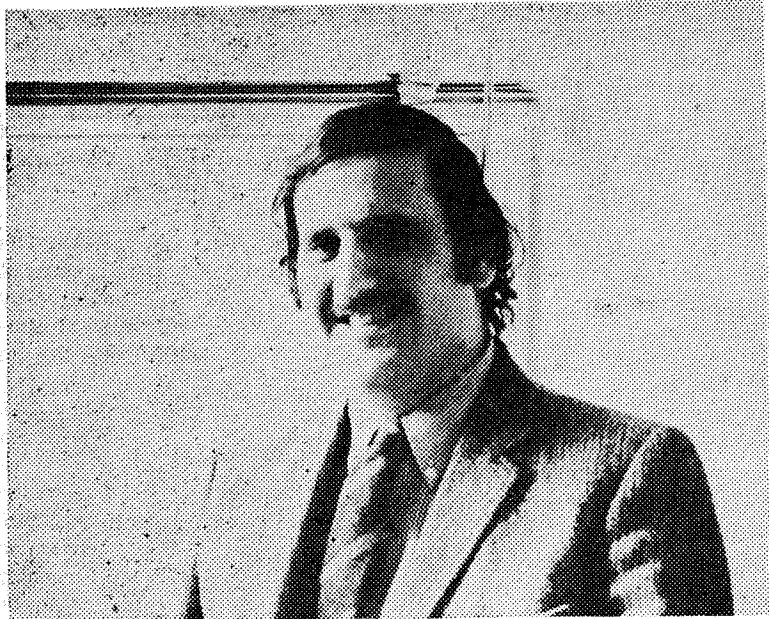
I admire George McGovern's abhorrence of military dictatorship in Greece. His awareness of political repression in other places also finds me in agreement. I deplore the inadequate operation of democratic instruments in South Vietnam. Yet, I am puzzled that a nose so keen in its detection of political repression in one place seems utterly incapable of smelling political putrefaction in another. Democracy in South Vietnam is partial. The freedom of the press in that country is hamstrung and dissenting newspapers are frequently penalized and fined.

It is this same myopia or double-standard or limited peripheral vision which has made Senator McGovern no more acute a student of domestic life than he is of the foreign scene. When Senator McGovern has risen to the defense of protesting youth on campus, he has repeatedly made the mistake of generalizing their views as the views of this generation's youth. Some aspects of protest on campus, especially those which have been peaceful, have deserved understanding and on occasion support. But neither the protestors nor the balance of American youth deserve the misconception that this particularly articulate minority speaks for all of American youth. In fact, at no point has it spoken for the majority of American collegiate youth.

There are a number of able women who have pioneered the cause of women's rights in America. Gloria Steinam, Bella Abzug, Shirley MacLaine and many others have played a singular role in compelling attention to the lesser political and economic status achieved by women. Yet they do not speak for American women. In fact, they do not reflect or resemble them. A pioneer in this effort dramatically asserted this fact only recently. Betty Friedan is not the most temperate of women. Even she found the arrogant positions advanced by her sisters in the effort counter-productive. When George McGovern seeks to speak of the cause of women, he surrounds himself with and speaks through the mouths of those whom the American woman is not yet ready to accept as reflecting her views.

The plight of the poor in America remains real. It is less than it was as a result of the efforts of a succession of Democratic and Republican Administrations. Yet it persists. But the vast number of poor remain utterly unrepresented among the assembly of the poor who were gathered at the side of the McGovern candidacy. There are a substantial number of men and women in the United States who do indeed feel that no one speaks for them, that no political entity or institution is interested in them. Senator McGovern is a self-selected spokesman for the alienated in American life. However, there is one serious hitch in this. He hasn't asked the majority of the alienated what it is they believe, what it is they want, or indeed which of the two candidates they think the more likely to mirror those needs and wants.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)



Howard Robboy, co-sponsor of trip to Wolverhampton.

Trip to Wolverhampton Offers Research in Almost Any Field

The trip to Wolverhampton will be a chance for students to do research in almost any field," said Howard Robboy, who is co-sponsoring a community study in an English industrial town with Bette Landman, an assistant professor of sociology.

The project, suggested for the January inter-session, is "designed to provide students with an in-depth research experience in another culture."

"Doing field work gives one a whole new perspective of his or her way of life," said Dr. Landman. "Our society is a reasonable, predictable one with known rules. When you do fieldwork you are playing the game without knowing the rules and you learn that many of the rules you have just automatically followed aren't necessarily eternal truths. This kind of awareness can be either a tremendously threatening or expanding experience," she said.

Students on this program will choose one area of study and spend a month conducting a small research project involving interviewing, observation, and where possible participation.

"There will be opportunities for students in discipline," said Rob-

boy, who spent two summers in Wolverhampton studying the Punjabi community. "For history students Wolverhampton was the seat of the Industrial Revolution, so there is ample material for all sorts of historical studies. There are also open classrooms which would be of interest to education students. The program isn't only for the sociology or anthropology students," he said.

In addition to these individual projects, regular seminars will be held to provide students with necessary background material and allow them to exchange their experiences.

"People who go to London often remember it because of a play they saw or something they bought. Wolverhampton isn't like that," said Robboy. "This won't be a razzmatazz trip, but rather a chance where students can make some friends and learn about other cultures. Living with the English one learns a lot about the English themselves and a lot about Americans," he said.

Students interested in getting more information about the program should contact either Dr. Landman or Mr. Robboy.

by Ellen Robinson and Sue Blanche
Attention: Freshmen and Transfers:

Now that the furious whirlwind of Beaver orientation has sufficiently subsided; we experienced upperclassmen would like to inform you of some very tempting ways to occupy your spare time:

Instead of going into Philadelphia or New Hope, why not stay right here in Glenside? We feel that the urbane, cosmopolitan atmosphere, combined with the unusual social habits of Glenside-dwellers is "enough."

It is impossible in this limited space to describe the numerous high points and classy joints in Glenside, (you wouldn't have time or energy to visit them all anyway), so it fulfills our purpose to highlight only the "cream of the crop."

You may feel out of place if you underdress on a jaunt "downtown." We suggest, for example: gold lamé Capri pants, with matching vest, a blouse of a cheerful kitchen print (i.e. colorful turnips, radishes, coffee grinders, et cetera . . .), accented with lime green ankle socks and, of course, red, white and blue bowling shoes (with matching head-band!) Dressed in this accepted garb you will be "trés chic" and blend in with local fashion plates. Now you have the right frame of mind and are ready to set out on your discovery of Glenside, Pennsylvania.

The first point of interest on your exploration of Glenside should be Ho-Jo's restaurant, more commonly known as Howard Johnson's. While you are savoring the ultimate in fine cuisine, strolling accordion players, (direct from the "old country"), will play taste-buddling requests. Leaving Ho-Jo's behind you as you continue your sojourn down Easton Avenue, you can not help but compare this picturesque rue with its majestic oaks and voluminous fountains to Paris' Champs Elysées.

Next on your visit is Penn Fruit, truly a gourmet's delight. Browse

and drool over such exotic tidbits as Premium Saltines, Bird's Eye Frozen Limas and Quaker Oatmeal. Shopping carts in nineteen decorator colors are an extra bonus at Penn Fruit. All in all your visit there should be well worth the time and money.

You tri-state jet setters will be interested in knowing about the photographer's studio. There you may have passport photos taken . . . (don't forget — by appointment only, day or night).

Next on the busy agenda is Alfred and Nola's Puppy Palace. Go up to the picture window and look in, you will see the finest pedigreed dogs romping on the hospital fresh, white wall-to-wall shag carpeting. However, if you wish to purchase a pup you must prepare yourself for severe interregation by Alfred himself.

Do not think that your thrills for the day are over . . . just steps away is the amazing Glenside House of Hondas. If you're lucky enough to be there on a Friday evening you'll receive a guided tour of the handsome residential district with its palatial homes on no less than a Honda 35 (or a Honda 15,000 for you speed freaks).

Continue south on oak-lined Easton Road and you will see the breathtaking Glenside Bridge which architecturally has been compared to l'Arc de Triomphe. Snap a few photos. Why not sit down under the bridge, rest your weary legs and enjoy the serene surroundings. You'll then know why many an amorous couple has found this the ideal spot. You must remember, however, that you've only just begun your fascinating Glenside experience.

A stones' throw from the bridge is a must stop . . . the internationally renowned apothecary, appropriately named "Beaver Drug's." When there, Dimitri, the druggist will gladly dispense to you the remedy of your whim.

After leaving Beaver Drugs it will take a few tactical maneuvers to cross the busy intersection of Easton Road and Mt. Carmel, but *do*, because you have now reached the lovely outskirts of the city of Glenside. (We do, however, suggest that you leave that tour for still another day.)

Heading north on Easton you will be wooed by the enticing aromas from the Villa Glen Bakery . . . don't be too eager, though, you have several stops before that.

To your right you will see the classical pillar of beauty and grandeur, the historical Glenside Train Station. Refrain from lingering because it is likely that you will be caught in a throng of tourists, wonderstruck by this majestic edifice. Do not let the classical façade deceive you. Within the station are some of the world's most up-to-date choo-choos. The Metro-liner to Yorktown (only 58 minutes) is rumored to be the utmost in traveling luxury. Also conveniently located around the station are parking facilities for 10,000 cars and tour buses, of course.

Moving on you can not help but notice the catchy window display of hypo-thyroid insects at Humphreys. If you're plagued by these unwanted creatures in your dorm room just call "Hump!"

Now comes dessert! The Villa Glen Bakery is just a minute away. Tasty sweets will lure you in despite *any* diet! Go ahead splurge, and stock up . . . very few people ever have this chance. Personalized cakes and cookies are yours for special occasions, however, it is necessary to order months in advance.

By now you are probably overwhelmed with your day's experience. After this you should be filled with awe, that *you*, a Beaver College student are living in this madcap metropolis, Glenside, heartbeat of the nation, city of the future.

Self-Nominations For Forum Committee Open Tomorrow

Nominations will open tomorrow for two positions on the student-faculty Forum committee.

"We need two students who are really interested in researching and hiring speakers," said Melissa Yanover, chairman of Forum.

Under the direction of a student-faculty committee, Forum presents a series of programs each year which seek to bring outstanding scholars, creative writers, artists and public speakers to campus.

Previous Forum speakers have included anthropologist Margaret Mead, Alvin Toffler, the author of *Future Shock*, author George Plimpton and CBS foreign correspondent Daniel Schorr.

Speakers being considered for second semester include Anthony Burgess, author of *A Clockwork Orange*, and nationally known educator John Holt, author of *Why Children Fail* and *The Red Barn*. "This is really a total student committee," said Melissa. The students make the decisions and then have an opportunity to meet and talk to the speakers."

Students may put their self-nominations in one of the appropriate envelopes located in the dorms or submit them to Dorrit Hale, chairman of the nominating committee until Tuesday, November 14.

The nominations will be voted on at the Monday, November 20 meeting of the student Senate. Students nominating themselves should plan to be at this Senate meeting.

Interested students who have questions about the positions should contact either Melissa Yanover, extension 267 or Janyce Schatz, extension 282.

News Shorts:

4-1-4 Additions and Corrections

Editor's Note: Last week the News printed an entire listing of the four-one-four activities proposed for the January inter-session. Below are some corrections and additions to that article.

Freshmen are required to complete two inter-session programs and sophomores must complete one before graduation.

Students must fill out a registration form if they plan to attend an activity on campus, participate in an individual project or attend another college or university during inter-session.

ADDITIONAL PROPOSAL

Title: Theories of Self

Instructor: Finbarr O'Connor

Course description: A search for self-identity presupposes one knows what one is looking for. Philosophers, and others, have on occasion denied the existence of the self, and those who accept its existence differ on what it is: a soul, a spirit, a social construction, an organization of matter. We will consider some of the most important theories of the self to be found among philosophers, social thinkers and novelists.

Cost: \$10

Students who want to propose an

independent study must obtain forms from the registrar's office and submit them by December 1.

Students interested in proposal *Man: The Glory, Jest and Riddle of the World*, proposal Z, should contact Anna Smith, extension 218.

John Povey, assistant director of African Studies at the University of California at Los Angeles, will speak on "Caribbean Poetry and Identity" at 3:30 Thursday in 113 Boyer Hall.

The editor of African Arts Magazine, Povey, a south African, was one of the first people to receive his doctorate in black studies from the Michigan State University.

"He was the best English teacher I ever had," said Howard Robboy, assistant professor of sociology. "I almost became an English major because of him."

A former professor at Temple University, Povey will be speaking in Dr. Patrick Hazard's American Literature class. Interested students and members of the college community are invited to attend.

At a time when collegiate film studies have been curtailed because of economic pressures on the curriculum, an unusual opportunity is being offered to students around the country to study film for a term at the Gray Film Atelier in Hoosick Falls, New York. The Atelier, a mobile film produc-

ing and study unit, which has engaged in projects in Ios, Greece and in Brussels, is now working out of their recently-completed barn studio near the Vermont border.

It is now possible for college students to study filmmaking full-time for one or more terms in a program that is designed to facilitate the transfer of college credits. Paul Gray had headed film departments at Bennington College in Vermont and at the Université du Nouveau Monde in Haute Nendaz, Switzerland before founding the Atelier. He was Contributing Editor of the *Tulane Drama Review* (TDR) for seven years, during which time he edited the well-known *Film Issue*.

The students at the Atelier study all phases of film-making intensively by working with a professional filmmaker on the various aspects of production and by shooting their own carefully constructed exercises.

Among the current projects at the Atelier are a work based on the ideas of the famed British psychiatrist, R. D. Laing, and another by a Pulitzer Prize author.

The emphasis behind all studies is the realization of a film by the simultaneous working out of its aesthetic and technical problems.

Students interested in information next term should write the Gray Film Atelier, P. O. Box 812, Bennington, Vermont 05201.

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Does a College's 'Environment' Do Anything For Its Students?

Editor's Note: This article was reprinted from the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, October 16, 1972.

by Harold L. Hodgkinson

As Americans, most of us demonstrate an amazing commitment to the notion of progress, usually accomplished by manipulating various environments. ("Don't like things the way they are? Change them!") There are those of us, however, who seem to eject the notion that change is progress. They could be referred to as members of the utilitarian school.

Such persons argue that (1) most things are not ours to control, and (2) the consequences of our efforts to change things usually produce more negative than positive results.

Banfield argues that our cities get worse directly as we pour in more money; Shockley and Jensen argue that heredity plays a larger part in the differences in performance than we would like to think; Bresnhezki argues that social reform is an essentially naive notion; and we tend to dislike them all. We tend to believe that a democracy must ignore all individual differences in people that cannot be altered through manipulation of environments.

Yet ever though we believe in it, our definition of *environment* is fuzzy indeed. We usually relate environment (anything that can be altered) to heredity (anything that is fixed, even though recent research in changing the DNA level of a single cell without killing the cell brings all that into question). As usual, the dictionary is no help at all. But at any rate, environments seem to exist to be altered.

When we think of colleges like Oberlin or Swarthmore, we assume that they are very productive environments because graduates of those institutions do well in graduate school, win honors and awards, etc. Yet the fact of the matter is that these selective institutions usually admit no one who cannot be admitted to graduate school or win a Woodrow Wilson. The fact that students come out of the pipe smart tells us little about the pipe itself; those students were smart when they went in.

Does It Make Any Difference?

What people now want to know is, What difference does the campus environment make to the developmental patterns of students and faculty?

In general, research indicates that collegiate environments change students as a lens gathers light — simply focusing and sharpening what was there to begin with. Conversions from one attitude or interest to its opposite are rare in higher education.

Chickering has shown that students who leave home to go to college show more consistent patterns of personal growth than commuters who stay home. However, it seems to make little difference whether one lives in a college dormitory or in Mother Smith's boarding house.

If one thinks of the huge battery

of student services provided on most campuses to feed them, house them, entertain them, and counsel them, one wonders how long we can justify the expense if they make so little difference in the developmental patterns of students.

One way of understanding campus environments is to think of them as pictures in people's heads. Two students enter a newly constructed dormitory for the first time. To the student from Appalachia it is a wondrous palace; to the student from Scarsdale, a hideous hovel. The environment for a given student or faculty member or administrator could be conceived as all of the perceptions he or she has of the campus.

A Campus's 'Vividness'

Although the doctrine of individual differences still holds, there will be some common perceptions, too. Certain campuses seem to have environments in which all the nuts and bolts of the place add up to a sense of conviction or mission for the institution.

Pace discusses what he terms "vivid" campuses in his excellent new book, *Education and Evangelism*. Many liberally oriented campuses have this vivid aspect, but so do many of the more fundamentalist ones, from Oral Roberts to Wheaton to the schools like Florida Presbyterian (now Eckerd College) and Ottawa, which mix radical innovation with a strong religious commitment.

What is to be avoided in the environment in which the student perceives contradictory signals. One college states on Page 4 of its catalogue that "the only thing we care about is the individual student." Yet the first two activities the institution lays on students are orientation and registration, both designed with as much concern for individuality as electric milking machines have for cows.

With the college saying one thing and doing another, the environment has become untenable for the student; the institution has spoken with a forked tongue.

Most colleges would be better off to eliminate the liberal rhetoric from their catalogues and state the true nature of their institutional "press." If this press is in congruence with the needs of most students, the results will be productive. Just as children roam free because they have no convictions of their own, so institutions can be respected if they are clear about what they stand for. This is the major reason why St. John's College in Annapolis has survived so long; most people know that the campus environment is directed by a fierce and widely shared commitment to one version of the seminar technique.

The author is project director of the Center for Research and Development in Higher Education in Berkeley, California.

Trinka Drama On Oppression Features Puppet Animation Art

The Hand will be loose on the Beaver College campus on election night, November 7. In fact *The Hand* will do its writing on the wall of the Boyer Amphitheatre for 19 minutes beginning at 7 p.m.

The Hand is a color movie done by Jiri Trinka. It is an allegory of creative and oppressive power in their effect on human dignity. The entire drama is presented with touching, gripping, emotional power — in puppet animation.

Reviewing the film, Robert Racine asserts "I am coming to the conclusion that it takes someone who has lived under oppression, as Trinka had all his life in Czechoslovakia, "to use the penetration

of an art form effectively in saying something of everlasting importance about what oppression is."

The implications of this run far beyond the walls of political structure. Phoenix, the ecumenical religious movement on campus, will sponsor *The Hand* in cooperation with the Glenside Ministerium for your early election night participation. Several area clergymen, hopefully includes priests and rabbis, will join in the discussion. Students are invited to accept this opportunity to explore a fundamental religious dilemma, a human problem in the deepest sense. It may prove enlightening precisely on the high holiday of the American democratic process.

Tomorrow at 2:30 p.m. in room 117 of Boyer, a representative from Olympic Airlines will talk about the proposed study tour of Greece for the 4-1-4 program.

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Two Beaver students representing the macabre festivities at last week's outstanding Halloween dinner.

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5)

In an extensive interview with George McGovern, *Playboy* magazine observes the following about McGovern and the urban problems: "Learning something of these problems is crucial if McGovern is to be President, though he is a country boy to the core. He knows that American society's crisis point is in the cities, but he was raised among horses and chickens in South Dakota, and it's there that he still feels the most at home."

Today there is the first prospect that that war can be ended, but not by repeating the siren song, "Come Home America." The entire policy of the United States Government since 1945, a policy shared by the American people and both their major parties, has aimed toward the avoidance of another war among the super powers. There have been dozens of wars involving the smaller nations. There have been several involving one of another of the larger nations. We are at the very threshold of extracting ourselves from perhaps the most painful American experience since the Civil War — Vietnam. It is understandable that the American people should be weary. The burdens we have carried have

all but drained and exhausted us. But it must be observed in passing that it is now 27 years since the major powers have been at war with each other. Twenty-seven years is only six years longer than the interval which separated World War I and World War II. But it is longer. More significantly, we are seeing the first rays of sunshine visible in a very bleak generation. We are at best at the beginning, facing a possibility, nurturing a hope, gambling on an opening.

There are two ways of approaching such a crack in the surface of despair. One is to pretend or even to believe that there never was reason for fear, for despair. The other and in many ways the more difficult is to not repudiate the past while adapting to the future.

We, too, now face a prospect ambivalent in its promise, contradictory in its reality. One cannot envy the complexity of the course upon which Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger have embarked. However, one must deplore the not-very-helpful though comforting simplification by McGovern of the task and the world in which the drama is being enacted.

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In and Around Beaver

Tuesday, November 7

THEATRE: *Jesus Christ Superstar*, Valley Forge Music Fair through Friday at 8:30, Saturday at 5 and 8:30 and Sunday at 3 and 7:30 p.m.

FILM: *Millhouse* at 7 and 10:35 p.m. and *Barbarella* at 8:40 p.m. at the Bandbox, admission \$1.

EXHIBIT: "1492" in the Wintersteen Student Center. A multimedia exhibition of seven major civilizations. At the Philadelphia Museum of Art through June, 1973.

THEATRE: *Yerma* at the New Locust Street Theatre through November 12. Call PE 5-7506 for further information.

THEATRE: *Purlie* at the Forrest Theatre through November 18. 8 p.m. performances and 2 p.m. matinees on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

THEATRE: *Happy Birthday Wanda June*, through November 11, curtain time 8:40 p.m., \$3 general and \$2 student admission.

EXHIBIT: "Old Master Drawings from the Christ Church in Oxford" at the Philadelphia Museum of Modern Art through December 17.

Wednesday, November 8

MUSICAL: *Man of LaMancha*, University of Pennsylvania, the Annenberg Center, 8 p.m. through November 12, \$3.

THEATRE: *The Screens*, Society Hill Playhouse, 8 p.m., through November 9, \$2.

FILM: *Citizen Kane* in the Boyer Amphitheatre from 7 to 9 p.m.

Thursday, November 9

THEATRE: *Moonchildren*, Temple University, Tomlinson Theatre, 7:30 p.m.

LECTURE: "Confucian Philosophy and Politics Under the Manchus: Ch'ing Ceramics and Painting" at the Philadelphia Museum of Art at 12 noon.

THEATRE: *The Lady's Not For Burning*, Haverford College, Roberts Hall, 8:30 p.m., \$1 for students, through November 11.

CONCERT: Byrds, Jonathin Edwards, Black Kangaroo at the Tower, two shows only.

OPENING: "Interaction and Design" exhibit by Jean Francksen Associate Professor of Fine Arts at 7:30 p.m. in the Atwood Art Gallery.

LECTURE: "Akhenaten and Nefertiti; The Weakening of Empire, the Collapse of a Family" by Dr. Kenneth Matthews lecturer in interdisciplinary studies in the Mirror room at 8 p.m.

THEATRE: *The Tempest* at St. Joseph's College at 8:30 p.m. in the Bullet Theatre through November 10, admission \$1.

Friday, November 10

THEATRE: *The House of Bernarda Alba* in the Little Theatre, 8 p.m., admission \$1 for students, through November 11.

FILM: *Play It Again, Sam* at 7 and 10:15 p.m. and *Take the Money and Run* at 8:40 p.m. through November 12 at the Bandbox, admission \$2.

CABARET: at Villanova University every Friday night in the basement of Corr Hall, admission \$.50 at 9 p.m.

Saturday, November 11

COFFEE HOUSE: Petra, Dilworth Dining Lounge, 9 to 12 p.m.

CONCERT: The Kinks at the Spectrum.

EXHIBIT: Art, ancient artifacts, crafts and products of the Republic of China, Philadelphia Civic Center. Tuesday through Saturday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday, 1 to 5 p.m. through December 10.

FILM: *The Arrangement* sponsored by Cultural Affairs at 8 p.m. in Boyer Amphitheatre.

Sunday, November 12

CONCERT: Michael Li-Paz, 8 p.m., Grey Towers Castle.

FLEA MARKET: at Independence Mall every Sunday from noon to 6 p.m., admission \$1 and a different group every week.

MARRIAGE: Course series at the Newman Center Temple University every Sunday during November and December. Call 787-7316 for further information.

Monday, November 13

FILM: *The Wild Child* at 7 and 10:40 p.m. and *Kes* at 8:40 p.m. at the Bandbox, admission \$1.

Tuesday, November 14

LECTURE: and psychology discussion in Boyer Amphitheatre at 4:30 p.m.

FORUM: Dr. Raymond Birdwhistle, professor of communications at the University of Pennsylvania on "The Natural Endowment of Words" in the Little Theatre at 7:30 p.m.

VOTING: In the art gallery of the library from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

FILM: *The Hand* sponsored by Phoenix in Boyer Amphitheatre at 7 p.m.

LECTURE: Caribbean Poetry and Identity by John Povey at 3:30 p.m. in 113 Boyer Hall.

FILM: *The Arrangement* sponsored by Cultural Affairs at 8 p.m. in Boyer Amphitheatre.

THEATRE: *The House of Bernarda Alba* in the Little Theatre at 8 p.m., student admission \$1.

MEETING: of the freshman class at 4:30 p.m. in the dining room lounge. All complaints and suggestions welcome.

What McGovern Would Do...

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 5)

As President, he would firmly support the right to strike and to collective bargaining. The Senator also feels much stronger working men are needed and advocates an eight-point program to "guarantee the American worker's right to health and safety on the job."

About TAX REFORM

Under our present tax system, wealthy individuals and large corporations often pay little or no tax due to tax loopholes. This forces the average wage earner to pay more than his fair share of taxes. In 1970, more than 112 persons with incomes over 200,000 paid no income tax.

Senator McGovern's program would yield \$22 billion in additional tax revenues by plugging up unfair loopholes of the wealth instead of imposing the value-added tax a disguised sales tax) favored by President Nixon.

NO AMERICAN WHOSE INCOME COMES FROM WAGES AND SALARIES WOULD PAY MORE TAXES.

This program would make it possible to channel \$15 billion in Federal aid to hard pressed local school systems. It would enable them to provide quality education and curb school taxes by as much as a third.

About CRIME

President Nixon pledged to reduce crime. He has failed to keep that pledge.

The latest F.B.I. figures show that while the population has increased only five per cent in the last six years, the number of crimes has increased 83 per cent. The number of violent crimes went up 11 per cent last year alone.

Senator McGovern's program includes funds for tougher enforcement against hard drug pushers... greatly increased funding for rehabilitation of drug addicts... a Policeman's G.I. Bill to provide better education and incentives for young men to undertake police careers... improvements in our prison system.

About AGRICULTURE

Senator McGovern has pledged to appoint a farmer as his Secretary of Agriculture — not an opologist for giant Agri-business corporations. He will use his authority to raise price supports to 90 per cent of parity as provided by law, and develop a program to insure 100 per cent of parity.

Compare President Nixon's inaction with Senator McGovern's record of support of farm and rural development programs — as a sponsor of the Wheat Certificate Act of 1965, Coalition Farm Bill of 1969, Farm Parity Resolution of 1966, meat and dairy import legislation in 1967, the Rural Telephone Bill of 1969, Farm Credit Act of 1971 and The Rural Job Development Act of 1969.

Senator McGovern's efforts to increase funds for rural electrification and farmers' home loans are in sharp contrast with President Nixon's freezing of appropriations for these critical programs.

About JOBS

The month Richard Nixon took office unemployment was the lowest it had been in 20 years — 3.3 per cent.

By May, 1971, the rate has risen to 6.2 per cent. Today it stands at 5.5 per cent or 67 per cent higher than when Nixon took office.

Senator McGovern has pledged an Administration that would seek to build a full-employment economy which would provide jobs for every able-bodied American who can work.

By saving \$52 billion through plugging tax loopholes and cutting wasteful military spending, and re-channeling this money into education, health care, housing and other things our nation needs, he would create thousands of new jobs.

And to insure that no one need go jobless, he would recommend the creation of public service jobs for as many millions of heads of households who cannot otherwise earn enough money to keep their families off welfare.

During the Nixon administration recession, the number of people on welfare soared to 14 million. Senator McGovern will reduce the welfare rolls by a job program and expand the Social Security System.

About MILITARY SPENDING

Despite Nixon's widely advertised troop withdrawals in Vietnam — and despite his nuclear arms agreements with the Russians at the SALT talks — he has still asked Congress for the largest budget since World War II.

Says George McGovern: "We have constructed a vast military colossus based on the paychecks of the American worker. That

military monster is devouring two out of three of our tax dollars. It costs the average taxpayer over \$100 a month. It inflates our economy, picks our pockets, and starves other areas of our national life."

Senator McGovern has started from scratch and constructed a sane, sound defense budget which would keep us strong yet would cut \$30 billion a year in fat by 1975. It would leave us with the nuclear capability to destroy every Russian and Chinese target 20 times over and three separate independent delivery systems. And through Senator McGovern's Economic Conversion plan, which he has been advocating since 1963 — not one job would be lost.

About SENIOR CITIZENS

The Nixon Administration's Economic policies have had a disastrous effect on the elderly in this country. Today, one out of every four persons 65 and older — more than 4.7 million people — live in poverty. Fully 50 per cent of elderly women without families have incomes below the poverty level.

President Nixon has repeatedly opposed Congressional increases in Social Security benefits and other benefits for Senior Citizens.

Senator McGovern would expand the Social Security System to include three million aged, blind, and disabled who presently don't qualify and increase the minimum Social Security benefit to \$150 per month.

Says Senator McGovern: "The test of any society is the way in which it treats its older members. We have the resources to pass this test — if we will set our minds to the task."

About PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

Senator McGovern believes the most urgent moral priority in America today is to end racism in all its ugly forms. And, just as important, is our special obligation to right the wrongs against the first residents of the land — the American Indian. We need a fresh new commitment to replace paternalism and neglect with economic and educational opportunity for the Indians. Beyond this, the day is long overdue to assure women equal rights and to end all forms of sexual discrimination. And, there is no right stronger than equal educational opportunities for all children.

Print Sale

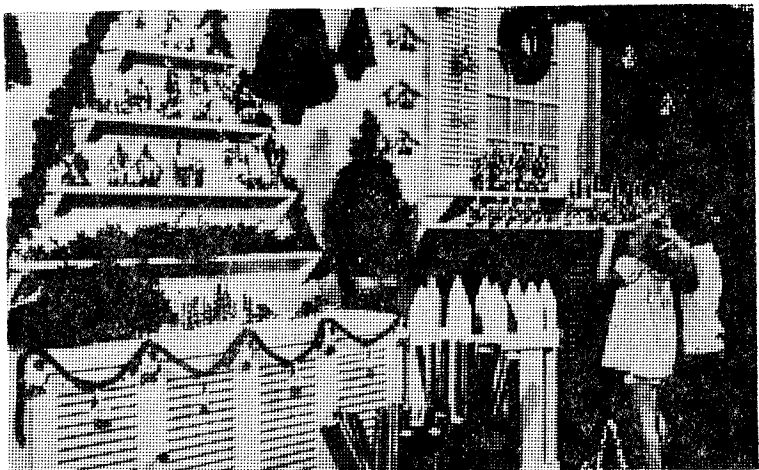
A one day exhibit and print sale will be held in the Thrall Gallery in the Spruance Art Center from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Thursday.

Sponsored by the Ferdinand Roten Galleries of Baltimore, Maryland, the exhibition will include over 1,000 original etchings, lithographs, and wood cuts by such artists as Picasso, Chagall, Miro, Dali, Goya, Renoir, Kollwitz, and many other contemporary European, American and Japanese artists.

Prices for the prints start at \$5 and a majority will be priced under \$100.

A representative of the Roten Galleries will be on hand to answer any questions regarding graphic art and print making.

Established in 1932, Roten Galleries has one of the largest collections of graphic art in the country. It specializes in arranging sales of original graphic art at colleges, museums, and art centers throughout the country.



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