

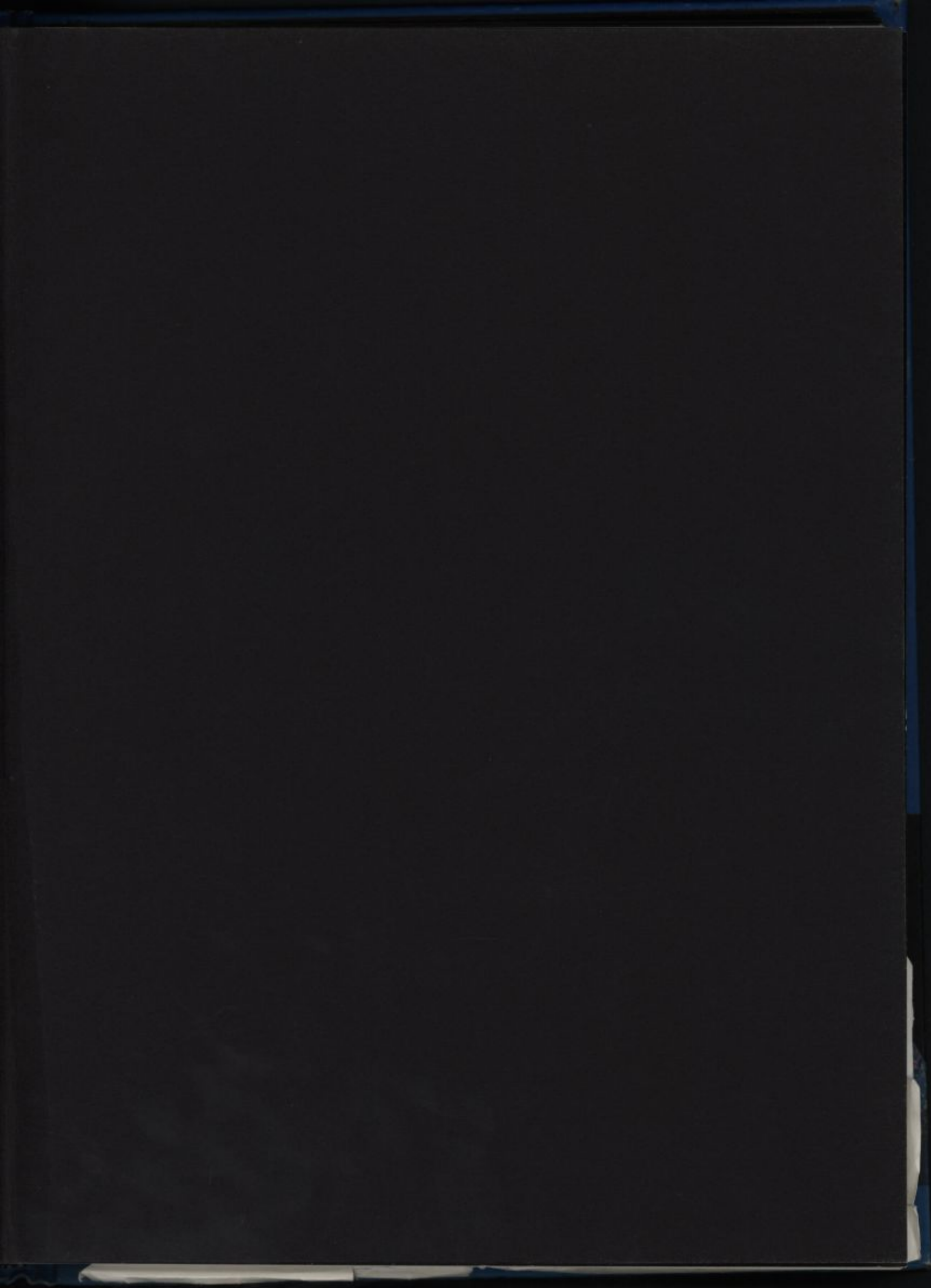
LINDA ANNE HUNTER

**blue hen II 1974**





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**UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE**  
**1974**







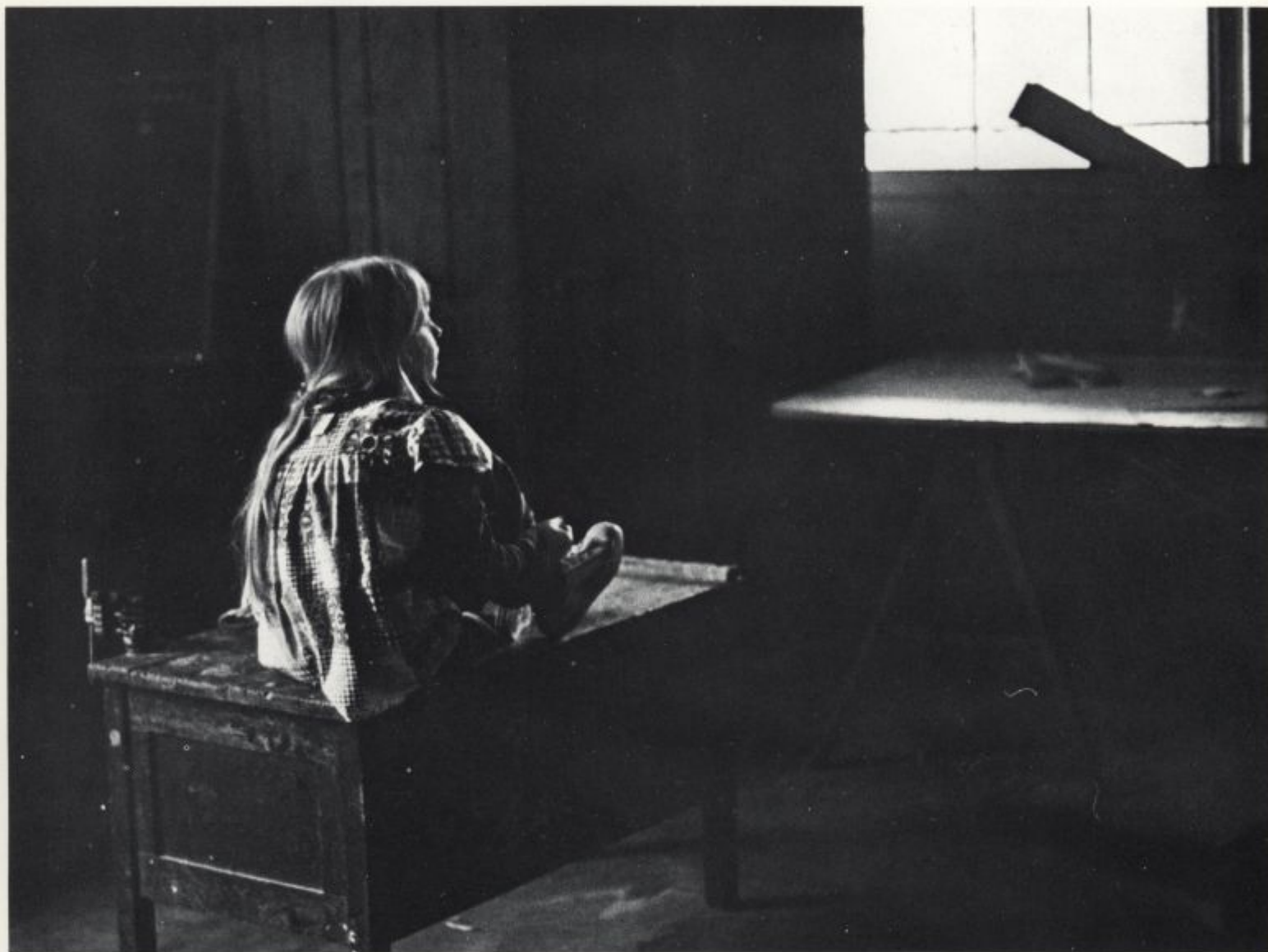


**FALL SEMESTER  
1973**



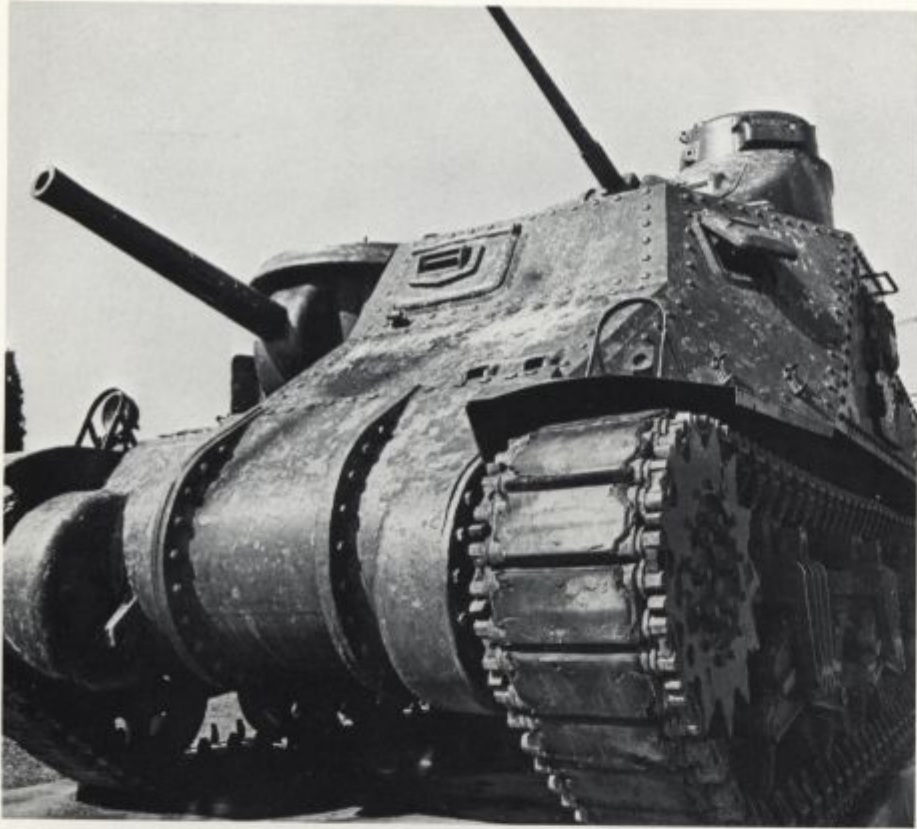


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Hear the Salvation Army Band.  
 Down by the riverside's  
 Bound to be a better ride  
 Than what you've got planned.  
 Carry your cup in your hand.  
 And look around,  
 Leaves are brown,  
 And the sky is a hazy shade of winter.







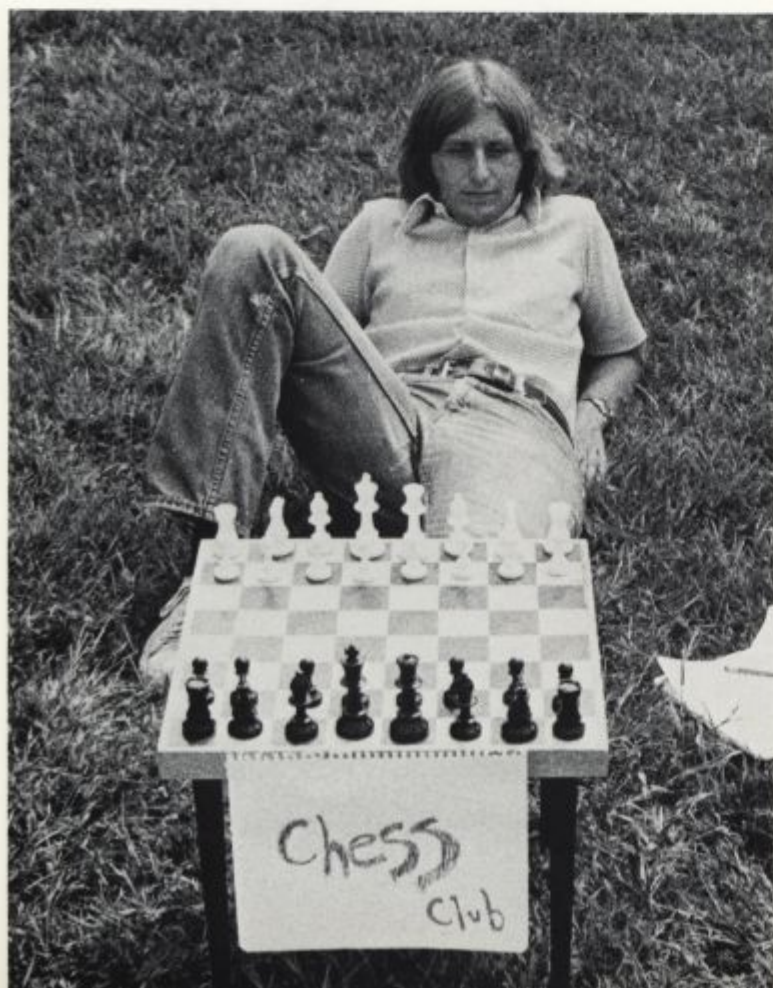






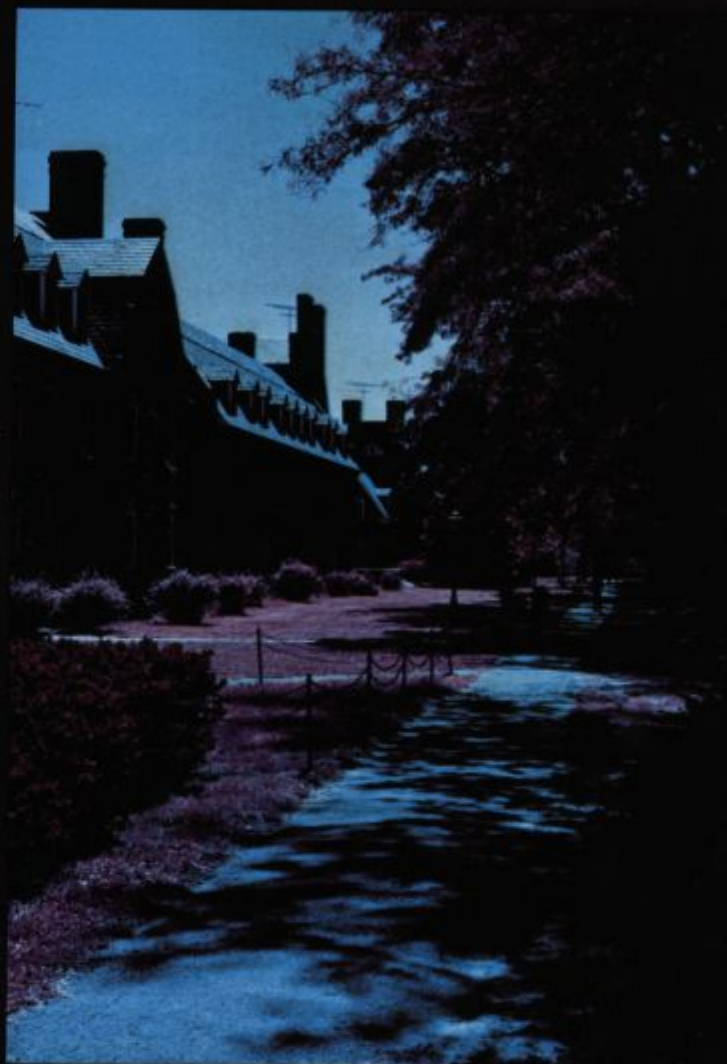


Hang on to your hopes my friends  
That's an easy thing to say,  
But if your hopes should pass away  
Simply pretend that you can build them again.  
Look around,  
The grass is high,  
The fields are ripe,  
It's the springtime of my life.





Seasons change with the scenery;  
Weaving time in a tapestry.  
Won't you stop and remember me

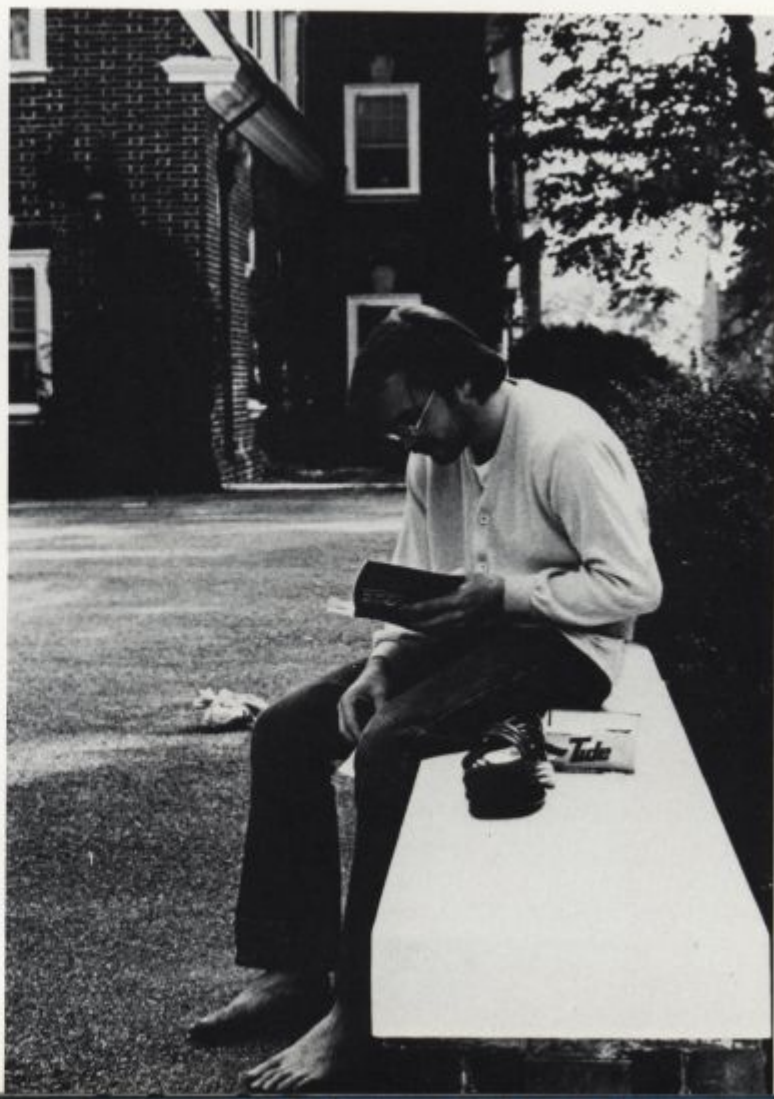
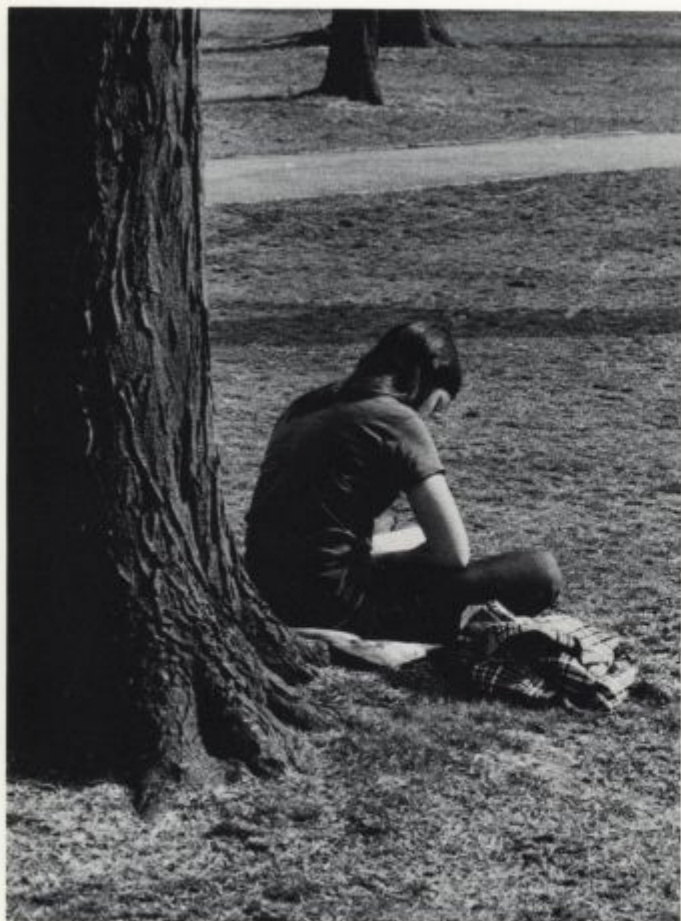
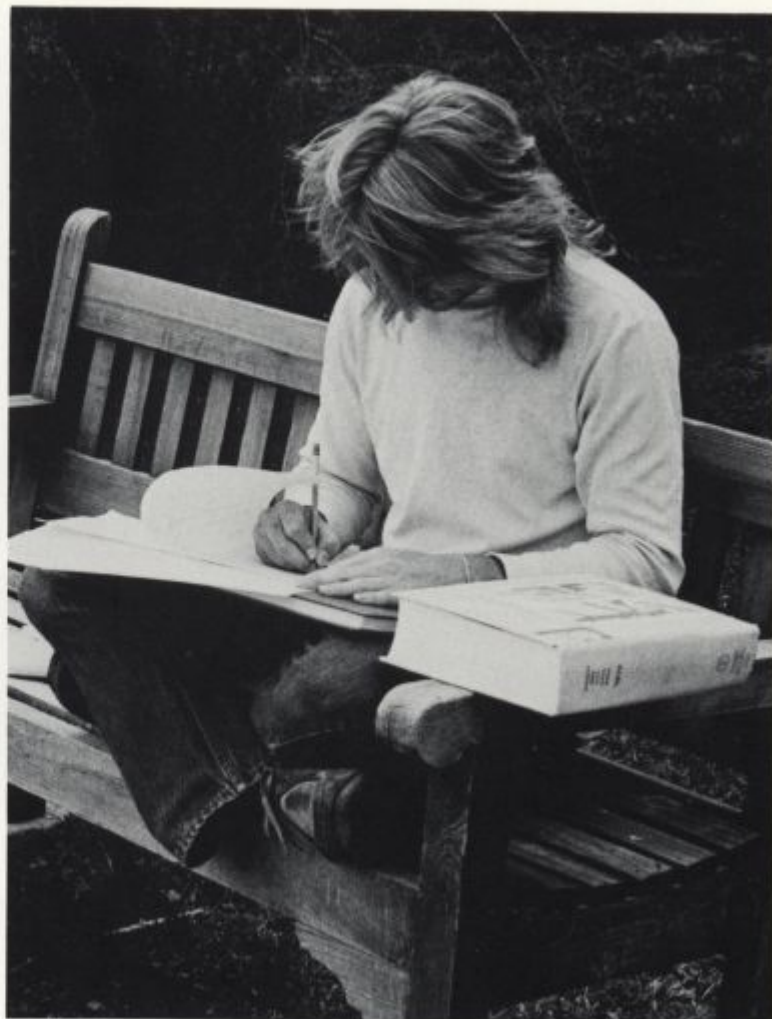




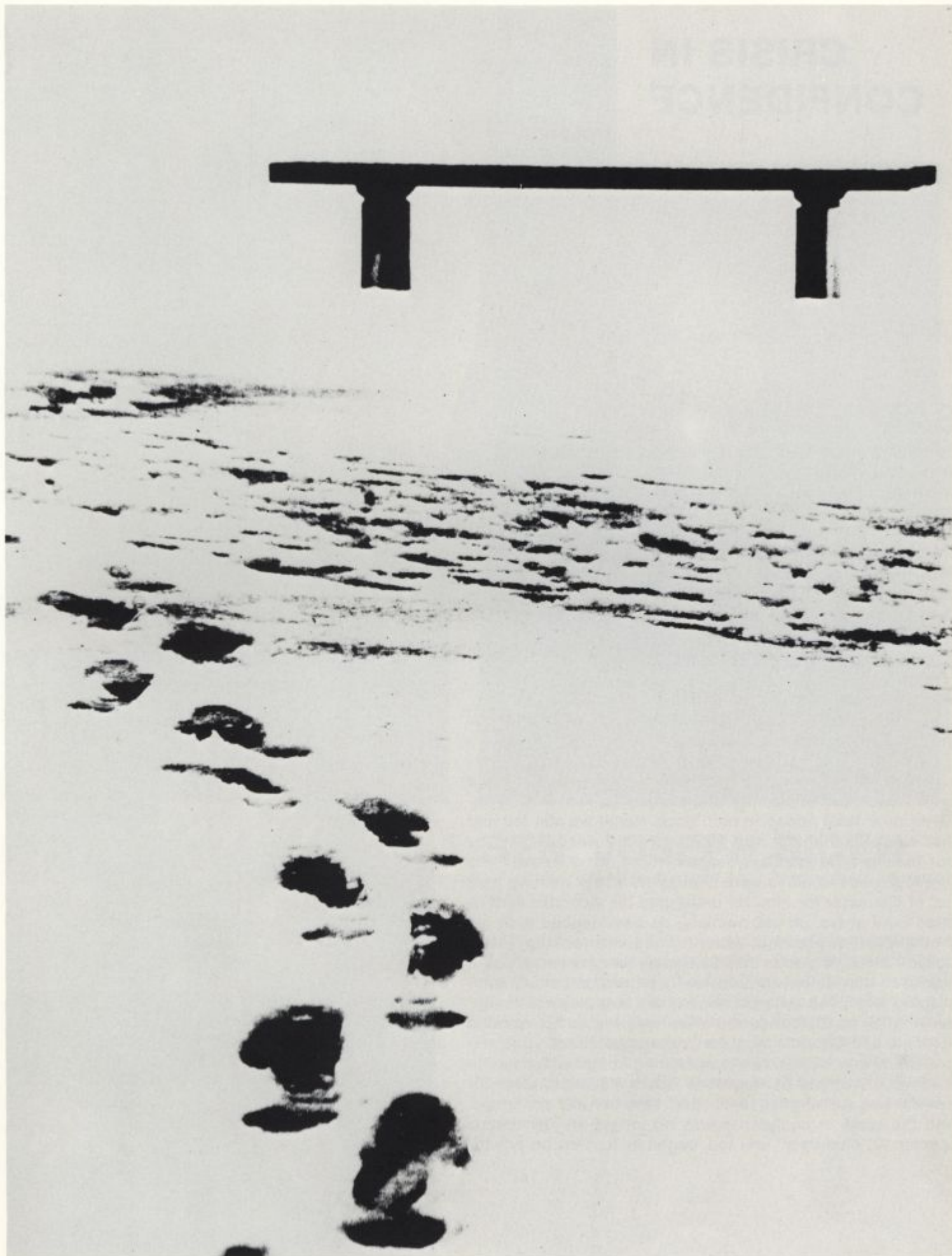




At any convenient time?  
Funny how my memory skips  
Looking over the manuscripts  
of unpublished rhyme.  
Drinking my vodka and lime,  
I look around,  
Leaves are brown,  
And the sky is a hazy shade of winter.  
PAUL SIMON 1968







# CRISIS IN CONFIDENCE

## SAM ERVIN

*Personally, I wish Watergate had never happened. You can not found a sensible government on suppressing the truth.*

*The university students understand what is involved here (in the Watergate crisis) better than some White House Aides.*



### COMING OF AGE IN A POLITICAL BROTHEL

By Kevin W. McCartan

*(This is an excerpt from Mr. McCartan's term paper written for the Crisis in Confidence Course)*

Richard Nixon won the presidency on his famed "law and order" and "secret plan" to end the war planks. People *believed* or at least *hoped* in him. Hope meant we still felt and that was encouraging. And Richard Nixon was elevated by our feeling of ambivalent despair-hope, hope-despair. His first four years in office were controversial, but nothing truly out of character for him. He unleashed his vice-president to attack the press, an old nemesis; he commenced with his Vietnamization plan and when no one was looking, introduced American troops into Cambodia (only recently was it disclosed that American pilots did a bit of Cambodian landscaping when the Defense department was "categorically" denying it); he annointed the silent majority as his working mandate and unpredictably (or perhaps predictably) he visited China and Russia. His "summoning" of allied leaders to a series of summit conferences was a masterful ploy, for now he was running for re-election. And the war continued. And the crisis in confidence was no longer an amorphous specter. A "plumbers" unit too, began its inroads on privacy





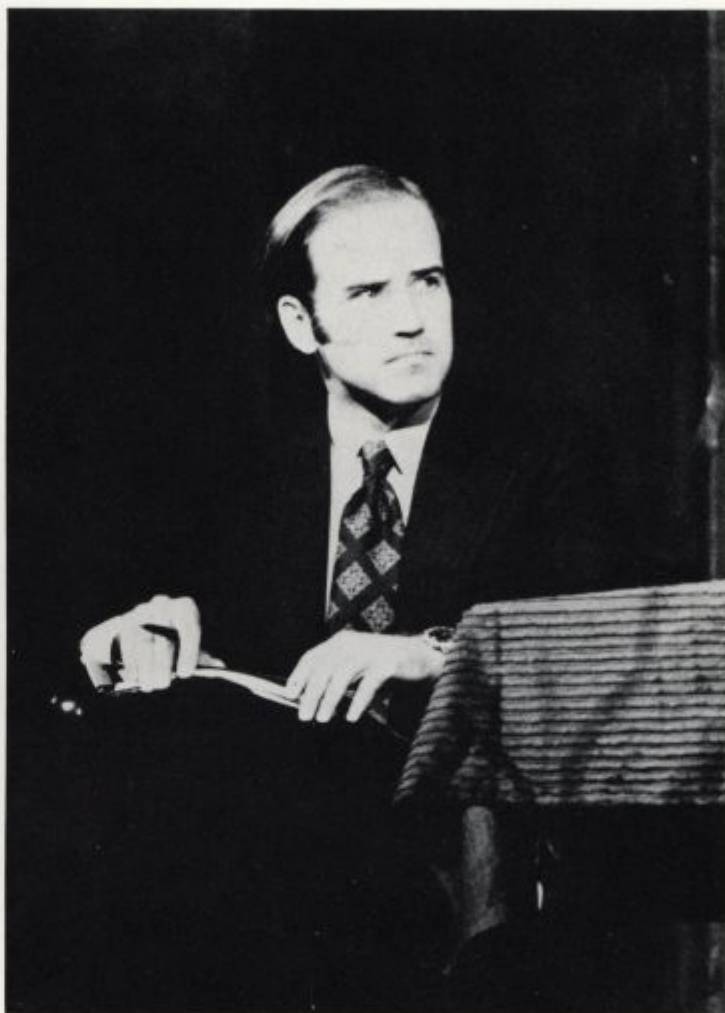


## MR. GARRY WILLS

*There is one Nixon only, though there seem to be new ones all the time – he will try to be what people want.*

and decency. Now we have a visible, audible and tangible crisis.

What is suggested by this all too brief history of some past crises and semi-crises is a gradual erosion of public confidence. Somewhere deep within the infrastructure of our society, talent, below the threshold of our consciousness, we knew that extra-legal and despicable activities occurred in our "pristine" institutions. Even in the highest office of the land. Watergate was the catalyst, the last straw of tolerance and acquiescence. We cannot pretend to be innocent children under the auspices of a paternalistic and pure government anymore.



## SEN. JOSEPH BIDEN

*. . . if the system is screwed up it is your fault, not just mine.*

The crisis in confidence is topped off by Watergate and its subsequent "inoperatives". The floodgates of adversity were opened; the Rubicon had been crossed. Now, the magic of the oval office and the forcefulness of the man in it are diminished; the hierarchy of command is virtually shattered and the confusion in the administration is beyond our political comprehension. The President's culpability in the Watergate affair is suspect and, yes, his silent majority is transposed into a restless minority.

**EDWARD BROOKE** — *Two Massachusetts State Senators once got into an angry debate and one told the other to "go to Hell." The Senator appealed to Governor Calvin Coolidge and asked Coolidge to do something about it. The Governor replied: "I've looked up the law, Senator, and you don't have to go there."*

*The men who surrounded the President viewed Congress as an inefficient and dilatory body. For the most part, I disagree. But, I would suggest that "efficiency" in our government processes should not be the sole criteria of worth. At one time we may desire the prompt enactment of a certain law and chafe because it bogs down in institutional inertia. At another time we may rigorously oppose the enactment of a law and applaud the same inertia.*

*There are proper and necessary limits to political activity. Though the appreciation of these limits seems to have been lost in recent years, it can be regained. Politics is the art of the possible and nothing more.*

**I.F. STONE** — *Our Founding Fathers never felt they would have this kind (Nixon) of monster in the White House.*







DANIEL ELLSBERG — *Tonight is the fourth anniversary of the night Tony Russo and I began to xerox the Pentagon Papers.*

*I did expect to go to prison forever for what I had done.*

The question arises: Was it an aberrant administration that caused this loss of moral and philosophical direction or who confused our national goals and ideals by touting "watch what we say, not what we do?" (Former Attorney General John Mitchell). How did such a seemingly innocuous episode snowball into the ultimate test of our system? The answer to the second question rests with the system itself. In a free society our weaknesses and shortcomings are manifest for all to see and therein lies our strength. "Immunity from prosecution" is an ex post facto device. The pursuit of the truth is inherent to a viable United States. The answer to the first question is "yes." Our laws are far from perfect, but failure to observe legal guidelines is not necessarily due to imperfect and faulty laws. *Men* formulate the law and only men can decide whether or not to abide by it.

Some in the Nixon administration were willing to disregard some of the laws in order to perpetuate themselves in power. The perjurers, burglars, buggers and bunglers were "team players." And like wayward children we did not listen, but rather watched what they did.



RAMSEY CLARK — *I never bugged anyone*

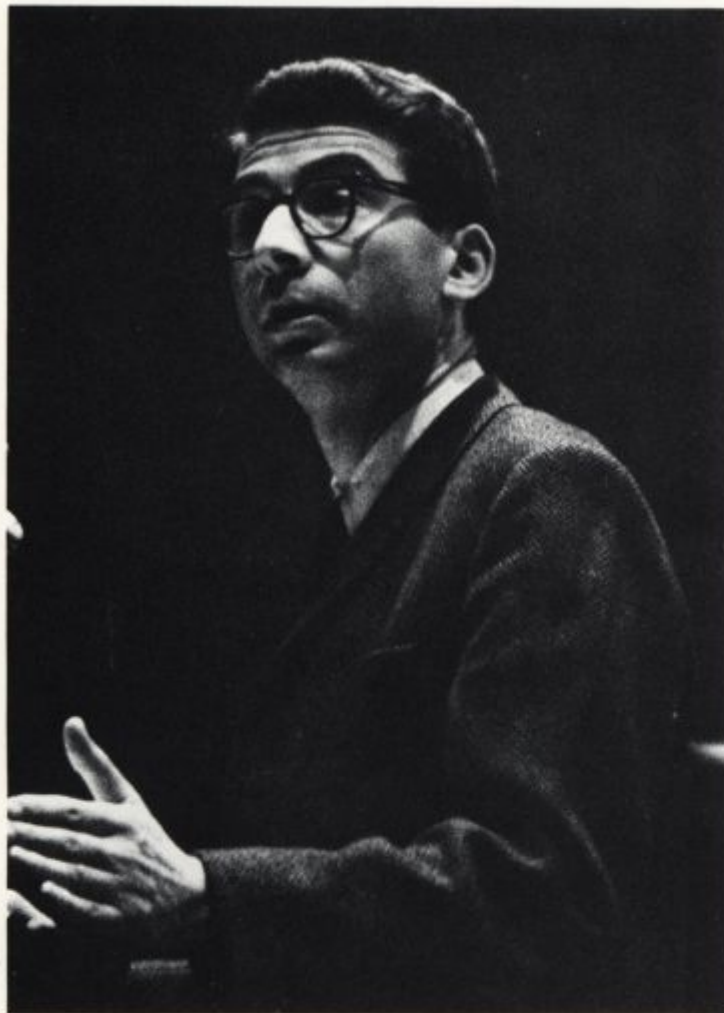
To many, the Watergate script characterizes what they always suspected was political reality. Now it is perceptible. The adage that "all politicians are crooks" is difficult to discredit. Still, a majority of the public is out of touch with Watergate. The focal point seems to depend on what the symbols of probity and morality dictate. Right now these symbols are the antitheses of the Republican party, however unfair and unjust that may be. But they must not be allowed to become an indictment of our system of government.

Watergate, per se, will be very therapeutic and beneficial in the long run. If nothing else, it has emphasized and even dramatized the fact that all is not well in Washington and in this country. An abiding interest must be maintained now, because public apathy is one of the sources of Watergate in the first place.

At this juncture in our relatively short history, we proudly lay claim to the longest surviving democracy the world has ever seen and we characterize ourselves as the stalwarts of a free society, emphasizing the advantages of human dignity, justice for all and man's inalienable right to govern himself. Let us live up to these tenets by being rational and cool and not vindictive, vicious and even destructive with regard to Watergate and its ramifications.







GABRIEL KOLKO — *Secrecy is used to preserve the facade of decency, especially when foul deeds are being committed.*

#### REFLECTIONS ON THE 'CRISIS'

by Eileen Dutka (reprinted from *The Review*)

Ms. Dutka is a sophomore psychology major who is the Assistant Features Editor for *The Review*, the campus newspaper.

In September the list looked almost unbelievable.

Senator Sam. The man who leaked the Pentagon Papers. The man who uncovered Watergate. A White House enemy from CBS News. A former U.S. Attorney General.

In all, there were seven U.S. senators, eight journalists, four U.S. representatives and seven other public figures.

The Crisis in Confidence is over and those of us who were a part of the series walked out of the 24th lecture with a new sense of how this thing called Watergate got started and why it got as far as it did.

Perhaps for the first time in the sordid conglomeration of lies, counter-lies, inoperative statements and plumber operations, the whole picture began to develop . .

CARL ROWAN — *The crisis in confidence found its well spring within you and will be there as long as you really don't give a damn.*

*We don't need a Watergate to know we face a crisis.*







**EDMUND MUSKIE** — *The greatest strength of American democracy has always been the engagement of concerned citizens in the periodic renewal and reform of the basic contract that holds us together as a nation. Exploiting those individual energies for the common good, we build a uniquely successful experiment in popular rule. Now to restore confidence, we have to seek active consent again, to concentrate for a time less on grandeur and more on decency.*

From dirty tricks played on Ed Muskie to obscenities leveled by John Mitchell at a Washington Post reporter, to Ramsey Clark's pained question, "What about the law?," the Crisis in Confidence series took a year's supply of complicated data and fit it all together.

Even if we grew tired of going to the Field House or Clayton Hall several times a week, it seemed worth the effort. Listening to Dan Ellsberg explain the Pentagon Papers was more interesting than reading them in the New York Times. Hearing Dan Schorr explain the FBI's investigation of his life made the enemies' list look much more dangerous.

Of course, trying to take in so much of a good thing in one big bite made some things hard to swallow.

We had to listen to Fourth of July oratory on the need for renewed political participation and patriotism.

We heard a fresh supply of Watergate jokes every

week, with few repeaters late in the semester.

We strained our ears because of the acoustics in the Field House and some overheard the frustrated mumblings of one of Dr. Harward's assistants: "They ought to burn this place down and start over again."

We came to recognize the "regulars," those who asked a question of each speaker.

And, maybe, some of us wearied of hearing the words "Crisis in Confidence."

Yet, there was great value in the series; value emphasized by the attitudes of usually more than 600 who attended every lecture. Value in that "polite" applause was not necessary; most speakers received, and deserved, generous audience response. There was value in the amount of information and volume of opinion circulated in one semester.

We heard Richard Nixon described in arrogant,





JAMES MACGREGOR BURNS

jocular and sneering phrases. David Schoenbrun called him "the most extensive liar of them all." Senator Frank Church reminded us, "He is not above the law." Representative Philip Crane, a conservative, felt "betrayed" by the President. Michael Harrington summed up his feelings with "I don't think we can tolerate the man any longer."

But those remarks, far from being purely emotional and irrational responses to administrative acts, were explained, clarified, and given meaning. Impeachment was regarded seriously by each speaker and was not just a word thrown in to add sensation. Even I.F. Stone, perhaps the most anti-Nixon spokesman, cringing when the crowd applauded his call for impeachment, adding in a sad, sober voice, it was an occasion for thought, not applause.

With all the information, the opinion, the answers and the ideas dissolved into the minds of participants, the Crisis in Confidence series may be remembered for something else.

It gave the university something it didn't have last semester, or last year: a sense that the academic environment does not remove a student, or a professor, from the real world and, sooner or later, ignorance of the actions of that world will prove fatal to liberty.



FRANK CHURCH





MICHAEL HARRINGTON — *We have to get Nixon out. I don't think we can tolerate the man any longer. We need the coalition of the two George's: George Meany and George McGovern. We have to be as radical as our circumstances.*

Maybe the series reminded everyone of their own political apathy in the 1972 presidential elections when the people chose the "lesser of two evils" in the form of Richard Nixon. Maybe it explained why so many people are so upset over the operations in Washington and San Clemente.

Maybe it clarified just what politicians and the press are saying when they cry, "Impeach, impeach!"

Maybe it pointed out that, as long as everyone of us puts up with trickery and injustice in government, that's what we deserve.

*The crisis in confidence finds its well spring within you and will be there as long as you really don't give a damn.*

Carl Rowan, Oct. 23, 1973



DAVID SCHOENBRUN



BOB WOODWARD — *I think it's a time when a lot of anxiety that has gone into impeachment should be going into getting the facts.*







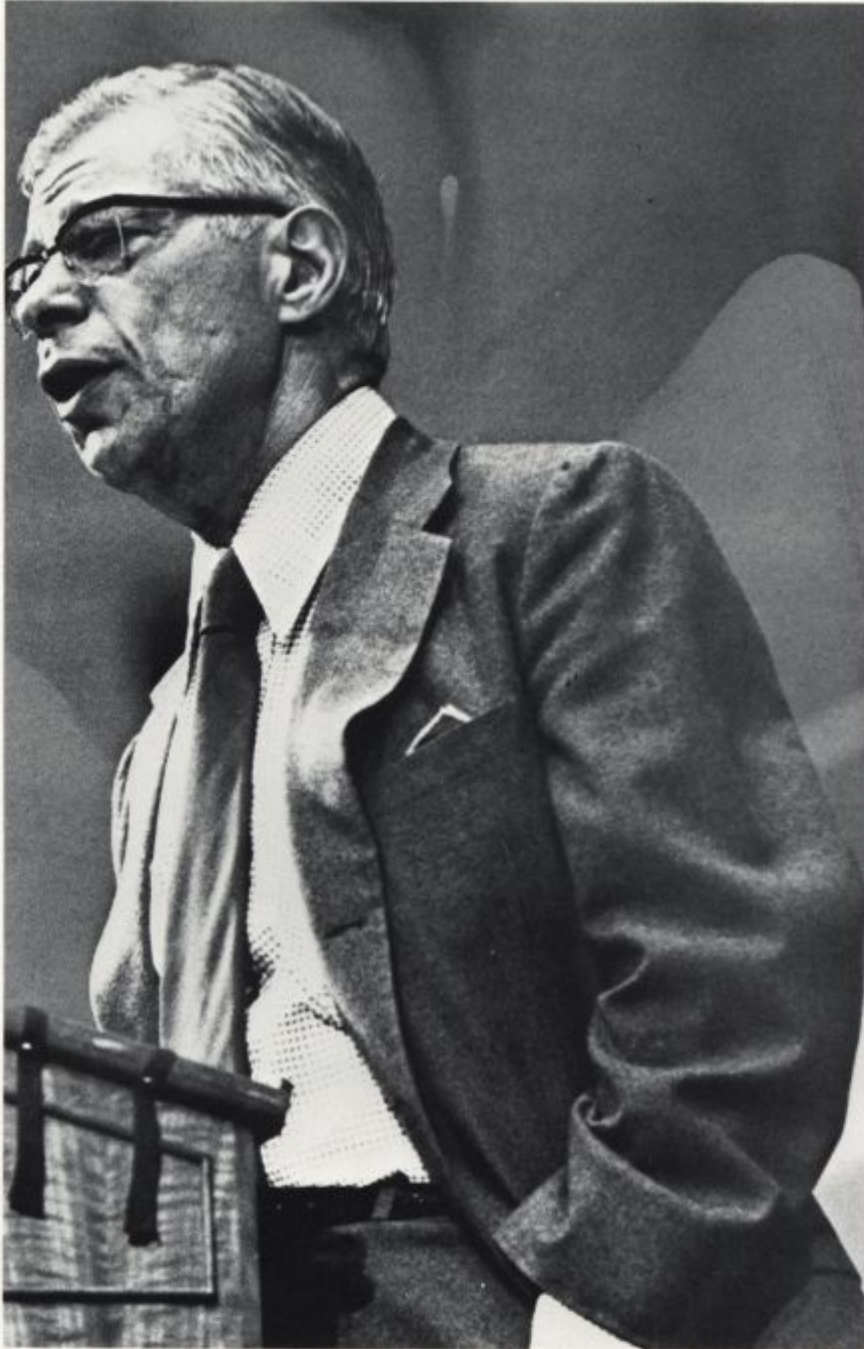
**BILL ROTH and CLIFFORD CASE**

Given the low percentage of support the President has, can the President regain the confidence of the nation?

**CASE** — *I don't know if he can regain the confidence.*

**ROTH** — *The first step the President should take is to make available the tapes and papers.*





*DANIEL SCHORR — Nixon wants to go to the Grand Jury with immunity if he can name higher ups.*

*Nixon can no longer govern this country.*

*The men of Nixon: Halderman and Ehrlichman wanted to carry out a revolution . . . They had to get rid of liberals and radicals . . . They needed to win one more election. The ones who got in the way were enemies . . .*

*The press forced Watergate.*

*We will survive, (as a nation) that is my faith.*



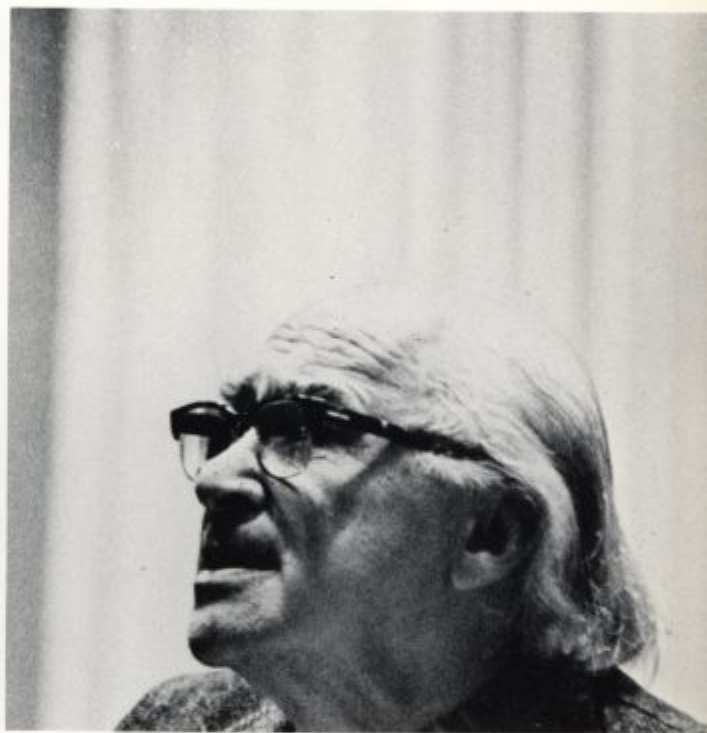
TOM WICKER — *Impeach Nixon for the Presidential System.*

JAMES KILPATRICK — *Ellsberg broke his word . . . He violated his honor.*



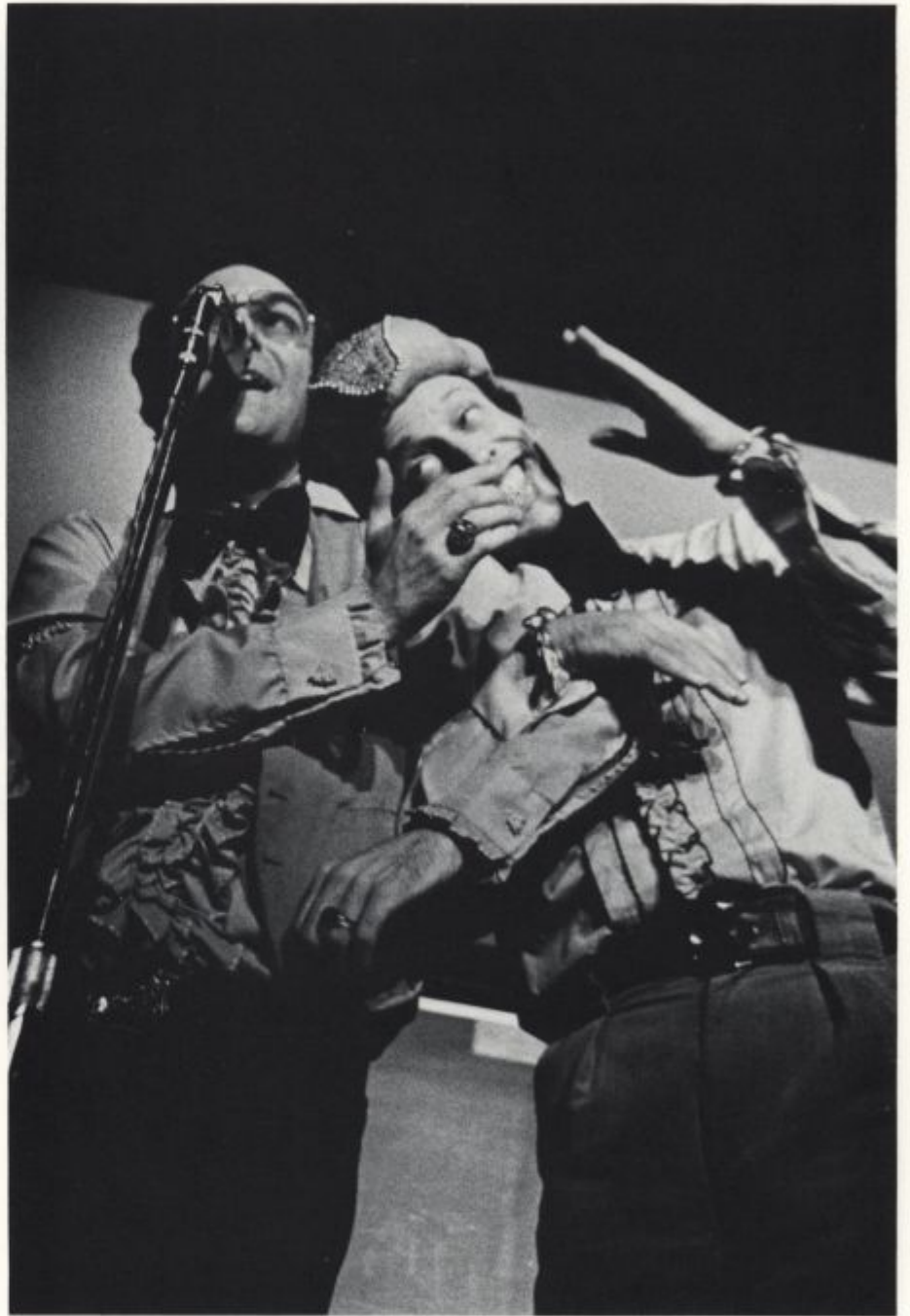


PETE DUPONT

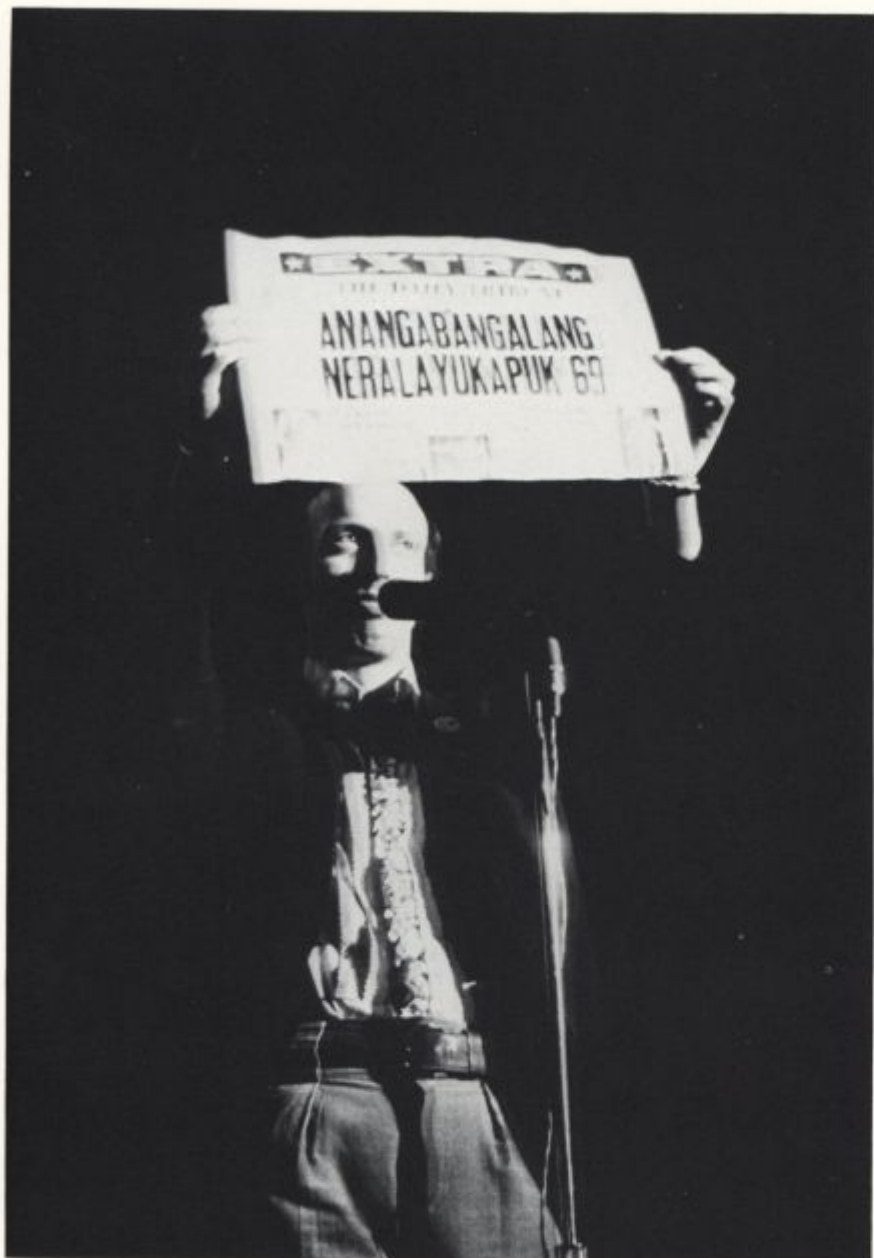


GEORGE WALD





**PROCTOR and BERGMAN**

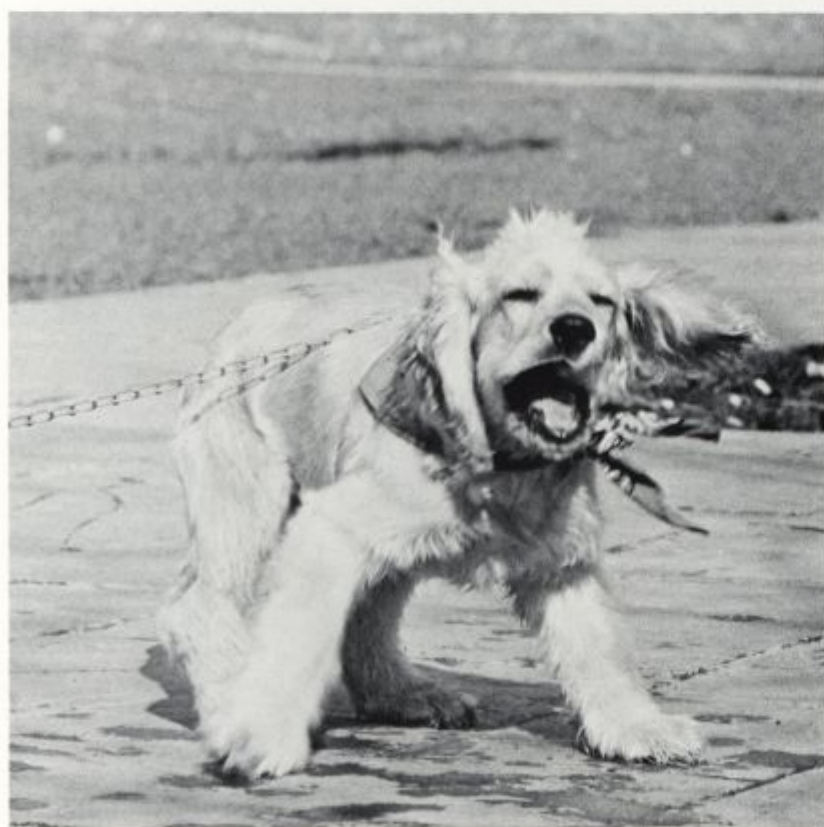








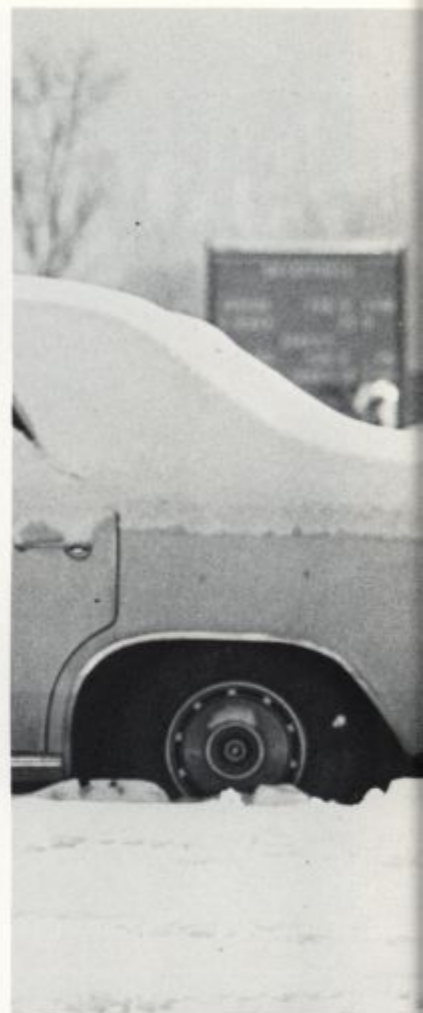
## DELAWARE DOGS





## SNOW COMES TO DELAWARE

Snow has been such a rare item in Delaware for the past few years that we decided to place it under Special Events. Take a look at these pictures and remember what it was like because you probably won't be seeing it for a while.











## WINTERIM TELEVISION

Winterim Television '74 was a project designed to give students an opportunity to study television production under realistic conditions. Students had to produce two hours of program material nightly for two and one half weeks. They were responsible for everything from writing their own scripts to the final broadcast of the production. Originating from the University's Instructional Resources Center T.V. studio, W.T.V. was broadcast on channel 5 of the Rollins Cablevision system to subscribers in New Castle County.

Programing began each night with a half-hour news show on people and events in New Castle County and the State. Other shows ranged from "Coaches Corner", interviews with U of D athletics and coaches, to "On the Porch" which was aimed at children in elementary school, to four episodes of "The Secret Storm" produced in co-operation with the Drama Department.

Those involved in Winterim T.V. '74 frequently spent between 12 and 14 hours a day 7 days a week in production, but generally felt it was an experience worth every second of the time.





## LADY WINDERMERE



