

Long Awaited Word from the Chancellor

The Chancellor gave his views on the University and education, the S.A. Constitution, C.B.S., and the War in Vietnam.

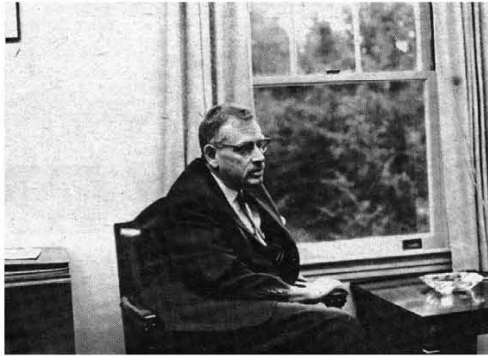
On the University: "Going State?"

The Chancellor said no, citing that there was not the space in the area to expand the existing facilities to the size that they would have to be if we (the University) were to "go state". During this discourse he also gave the general philosophy of the University, which is, in essence, that the University give more attention to the individual student than other institutions could afford to give due to their size, and to this end the size of the University could not grow to much more than four thousand students.

On the philosophy which says that a university can either be a job-filling machine or it can be an institution for the development of the individual, but it can not be both, he replied that this university was striving to do both. He explained that schools such as Ward and Elementary Education had to first meet specific state requirements so that their graduates could be duly licensed to work in the State of Connecticut, but that after these were satisfied, the university sought, through integrated programs, to develop the individual. His illustration was that of the engineer who knows not only how to build a good bridge, but where and when NOT to build it.

The other schools in the university, he went on, also had basic requirements to fulfill, such as turning out people who are competent in their own fields. After this requirement has been satisfied the schools seek to enlarge the individual's perspective through general liberal arts courses. He stressed the importance of integration of educational programs among schools and at the same time the difficulties inherent in this. On the S.A. Constitution:

Dr. Woodruff gave his views on the Constitution generally and, later, specifically, with regards to the judicial incident of a week ago. The Chancellor said that he was one of the strongest supporters of the Constitution, but that there were in it certain passages which looked as though they had been written by someone in sixth-grade remedial English. On the whole, however, it is a fairly well written document.



In regard to the second part of the question, which included what effect the outcome of the Basic Studies case would have, it any, on the final ratification of the Constitution, I received a rather large grin and the comment, or rather the statement, that it (the handling of the case by the Judicial Commission) would probably facilitate the ratification by the board of Regents. On this subject he said that, realistically, the Constitution probably wouldn't be ratified until next semester. He also questioned why the College of Basic Studies was included in the Constitution and not Ward. He felt this was a gross oversight and hoped that before it was ratified by the Board the flaws could be sifted out.

On the College of Basic Studies: The whole question of C.B.S. (College of Basic Studies) is one which has been under discussion for the last four years. Dr. Woodruff said the problems, if such they were, stemmed from the location of the school. He also said that before any criticism of

the College could be made, a knowledge of the school was necessary. He also said that Dean Meinke was the driving force behind the College and was responsible for its creation and existence.

On the War:

Dr. A.M. Woodruff has made seven trips to South Vietnam in the last three years and has served on White House Committees during the Eisenhower administration, through the entirety of the Kennedy administration and during the first part of the Johnson administration. He has been affiliated with a U.N. committee for the past two years, and has advised on land reform in several countries.

Dr. Woodruff said, that the present government in South Vietnam was doing more than any of its predecessors had done in the area of land reform. However, as far as he was concerned it was being done neither quickly nor strongly enough. He went on and talked about the economic history of the country and stressed the strong possibilities for use of the Mekong River. He also said that a U.N. committee had plans to harness the river, which is one of the ten largest river systems in the world.

The Chancellor said, when asked what he thought about the

cry for a total and immediate withdrawal from Vietnam, that it would result in the loss of the last 50,000 men and would be nothing short of another "Dunkirk"—type evacuation.

The U.S., if world opinion were not so important to it, could build a semi-industrialized economy, and de-escalate simultaneously if it so desired. He went on to say that the U.S. Foreign Policy had for years failed to recognize the basic economic problems of Vietnam. In regard to this last point he said that land reform was the key to establishing a flow of money that would be needed to create a working economy to insure the establishment of a lasting nation. Throughout his discussion of Vietnam he stressed the facts that we were involved in a land war that we could never win in the first place, and that if the United States were willing to commit itself it could do more for South Vietnam than anyone else could and do it better.

Dr. Woodruff has been invited by the United Nations to go to land reform conferences in Egypt, Jordan and Rumania. The time that he is away from North House is he is NOT tucked away in his private bungalow in some other state, but he is working for the betterment of the world and mankind.

Attention: Washington People

Hopefully, the following instructions won't prove necessary and you won't be victim to the pigs' whims. However, one can't be too cautious. You are going to be in the streets, so read and heed:

1) Self-defense. THE NEW YORK TIMES, the WASHINGTON POST, the CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, although useless for any other purpose, make a very hard object when rolled up lengthwise and folded in half. Unlike any other weapons, they are inconspicuous and not incriminating.

2) When police throw tear gas canisters into the crowd, the gas continues to come out after the canisters hit. Throw the canisters off somewhere into the blue.

3) When you are in a demonstration, never take stuff like spray paint, stink bombs, joints, etc. from people you don't know and trust. There are so many plainclothesmen infiltrating crowds that it is very dangerous. You may feel guilty at not taking it and not acting like a brother. But don't take the stuff and risk getting busted by the Man for conspiracy.

4) If you are doing something illegal, like throwing a rock at a window, don't assume that because there are no uniformed police around that you have not been seen. Cops sometimes dress and look like brothers and participate in demonstrations. Sometimes they act as provocateurs and urge you to do illegal and reckless things.

5) Decide with your own little group what you are going to do, where you will meet if you are separated, etc.

6) If you are sure someone is a pig, TELL PEOPLE. Sometimes they bust people and come right back into our ranks. Blow their cover, take their pictures, EXPOSE THEM.

A VIOLENT POLICE RIOT IS ALWAYS A POSSIBILITY. PIGS ARE SCARED OF US IN DEMONSTRATIONS. TAKE THESE MINIMUM PRECAUTIONS FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY:

7) For women: wear pants. Don't wear earrings.

8) For EVERYONE: Wear heavy shoes, not sandals. Don't wear glasses unless absolutely necessary. Wear a hat, or even a helmet. And a heavy sweater for protection against clubs. Don't wear any kind of necklace, beads, or chains.

9) Bring a pair of plastic goggles to protect your eyes from tear gas and mace.

10) Bring a handkerchief to cover your nose and mouth to protect yourself from mace and tear gas.

11) Vaseline applied to the face will provide temporary protection from mace. Remove it IMMEDIATELY after you are maced or it can cause serious burns.

12) Carry the number of a lawyer, try National Lawyers Guild, American Civil Liberties Union, or a local Movement legal service.

13) Carry the number of a doctor or the Medical Committee for Human Rights.

14) NEVER CARRY DRUGS DURING A DEMONSTRATION:

15) If you smoke, bring a full pack of cigarettes. If you are busted, you will be glad to have them in jail.

16) NEVER take an address book to a demonstration. If you are busted, the pigs will take everyone's name.

17) If you are worried about having something planted on you in a demonstration, have a special set of clothes with the pockets cut out or sewn up.

18) Never carry a penknife or a nailfile during a demonstration. You can be charged with possession of a dangerous weapon.

The streets are ours. Be brave, be beautiful and be careful for yourself and your brothers and sisters as well.



These Athletic Supporters are going to the 1st Basketball Game on December 2, 1969. Will you be there?

