perspective-the etherington commission's report

Connecticut Daily Campus

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Vol. LXIX No. 22

STORRS, CONNECTICUT

Thursday, October 21, 1971

senate to end campus financing

tasker appoints committee to search for president

by Renee Stepno

An 18-member committee of faculty, trustees, students and administrators has been appointed to begin searching for a new president for the University of Connecticut.

The Board of Trustees Wednesday accepted the resignation of President Homer D. Babbidge, Jr., "with regret."

Then, Gordon W. Tasker, chairman of the Board of Trustees, announced the names

the new committee who also served on the Babbidge committee.

Clark told the Campus Wednesday night the committee seeks nominations from all

members of the university community. The 1961 group also wrote to persons who "might be expected" to suggest nominees. From "several hundred" possibilities, the last committee finally selected four persons to interview. They

> However, in his opening statement, Senate Chairman Mike Winkler asked whether a yearly contract "would force the students to pay for the newspaper without any safeguards, so that if the product is not worth the cost the

The Student Senate last night resolved by a vote of 15:5:1 to end the practice of ASG-purchased bulk subscriptions to the Connecticut Daily Campus at the end of the current semester.

A previous resolution authorizing the ASG Central Treasurer to "negotiate and sign a contract with the Connecticut Daily Campus" for the sum of \$24,000 for the entire year, was sent back to the Finance Committee for further investigation and alteration.

Much of the controversy over the resolution stemmed from the uncertain nature of the newspaper's relationship with the ASG. Since it is not an ASG "constituent organization" it is not legally required to submit to the Senate a line-item budget. In past years the Senate has purchased mass subscriptions at a fixed rate, which comes out of the Student Activities fee.

"I think students expect from their Student Activities fees certain services including the newspaper and the radio, said Senator Linda Erickson.

"independent organization." Stephen P. Morin, Editor in Chief of The Campus, referred the Senate to a statement made by Gordon Tasker of the Board of Trustees last spring, which explains that "The Campus is selling a product to the ASG and

babbidge won't try politics

by Mary Jane Musselman

Winkler also said complete

contract cannot be terminated."

independence of the newspaper

would be beneficial to both

organizations because "the

managing staff of the Campus

will dislike student government

as long as they have to

acknowledge that the student

government holds the power of

Senate in last Friday's Campus

was the target of criticism by

Winkler and several other

senators who called it an

example of bad journalism and

biased reporting. According to

Winkler "it ignored the fact that

the Student Senate passed the

Finance Committee's proposed

contract of \$22,500 and

concentrated on the negative."

subscription was caused partly

by the refusal of the Campus to

allow senators to examine its

financial records. Senator Tony

Discepolo said that he had gone

to the newspaper's office on

Tuesday, but was refused access to the books because the editors

claimed the newspaper is an

Objection to mass

An article about the Student

the purse over it."

has a right to charge for it." Tasker also said that the ASG "has no right to interfere with editorial or fiscal policy." Morin also said that the Campus had

given a financial statement to the Senate last spring.

Managing Editor Ron Robillard told the Senate that it was negotiating for a product for a set price "which we consider fair." He added that the Campus is "looking into" hiring a professional consultant to investigate the possibility of going completely independent of the ASG.

Efforts to reduce the proposed figure of \$24,000 to \$22,500 were defeated. Morin said that "although the paper may look the same, we will probably have to cut out the Perspectives we were planning to publish twice a month." Several senators said that it was "useless to discuss a lower price if the quality would go down."

Ed Graziani, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said that since the newspaper is "a good paper compared to past years" and that the "editors are not professionals working on the paper for money," he recommended passage of the original sum. However, Discepolo said that advertising ought to pay for its expenses if the Campus is really an independent organization.

continued on page 5.



Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Gordon W. Tasker.

of the members after a two and half hour executive session.

Mrs. Norma Jorgensen, Merlin D. Bishop, Ellis Maxcy, Mrs. Louis Kronholm, and Tasker are the trustees on the committee.

Unlike the committee which nominated President Homer D. Babbidge, Jr., this one will have student members. The students were appointed by virtue of their offices. Associated Student Government President Paul Devine, Graduate Student Council President David M. Guskin, and Women's House Council President Carol Rudolph were named.

The faculty members appointed are the seven members of the Faculty Senate Executive Committee: David Ivry, Walter C. McKain, Fred Cazel, Louis Gerson, Wendel Davis, Victor Scottron, and Lewis Katz.

The three administrators appointed are Robert Lougee, Dean of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Louis Hansborough, associate provost; and Hugh Clark, associate dean of the Graduate School.

Clark is the only member of

submitted recommendations to the Trustees for all four. indicating that Babbidge was their first choice.

The process took nearly one year. Clark said the selection process would take a "minimum of several months" and that he "wouldn't be surprised if it takes a year."

In other actions, the Board of Trustees appointed a three-man committee to review the recommendations made in the report of the Governor's Commission on Services and Expenditures (the Etherington Report). This committee will review the data and recommendations with members of the administration and with the members of the Commission who worked on the education aspects of the report.

The trustees also tentatively approved the new ASG finance policy, subject to revisions of two points. These concern the definition of eligible student organizations and the fact that the present policy would allow 'emergency' funding procedures to circumvent the normal public hearing needed for an appropriation.

by Peggy McCarthy "musters" for his school.

University President Homer D. Babbidge, Jr. said Wednesday night on WHUS radio that it is "not conceivable" he'll run against Governor Thomas Meskill for governor in 1972.

"I have no plans whatsoever to enter politics," Babbidge stated. "Besides, my brand of politics is not very popular

Babbidge was a guest on Brenda Bean's talk show. "Political Activism on Campus" which is aired Wednesday night at 6:30 p.m.

In the wake of recent denials by Babbidge of a personal vendetta with Meskill, Babbidge stressed that the UConn budget"was not more greatly reduced than other departments in the state."

To lump the budget cut and the new tuition together "and to say the Governor is out to get UConn is unfair to the governor," Babbidge said.

As well as counting politics out of his future plans, Babbidge also discounted a job as president of another college.

"I'm not going to move from here to another college presidency," he said. "I don't see how persons can do that - be the president of one school one day and another, the next," he added commenting on the sentiment a college president

When Bean asked what qualities make a good college president, Babbidge answered, "I haven't the vaguest 'idea when you come right down to it." But, he quickly named concern with the total institutional community; stamina; and a sense of humor.

"I think my sense of humor has been valuable to me over the years," he remarked.

One instance when his sense of humor was not needed or valuable was when Babbidge had to make what he calls his "hardest decision" in his administration.

"It was in 1968, when I had to call in State Police to help cope with campus problems. It was a sad decision," Babbidge recalled.

He was referring to the Nov. 26 confrontation on Gilbert Road when violence errupted after about 135 students and faculty gathered to protest the presence of Olin-Mathieson recruiters on campus.

Speaking of the less violent 1970 student strike, Babbidge said most participants "discovered it was going to take a lot more than a student strike to change the world."

He said he disagrees with teachers whose real interest is politics "and use the relatively quiet, protected environment of the campus" as a platform for

"Political activists should go out where they are needed," Babbidge remarked.

Asked if the publish or perish concept is a problem among UConn faculty members, Babbidge answered, "I don't think this institution has publish or perish pressure."

"Publish or perish" is a policy some universities adopt requiring faculty members to publish a certain amount of their work in order to gain tenure.

"Paperwork is not used as a measure of intellectual vitality here," the president said.

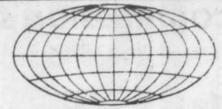
Turning to the tuition issue, Babbidge noted the report that UConn now ranks as the 13th most expensive among state colleges and land grant institutions in the nation.

"It's no fault of our students that a tuition was enacted," he remarked commending the Students Against Tuition group.

Babbidge explained that the legislature was meeting during the summer when students were "dispersed" and working on summer jobs. When the students left the UConn campus at the end of the 1970-71 school year, they were assured by legislators that they probably wouldn't have to worry about a tuition,

He pointed out that the next time the state legislature is in session (February)," the students will be here."

World



News

kissinger talks to chinese

Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger arrived in Peking Wednesday by plane for four days of talks with Chinese officials on President Nixon's planned visit, which may come before the end of the year.

The official New China News Agency, in reporting the arrival of Kissinger and his staff of 13 aides from Washington, said only they would make "concrete decisions for President Nixon's China visit."

An NCNA dispatch monitored in Hong Kong said Kissinger conferred with Premier Chou En-lai Wednesday. It said Yeh Chien-ying, vice chairman of the Chinese Military Commission and Chinese acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei also took part in the talks. Following the talks, NCNA said, Kissinger and his entourage attended a banquet given by Chou, Yeh and Chi.

NCNA said Kissinger was greeted at the Peking airport by acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and other officials. Because of the distance from the terrace of the airport building from which newsmen watched, it was impossible to identify

AT 8:00 OCT. 22

PEKING -- (UPI) -- who was on hand to welcome the Americans.

Kissinger's special Boeing 707 jet plane landed here at 11:15 a.m. (11:15 p.m. EDT) Tuesday after a brief stopover in Shanghai where several Chinese officials boarded the plane for the flight to Peking. It was reported earlier that two Chinese navigators would go aboard in Shanghai to help the American crew on the final leg of the journey from Washington.

Kissinger and his aides, accompanied by their Chinese hosts, stepped into cars which had been standing near the runway and sped off with foreign newsmen in hot pursuit.

The 10-car motorcade swept along at a fast pace through streets closed to other traffic. Trucks parked sideways barricaded some side streets and policemen and sentries were posted about 50 yards apart along the route through downtown Peking.

There had been no previous announcement on the time of Kissinger's arrival and hundreds of curious onlookers who farther along the route probably did not know who was driving by.

About 20 foreign

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correspondents followed the motorcade but never caught a glimpse of Kissinger or the others. The cars disappeared behind the high walls of the garden surrounding the guest house in a western suburb where Kissinger and his party will be housed. Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassi stayed there during his recent visit.

Chinese and American officials gave newsmen to understand they would have no possibility of making contact with Kissinger during his visit.

soviets negotiating for land on potomac river

WASHINGTON - (UPI) --Administration officials said today Soviet officials have notified the State Department that they are negotiating with private owners for the possible purchase of a 28-acre tract on the Potomac River near Mount Vernon.

The land would be used as a "recreational area" for Soviet embassy officers and employees.

What the Russians want, officials said, is something similar to the estate they have had for many years at Glen Cove, Long Island, N.Y., for their United Nations staff. The land is part of George Washington's former estate.

It is understood that some State Department officials take a dim view of the idea. They are said to have serious reservations

about letting the Russians purchase land in such an historic

The proposed site near Mount Vernon would not be used for an embassy, Soviet officials said, since its location obviously would make it unsuitable for that.

taxpayers win, congress ok's new package

WASHINGTON -- (UPI) --With the House, the Senate Finance Committee voted Wednesday to give every taxpayer a small tax cut this year by increasing the personal exemption to \$675.

Also approved by the committee was House action increasing from \$1,050 to \$1,300 the deduction allowed poor families in lieu of other deductions. This is designed to make certain that families living in poverty pay no federal income tax.

The two 1971 tax cuts will reduce the government's revenue by \$1.37 billion.

The two provisions were removed from the House-passed tax cut bill which deals chiefly with business taxes and attached to another minor House-passed

That bill, extending for another year permission for servicemen to send gifts home duty free, was expected to pass the Senate within a day or two.

Passage by both chambers will allow the Treasury Department to print 1040 tax forms for next year reflecting the \$675 personal exemption. The Treasury was hesitant to print the forms until it knew what the Senate intended to do.

The personal exemption now is \$650. By raising it, Congress will allow every taxpayer to deduct \$675 for himself and each of his dependents from his 1971 income in computing his taxable income.

welfare cut adds misery, ribicoff calls for reforms

WASHINGTON -- (UPI) --While the state of Connecticut may cut back on welfare aid, "the costs in terms of human misery will inevitably increase,' Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff, D-Conn., said Wednesday.

In remarks prepared for delivery on the Senate floor today, Connecticut senior U.S. senator said, "No state should be faced with having to protect its fiscal integrity at the expense of its neediest citizens.

"It is abundantly clear that the time for welfare reform is now," Ribicoff said. "The alternative is continuing human misery and state bankruptcy."

The comments were prepared to accompany Ribicoff's announcement of detailed study statistics on welfare cutbacks throughout the

The study, by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, that Ribicoff formerly headed, was seen as the opening attack in an expected Senate fight by a liberal block of senators and governors to beef up the House passed Nixon administration family assistance plan.

Ribicoff said Connecticut is among 20 states reducing welfare payments, although each state wants "to make a whole-hearted effort to help the needy."

Referring to the state's recent 15-to-22 per cent cutbacks in a flat-grant system of aid to families with dependent children, Ribicoff said the reductions "will hold the line on welfare costs which have increased five times in the last decade."

Connecticut caseloads totaled 105,000 recipients including 600 children in May, he said. While states are holding down welfare costs to maintain fiscal stability, Ribicoff said, "The costs in terms of human misery will inevitably increase."

senate seeks war fund cut

WASHINGTON -- (UPI) --The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted Wednesday to limit funds for the Vietnam War to the single purpose of withdrawing American troops.

> The committee, by a vote of 11 to 5, adopted language drafted by Sens. John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky., and Frank Church, D-Idaho, that would use the congressional power of the purse to bring a halt to the Vietnam War.

The language was added to the annual foreign aid bill, which now goes to the Senate floor, just a day after the House refused to commit itself to Sen. Mike Mansfield's antiwar amendment to a \$21 billion military procurement bill.

The committee also

adopted, on a 12 to 4 vote, Mansfield's proposal to establish a national policy for disengagement from Indochina by spring, conditioned on the release of all U.S. prisoners.

The measure was the one the House refused to take a stand on.

The Cooper-Church amendment would declare that funds authorized for Indochina by any act "may be used only for the purpose of withdrawal of all U.S. military forces from Indochina and may not be used for the purpose of engaging U.S. military forces in hostilities in North or South Vietnam, Cambodia or Laos, except for actions necessary to protect said forces against imminent danger as they are

withdrawn."

The measure -- unlike previous antiwar legislation submitted to the Senate contains no specified deadline for withdrawal. But Church said it would be almost as effective as an absolute deadline. He contended it would prevent the President from further pursuing his policy of fighting on to protect South Vietnam and secure the release of prisoners of

"We believe strongly that if the POWs are going to be released, we are going to have to commit this country to withdrawal," Church said.

The Mansfield amendment, which was adopted as a separate part of the bill, declares, however, that total withdrawal is required only if North Vietnam simultaneously releases the

The Mansfield amendment has already been adopted by the full Senate -- by votes of 57 to 38 on Sept. 30 and 57 to 42 on June 22.

But the House so far has refused to accept the langauge. Tuesday, the House refused to instruct its negotiators either to accept or reject the Mansfield amendment when a compromise military procurement bill is written by a House-Senate conference.

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sat seeks tuition alteration

by Elizabeth Byrne

The Students Against Tuition rally was cancelled Wednesday due to lack of interest.

Joseph Franck, a grad student and advisor to an Anti-tuition Committee looking into the tuition bill, said the reasons for this might be poor publicity, poor timing or nothing tangible to work for.

Franek said that his work concerning the tuition bill is still in its planning stages. But, he said, rather than fighting to repeal the bill, his group is going to try to work with it and

education team offers meeting with babbidge

Because of the members of the education team of the Governor's Commission on Services and Expenditures "are interested in promoting good understanding of the recommendations that were made," -they have invited President Homer D. Babbidge, Jr. and the Board of Trustees to meet with them.

The Governor's Commission, called the Etherington Commission after its chairman Edwin D. Etherington, made recommendations for extensive changes in the state higher education system, as well as changes in many state agencies. Some education aspects of the report are examined today in the special Perspective of the Campus.

ylp on whus

Young Lords Minister of Defense Juan Gonzales and campus Puerto Rican Student Movement members will be featured in taped interviews on WHUS Thursday night. Gonzalez will explain the situations of Puerto Ricans and the Young Lords Party in the U'S' in an interview with Cele Bucki on the Wooden Ships show from 6:30 to 8:00 p.m.

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interests.

There are loopholes in the wording of the bill which they are studying, he said. Franck stressed their main objective was to make the bill more advantageous to the student.

Right now they are looking for ways to defer the tuition for the first two years of school, he said, so that a student wouldn't have to pay the full cost until his junior and senior years.

Making the tuition "a function of the students' ability to pay" is another area they are studying, he said. This proposal means that a student with a low income would not have to pay as much as the high income student, according to Franck.

Plans are also being made to have the tuition used for educational purposes only, Franck said. He said that so far, the tuition is being put into the State General Fund.

Franck remarked that Governor Thomas J. Meskill said channels.

modify it in the students' best if the tuition bill was passed, a scholarship provision would be made. So far nothing has come of this promise - not even a mention, he said. Franck and his colleagues want to hold the governor to his promise.

Another matter of the "residential requirement" which says that out-of-staters have to pay more than residents of Connecticut, is being looked into, said Franck. The status of a student depends upon his first admission, he explained, and "Even if the student were to move into Connecticut, reside there and pay its taxes for fifty years, he would have to pay the out-of-state fee to come back to school." Franck said that this is unfair and should be changed.

Now that students can vote, Franck said, they can effectively show their displeasure with the bill. He said that if the student is sincerely interested in doing something about tuition, he will show it through the proper

women's status uncertain one coed attends meeting

acquaint undergraduate women students at the University of Connecticut with the committee on the Status of Women drew only one undergraduate woman.

The United Nations Room at the Student Union was almost completely empty when Miss Toni Moran, head of the subcommittee arrived.

"This is a real opportunity to make significant changes at the University of Connecticut,

A meeting designed to to change housing rules and woman's academic counseling; why didn't more women show?' Miss Moran asked.

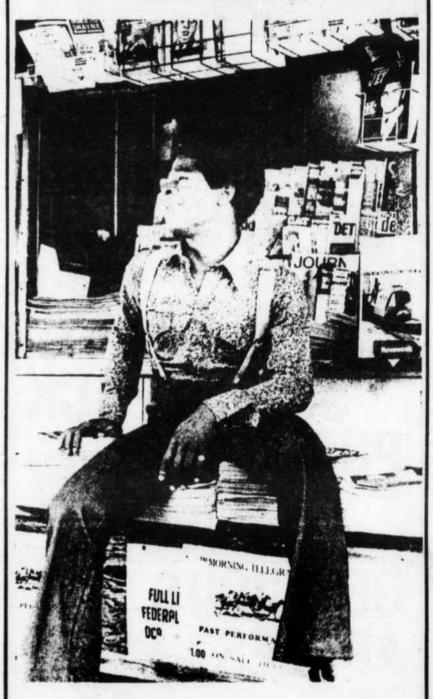
"We scheduled the meeting at this time to feel out where people want to go with this program. We thought by scheduling the meeting in the afternoon, the married women and commuters could take advantage of it," Miss Moran

The meeting has been postponed to November 3, 1971 at 3:30 at the Student Union.



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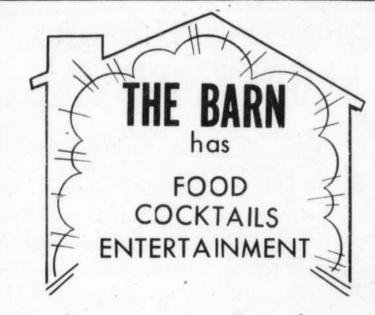
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university notes

pollution

Instruction on how to measure water pollution will be given here next month in a three-session course offered by the UConn continuing Education Services.

Open to a limited number of area residents, the course is designed to provide students with an introduction to the ABC's of analyzing estuary waters.

Sessions will cover the physical and chemical qualities which characterize Connecticut marshes, including temperature and salt turbulence patterns, and phosphate-nitrate nutrient levels.

Classes will meet Wednesdays at 7:30 p.m., starting Nov. 3 at the Southeastern Branch at Avery Point. The instructor will be Dr. Walter F. Bohlen, a professor of oceanography at the UConn Marine Sciences Institute at Groton.

Participants will be introduced to laboratory analysis techniques and date interpretation methods, as well as water sampling techniques. Students will have a chance to apply their classroom learning in a field sampling program sponsored by the Groton Marine Technology Society.

Certificates will be awarded upon completion of the course which is titled, "Introduction to Estuarine Water Analysis."

Registration information may be obtained by contacting Robert Baldwin, Jr. at the UConn Continuing Education Services, Box U-56, Storrs, or telephone 429-3311, Ext. 466.

impartiality

Universities should develop "imaginative mechanisms to insure impartiality" in serious discipline cases which involve the civil liberties of students and faculty, says an assistant state attorney general.

Atty. John G. Hill Jr., writing in the Connecticut Law Review, cautioned that if universities fail to take steps to insure impartiality in such cases, "the courts may."

Hill, who is the attorney for the University of Connecticut, says that in certain disciplinary cases with political overtones,

"the university might be well advised to insure an impeccable tribunal by calling on some outside person to serve as a hearing officer."

Hill said this person could be a member of the law faculty, a retired judge, or even an attorney experienced in constitutional issues.

The University attorney emphasized, however, that the university should not abdicate its traditional role.

"Indeed, it would be anticipated that the best interests of both the student and the institution would be served by the administrative handling of the great majority of discipline cases," he said.

In his article entitled "The Fourteenth Amendment and the Student," Hill noted that until the present decade, the main body of law recognized the right of the university to dismiss students summarily without hearing on any grounds it deemed sufficient.

"The only question on an appeal to the courts was whether the institution acted without

malice and in accordance with its rules," he wrote.

The traditional approach, however, was shattered by the so-called Dixon case in which a federal appeals court reversed a lower court decision on a case involving black students at an Alabama state college who were expelled for staging a sit-in.

In the Dixon decision, the appeals court viewed the educational authority as analogous to an administrative agency. The court stated, "Whenever a governmental body acts so as to injure an individual, the Constitution requires that the act be consonant with due process of law."

Hill said the Dixon decision was fully in line with other judgments of the U.S. Supreme Court under former chief justice Earl Warren, which extended the protections of the due process clause of the Constitution to new areas of personal freedom.

Another case cited by Attorney Hill involved the case of suspended students at Central Missouri State College. The effect of the ruling by a federal appeals court was that due process proceedings at tax-supported universities need not be formal, court-type judicial hearings as required in criminal cases.

"The time is now long past," writes Hill, "when disciplinary sanctions can be invoked without careful attention to the Constitutional requirements of the Fourteenth Amendment."

black grads

Dr. Joseph M. Samuels, Assistant Dean of the Graduate School, has asked that all Black Graduate Students at the University of Connecticut register with his office by November 1, 1971.

Samuels said it is important to know the number of Black Students who are pursuing advanced degrees because of its social and economic implications. For an example, there are some fellowships specifically designed for Black Graduate Students.

The office is in the Graduate Center, Room 116 or Room 109.

environment

"The deterioration of our environment continues at an accelerating rate," said Alexander B. Adams, conservationist and author, despite new public concern. Adams spoke at the annual meeting of the Connecticut Chapter of The Nature Conservancy on Sunday, October 10, in Mansfield Center. He pointed out that our federal water pollution program is faltering, our cities have dirtier air and our wildernesses are in greater danger of disappearance. These are the disappointing results, despite concerted efforts and awareness in the conservation field.

Adams did note a few triumphs for the new attitudes, such as the halting of the SST, delay of the Alaskan pipeline, verbal support accorded by candidates for all political offices and new legislation favoring conservation.

But, while the cost of conservation is sky-rocketing, it is still one of our smallest national expenditures, accounting for one per cent of the total. Our Vietnam costs are equal to 23 years worth of monies spent on natural resources.

The Joshua's Trust in Mansfield, headed by Dr. Dorothy Goodwin, was host to the Connecticut Conservancy meeting. At the annual election, Thomas A. Gaines of Stamford became new state chairman, replacing G. William De Sousa of Westport who had served the maximum two years. Gaines had previously served as the state organization's vice chairman and secretary. F. Walker Johnson of Greenwich is now vice chairman, bringing expertise in geology to his new role.

The Nature Conservancy is a private, membership, non-profit organization concerned with the preservation of natural areas. Information on its activities is available from the state office, 151 Brookdale Road, Stamford.

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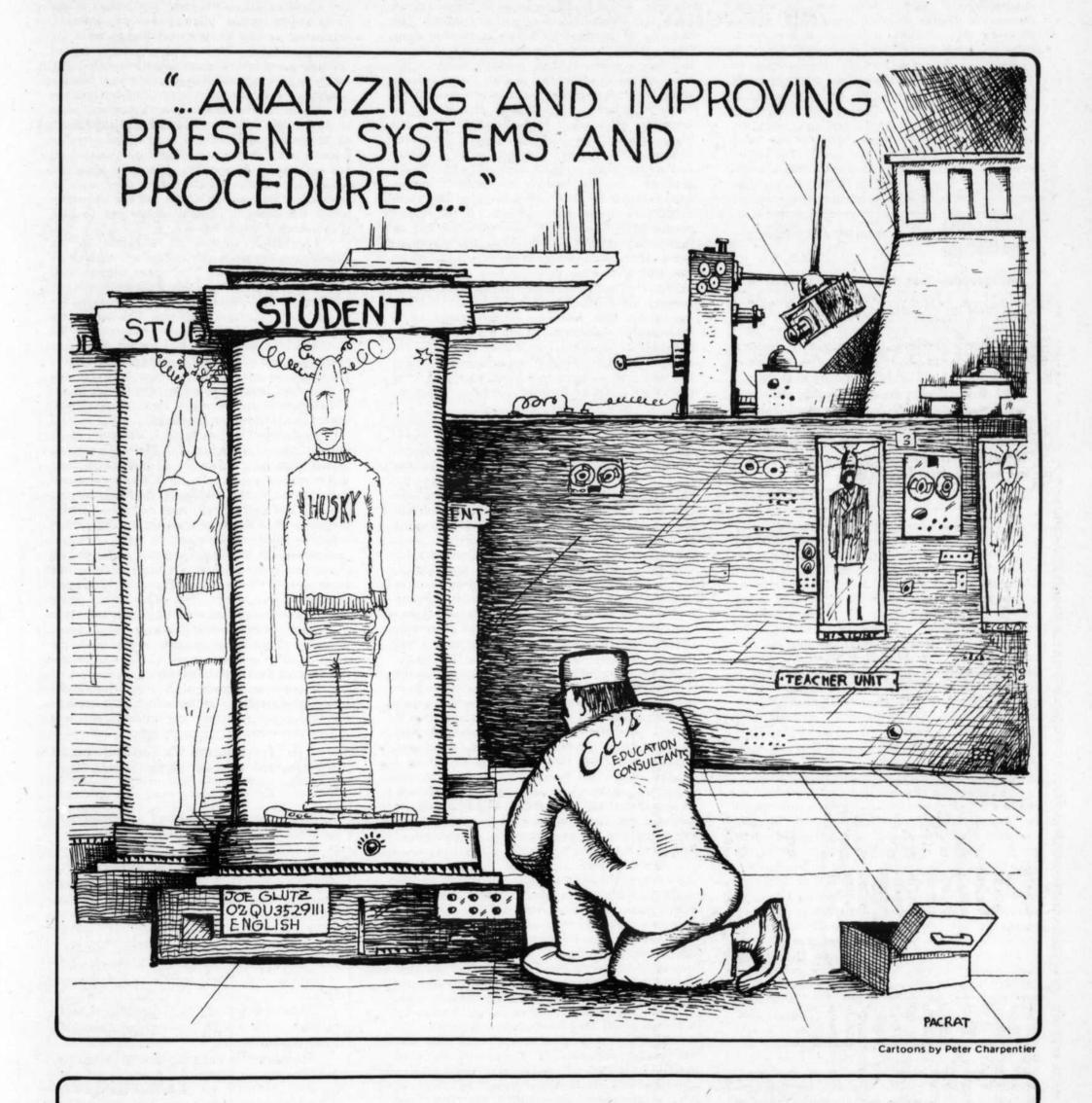
Connecticut Daily Campus

PERSPECIATE

Vol. 3 Issue 1

CONNECTICUT DAILY CAMPUS

October 21, 1971



community views on the etherington commission

report's uconn proposals deserve careful scrutiny

by R. Loring Taylor

There are a number of proposals in the Etherington report which deserve careful examination. Although these are expressed in the innocuous language of administrative reorganization, they could weaken the quality of education in the state. Students as well as faculty should be aware of the implications of these suggestions.

Among the first of the changes in the Etherington report is a suggestion to "increase the student/faculty ratio and to raise the average number of faculty contact hours." The report observes that, "under university bylaws, each full-time member of the professional staff is required to perform duties which are equivalent to 12 credit hours of teaching. In practice, many members do not teach at all, but are engaged in research, community service, or administration. Those who teach average 8.5 hours per week. At Storrs, the teaching work load for the total faculty is 5.5 class hours per week." The report proposes increasing teacher contact hours to an average of 9 per week for total faculty. The language here is slightly deceptive. This may not

13. Strengthen security of computer installations.

Bulletproof glass, heavy-duty screens or other protective devices should be installed on outside windows to protect against forcible entry and explosive or incendiary devices. The wooden doors leading from the centers to public hallways should be replaced by exit-only steel doors. Entry to each facility should be through a single lockable steel door. Secretaries should be located near that door to identify and approve persons entering. The estimated one-time cost of implementation is \$10,000.

(see cartoon page 4)

mean that the average teacher would teach 9 hours per week. The report states that faculty who do teach already teach an average 8.5 contact hours per week. To increase the average teaching load of all faculty members from 5.5 to 9 hours per week, many research or administrative positions would have to be eliminated, or the teaching load of faculty who teach would have to be raised to twelve hours or possibly higher. Throughout this country there is a distinction between a college and a university. In a college, instruction is primarily undergraduate, and teachers teach 12 to 15 hours per week. In a university, instruction is divided nearly equally between graduate undergraduate work, and the teaching load per instructor tends to average 9 hours. However, each instructor in a university is expected to devote a considerable percentage of his time to research.

In proposing that the average faculty load be raised 4.5 hours per week, the Etherington report is implying that research should be sharply curtailed if not eliminated. Such a proposal would entail a radical readjustment of the goals and priorities of the University. The report's suggestion that the student/teacher ratio should be increased to 17:1 could also have a deleterious effect on education at the university. This figure does not mean that the average class would contain 17 students. What it means is that class sizes would be nearly doubled from present levels. The English department -- to take one example -- now limits enrollment to 36 students per class because it feels that this is the maximum number of students who can receive individual instruction and correction of written work from the instructor. If such a class size were doubled, personal attention from the instructor would be sharply curtailed. Tests would probably become multiple-choice, written work would be graded by T. A.'s and few teachers would get to know their students. Such courses as 299's, for which instructors now receive no credit, would possibly be eliminated. The assumption that quality of instruction depends on close personal contact between student and teacher would be threatened by this action.

The next suggestion in the Etherington report is a plan to reduce out-of-state admissions to the graduate school from the present 40% to a maximum of 10%. The complaint here is that Connecticut residents are paying for the education of out-of-state students. However, out-of-state fees are nearly four times the fees for residents of the state. It is not entirely clear how the "minimum annual saving of \$3.75 million" would be achieved by this action. If the remaining 30% were to be replaced by Connecticut residents, no out-of-state fees could be collected, and the cost-per-student would be even higher, even though some

out-of-state students do evade the residence requirements. The alternative of eliminating 30% of graduate students entirely would certainly cut costs, but not on a per student basis as the report alleges. In certain departments, such action would climinate graduate programs altogether. There is one further important aspect to this problem. Where do most Connecticut graduate students come from? On the whole, they do not come from the larger private institutions. Such students are likely to stay within the same type of institution for graduate study. A graduate of Yale, for example, would be likely to go to Harvard or an equivalent institution for graduate study. The majority of students at a state institution come from state institutions. However, it has been found that when a person does graduate work at the same school in which he did his undergraduate work, he tends to repeat the same courses with the same teachers. Inbreeding, stagnation and favoritism often result from this action. For this reason, people who graduate from the University of Connecticut are strongly urged to go elsewhere to continue their graduate study. The health of a graduate program depends on students coming from all parts of the country, bringing with them varied backgrounds and approaches to the subject matter. The quality of the education of an individual resident of Connecticut depends on his being able to go anywhere in the country where he can find a training program best suited to his needs. The quality of graduate study across the country has depended on such cross fertilization. Curtailing this freedom of movement by a short-sighted chauvanism would not only hurt the Connecticut student, but would also hurt the state. This proposal would not achieve the savings per student it purports to achieve, and its effect as prededent would be harmful to graduate programs across the country.

In the chapter on the proposed reorganization of the commission for higher education there is an inconspicuous paragraph which warrants close investigation. "Faculty tenure policies should be reviewed by the Personnel Department. Alternatives to the principle now in use should be explored and recommendations framed by the Board of Regents to cover administrative practices for each constituent unit." It is not entirely clear from this wording at what level this change is proposed. Unless the "Personnel Department" mentioned in this paragraph is some advisory body directly under the proposed Board of Regents, what seems to be implied here is that the Personnel Departments of the "constituent" schools could begin assuming responsibility for the tenure policies of the individual departments within the schools. This would result in radical changes from present policies, extending even beyond the issue of tenure, which is coming under examination in various parts of the country. What seems implied by this reorganization is a Personnel Department directly responsible through a chain of command to the Board of Regents, who in turn are appointed for three year terms by the Governor. If such a Personnel Department began to assume responsibility for tenure and promotion policies, this could lead to direct political manipulation of hiring and firing practices at the University.

Several other aspects of the Etherington report could have extensive influence on the quality of life on campus and the surrounding towns. Many students are by now aware of the proposed 33% hike in food and residence costs. While anyone would sympathize with the idea that the dormatories should be self supporting, as Homer Babbidge pointed out in an interview quoted in The Hartford Courant, it is doubtful whether this action would achieve its goal. Services in these dorms are already of marginal value for the costs involved. Food is not served on the weekends, forcing students out into the surrounding communities. Occupancy has been described as 96% at the start of the semester, although this figure falls during the semester. There are, however, waiting lists for many apartments off campus. An increase of this amount would drive many students into the surrounding towns for housing, increasing the vacancy rate in the dorms and thus increasing the losses. Furthermore, the effect on the surrounding towns would be serious. The university has its own septic system which several of the surrounding towns do not. The septic problems in certain of the surrounding towns are already near crisis level, and an influx of several thousand additional residents would aggravate this problem. Many students now on campus would become commutors, thus aggravating an already intolerable traffic problem. Since the University owns much of the land surrounding the campus, and much of the rest of the land is zoned for two acre single family dwellings, the University bears a responsibility to the surrounding towns to house

as many of its students as possible. Furthermore, the University of Connecticut enjoys an opportunity unusual in this country to build a university community.

Another object of scrutiny in the Etherington report is the E. O. Smith School. The report's evaluation is both harsh and vague. "The school has not achieved its goals and the towns are discontented with tuition rates, administrative practices and general lack of response to community perspectives. Responsibilities are not clear and the present organization is unsatisfactory."One wishes that the objections had bene more specific, but the people of Mansfield should be warned of the proposed changes. The report recommends that "the university board be relieved of direct responsibility for the school." The report fails to mention that under this university control the towns of Mansfield and Ashford have acquired unusual educational opportunities. Standards are markedly higher in this school than in the surrounding towns. Education in this school tends to be innovative and exciting. There are some complaints in the surrounding towns often based on jealousy, frustration or lack of understanding of what the school is doing. Students from the town of Willington are bused across Mansfield past E. O. Smith School into the Willimantic school district. Students from Ashford sometimes find themselves unprepared for the more rigorous standards of E. O. Smith. But such complaints may be a comment on the quality and overall success of the school as a whole. Until the objections regarding this school can be made more specific, citizens of Mansfield would do well to hesitate before they sever an association between the school and the University which has brought unusual advantages to high school students in the town.

The final object of attention in the Etherington report is the college of Agriculture and Natural Resources. The report suggests that the cost-per-student in this college would be improved by eliminating faculty engaged in research or extension activities. This suggestion implies a disturbingly narrow concept of the University's goals. The agricultural extension program is one of the very few departments in the University in which the average taxpayer can receive some tangible service for the money he has contributed to the University. He can have his well water tested or his lawn improved.

Agriculture in this state is difficult. Many farmers gave up struggling with the rocky soil and moved West long before the Civil War. Of those that remained, many run small farms compared with farms in the middle West. Such farmers could not afford to run extensive testing programs. If agricultrual research in Connecticut were curtailed or information were rendered unavailable, the small farmer would suffer. But all the people in the state receive the benefits of the local agriculture industry. The farm extension program is one of very few departments which attempts to co-ordinate recent research and make it available to the general public. In future years, the job of rendering research available to the public may become one of the important functions of the entire University.

In conclusion, many of the suggestions of the Etherington report may be sound. The report's observations regarding the library are well

18. Implement a coordinated program for control of pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

A great deal of damage is done to campus grounds by pedestrians and cars. It is essential that the Security Department spearhead a joint effort with the Physical Plant Department to alleviate this situation. Actions to be taken include:

Investigate pedestrian walk requirements, establish definite routes, and install more walks. Use markers and other devices to halt traffic across grassy

Establish rules and penalties and publish them with an explanation of their necessity.

Require the Security Department to enforce the regulations.

(see cartoon page 3)

founded. The library has already extended the limits of its physical capacity. Other suggestions regarding the maintenance of the physical plant may also be of value. But what is disturbing about the report is its repeatedly implied assumption that time or money spent on research or public service has been wasted. If one defines the University's main purpose as being to keep as many students as possible off the street and labor market, this assumption may be correct. But if the goal of the University includes extending the frontiers of knowledge, improving the quality of education and making such research knowledge available to any people in the state who might need it, such an assumption would appear to be unwarranted.

graduate school proposal criticized

by Thomas F. Malone

The Etherington Commission recommendations about the Graduate School requires comment on two levels: on a simple matter of arithmetic procedure, and one concerned with educational and employment policy.

The claim that limiting out-of-state graduate enrollment to 10% would result in a saving of \$3.75 million is without foundation, and involves an egregious misuse of arithmetic procedure. The total cost per year for graduate work is unrelated to the original residence of the student, and only very tenuously related to numbers of students. In fact, in view of the tuition differential it could be inferred that there might be a net gain of approximately \$500 per student for each out-of-state student accepted at the University.

With respect to educational and employment questions, some further information on the nature and activities of graduate students is required. Of the 4,000 graduate students at the University, approximately half are part-time students, and these are commonly fully employed, frequently as teachers in our public school systems or as engineers in private business. Virtually all of these students are residents of the State.

Of the remaining full-time graduate students, a large percentage are doctoral students. In both concept and practice doctoral education differs from graduate study for the various masters degrees, and it has expanded greatly in the past ten years. Of the 1,365 doctoral degrees awarded by the University, 1049 were given in the past decade. It is this group which, in the higher educational resources of the State, is unique to the University of Connecticut. Across the nation institutional excellence relies heavily upon the quality of these doctoral candidates, and so the University must compete for the very best applicants for graduate study to strengthen itself institutionally.

Further, Connecticut is already a net exporter of graduate students; the number of state residents that pursue their graduate education at publicly-assisted institutions out-of-state exceeds the number of students that come here to study. To reduce the out-of-state enrollment would encourage reciprocal arrangements out of state at potential disadvantage to Connecticut students.

The University has attempted to build strength in related areas, e.g., biology and psychology, biobehavioral sciences and biology, chemistry and physics, chemistry and materials science, earth sciences and materials science, speech and linguistics, linguistics and electrical engineering. The University administration has felt that it is better to build excellence into existing programs than to add new fields of study. Important ingredients in the development of a field of study are the number and quality of graduate students available for that field. Experience has shown that both quality and quantity of graduate students necessary for development of excellence in the several doctoral fields at the University is contingent upon the admission of some students from out of state.

If it is inconceivable that an excellent and diversified graduate program can be developed through the education of Connecticut residents only, it is even more inconceivable that these students will by chance distribute themselves as required among all of the departments which use graduate students as teaching assistants.

The effect of elimination or of arbitrary reduction of out of state graduate students from the roster of the University of Connecticut would be disastrous not only to the research and graduate training program, but equally to the undergraduate teaching programs.

Mr. Malone is Dean of the Graduate School at the University of Connecticut.

etherington and governance reports critically compared

by Albert K. Cohen

The part of the Etherington Commission report that deals with higher education covers a lot of ground. I shall limit my remarks to those matters that are dealt with by both the Etherington Commission and the University of Connecticut Commission on University Governance in its first provisional (or trial baloon) report issued just one week ago. (I would like to stress that the Governance Commission report is neither complete nor final.)

Right now the institutions of higher education in this state are grouped under four governing boards. The four technical colleges are governed by the State Board of Education; the Community Colleges, the State Colleges, and the University are respectively governed by their own Boards of Trustees. In addition, we have a Commission for Higher Education, which has no direct governance powers over the institutions, but is supposed to plan for the educational needs of the state as a whole. It receives reports from the four governing boards, make recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature, and prepares a consolidated budget for the entire system of higher education. All five boards and commissions submit their budgets to the Governor; all have independent access to the Legislature.

There are two key features of the Etherington report. First, it proposes that the Commission for Higher Education be converted into a Board of Regents with the power to govern all the institutions of higher education. The Board of Education would relinquish its authority over the technical colleges. The Boards of Trustees for the Community Colleges and the State Colleges would be abolished; the Board of Trustees for the University would continue in existence but its role would become purely advisory to the Board of Regents. In short, all the institutions would become almagamated into a single pyramidal structure governed by the Board of Regents.

Second, the Board of Regents would consist of nine members appointed by the Governor for staggered three year terms.

The Commission on University Governance has proposed that there be two governing boards, one for the Technical Colleges and Community Colleges and another for the State University System, which would include the State Colleges, the University at Storrs, the branches, and the professional schools. The two systems would form a Joint Consultative Committee for Higher Education that would seek, through voluntary consultation and negotiation, to coordinate their operations. The two Boards of Trustees would appoint chancellors for the respective systems. The Presidents of the included schools and colleges would report to their respective Chancellors; they would be responsible only for operations on their own campuses; the Chancellors and the Boards would be responsible for dealings with the Governor and the Legislature. The Commission for Higher Education would be abolished.

The Governance Commission has proposed further that the Board of Trustees for the Technical and Community Colleges consist of the present Board of Trustees for the Community Colleges supplemented by one or two members drawn from the Board of Education, and that the

Board for the State University System consist of the present Board of Trustees for the University supplemented by several members of the present Board of Trustees for the State Colleges. The terms of office for both boards would be lengthened to six or eight years from the existing terms of five years.

In my opinion -- and I think this opinion is shared by my colleagues on the Governance Commission - the recommendations of the Etherington Report are a prescription for disaster. Surely this was not the intention of the authors of this report; I can only assume that they were not aware of its frightening implications. In effect, the report wraps up the whole system of higher education in a single, pyramidal, monolithic package and then delivers this package, lock, stock, and barrel, over to the Governor. The recommendations insure that, by the second year of his term of office, the Governor will have appointed two thirds of the members of the Board of Regents; by the third year, he will have appointed them all; and by the fourth year, he will be in a position to re-appoint or replace his own appointees. The next Governor will of course be able to do the same. Through his control over the Board of Regents, the Governor will be able to control the educational policies, the appointments, and the budgets of the entire system of higher education. I know of no state that concentrates such unheard-of powers in the hands of the Governor and so thoroughly demolishes the autonomy of the schools and colleges, leaving them prey to the political spoils system and to the vagaries of partisan politics.

It should be noted that when the terms of office of the present Boards were established, the Governor served only two years. Now that the Governor serves a four-year term, the preservation of even a modicum of autonomy requires that the terms of members of governing boards be lengthened, as the Governance Commission proposes, and not reduced, as the Etherington report proposes.

I must stress that my dismal assessment of the Etherington report has nothing to do with how I feel about the present political complexion of the State or the personality or politics of the present Governor. The defects of the Etherington report would be fatal whoever happened to be Governor. They would create a climate of insecurity and instability that would make any sort of long-range planning impossible. It goes without saying that they would have a chilling effect on academic freedom, which presupposes campuses insulated, to some significant degree, from the caprices of power politics. It would be exceedingly difficult to get men of stature and independence of mind to serve either as regents or as administrators. Furthermore, the Etherington proposals ignore the fact that the governance of schools and colleges, not to speak of a complex system of institutions, is an enormously responsible and complex task, and that the laymen who are appointed to positions of governance responsibility could scarcely learn their jobs in three years, still less have time to put what they have learned to good use.

I believe that the Governance Commission report, whatever may be its limitations, is not vulnerable to the same criticisms. It provides for somewhat greater centralization and more effective coordination than does the presently existing system. If, in time, it turns out that a single, all-inclusive system would be better for the State of Connecticut, we can move to such a system. But centralization has its costs and dangers as well; it is the present thinking of the Commission that we should move cautiously on this front, and provide only for so much centralized coordination as seems necessary at the moment. The Commission also believes that its proposals concerning the composition and tenure



of the two Boards of Trustees capitalize on the tremendous accumulated experience and wisdom of the existing Boards and insure a proper degree of protection from external pressures.

Mr. Cohen is a Professor of Sociology and is Chairman of the Commission on University Governance.

errors of fact in etherington report

by John P.H. Brand

Comments and recommendations contained in the Report of the Governor's Commission on Services and Expenditures regarding the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources reflect certain errors of fact and misunderstandings about the functions, purposes, goals, and performance of the College.

Federal legislation, including the Morrill Land-Grant Act (1862), the Hatch Act (1914), together with concurring state legislation have specified the major objectives of the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources - resident instruction, research, and extension.

The College, in cooperation with other schools and colleges in the University, continues to meet the objective of the Land-Grant Act in providing a liberal education to the sons and daughters of the "industrial class" wishing to study agricultural science. An alternative educational option is provided through the two-year Ratcliffe Hicks School of Agriculture.

Contrary to the Commission's statement, enrollment in agriculture and natural resources has not been declining. In fact, an all-time high in student registration has been reached this fall.

A 41 percent increase in freshman enrollments paced the gain, although an upsurge of

transfers to the College has also contributed appreciably. This substantial increase stands in contrast to the slight dip in freshman registrations for the entire University of Connecticut compared to last year.

New records have been reached in both undergraduate and graduate numbers. The undergraduate enrollment tops last year's record by 33 percent. There are 508 Bachelor of Science degree students as well as 119 students working on graduate programs, compared to 94 a year ago up 26 percent. The number of graduate students is more than double the number of ten years ago and triple the number of 20 years ago.

Ratcliffe Hicks students gives a total of 752 students of agriculture and natural resources. This is more than six times that of 1930; nearly five times that of 1940; and three times that of 1960.

Other indications of growing public interest in the curricula offerings of the College are reflected in the fact that women are registering in increasing numbers. Of this year's freshman class, 32 percent are women. Also this year there were 24 percent more applications to the College than last year.

It is difficult to reconcile the Commission's repeated observation and concern that only 18.4% of our total personnel expenditures are allocated

for instruction and department research with its suggestion that these funds be cut \$210,000 to reduce per-student instruction costs. This may reflect an unawareness of the missions of the Cooperative Extension Service and the Storrs Experiment Station, their funding and their integral relationship to the College. Federal funds are provided and specified for both extension and research programs. These monies supplement and complement those state funds allocated for instruction. The 18.4% figure reflects the significant federal contributions to extension and research and the concommitant relative proportion of state funds allocated for teaching and departmental research.

Of the 456 employees cited for the College, only approximately 76 are involved in teaching in the School, College, and Graduate School. The others are involved in research, extension, service and support activities on and away from campus. A number of employees are engaged in significant extension activities throughout the state including community development, nutrition education, and youth programs.

The inclusion of non-instructional costs in the calculation of per-student instruction costs may account for the statement that such costs are "double that of the University of a whole." I do not know of any evidence to indicate that our costs significantly differ from other resident instruction programs in the biological, physical, and social sciences.

The faculty and administration of the College is cognizant of the necessity to control expenditures and to seek economies and they have initiated many actions to do so while simultaneously maintaining quality and balanced program in teaching, research and extension.

The Long Range Planning Committee of the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources provides a control mechanism to assure constant analysis and reappraisal of our programs. The report of the Etherington Commission emphasizes the need for greater communication and understanding to assure recognition of the responsibilities and contributions of the College and its staff.

By means of a coordinated program of extension, research and resident instruction the College will be able to meet its statutory obligations and respond to such challenges as insuring the quality of the environment, providing adequate opportunities for recreation, evolving the efficient utilization of land resources, developing an efficient method of food distribution to the poor, insuring food quality and convenience, improving the welfare of farm labor, and providing research for food and agricultural industry.

Mr. Brand is Associate Dean of the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources.



educational philosophy ignored

by Paul Devine

An analysis of the Etherington Commission's comments on the Commission on Higher Education provides interesting insights into the public's view of CHE, the path of reform indicated for Governor Meskill to follow, and the paths of reform which the education community might itself choose to follow.

The analysis of the Commission on Higher Education (CHE) made by the Etherington study team notes repeatedly the lack of Commission power. The Chancellor is described as the "executive officer" of the Commission, yet the report also describes CHE as a "weak co-ordinating board." How can one man be an "executive" and still be the head of a "weak" agency?

The Report points out that much of CHE's time is spent preparing budget reports before they are submitted to the Governor and the Legislature. It fails to point out that much time was spent in waiting for the Governor to decide the fate of the budget, and in re-adjusting allocations after he had made up his mind.

CHE's lobbying function is discussed without mention of the fact that CHE's legal function of representing public higher education to the General Assembly is subverted by the lobbying power of the older constituents units of the higher education system. The University of Connecticut cannot help but carry more weight in the legislature than CHE when a third of the legislators are UConn alumni.

The reforms suggested by the Etherington Report are reforms of appearance, not of substance. One sentence calls for "decisive and immediate" action in reforming CHE. The next sentence suggests a change in the name of the agency.

Another proposal is to separate the Medical and Dental Schools from the body of the University. No support is given for this recommendation; no dollar savings are anticipated. Again, the Report suggests a change in format will

produce a change in methods or results.

In some of its proposals, the Etherington Report reveals its preoccupation with money per se. The suggestions of internal performance audits, and of review of tenure practices, are based on the concept that education is just another business. It may be granted that education should be more "efficient," but it must be remembered that in education the product is not measured in dollars but in men's minds, and that efficiency is not only measured by money.

Two of the Report's suggestions are worthwhile, and it is notable that those two are strikingly non-original. The first is the recommendation that all the state's two-year colleges be united in a single system. All the components of the higher education system which operate two-year schools seek this, the only stumbling-block being the question of under whose aegis they will be united.

The other worthwhile recommendation is that of operating a college on a twelve-month basis as an experiment. This proposal has great merit, considering both the cost and educational benefits of such a move, and has been repeatedly suggested by educational institutions at all levels.

Those changes which might lead to the greatest long-term cost savings, the largest increases in efficiency, and the most progressive reforms in education are notable in their absence from the Etherington Report.

The concepts of "performance contracting" and of public/private educational mergers (long endorsed by CHE) are not mentioned in the Report. The question of why the University of Connecticut should be ordered to build a four-year school in Fairfield County, while the University of Bridgeport and Fairfield University are under-attended and in financial trouble, is neither raised nor answered.

No consideration is given in the report to the idea of public support of private colleges, as has been used to remove pressure from public

institutions in New York (Cornell) and

Pennsylvania (Temple, U. of Pittsburgh).

The Etherington Report suggests that "reform" of the tenure practice of state schools could cut down on the number of faculty members hired, but does not touch on the subject of televised or video-taped instruction networks linking all the state schools, which would eliminate far more salary costs while not reducing the quality of instruction.

The establishment of a unified Management Information System for all the components of the state higher education system is hinted at in the Report, but not given any priority, yet this one step would do much to eliminate the "waste" charged by the Etherington Commission. For if educators had available accurate, complete, timely data concerning the institutions they manage, their management efficiency would improve.

The entire tone of the Etherington Report suggests that inefficiency in education is the result of too much freedom remaining in institution. Yet educational institutions would likely manage themselves better if their independence were increased. If the University could make academic decisions free of the budget-mangling interference of the Governor, it is probable that more efficient academic planning would result. If the Community College system could place new colleges where they are needed, opposed to being legislatively ordered to establish colleges in the home towns of influential legislators, it is probable that those colleges would better serve the needs of the state.

In its obsession with dollar savings, the Etherington Commission ignored those questions of educational philosophy and strategy which would produce the greatest future return; the Commission Report is a new high-mark in the "penny-wise pound-foolish" tradition of Connecticut state government.

Mr. Devine is President of Associated Student Government.

Activities

Meeting for the trap and skeet club Thurs. at 7:30 SU 102.

Found: pair of wire rimmed white metal eyeglasses near the Northwest

Found: a key in the Barn parking lot. "Ross" written on the American Tourister tag. Looks like trunk key to G.M. car. Call 429-8535.

Attention all pharmacy students: there will be an open house in the school of Pharmacy on Sat. Oct. 23 from 4 to 6 p.m.

McMahon sponsors: "The Wild Angels" and "I Love You, Alice B. Toklas". Sun. 10-24, 5:30 and 9:00 p.m. Mon. 10-25 at 8:00 p.m. SUB.

Cultural dinner at the Hillel Sun. Oct. 24 at 6 p.m. Charles Oliver speaker delicious cold cut dinner \$1.25 members, \$1.75 nonmembers.

Hillel general meeting Mon., Oct. 25 at 7 p.m. at Hillel. Get involved.

ASG Cultural Committee will meet Thurs. 10-217:00 Commons 313

All students interested in playing hockey in the Student Hockey League please attend a meeting on Oct. 26, 1971 at 4:00 p.m. in the field house.

Mathematics Colloquium, speaker professor Jerome Eisenfeld, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, subject: Rotts of operator equations. Place: Beach Building, room 443 at 4:00 p.m. Thurs. Oct. 21.

First meeting of the Anthropology Club to be held. Thurs. Oct. 21 4:00 p.m. Manchester Hall basement lounge. All interested please attend.

The Storrs Cycling Club is holding a tour Sunday Oct. 24. Will leave SU patio 10:00 a.m. Open to all cyclists in Storrs.

Hartford Tutorial: meeting of all tutors Thurs. at 7:00 in Commons 217. Everyone please attend.

Meeting for those (esp. freshmen) who wish to form a radical caucus and run for the 7 ASG placed available in Nov. room 202 A Thurs.

Lost - off white Indian design poncho in area of SS. Call Robin 429-8423.

There will be a German Club meeting at International House Thurs. Oct. 21 at 7:30 p.m. Refreshments will be served. All those interested are

UCONN

Women's Field Hockey Club, 2nd home game against Barrington College, 4:00 p.m. at Hawley Armory Field. Support the team.

Attention Gamma Sig pledges; there will be a pledge meeting Thurs, night Oct. 21, 6:30 p.m. in Commons 312. All must attend.

The Soviet Jewry Committee of the Shalom Group will meet in room 101 SU Thurs. at 7:30 pm

Modern Dance Club meets - Hawley Armory Dance Studio - Mon. 3:30 to 5:00 beginners, Wed. 3:30 to 5:00 beginners to intermediates. Tues. nights 8-9:30 intermediates.

Sunday, Oct. 24th Phi Alpha Theta sponsoring trip to Sturbridge Village. Gring picnic lunch. Leave campus 9:30 a.m. Sign up basement Wood Hall, 2A-3C. For further information contact Prof. Ward ext. 1483.

Motorcycle Club meeting Thurs. Oct. 21 7:30 room 207 SU.

Found: VW key in front of Shippee Hall. Call Annette 429-4454.

Gamma Sigma Sigma meeting THurs. Oct. 21 at 7 p.m. UN room. Work meeting for Bloodmobile. Please bring magic markers, etc. All sisters please attend.

Lost: Gold ring-initials "H.N" -Reward 742-9311 - Claudia.

Env. Concern meeting Thurs. Oct 21 7:30 SU 103. Mass transit Exp. Bottle, drive and future plans to be

student senate...

continued from page 1.

In the nours remaining after the Daily Campus negotiation, the Student Senate debated whether to appropriate \$5,000 for three campus information centers that would also serve to gather student response on campus issues. The center would be set up by Bison Associates, a public relations firm which has worked as consultant to Model Cities programs.

Their proposal to the Student Senate is to establish 3

\$1,000 each and \$2,000 for consultants for 10 weeks for the purpose of "deepening the ASG's awareness of their constituency and to bring students, faculty and administrators closer together in the decision-making process." The program would serve to poll student opinion.

Mike Winkler, chairman of the Student Senate argued that polls have a bad name on

booths on campus at the cost of campus, partly because they're poorly run, not listened to by the administration as in the Minority Aid issue, or rammed down the students' throats as in the I.M.E. (Institute of Military Education) controversy.

Student Senator Linda Sokolowski countered with the idea that door-to-door solicitation on the part of Student Senators would stimulate interest among the student body in student government and affairs.

Budgets passed by the Student Senate included \$787 for the Women's Radical Union, \$470 for the UConn Veterans and \$2,079 for the OAAS Tutorial. Included in the OAAS budget was money for trips to New York for Hartford tutees to see plays on Black culture, and a trip to UConn to introduce children of elementary schools to college life and reinforce academic studies.

Classifieds

Coventry large estate, stable 10 ft cellar, out buildings, new heating system, new septic system, seven acres \$48,000. Booker Realty 456-1142.

Free to good homes: mother cat and female kitten, good with children, box-trained. Call Helen at 429-0549

For Sale: 1964 MG model 1100. Good condition 33,000 miles, \$320. Call Paul, 742-5081 after 5:30 p.m.

For Sale: '68 Firebird, blue with black vinyl top, 4 spd, posi, console. Excel cond, one owner. Brian 429-6474 ext H 101.

PARENTS ARE COMING' MAKE IT A POINT TO

RELIEVE YOUR FRUSTRATIONS AT THE

JOINT

SUB

TICKETS FREE WITH ID

For Rent: small one bdrm home walking distance from campus. Call 429-6094.

For Sale: 65 VW sedan, excellent condition \$700 or best offer. Call 429-5155

For Sale: 1966 VW with rebuilt engine. Call 872-8080.

Special Events Committee meeting 3:00 p.m. Conn. rm Thurs., Oct. 21.

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frosh gridmen host bridgton for ninth defeat of season

The University of Connecticut freshman football team seeks its third victory in as many games when it plays Bridgton Academy of Maine, here, Friday night at 7:30.

Coach Andy Baylock's UConn yearlings have thus far taken the measure of Coast Guard and Rhode Island frosh

The probable offensive starting lineup for Connecticut includes a choice of three ends. They are Steve Fredette (220). John Fetchko (205) and Pete Kodys (200). Other linemen are Tackles Jim Humphreys (200) and Jim Bailey (260), Guards Calvin Brown (225) and Ron Mansfield (216) and Center

Kevin Sullivan (215).

The offensive backfield lists Larry Livramento (185) at quarterback, Jim Wright (180) at flanker, Paul Mazerall (170) at tailback and Art Falcone (230) at fullback.

On defense, three men are also in the running for two positions at outside linebacker. They are Don Thompson (196), Dan Kubas (190) and Gary Calvino (195).

The front defensive line may be made up of Chris MacAulay (187) and Frank Bagatta (185) at defensive ends and Ed Szmajter (220) and Manny Sasser (240) at defensive

Inside linebacking positions

will be filled by Bill Mayer (195) and Alan Shaw (210) or Don Cunningham (210); while Les Solomon (165) and Charlie Hoffman (175) are defensive halfbacks and Mitch Bressette (190) is the safety.

Coach Baylock emphasizes that although these men are listed as offensive and defensive specialists they all are prepared to play both ways. Also expected to see action

is Dan Busa (170), a punter and placement kicker who has enjoyed considerable success with punts, PATs and field goals. Spectators are cordially

invited to attend all UConn frosh home games, free of admission charge.

booters bow to brown

by David Solomon

The UConn Husky soccer team dropped its eighth straight decision Tuesday at Brown 2-0. It was the fifth time this season that the offense was shutout.

powered Brown to victory. The first tally came at 8:39 of the fourth period on an assist by Brooks Moran. Frost added the insurance goal with two minutes left in the contest.

The Husky booters were heavily outshot by their hosts 34 to 11. It marked the 10th consecutive time that UConn has been outshot. UConn goalie Jon Demeter collected 14 saves while his opposite number fielded 8.

UConn Coach Joe Morrone

felt that his team played well, recognizing the fact that Brown booters are currently ranked no. 2 in the New England Top Ten ratings. "The game could have gone cither way."

The game was marked Two goals by Bill Frost heavily by fouls, particularly by Brown. Brown was caught with infractions 21 times in the game.

The freshman booters lost to the Brown freshmen by an identical score in a preliminary

On Saturday, the UConn varsity booters will take on their freshmen offspring in an exhibition. High school soccer players and their coaches from all over Connecticut have been invited to attend. Over 300 have already accepted the invitation.

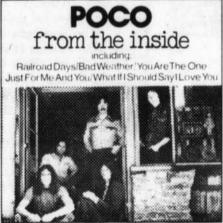
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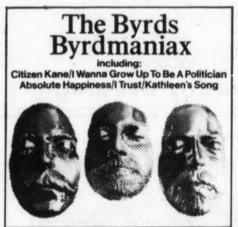
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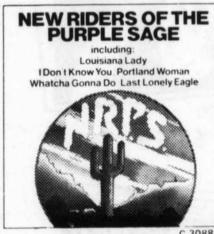
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HOURS 10--10 SAT. 10--6

harriers nip rhody 26-31

by Lincoln Millstein

An extraordinary effort by the UConn cross country team carried the Huskies to a 26-31 victory over Yankee conference rival, the University of Rhode Island in the 'most crucial meet' of the season, according to head coach Bob Kennedy, here Wednesday.

Five Huskies registered their personal best times on the 4.7-mile UConn course. Led by sophomore Peter Bortolotti, who won the meet, UConn placed fourth, sixth, seventh and

Yankee Conference for their

performances last Saturday.

Warren was also named to the

Eastern Collegiate Athletic

Conference first all-star team for

his performance against the

senior, returned a punt 30 yards

for the final Husky tally,

intercepted a pass to stall a

Maine drive, and tackled the

kickoff return runner on the

Maine 5 yard line at the start of

the second half which directly

led to the tying TD as UConn

gained a share of the YanCon

went to Husky fullback Don

Zweig who gained 77 yards on

the ground in his first full game

of the season coming back from

an injury and sophomore

quarterback Bob Robustelli who

entered the game early in the

seond quarter and led the Husky

Honorable mention also

Warren, a 6'0" 184 lb.

Maine Black Bears.

lead with a 21-7 win.

eighth in extending their record to 7-2. Rhody now drops to 3-4 on the season.

No less than 16 men bunched together at the starting line, when the gun sounded at 3:30 p.m. The group rounded the UConn track once and continued on the course. 24:46.4 minutes later, Bortolotti crossed the finish line, scoring his fourth individual win of the year. The sophomore also took the honors in dual meets against Holy Cross, UMass, and Maine.

Bortolotti was followed by two Rhody runners: John Bessette (2nd) and Richard Schabowsky (3rd). UConn's Maurice Ancona placed fourth, and the Huskies' Rob Huntington, Fred Steigert and Chuck Forbes took sixth, seventh and eighth places, respectively.

Kennedy was elated at the unexpected performance by his Harriers. All top five finishers had their best day ever on the UConn course.

The UConn freshmen did not fare as well, however, finishing last in a three-way meet. Central Connecticut won the preliminary with 33 points, followed by Johnson and Wales Jr. College with 39 points. The freshmen pups scored 57 points.

The varsity harriers travel to New York city on Saturday to contest N.Y.U., Fordham and Lehigh in a four-way meet. The meet is scheduled to start at 12:00 p.m.



by David Solomon

It's not too late for the 1-9 Soccer team to claim their place inthe UConn record books. The Husky booters have just to finish out the schedule, consisting of 4 more games and this year's squad can rest its name along the inauspicious memory of the 1937, 1938 and 1955 soccer teams.

For those whose memory fails; the 1937 and 1938 teams finished their seasons with 1-7 marks; - only to be topped by the 1955 booters with a record of 1-9-2.

The remainder of the current Huskies season will be as tough, if not tougher, with Springfield, Hofstra, Yale and Rhode Island

A perplexed head coach, Joe Morrone, has often been seen lingering on the bench well after his team is back in the locker room, wondering where he went wrong. If it's any consolation to the coach, he need not blame himself for the futility of this years

Instilled with fierce competitiveness, the 1971 soccer team, has consistantly given 100% during the games. However, their hustel and aggressiveness cannot substitute for the widespread lack of talent and inexperience. UConn just does not have the quality of players that it once had.

The main reason for this fact is the recruitment problem. UConn recruitment of Soccer players is extremely limited. Morrone handles that assignment single-handedly, or whenever he gets time off from his time consuming jobs as physical education teacher and running a team. This prevents Morrone from actively recruiting junior college players who already would have the experience and hopefully the talent to be able to step right in and do the job for the Huskies. Instead the coach devotes his scouting to high school players, hoping that they will be able to meet the rugged competition which the UConn schedule provides. Which leads us to question -- why the Athletic Department schedules a big-time slate, if it refuses to recruit at a big-time level?

Already this year, UConn has played such powerhouses as Long Island University, Bridgeport, Williams, Wesleyan, Boston University, and Brown, some of whom rank high nationally, let alone all being top New England teams. The teams mentioned are all in a class above UConn's brand of soccer.

With the limited recruiting that UConn does, such powerhouses should be avoided. Otherwise 1-9 seasons will not be something that suddenly appear once every 10 or 15 years. UConn will find themselves frequently engaged in the battle against the mediocre record.

The only other recourse that the athletic department can take is to expand the UConn recruitment of Soccer players. The job of recruiting cannot be sufficiently satisfied by a single man, especially a man as busy as Coach Morrone. Junior college booters should be given a careful look, especially in times of immediate need such as the present. If the criteria of recruitment is met adequately, then UConn soccer will once again be able to compare itself favorably with the better years the record books have to offer -- namely, the 1948 National Champions (11-0).

uconn safety bob warren named to yancon team

UConn safety Bob Warren (E. Norwich, N.Y.), Rhode Island quarterbake Bob Ehrhardt (Flushing, N.Y.), and New Hampshire defensive end Tim



Colton (Hyde Park, Mass.), have been chosen as the top defensive, offensive, and sophomore players in the

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freshman cheerleaders selected Freshmen cheerleading squad have recently been completed. The cheerleaders will cheer at all UConn freshmen football and basketball home dates. are: Jan Adams (Fairfield Hall), Terry Adams (New Have n Hall), Susie Ewens (Vinton House), Valerie Hayes (Stowe B), Joyce Hannan (Crawford A), Lynn Janiga (French B), Sue Ritchie (Hale Hall), and Debbie Sadlon (Columbia Ct.). make its debut at Friday Night's home game, when the UConn freshmen hosts Bridgton Academy, Game time is at 7:30

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