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Herald centennial edition inside today

Manchester Herald

Manchester, Conn.
Tues., Oct. 20, 1981
25 Cents

Poland seeks labor peace

WARSAW, Poland (UPI) — Poland's government, ordered by Moscow to end unrest, sought an agreement with Solidarity today to halt an eruption of wildcat strikes and strike threats by workers defying the union and authorities.

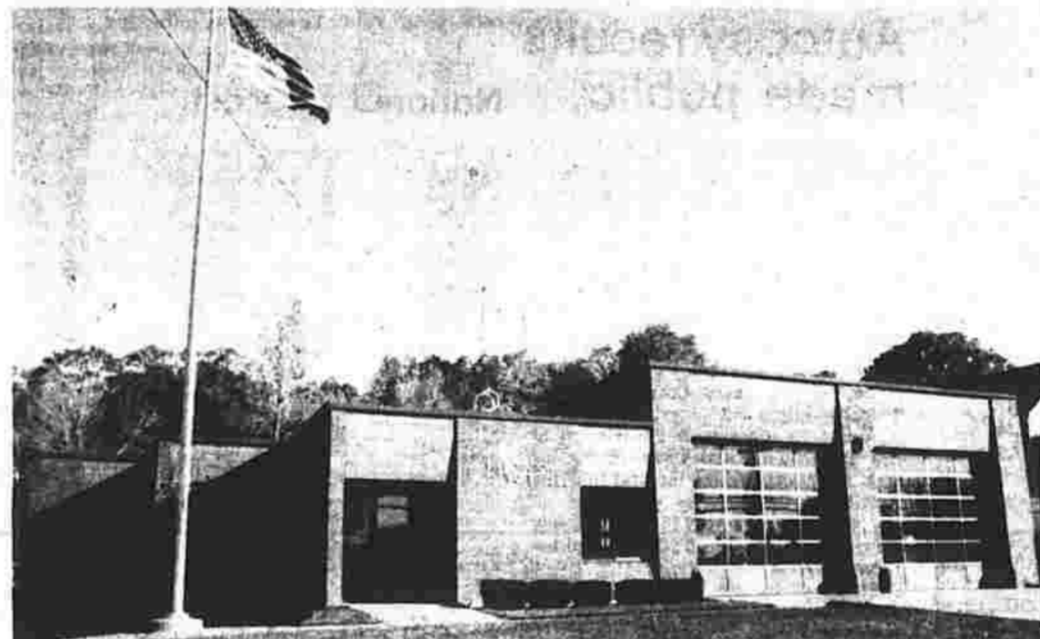
But Walesa's leading adviser, Bronislaw Gieremek, warned "the dramatic decision to give all the powers to Jaruzelski may be a last-chance solution."

Local Solidarity chapters defied appeals by both union leaders and the Communist Party to end strikes and threats of strikes — most over dwindling food supplies.

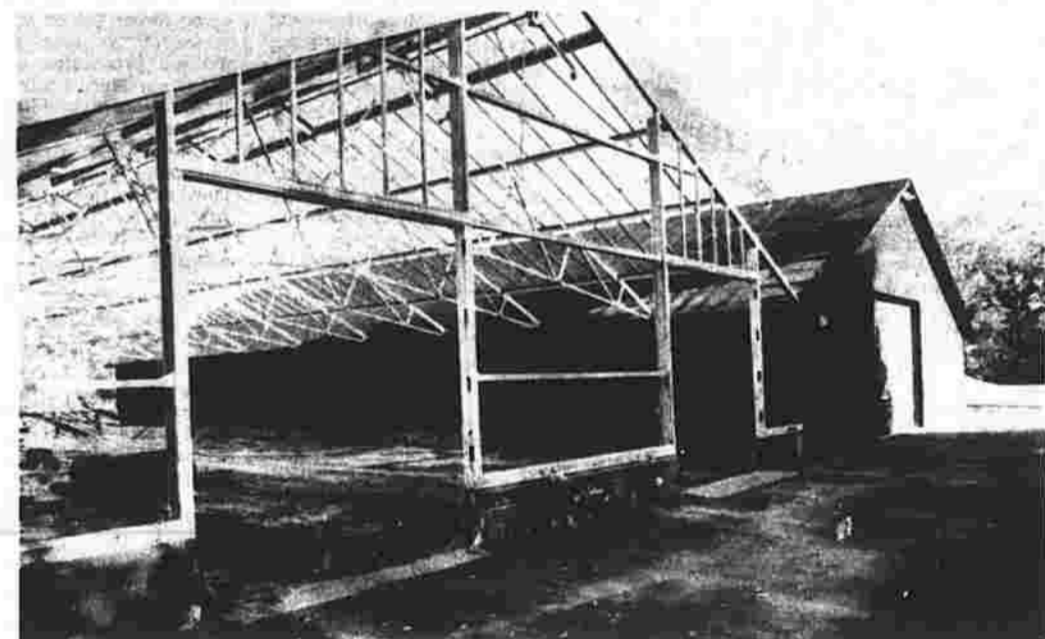
"We checked the shops and there was no improvement. There still was nothing there," a Solidarity member in Zyrardow said Monday. In Moscow, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev promised

"understanding and support" for Jaruzelski, who Sunday became Communist Party chief in addition to prime minister and defense minister.

Other Western diplomats also told him to lead "negotiations by counterrevolution" and to overcome "the political and economic crisis of the country."



Built amid controversy, the Buckland firehouse remains amid controversy. The Town Fire Department serves an area north of Middle Turnpike from the firehouse, but as the result of a court decision cannot legally serve the area in which it is built. The Eighth District wants to buy the station, but the town does not want to sell.



This Fleming Road building, owned by the Eighth Utilities District, was converted to a "satellite" fire station to house apparatus, and now stores two district pumps, one Hartford County pumper, hose and other gear. Before it was changed, the structure looked like the one in the foreground and was formerly used as a sewage sludge drying greenhouse.

District considers alternative firehouse sites

By Scot French
Herald Reporter

The Eighth Utilities District is considering alternative sites for a Buckland firehouse should the town refuse to negotiate a deal for the present firehouse, according to District Director Clancy D. Allain.

Allain stirred the smoldering embers of the Buckland firehouse controversy at Monday night's district meeting, reporting that the study of alternative sites is in its final stages.

The district provides fire service for the Buckland area out of its headquarters on Main and Hilliard streets. It has a "satellite" station on Fleming Road to store equipment.

Allain said the district is willing to assume responsibility for the Baldwin Road area, while the town could possibly extend the coverage of its McKee Street station to service Cheney Tech and East Catholic High School.

The district would prefer to purchase, lease or rent the Buckland station, but the district has rejected the offer.

Bolton to break pact for Andover dump use

By Richard Cody
Herald Reporter

BOLTON — More than 25 years ago this town and Andover reached an agreement in which residents here could take their garbage to the landfill there.

About eight years ago, this became a heated issue, characterized by bickering between the two towns' officials and the usual criticism of the press by them for misrepresenting views and ruining plans.

This will soon be history. The Board of Selectmen will discuss tonight when to break the contract, now that the Windham plant has had a test run and is scheduled to open Nov. 2, and be in full operation by mid-November.

The town is under contract with the Windham facility, and is legally bound to bring all the town's burnable trash and garbage there as soon as the plant opens. Already townwide trash collection has begun in Bolton in anticipation of the Windham plant.

The board signed the Windham contract last December, but rather than immediately withdrawing from the Andover dump, Bolton drew up a plan to build a transfer station at the landfill site for use by both towns.

The board signed the Windham contract last December, but rather than immediately withdrawing from the Andover dump, Bolton drew up a plan to build a transfer station at the landfill site for use by both towns. The garbage would be brought there, crushed for transporting convenience, then brought to Windham. The Bolton board apparently felt

that landfills were on the way out. This proved to be an insight, for the state Department of Environmental Protection has drawn up new goals for cleaning up groundwater throughout the state. One of its directives is to effectively rid the state of landfills, forcing towns to go the regional disposal route.

But the Andover selectmen, reading about the plan in the papers before hearing it from Bolton, said they were not interested. They said there was no crying need in Andover for a place to put garbage.

She said the \$60,000 Bolton pays Andover to use the dump will be missed. "We will have to adjust the disposal budget," she said, adding that the dump will be open only two days a week after Bolton pulls out.

One of those, she said, will be Saturday. "Without the income," she said, "it will cost us a mill or two next year, but we'll have to make up somewhere."

Cheney said he didn't want to rule out any future plans with Andover on the dump issue. "Personally, I don't want to close the door off," he said.

Today's Herald

Yorktown revisited

Make-believe soldiers re-enacted the Battle of Yorktown, sharing the thoughts of their real-life counterparts who 200 years ago ended the American Revolution. Page 3.

Charity funds misused?

A Georgia consumer official wants charges filed against officials of the Committee to Stop Children's Murders, a fund-raising organization formed around mothers of Atlanta's 28 murdered young blacks. One of the mothers, he claims, used committee money to have a "tummy-tuck" operation. Page 3.

Still another snag

Still another snag, presumably not a serious one, has postponed completion of an agreement between the town and Multi-Circuits over sale of the park department garage. Page 4.

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Play Newspaper Bingo
... daily on comics page

Blast rocks gem market

ANTWERP, Belgium (UPI) — A bomb exploded in an automobile near a synagogue shortly before a scheduled Jewish religious ceremony today in a tremendous blast that killed three people and rocked the city's diamond market.

Police said three people were killed and 94 injured. 11 of them seriously. It was the second anti-Jewish incident in Antwerp in three months.

Survivors told of scores of injured, stumbling through clouds of smoke and dust, "blood streaming from their faces" and dead and injured on the street.

An anonymous caller told the Belgian news agency Belga the attack was carried out by the "Group of Direct Action." He said it was not a racist attack, but a committee money to have a "tummy-tuck" operation. Page 3.

The explosion rocked the Hoveniersstraat, a largely Jewish area that is one of the world's greatest diamond cutting and selling districts. The bomb exploded minutes before a scheduled ceremony in a Portuguese Jewish synagogue.

The bomb had been planted in a delivery truck parked since Monday night. It was parked illegally, but a wheel had been removed as if it had broken down.

The blast broke windows for blocks and tore the car apart, leaving only the axles, a pile of glass and other debris.

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News Briefing



Socialists get mandate

ATHENS, Greece (UPI) — Prime Minister George Rallis submitted his resignation today and President Constantine Karamanlis gave Andreas Papandreu a mandate to form Greece's first socialist government.

Papandreu, who heads the Panhellenic Socialist Movement that has pledged to close American bases in Greece and withdraw from NATO, arrived at the Presidential Palace at 11:30 a.m. in a blue government limousine.

Rallis, whose New Democracy Party was routed in Sunday's voting, had submitted his resignation a half-hour earlier.

Papandreu, 62, spent 30 minutes with Karamanlis and was cheered by several hundred admirers outside the palace as he left.

A spokesman for the presidency said Papandreu's Cabinet would be sworn in at 11 a.m. (5 a.m. EDT) Wednesday at the palace.

Iran denounces amnesty group

Iranian prosecutor-general Hossein Mousavi Tabrizi condemned Amnesty International today for urging a halt to executions and said "there will be no executions so long as there are assassinations in Iran."

Firing squads executed a judicial aide of Bani-Sadr on Monday and 24 other dissidents, bringing to 1,733 the number of political executions since Bani-Sadr's downfall.

Tabrizi, whose predecessor in office was one of more than 10 assassination victims, claimed there have been widespread desertions from opposition ranks.

He said 50 percent of opposition activists, particularly the Mojahideen Khalq guerrillas "repent" even before they are arrested and those in jail, 90 percent have repented. He did not say how many were in jails, though official figures tabulated by UPI cite more than 4,000 arrests since the overthrow of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in June.

Asked about the executions of dissidents, he said, "there will be executions so long as there are assassinations."

But he said "the number of executions has gone down with the drop in assassinations."



Today in history

On Oct. 20, 1944 American troops began a campaign to recapture the island of Leyte in the Philippines. U.S. infantrymen take a break in this scene a few days later in the village of San Jose. Japanese counter-fire caused the blaze.

Reagan: Recession is mild

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The president's top economic adviser said today the recession America is suffering is "quite mild" and, although unemployment may climb to 8 percent, the economy will be on an "upbeat" by next spring.

During an appearance on ABC's "Good Morning America" show, Murray Weidenbaum, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said, "It certainly looks like the recession is quite mild because there are already in being forces for an upturn in 1982."

A series of tax cuts, an expansion in defense production and a continued decline in interest rates. And I think all three factors make it likely that we'll see a healthy upturn early in 1982.

Michigan schools face closing

TAYLOR, Mich. (UPI) — Residents of a blue-collar Detroit suburb joined a growing statewide tax rebellion and voted down a new school levy — a decision that will force the town's 30 schools to close next year.

"This is unfortunate for the community and tragic for the youngsters," said Kenneth Walker, assistant superintendent. "For the seniors here, the figures to prevent their graduation this spring."

Voters in two other Michigan cities, Alpena and Pontiac, have also refused to approve new school taxes this year. Schools in Alpena shut down last Friday, the first time since the Depression that a Michigan school district was forced to close. Classes in Pontiac may stop in January.

Residents in Taylor turned down the school millage request 53 to 47 percent Monday despite a warning from Gov. William G. Milliken that the state's 10th

largest school district would get no state funds if the tax levy was defeated. The tax hike would have meant that a resident of Taylor owning a \$50,000 house assessed by the city at \$25,000 would have paid an extra \$135 in school taxes this year.

Besides the hike, the defeat was blamed on voter disenchantment with the school board. Last month, two school officials were indicted on charges of selling two city-owned buses and pocketing \$3,000. The state Department of Education also is investigating city schools to review charges of mismanagement.

Taylor Superintendent Simon Kachaterian said as of Nov. 13, the district's 14,000 students will be sent home, 1,800 employees laid off and 30 buildings will be locked up indefinitely. Only a handful of employees will remain on the job to handle maintenance, insurance and bookkeeping duties.

Moon to face U.S. charges

SEOUL, South Korea (UPI) — Unification Church leader Rev. Sun Myung Moon will return to the United States to stand trial on charges of tax evasion, a church spokesman said today.

"I don't like to give the impression that I was kicked out of the United States," the spokesman quoted Moon as saying. "I will go and fight against the charges in a legal and fair manner."

The controversial 61-year-old Korean evangelist will return to New York in time to face arraignment Thursday before Judge Charles Stewart in U.S. District Court in Manhattan, the spokesman said.

Moon changed his mind and decided to visit New York City several hours after he said, through his spokesman, that he did not plan to return to the United States of fact what he said were "biased and unfounded" charges.

Since the indictment last Thursday church officials in New York had claimed they were not where Moon was. But Monday, a church spokesman in New York finally acknowledged he was in South Korea.

The spokesman in Seoul said Moon went home last Friday to attend next month's 12th international scientific conference sponsored by the church in Seoul.

Autopsy results made public

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UPI) — A toxicologist at the trial of Elvis Presley's personal physician testified he had never seen so many drugs in a body as he discovered in the remains of the rock 'n' roll star.

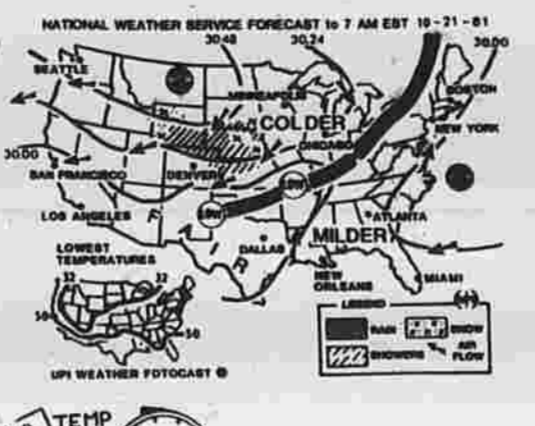
Dr. Norman Weissman, a toxicologist at the Bio Science Laboratory in Van Nuys, Calif., testified Monday he found 14 different amounts of cocaine, 10 born depressants — in Presley's body. Among them, he said, was 10 times the normal therapeutic amount of cocaine.

Weissman appeared in the 12th day of the drug trial of Presley's doctor and his testimony revealed for the first time the results of the autopsy performed on Presley's body on Aug. 16, 1977, the day he was found dead in a bathroom of his Memphis mansion.

Attorneys for the state and defense agree the cause of Presley's death "is not an issue" in the trial of Dr. George C. Nichopoulos, accused of overscribing thousands of addictive pills to Presley, singer Jerry Lee Lewis, himself and eight others.

"We're not trying a homicide here," remarked Assistant District Attorney General Jewett Miller, head of the prosecution team.

He made the statement during arguments to convince Criminal Court Judge Bernie Weisman to permit the testimony about the autopsy on Presley.



Weather

Today's forecast
Sunny, breezy and cool today. Highs in the mid 50s. Clear tonight. Lows 35 to 40. Wednesday partly sunny and windy. Highs in the mid 50s. Winds southwest winds 15 to 20 mph today and Wednesday, 10 mph tonight.

Extended outlook
Extended outlook for New England Thursday through Saturday:
Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and cool through the period. Daytime highs in the upper 40s to middle 50s. Overnight lows in the 30s except 20s and lows 30s on Friday.

Vermont: Considerable cloudiness Thursday. Variable cloudiness Friday and Saturday. Cool. Highs in the 40s to low 50s and lows in the 20s to low 30s.
Maine and New Hampshire: Chance of showers Thursday into Friday. Fair Saturday. Highs in the 40s north to 50s south. Lows mostly in the 30s.

National forecast

Table with columns for location, temperature, and weather conditions. Locations include Little Rock, Albuquerque, Louisville, Asheville, Miami Beach, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, Charlotte, Pittsburgh, Portland, Des Moines, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, Dallas, San Antonio, San Francisco, Denver, Indianapolis, Seattle, Phoenix, Tampa, Kansas City, Las Vegas, Wichita.

Lottery

Numbers drawn in New England Monday:
Connecticut daily: 468.
Maine daily: 942.
New Hampshire Monday: 2522.

New Hampshire Sunday:
Rhode Island daily: 1877.
Vermont daily: 559.
Massachusetts daily: 2778.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Tuesday, October 20th, the 293rd day of 1981 with 72 to follow.
The moon is moving from its last quarter toward its new phase.
The morning stars are Mercury, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn.
The evening star is Venus.

Those born on this date are under the sign of Libra. American educator John Dewey was born Oct. 20, 1859.
On this date in history:
In 1918, Germany accepted American President Woodrow Wilson's terms to end World War One.
In 1944, American troops began a campaign to recapture the island of Leyte in the Philippines.
In 1964, Herbert Hoover, 31st president of the United States, died at the age of 90.
In 1973, President Nixon fired special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox. Attorney General Elliot Richardson and deputy William French Smith, refusing to dismiss Cox, resigned their posts.

A thought for the day: Herbert Hoover said: "Older men declare war. But it is the youth that must fight and die."

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Victims are villains in Atlanta probe charity

ATLANTA (UPI) — A Georgia consumer official says the leaders of a charity formed to support the families of the 28 young blacks murdered in Atlanta "made a mockery of the law" — even using committee funds to pay for a woman's "lummy-tuck" operation.

Camille Bell, head of the Committee to Stop Children's Murders and mother of one of the murdered children, said Monday her group made some fund-raising mistakes "out of ignorance" but did not intentionally violate the law.

"I don't know why the victims are being made into the villains," she said. Tim Ryles, administrator of the state's Office of Consumer Affairs, charged Mrs. Bell and the 10 other STOP committee members had "abused the public's trust and made a mockery of the law."

Ryles, who said he will seek a court order to force the group out of business and recommended local prosecutors file criminal action against the officers, said the committee had made a series of violations — the latest involving failure to file an annual audit.

Atlanta (UPI) — President Hosni Mubarak indicated today Egypt will take a hard-line stance in the first negotiations with Israel on self-rule for Palestinians in occupied territories since the assassination of Anwar Sadat.

Mubarak was quoted in today's editions of the semi-official Al-Ahram newspaper pledging "intensive efforts" to make the talks succeed, but said "Egypt is not prepared to make concessions regarding the Palestinian question."

"Egypt will stick to its policy and principles and will not relinquish any of the Arabs' rights," the new president said. Israeli, Egyptian and American negotiators meet Wednesday in Israel for a weeklong session. The autonomy talks, which first opened in May 1979, resumed in Cairo last month after a 18-month freeze.

Mubarak's remarks indicated he would carry out the commitment to the Camp David accords made by Sadat but was determined to take a hard-line stance in the negotiations for Palestinian rights in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty called for Palestinian autonomy and has been interpreted by Cairo as supporting self-rule with wide executive, legislative and judicial powers. Israel envisions much more limited self-governing powers.

Mubarak reiterated last week the long-standing Egyptian position that Arab East Jerusalem — which was occupied along with the West Bank and the Gaza Strip by Israel in the 1967 war — be returned to Arab sovereignty.

The Israelis have declared that a united Jerusalem is their "eternal capital" and vowed never to give it back.

In the Al-Ahram article, Mubarak pledged his commitment to the peace treaty with Israel and said normalization talks will continue after Israel completes its withdrawal from the Sinai next April.

Ryles questioned the use of more than \$900 of STOP committee funds to pay for a "lummy-tuck" operation for Venus Taylor, one of the officers and mother of a victim.

Mrs. Bell said STOP gave the money to Ms. Taylor as partial payment for a \$2,000 loan Mrs. Taylor had given to the organization.

"Since it was Venus' money, it was not our business how she spent it," Mrs. Bell said. "The time has come to put a stop to STOP," Ryles said. "We've done everything we could."

He said if he had the authority, he would see that Mrs. Bell and the other two officers — Willie Mae Mathis and Ms. Taylor — were "in jail."

The audit, due Sept. 30, was by law to have been conducted by a certified public accountant. Ryles said he had extended the deadline to Oct. 16 but had still seen no audit.

Officers of the committee released a statement Monday saying they had insufficient funds to pay for the audit but offered to turn their records over to Ryles.

Mrs. Bell said, "We just have no money. As a matter of fact, the organization itself is in debt."

She said the original STOP committee had been disbanded and that a new organization, Stop the Children's Murders Inc., had been formed.

Ryles said he intended to see the STOP officers put out of business, despite whatever name they were using for their organization.

Ryles said the earlier violations included failing to register and file a report with the state, failure to file quarterly reports and false sponsor claims.

The committee finally registered and filed quarterly reports after threats from Ryles.

He also questioned whether the group had adhered to a state law requiring charities to use at least 70 percent of all funds toward the purpose stated when the money was raised.

Mrs. Bell defended the group's use of the money, saying as much as 85 percent had gone toward the committee's stated purpose — to aid the families of the victims and to sponsor programs for the city's children.

Egypt stance tough

CAIRO, Egypt (UPI) — President Hosni Mubarak indicated today Egypt will take a hard-line stance in the first negotiations with Israel on self-rule for Palestinians in occupied territories since the assassination of Anwar Sadat.

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GOP prepares budget option

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Senate Republicans, concerned about opposition to President Reagan's latest budget-cutting plan, today set out to draft an alternative that would be acceptable to Congress and to the White House.

The full Senate GOP caucus scheduled a closed-door meeting to discuss proposals talked about in recent days and mold them into a more concrete package that can be placed before Reagan and his aides.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisors, Richard Stone, said today that the administration remains convinced the cuts advocated by Reagan are needed, it also realizes Congress will likely alter the president's proposals.

Noting "budget-cutting isn't the pleasant task," Murray Weidenbaum acknowledged it will be "harder" to enact a second round of cuts. "And I wouldn't be surprised if what finally comes out of the Congress bears the imprint of the Congress, which actually happened last time, too, so that the budget cuts that Congress does enact will be a bit different than the specifics that the administration recommended," he said on ABC's "Good Morning America."



President Reagan and French President Francois Mitterrand reviewed the troops at the re-annointment of the British surrender.

'Soldiers' share thoughts of real-life counterparts

YORKTOWN, Va. (UPI) — Scott Brodnax of the 8th North Carolina Brigade learned that his musket, one leg up on a log, his hat cocked, dreaming of a long-ago battle that gave birth to a nation. Victory was his.

"You can get wrapped up in this," said the Kings Mountain, N.C., native. Brodnax, a history buff and six-year member of the brigade, was one of 4,000 players who recreated the surrender of British Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown 200 years ago Monday.

The pomp and pageantry was punctuated by bayonet-spiked muskets swaying in cadence to the file and drum as 18th century soldiers paraded before the reviewing stand where the presidents of the United States and France renewed their 2-century-old alliance.

Lord Hallifax, the British Lord Chancellor, once again conceded defeat while reminding the more than 60,000 spectators that the three nations now stand together as defenders of freedom in the world.

"We command a power for good, physical and moral, far beyond the dreams of those whose lives and deaths we celebrate at Yorktown today."

In the crisp October air, British soldiers "grounded their firelocks" in surrender at the command of the Continental Army and townspeople in 18th Century garb ringed the vanquished Redcoats as they laid down their swords and furled banners.

"If you're a good American, boy, you couldn't help but be moved by that," said Ken Garrison, a Yorktown resident. "I think you really felt something in this."

"It makes me realize that I'm not a British soldier," said Robert Snow, 42, a machine repairman. The participants immersed themselves in history, living the lives of their 18th century counterparts in encampments for several days.

"Yes, you do feel like you become a British soldier," said Robert Snow, 42, a machine repairman. The participants immersed themselves in history, living the lives of their 18th century counterparts in encampments for several days.

Allies briefed on arms level

GLENEAGLES, Scotland (UPI) — U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger briefed NATO allies on the nuclear balance with the Soviet Union today following President Reagan's assertion a limited atomic war in Europe is possible.

Weinberger was scheduled to open the meeting today with a detailed report on the perceived Soviet threat facing the West and on the Reagan administration's recent decision to go ahead with the MX missile and the B-1 bomber.

After Weinberger's presentation, the ministers will turn discussing the modernization of European nuclear forces with American nuclear missiles, the issue that has provoked much of the anti-nuclear sentiment in Europe.

The U.S. defense chief opened the session with a briefing, including the showing of charts, on the increase of Soviet nuclear weapons targeted against Europe.

A senior official in Weinberger's party said in an interview the United States believed European governments have been too timid in their treatment of Soviet nuclear deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

The official, who could not be identified under the ground rules of the interview, said the United States also believes the anti-nuclear movement was so extreme to be dealt with reasonably.

But Dutch Defense Minister Hans Van Mierlo said he told Weinberger that the anti-nuclear movement was not extreme and "Hollandis" was illadvised and damaging to NATO.

Holland has one of the strongest anti-nuclear movements and is also a member of the NATO alliance.

A British defense ministry spokesman said the British government will pull out of the alliance. Police and security forces in Glasgow, 35 miles northwest of Edinburgh, were so jittery they almost opened fire on two senior South summit staff members who inadvertently wandered into a forbidden zone.

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Peopletalk

Rooney's wives

Mickey Rooney, starring on Broadway in "Sugar Babies," is accustomed to snide questions about his many marriages. When he met the press last week in New York and introduced his eighth wife, Jan, he was ready to head them off.

"I've been married so many times my ring finger has turned into a thumb," he said. "I'm the only guy in the world with a marriage license more to whom it may concern. I'm friends with all my ex-wives, though. In fact, this year at the Rose Bowl we're thinking of doing the half-time entertainment — Mickey Rooney and his all-wives marching band."

Rooney was sporting a moustache to make him look older for his role in the upcoming NBC series "One of the Boys." He also will appear on CBS Dec. 22 in "Bill," the true story of a retarded man finding his way around the world.

What good old days?

For some of the most successful women in America, the good old days are right now. Cosmopolitan magazine asked women VIPs what their worst jobs had been, and learned that for many the past meant hard times.

Imagine financial columnist Sylvia Porter teaching at Arthur Murray's Dance Studios. Actress Colleen Dewhurst ran an elevator in Gary, Ind. Carol Burnett was a hunchback girl in a ladies' tearoom, Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm worked as a jewel setter in a factory, while Congresswoman Millicent Fenwick waited tables. Peggy Lee was a carnival barker and Tammy Wynette worked in the cotton fields. Shelley Winters said her worst was "working in Woolworth's hardware department. I wasn't pretty enough for the candy counter."

Baseball trivia

Sportscenter Red Barber and former Yankee pitcher Waite Hoyt pitched in the Series 60 years ago, that the opening game was the first ever broadcast on radio.

"The fellow who broadcast it was named Tommy Corwin," Barber said, "and he wasn't even in the ball park ... During that first World Series game, a newspaperman from the Newark Call was on the telephone, and he called Thomas Corwin, who was in a studio, and Corwin reported what he thought he heard the newspaperman say. And that was how radio and baseball began."

Incidentally, the Yankees beat the New York Giants, 3-0, in the first game but the Giants went on to win the Series.

D.B. Cooper bash

It has been 10 years since a nonscript 22-year-old man calling himself D.B. Cooper (real name J.R. Meade) hijacked a plane, collected \$200,000 in cash and parachuted down over southwest Washington state.

That anniversary, plus a new movie, "The Pursuit of D.B. Cooper" starring Troat ("Prince of the City") Williams, means the annual Cooper bash in Ariel, Wash., will be bigger than ever this year.

On Nov. 28 Dave Fisher and his wife will hold their annual Cooper affair at their tavern. Merle Haggard will be there to entertain the thousands of members of the D.B. Cooper Fan Club who are expected to attend.

The Fishers will have stunt men re-enact Cooper's jump. But what everyone will be hoping for is a surprise guest appearance by Cooper himself.

Quote of the day

Low Rawls explained to variety show host Jack Douglas why he turned down the song "Candy Man" when Sammy Davis Jr. offered it to him (Davis went on to record it himself). Rawls said: "He gave it to me to record but at that time the whole narcotic thing was happening big and that's what they were calling the dope pusher — the 'Candy Man.' So I said, 'I can't do this. I just got through talking about Southeast House (a drug rehabilitation facility) and I just can't do this.' But then Sammy went ahead and recorded it and made it a big hit. I was glad for him."

Glimpes

Jane Fonda will appear at a special benefit concert for Voters for Choice on Oct. 26 at New York City's Savoy ... Wayne Rogers of CBS' "House Calls" will be honored at the "Man of the Hour at the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation's Promise Ball ... Placido Domingo is in London preparing for the opening of Puccini's "Tosca" at the Royal Opera House on Nov. 9 ... Frank Sinatra will star in an NBC special, "Sinatra, the Man and His Music," on Nov. 22. The show will be based on selections from the more than 100 albums he has recorded during 42 years in show business. Count Basie also will be on hand.

Manchester Herald

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New conditions delay garage transfer vote

By Paul Hendrie
Herald Reporter

There's still no ordinance transferring the Harrison Street town garage to Multi-Circuits Inc., as new conditions were unveiled to the Board of Directors Monday afternoon.

The board was scheduled to approve the sale agreement, but the meeting was recessed so the new conditions negotiated Monday morning between the company and the town could be studied.

The meeting will reconvene Thursday, Oct. 29 at 4:30 p.m.

General Manager Robert B. Weiss conceded the proposed revisions as fine tuning, rather than substantial changes. He said Multi-Circuits initiated the discussions.

The board has already passed a resolution approving the garage sale in principle.

With the new conditions, the town would agree to transfer the garage to Multi-Circuits by Nov. 30, 1983. Until now, no actual deadline for the town's move to an expanded facility at Charter Oak Street had been set.

The town also would agree to help eliminate on-street parking congestion, by providing 60 temporary parking spaces on the garage property once the ordinance becomes available, the town would provide the east side of Harrison Street for no parking, as well as the west side of the street between Pearl and Bissell streets.

Multi-Circuits would build the temporary parking. Once the ordinance takes possession of the property, a total of 96 parking spaces should be available to company employees.

The schedule for Multi-Circuits' payment of \$400,000 to the town for the garage also would be amended, so the second \$100,000 would be paid either 180 days from the signing of the agreement or once construction starts at the Charter Oak Street garage, whichever comes first.

With this, the town could afford to begin construction there right away by moving gas tanks to Charter Oak Street.

The first \$200,000 would be paid to the town when the agreement is signed and the final \$100,000 once the garage is turned over.

Weiss said, if worst came to worst and the Charter Oak Street garage was not done by Nov. 1983, the Parks and Cemeteries functions could still move to the completed facility.

The company's attempt to buy the Parks and Cemeteries Department garage for "non-production" uses had been opposed by neighborhood residents.

Residents complained the company was to blame for unpleasant odors, loud noise and traffic congestion.

But neighborhood opposition was dropped when the company agreed to drop future expansion plans at the Harrison Street site and take steps to alleviate the pollution and noise problems.

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Residents complained the company was to blame for unpleasant odors, loud noise and traffic congestion.

The directors delayed the vote on the ordinance until Oct. 29 because they said they had not had time to review the last minute changes.

They were hesitant to commit the town to the Nov. 30, 1983 deadline in case construction of the Charter Oak facility — which will also house a Water Department plant — is delayed.

General Manager Robert B. Weiss conceded it's a "calculated risk," but he said "we feel reasonably safe with the timetable. It should probably not take more than 18 months (to build the Charter Oak facility), but we're allowing two years."

A second suspect fled when the officers arrived, police said. The homeowner called police after he was awakened by the noise of would-be intruders, police said.

The burglars reportedly tried to enter the house through kitchen and dining room windows, before using a hammer to pry at a sliding door at the rear of the house, according to police.

The burglars were unable to enter the house, police said. Charles was also charged with misuse of plates and possession of stolen plates on a 1971 Pontiac. Court dates has been set for Nov. 2.

A local woman is in satisfactory condition today at Manchester Memorial Hospital after an automobile accident Saturday afternoon.

Police said Bobbie B. White, 41, of 50A Spencer St., was traveling on Spruce Street when she was struck by a pickup truck owned by Lawrence H. Gavello of Manchester.

The driver's inattentiveness apparently led to the collision, police said. Ms. White was given a citation for operating with a suspended license.

Steven Dickensen, 28, of 128 Eldridge St., suffered multiple injuries last Thursday after he was involved in a car accident on West Middle Turnpike near the I-86 on-ramp.

Police said Michael J. Small, 29, of Bryant Pond, Maine, was driving a 1967 Pontiac LeMans when Dickensen in the passenger seat was ejected from the car in the accident.

Police said Dickensen was struck and a telephone pole, the car traveled back onto the road and came to a stop 45 feet away, police said.

Small reportedly told police he was forced off the road by another car. However, police said, three witnesses claimed no other car was involved.

Officer Lewis Deschert cited Small for unreasonably speed. Court date has been set for Oct. 30.

Dickensen was admitted to Manchester Memorial Hospital, where he was treated and released on Saturday.

Police arrested Ronald C. Kenney Jr., 18, of Hieton, last Friday and charged him with shoplifting from Highland Park Market.

An employee of the market reportedly observed a man walk out of the store with a carton of cigarettes without paying, police said.

Kenney was released on \$25 bond. He is scheduled to face charges of fourth degree larceny on Nov. 2.

Mark T. Havelle, 18, of 415 Ash St., was arrested Saturday evening and charged with breach of peace.

An employee of King's department store reported that Mandeville was harassing an employee of the store, trying to take a broom out of his hands and sweep the walk, police said.

The suspect also reportedly gave verbal abuse to customers entering and leaving the store, police said.

Police arrested Mandeville after he allegedly became abusive when they asked him for identification. While he was being processed, police said, Mandeville reportedly became violent, throwing chairs.

Mandeville was released on \$250 bond. Court date has been set for Nov. 2.



Herald photo by Photo

Fall chore

In the battle against the fallen autumn leaves, Roland Cunningham of 23 Union St. employs a variety of weapons. Cunningham put aside his rake and uses a broom to attack the leaves littering the walk to his 1847 house.

Air quality report

HARTFORD (UPI) — The state Department of Environmental Protection reported good air quality levels in all of Connecticut Monday and forecast moderate levels for today.

Now you know

Monaco's coastline is 3 3/4 miles long, shortest of any nation.

The Candidates Are Saying

Dampier urges hunt for funds

David Dampier, a Republican candidate for the Board of Education, expressed support for the creation of a liaison between the Board of Education and Board of Directors.

Joseph V. Camposo, a Democratic candidate for the Board of Education, expressed support for the creation of a liaison between the Board of Education and Board of Directors.

Camposo said a liaison would "broaden communication and the understanding of educational needs and issues" and "help ensure the public's confidence in local officials working together for the better of Manchester."

Pazda suggests water lessons

Mary-Jane Dodge Pazda, a Republican candidate for the Board of Directors, said in a statement that Manchester can learn from the water supply controversy in neighboring Metropolitan District Commission towns the need to conserve water.

Voters in MDC towns are considering a \$70 million referendum question that would allow construction of a water tunnel from the Farmington River to the Barkhamsted Reservoir.

Mrs. Pazda said that, although Manchester is not part of the MDC, she believes low water levels in the Globe Hollow and Porter reservoirs, combined with a per capita water use of 50 gallons a day, could leave Manchester with a water shortage someday, unless conservation begins.

"We must learn to conserve now," she said.

Job bias report due

The Human Relations Commission is scheduled to hear a long-awaited report on the town's affirmative action program tonight.

The commission will meet at 8 p.m. in the Municipal Building hearing room.

Burglary attempt is foiled

Police foiled an attempted burglary at a Lyall Street home Friday morning after the startled homeowner quietly called police to the scene.

Police arrested John C. Chiarzo, 23, of Providence, R.I., and charged him with attempted burglary after he was reportedly found outside the Lyall Street home.

A second suspect fled when the officers arrived, police said. The homeowner called police after he was awakened by the noise of would-be intruders, police said.

The burglars reportedly tried to enter the house through kitchen and dining room windows, before using a hammer to pry at a sliding door at the rear of the house, according to police.

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Lawyers work on schedule for new vote

NEW HAVEN (UPI) — Lawyers for West Haven and five men who want to be the city's mayor have been told to appear in court to work out dates for a court-ordered, second Democratic primary and a delayed general election.

Superior Court Judge Francis J. O'Brien ordered all parties back to court today because a mayoral candidate for the Impact Party was not represented at court proceedings on Monday.

The state Supreme Court overturned West Haven's Sept. 8 Democratic mayoral primary, which was decided by eight votes, and ordered the city to conduct a second primary.

The Superior Court ruling last week marked the second time the courts intervened in a disputed Democratic mayoral primary in Connecticut this fall. Hartford's Sept. 8 primary was overturned following allegations of voter fraud and a second primary held on Oct. 13.

The high court based its ruling on the mishandling of absentee ballots by a campaign worker for party-endorsed candidate George H. Dunleavy, who edged Donald J. Wrinn by eight votes out of more than 5,600 cast.

West Haven Corporation Counsel Robert E. Reilly said the state statute regarding the availability of absentee ballots posed the major logistical problem for rescheduling the elections.

"It makes it almost a physical impossibility to squeeze in a primary and a general election in almost two weeks," he said.

Reilly said attorney for Wrinn, Dunleavy, Republican candidate Lawrence C. Minichino and independent candidate Joseph E. Celentano were present for Monday's hearing. The judge told officials to notify Impact Party candidate Samuel Terk and members of the under-tickets the new election schedule would be argued in court Tuesday.

Celentano's attorney requested the Nov. 3 general election be moved ahead.

The charter for the shoreline industrial city of 33,000 calls for new city officials to take office on Dec. 6. Reilly said the city would propose a plan to hold the second primary on Nov. 3 and the general election three weeks later on Nov. 23.

"It seems logical," Reilly said. "We have to balance the needs of absentee voters and the statutes and charter to develop new scheduling that would be fair to everyone."

Bar opposes court cameras

BRISTOL (UPI) — The Connecticut Bar Association will oppose permitting news cameras and microphones in courtrooms, association president Maxwell Heiman said Monday.

Heiman, of Bristol, said Monday the Bar Association's House of Delegates will be asked by the association's Board of Governors to oppose any relaxation of the existing court rules that bar news cameras from court proceedings.

A committee of state superior court judges has approved a proposal to permit cameras and microphones in courtrooms.

Heiman said the House of Delegates will meet next Monday in New Haven during the association's annual meeting.

Heiman said the issue was first considered at a session last May when the House of Delegates rejected a proposal drafted by the association's task force for cameras in the courtroom.

Since May, he said, the judges' committee, chaired by Superior Court Judge Robert J. Teso, approved a plan to permit news camera coverage in the courtroom with specific limitations and safeguards.

Although the association's board of governors already has acted to oppose the committee's plan, Heiman said, the House of Delegates will be asked to place on the record the association's formal opposition to the change in restrictions on camera news coverage.

The plan approved by the Teso committee would restrict camera news coverage to specific phases of a court proceeding.

NU tries to reach hardship users

HARTFORD (UPI) — Northeast Utilities hopes to reach customers who may have difficulty paying winter energy bills before the start of the winter moratorium on service shutdowns for hardship customers.

"Our goal is simple," Raymond E. Donovan, NU vice president for customer services, said Monday. "We want to help our customers take advantage of the assistance available to them."

"The time to seek financial aid is now, so that energy bills are manageable when the moratorium on shutoffs comes to an end," Donovan said.

Northeast representatives are holding a series of meetings this month with social agency workers to discuss this year's state and federal energy assistance programs and Northeast's policies to assist hardship customers.

Dodd: Social Security safe

NEW HAVEN (UPI) — Sen. Christopher Dodd, D-Conn., has told elderly protesters he doesn't believe Social Security benefits will be slashed imminently.

But Dodd told about 500 people gathered Monday on New Haven's downtown green that the Reagan administration's cuts in other social programs will seriously hurt the poor.

The rally was organized to protest proposed cuts in Social Security and other federal social services.

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JUST AFTER KELLY FRADET LUMBER

OLD LYME (UPI) — Residents Nov. 23 will consider a resolution urging the state's congressional delegation to back an immediate freeze on nuclear arms by the United States and Soviet Union.

Selectman voted unanimously Monday to schedule the special town meeting in response to a petition from the Lyme's Nuclear Arms Freeze Committee, a group of residents from Old Lyme and Lyme.

Despite the unanimous vote to let residents to consider the matter, selectmen had differing views on the merits of the resolution. Selectman Charles Kierman favored it, saying "nuclear issues affect us."

But Selectman Wallace Moore noted it was "above my job description to discuss world affairs as a selectman. I'd feel more comfortable if small towns in Russia were doing the same thing."

The resolution would urge members of the congressional delegation to back an immediate and permanent arms freeze between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. It will also be put before Lyme residents at a town meeting next month.

Reaganomics proponent

WEST HARTFORD (UPI) — America's current economic slump is temporary and will give way to a "terrific economy" in the next decade, says a leading proponent of the economic theory at the heart of President Reagan's policies.

Economist and author George Gilder, called "Reaganomics," predicted the United States would pull out of the economic doldrums next year and then "begin a surge of very strong growth."

"I think it's a troublesome transition now," Gilder said Monday of the U.S. economy. "It will get better as time passes."

"I see the roaring 1980s. I think we're going to have a terrific economy in the next decade," said Gilder, whose book "Wealth and Poverty" sums up the supply-side economic theory at the heart of the Reagan economic program.

Gilder also took issue with criticism of the Reagan policies by other economists, including James Tobin, a Yale University professor who won the 1981 Nobel Prize for economics.

"Liberal economists like Tobin are totally wrong in their predictions" of direct consequences from tax cuts, Gilder said at a news conference before delivering a lecture at the University of

Hartford. Gilder said previous economic policies failed because they had "too many goals." Reagan's plan, however, focuses on a relationship of government and economy, he said.

"It will have benefits for decades, but not merely over the short run," he said.

Gilder, program director of the International Center for Economic Policy Studies in New York, also kept up his attack on social service programs such as welfare and job training.

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Mrs. Simmons knew Michelle's mother, Margaret Spencer, a teacher's aide at a Norwich Day Care Center, police said.

Simmons has been held in lieu of \$250,000 cash or surety bond at the Montville Community Correctional Center.

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OPINION / Commentary

A CIA link with Egypt's leaders

WASHINGTON—The sinister figure of fugitive ex-CIA agent Edwin Wilson lurks disturbingly in the background of a multimillion-dollar scandal involving the highest officials in Egypt today.

I have uncovered evidence that establishes direct links between the surreptitious award of a lucrative arms shipment contract and the men who are now the deputy prime minister and defense minister of Egypt. Another official deeply involved is the brother-in-law of Egypt's new president, Hosni Mubarak, who as vice president learned of the backroom deal but did nothing to stop it.

The company that was secretly given the exclusive contract to ship billions of dollars' worth of U.S. arms to Egypt was called Tersam. It is ostensibly headed by an Egyptian businessman named Hassan Salem.

But in a telephone interview with my associates Indy Bahwar and Dale Van Atta, Salem acknowledged that an Abu Dhabi merchant, Ali Shorafa, helped create Tersam. Shorafa happens to be a Palestinian, and he continues to have a hidden interest in the firm.

The tie to Wilson is through a former CIA official, Thomas Clines, who was deputy director of covert operations before his retirement in October 1978. Salem turned to Clines when Tersam's secret contract appeared to be in trouble; the Pentagon considered the company totally unqualified to handle the arms shipments. Salem needed an American with good Washington connections, and Clines filled the bill. He was an old CIA buddy of Wilson; the two have been linked with companies secretly owned by the agency. At the time Salem came along looking for an American partner, Clines was already running a company with financial backing from his friend Wilson.

The solution to Tersam's difficulties was twofold. The company was reorganized into the Egyptian American Transport Services Co., with Clines as a 49 percent owner. Then the firm's competitors for the juicy shipping contract were to be bought off or forced out of the running.

The experience of the past potential rival to Egyptian American Transport bordered on the melodramatic. It took first place in



Jack Anderson

Washington Merry-Go-Round

September 1979 in a suite at the ritzy Madison Hotel in Washington.

The businessman was confronted by Clines, who began bragging about his connections in the CIA and elsewhere. The visitor was impressed by the presence of armed guards and the Egyptian military attaché, Gen. Abu Ghazala, who is now defense minister.

After Clines and the Egyptians got him to agree to a phony subcontract in return for his silence, the competitor was taken to a nearby room, where more armed guards ushered him into the presence of the then-minister of defense, Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali, now deputy prime minister.

All asked the businessman if he was satisfied with the under-the-table deal. The competitor assured him he was, though ultimately the payoff was never consummated.

There is another mysterious link between the high Egyptian officials and Wilson, who jumped bail on charges of smuggling explosives to Libya and is now hiding out in Tripoli under the protection of desert dictator Muammar Qaddafi. Both Ali's and Ghazala's names were found in notes confiscated from a former Wilson mercenary a great for the attempted assassination last year of a dissident Libyan student in Colorado.

The suspect is known to have talked with Wilson before the

Colorado shooting, and investigators believe the notes were made at that time. The two Egyptian officials' names were misspelled but unmistakable. In one significant reference to Ali, the notes say, "Defense Minister often finishes up his official business in a few days, and then takes time to clean up personal business at (Egyptian American Transport)."

This astonishing notation supports evidence I have already reported that links Ali and Ghazala personally to the secret arms shipment deal.

It's not surprising that Wilson would know these men. For years, his job in the CIA was to infiltrate international shipping associations and learn all he could about arms shipments. His contacts throughout the Middle East were extensive and he has maintained them since leaving the agency.

A final note on Wilson: The CIA denies my report that the renegade spy met in Rome last July with an agency official. But my sources insist that the CIA desperately wants to know what sensitive operations Wilson might reveal if he is brought back to face the charges against him. As one source said

enigmatically, the agency is most afraid he'll blow the whistle on "CIA involvement in deaths in the Middle East which he is aware of—the CIA activities in Egypt."

SOMETHING FISHY: Auditors for the General Accounting Office have detected a suspicious odor in the Army Engineers' purchase of an Idaho trout hatchery for \$3.4 million. The hatchery was bought last March to replace trout killed off by dam construction on the Lower Snake River. But GAO investigators concluded that the Corps of Engineers paid more than three times the hatchery's true value.

According to the Gao, the Army apparently accepted the hatchery owners' figures without checking them out. A much larger hatchery nearby sold recently for half what the government paid for Crystal Springs hatchery—and the government is planning to spend an additional \$4.9 million to renovate the facility so it can produce steelhead trout instead of rainbows. The GAO concluded that the Army Engineers could probably have put more steelheads in the river at less cost by buying them from commercial sources.

On purely political grounds, the outcome should have been no surprise. The Democrats just about had to vote for the bill and all but seven did.

While 17 of the 24 votes against the bill were cast by Republicans, the House GOP went heavily for the extension.

Here is the comparison between 1981 and 1984 in 10 Southern states: Alabama — House, now four Democrats, three Republicans; then eight Democrats, Senate, now two Democrats, two Republicans; then four Democrats, two Republicans; then four Democrats, two Republicans; then four Democrats, two Republicans; then two Democrats.

Arkansas — House, now two Democrats, two Republicans; then four Democrats, two Democrats, two Democrats, both now and then.

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The 10 states now have 35 Republicans in the House and 10 in the Senate. In 1984, the same states had eight Republicans in the House and one in the Senate.

An editorial

Coventry and the Reagan era

The Reagan era is one in which voluntarism is supposed to play a much bigger role than before.

Government no longer is supposed to be the Great Provider. Now people are supposed to provide for themselves; government is supposed to be the last resort, the ultimate "safety net" for only the completely helpless.

The federal government is sharply reducing aid to state and local governments. They in turn are squeezing services, and the results are beginning to show.

Now, if all works as it is supposed to, private citizens should be willing and able to make up the difference, to do for themselves what the government no longer is willing to do. Can voluntarism replace big government?

The drama is being played out on a small scale in Coventry, where the Parents-Teachers Organization of the Grammar School is trying to find funds to pay for public school math workbooks.

Provision for the workbooks was cut from the school budget in the wake of budget-chopping referendums earlier this year. Orders for math workbooks were canceled, and now the PTO, in the true Reagan spirit of providing for oneself, has launched a fund drive drive.

But it hasn't been altogether successful. The PTO first made a direct approach to the parents, asking them to give \$4.50 each for each of the \$4 workbooks.

But less than a third of the parents responded, and the PTO was forced to return the money.

PTO President Donald Hoferberth concluded that the parents either were strapped for funds or "felt the books should be paid by the town—that public education should be public education." Some feared that the town would come to depend on parents' generosity and would want textbook donations next year.

The PTO is now planning a cheese and wine fundraiser, another attempt to find money for the textbooks. But what results have been shown is a great hesitancy among a sample population to assume the burden shed by government.

Possibly things would have been different had the Reagan policies been in place longer than a few months, and it was considered normal for parents to be asked to buy their children's school books. As long as the bulk of public education is publicly funded, people are going to resist paying more than tax money to support it.

A further complication is that the Board of Education isn't crazy about the idea of parents being asked to pay for textbooks. Instead of lending their support to the fund drive, legitimizing it, the board's Republican majority is acting insulted. The majority views the fund drive as unwarranted criticism of incumbent candidates, who agreed to remove the math workbook allocation from the school budget as a means of meeting budgetary constraints.

All of which indicates that the road to the new era of voluntarism is a bumpy one.

Berry's World



"My problem is: You have beauty, self-confidence and intelligence — the three things we men fear most in women."



"Gee... When MY AGENT SAID I HAD A VEGAS CONTRACT I JUST ASSUMED HE MEANT THE TROPICANA..."

Open forum / Readers' views

Send letters to: The Manchester Herald, Herald Square, Manchester, CT 06040

Paramedics: the real issue

To the Editor:

The Nov. 3 referendum on the establishment of a paramedics system in Manchester must be viewed exclusively as a matter of health care. It cannot, and must not, be viewed as a matter of politics.

In general, there seems to be a great deal of support in the town for the establishment of a paramedic program. Such programs throughout the nation are proving their worth repeatedly, increasing the chances of survival dramatically for heart attack and trauma victims.

Paramedic programs provide vital medical treatment: in homes, on highways, in industry, in the outdoors—where a second's delay to the start of treatment could mean the difference between life and death.

A Cape Cod study of more than 1,350 heart attack cases shows a "two-fold" increase in the chances of survival for heart attack victims where paramedics are involved. A study of Seattle, Washington—a city well-known for its excellent paramedic and CPR programs—shows that paramedics are a central element in almost tripling the chances of survival in heart attack cases. In terms of concept, we can't believe many people can in good conscience oppose paramedics. The question of the ballot on Nov. 3 is solely one of concept: Do the citizens of Manchester want a paramedic system?

At the same time, however, paramedic services are expensive. The question before the voters states an annual operating cost of \$300,000. This figure is the estimated cost of the proposal submitted to the Board of Directors by the Town Emergency Medical Services Council last June. It is the most up-to-date budget the town has for such a service.

The figure is included on the referendum in order to give Manchester taxpayers an idea of what a paramedic program would cost. To put no figure in the referendum question would have been misleading and unfair to the public. (Any smaller budget figure would have unnecessarily restricted the Board of Directors as the

EMS proposal could not have been included in its deliberations).

It is crucial to note that the referendum does not bind the Board of Directors to spend \$300,000. Nor does the referendum bind the Town Board of Directors to have a paramedic program, nor does it bind the town to the proposal submitted by the Emergency Medical Services Council.

According to Malcolm Barlow, assistant town attorney, the referendum is advisory in nature only. It is an opportunity for the voters of Manchester to decide whether or not a paramedic program is important enough to spend tax dollars to run. Once the citizens have voiced their opinion on a concept vs. dollars question, only then can the town really address the political issues involved.

Manchester Memorial Hospital is dedicated to providing high quality health care for area residents and assuring that prompt, responsive medical services are available to all. We believe that a paramedic program in Manchester can make a difference in saving lives and improving the quality of life for all.

William S. Abbott
Assistant Director
Manchester Memorial Hospital

Manchester Herald

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Don Pitts, Editor
Alex Ottavelli, City Editor

Commentary

Why voting rights bill made it

By Arnold Sawaluk
United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The House voted to extend the 1985 Voting Rights Act. Despite the heavy weather some expected the bill to encounter in Congress' new conservative climate, it passed overwhelmingly.

On purely political grounds, the outcome should have been no surprise. The Democrats just about had to vote for the bill and all but seven did.

While 17 of the 24 votes against the bill were cast by Republicans, the House GOP went heavily for the extension.

Here is the comparison between 1981 and 1984 in 10 Southern states: Alabama — House, now four Democrats, three Republicans; then eight Democrats, Senate, now two Democrats, two Republicans; then four Democrats, two Republicans; then four Democrats, two Republicans; then four Democrats, two Republicans; then two Democrats.

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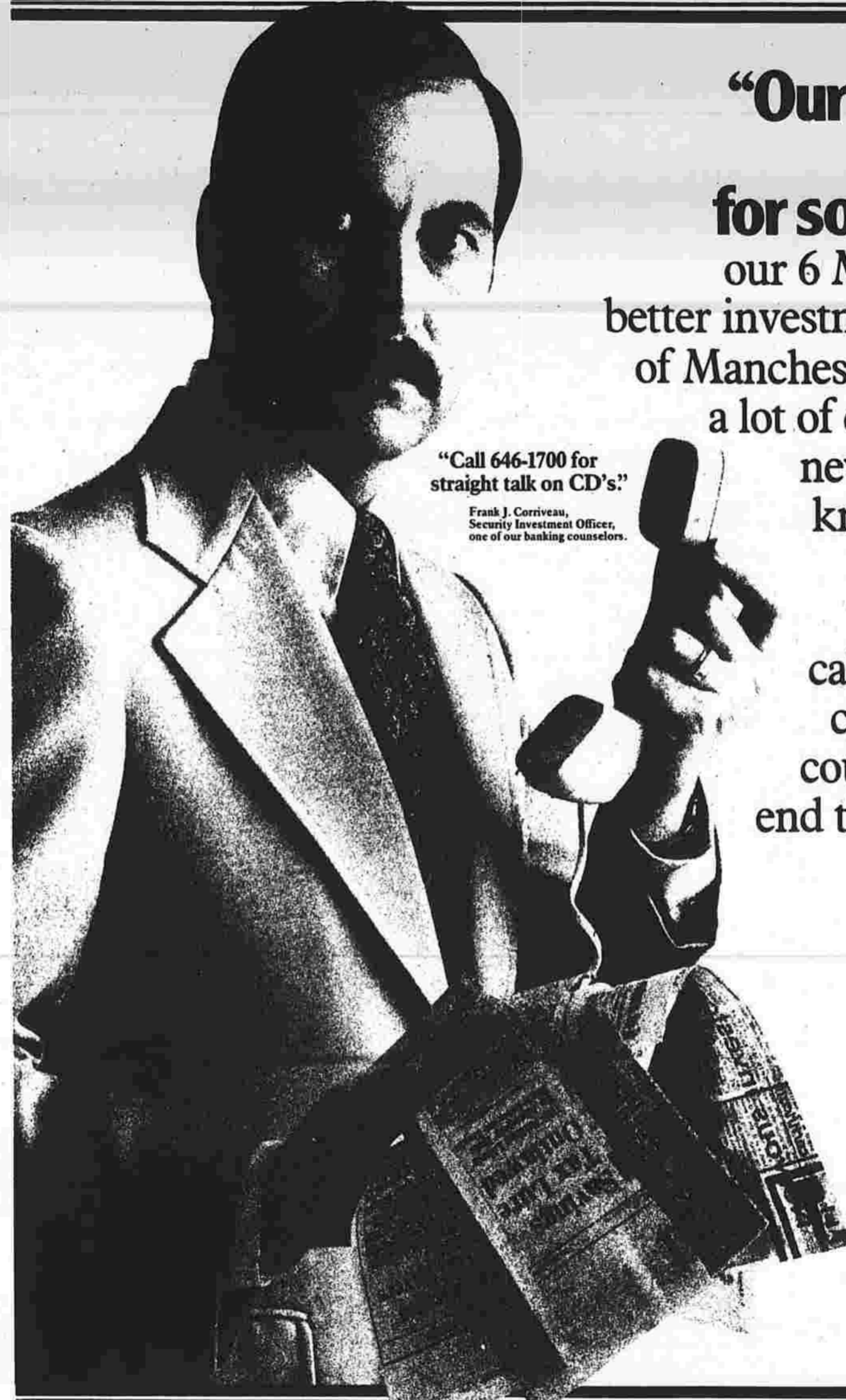
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"Call 646-1700 for straight talk on CD's."

Frank J. Coriveau,
Security Investment Officer,
one of our banking counselors.

"Our new All-Savers CD may only be right for some savers. Could be, our 6 Month or 2½ Year CD is a better investment. At the Savings Bank of Manchester, we know there's been a lot of confusion lately about the new All-Savers CD. We also know you can't get all your information from an ad. That's why we ask you to call our special CD banking counselors. Or come in, of course. We want to help you end the confusion and find the CD that's best for you."

Savings Bank of Manchester

Manchester: Main Street - Main Office - Parnell Place - Drive In - Burr Centers Shopping Center - East Center Street - Manchester Parkade - Hartford Road at 36 Corner - Shoreline Plaza at Sycamore - Top Notch Shopping Center at North End - East Hartford - Burnside Avenue - Putnam Brake Plaza - Bolton - Bolton North at Route 44A - Andover - Andover Shopping Plaza - South Windsor - Sullivan Avenue Shopping Center - Ashford - Junction Route 44 & 44A - Telephone 646-1700
The Express Bank
Eastford: Monday & Friday, 9:00 am to 5:00 pm office. Tel. 974-9813
Scotland: Tuesday & Wednesday, across from post office. Tel. 423-0523
Springer: Thursday & Saturday, 10 W. Main St. Tel. 822-6399 Member F.D.I.C.

Before you call, though, take a look at some of the facts.

What the All-Savers is. The new All-Savers CD is a tax-exempt certificate which has a fixed-rate of interest and a maturity of one year. It is guaranteed by the FDIC, with a penalty for early withdrawal. The minimum deposit is \$500.

How the All-Savers Works. You can open an All-Savers CD anytime between October 1, 1981 and December 31, 1982. With this certificate you can earn up to \$1,000 in tax-exempt interest if you file as a single taxpayer, or up to \$2,000 if you file a joint return.

Certificates issued Oct. 5 through Nov. 1 will carry a base rate of 11.457%, compounded monthly, which gives an annual yield of 12.14%, the highest rate any bank can pay. With this yield, for a single taxpayer, \$8,237 will return the maximum \$1,000 tax-exempt interest. Those filing a joint return receive the maximum \$2,000 tax-exempt earnings with an investment of \$16,474.

The chart below illustrates the earning power of the All-Savers CD:

Family Taxable Income	Estimated Tax Bracket	All-Saver Tax-Exempt Annual Yield	The Fully Taxable Yield Required to Equal the Tax-Exempt 12.14%	Recommended Maximum Deposit for Joint Federal Tax Return	Recommended Maximum Deposit for Individual Tax Return
\$50,000 & up	50%	12.14%	24.28%	\$16,474	\$8,237
35,000	40%	12.14%	20.23%	16,474	8,237
25,000	30%	12.14%	17.34%	16,474	8,237
20,000 or less	25%	12.14%	16.19%	16,474	8,237

The All-Savers vs. a 6-Month CD. Taxpayers in higher tax brackets would generally get the maximum benefit from this new savings program. Those in a lower tax bracket may sometimes find they're better off with a \$10,000 minimum, 6-Month Money Market CD at a higher rate—but admittedly it is fully taxable. The chart that follows shows, in bold type, the best deal for your tax bracket at this particular time.

Based on the annual yield of 12.14% (Oct. 5 - Nov. 1, 1981)

Family Taxable Income	Tax Bracket	The Fully Taxable Yield Required to Equal the Tax-Exempt 12.14%	Current 6-Month Money Market CD Rate
\$50,000 & up	50%	24.28%	14.045%
35,000	40%	20.23%	14.045%
25,000	30%	17.34%	14.045%
20,000 or less	25%	16.19%	14.045%

When a 2½ Year is best. For those savers who want the advantage of a guaranteed rate of return and who can invest their money for 30 months, the 2½ Year CD offers a steady return at attractive rates. And this CD only requires a \$1,000 minimum deposit, but the interest is subject to Federal income tax.

Annual Interest Rate	Effective Annual Yield
15.65%	17.19%

All-Savers or money market funds. Are you presently investing in a money market fund? You should be reminded that, here again, interest earned on these funds are subject to both federal income tax and State of Connecticut capital gains and dividends tax. All interest on All-Savers Certificates, on the other hand, is completely tax-exempt at the state level. It's also tax-exempt at the federal level to the tune of \$1,000 for individual taxpayers; \$2,000 for joint taxpayers. Which shows that—at the bottom line—the higher interest rate possible from money market funds actually may yield less, depending on your tax bracket, than investing money in a tax-exempt All-Savers CD.

Before you make any decision, give us a call. We've talked about only a very few facts about our CD's. What we'd really like to do is talk to you. Call us at 646-1700 and ask for one of our special CD banking counselors. Or stop in at any Savings Bank of Manchester office. We want to help you find the right CD for you.

At SBM, you're not just any saver. You're the saver.



HIGH SCHOOL WORLD

Newspaper of Manchester High School - Space courtesy of The Manchester Herald

VOL. XXXVIII - NO. 5

Student speaks out

Legalization favored

Recently the editorial page of the Manchester Evening Herald has been inundated with letters responding harshly to the marijuana legalization proposal offered by Captain Brooks of the police department.

Being a devoted reader of this section, I have faithfully perused each and found them to be repetitions of these three basic points: Captain Brooks' proposal is ludicrous, legalization will corrupt the society, and stronger police action must be taken to terminate this act. Reading through each piece of writing, I envisioned each essayist to be either a concerned parent or an adult, faintly frightened or disgusted with today's teens. There seems to be a definite lack of variation and a need to present a different viewpoint. This is why I offer my personal opinion on the subject.

I am a 17-year-old high school senior, academically inclined, socially accepted at school and leading a very happy life. I get along very well with my parents, sisters, teachers and friends. I probably am a very normal teenager, by most standards leading a life quite similar to hundreds of my age.

Yet, I have smoked marijuana. Many like me have smoked marijuana. The fact that I have tried this drug shouldn't surprise anyone, but undoubtedly will

astound those who consider marijuana smokers to be desperate hoodlums or other dirty low-life forms. Making a rough estimation, I suspect that 65-70 percent of all teens have tried marijuana, but of those, many have discontinued its use.

I compare the experience of smoking pot for the first time with going to see an R-rated movie at the age of fourteen and not being questioned by the ticket seller. It's that feeling of beating the legal system, of knowingly committing an act that is wrong by the terms of society, that is the thrilling part of smoking marijuana. Lighting up that marijuana-filled cigarette, knowing that it is a criminal offense, gives that same feeling of excitement as being under eighteen and going to the bar.

I agree that marijuana is a serious drug and can be a dangerous health hazard. It is currently valued as a social drug and is used by an alarming high number of people. It's growing popularity among young teens is scary. I also believe that ending marijuana smoking would be highly beneficial to the society as a whole.

However, I feel that stricter police enforcement would be a costly and unsuccessful solution. So far this method has not effectively stopped the majority of teens from smoking, therefore, legalization could be the key.



MHS soccer team members assemble before participating in a vigorous practice session. Facing camera from left to right are Mike Ray, Mike St. Laurent, Jay Hedlund, Kenneth Hewitt, and Michael LeTourneau.

Staff greets new member

Manchester High School has added a new member to its English Department. This most recent member is Mrs. Beverly Poulin, who has been teaching English for the past seven years.

Mrs. Poulin, who has been teaching English for the past seven years, was formerly at the Manchester Junior High School, where she has taught English for the past seven years.

Mrs. Poulin is a native of Manchester, N.H., and has a Bachelor's degree in Education from the University of New Hampshire. She has been teaching English for the past seven years.



Mrs. Beverly Poulin

Convicts advocate reform

Last Wednesday morning MHS seniors were treated with a very special assembly. The law and order class, headed by Elgin Zatursky and Officer McCook, sponsored their fifth presentation of "Operation Get Smart."

Get Smart is a program in which felons have volunteered to talk to high school kids about themselves. These people leave the prison, attend their regular green uniforms, and visit different schools, accompanied by their security guards.

Our school has a large variety of assemblies throughout the year. Many of these are regarded merely as "free time" by the students, resulting in poor attendance and/or poor behavior. However, this presentation was an exception. The auditorium was packed with anxious students, waiting to see and hear what type of people are in prison.

James Dural, advisor of the Get Smart team and three prisoners, were seated on the stage. The auditorium was silent as each individual delivered outstanding speeches.

The prisoners spoke of their punishment. Their pain extends from themselves to their families and friends. Prison life was described with the words "no freedom," "no privacy" and "very lonely." They also described in detail the physical aspects and surroundings. They have all spent time at the State of Connecticut Department of Correction in Somers, which is maximum security.

The main emphasis was placed on the reasons why they are now in prison. The man explained their past and how it built up to the crimes they committed. These crimes included manslaughter, armed robbery and second-degree murder, the latter carrying a life sentence.

Two of the men were very anti-drugs. They were both convicted of a murder that they could not remember committing, because they were intoxicated. Their feelings against permitting alcohol and drugs to control their actions were very strongly and sincerely portrayed.

When asked about the justice of the judicial system, they all had complaints and ideas for reforms. This does not infer that they believe there will be no punishment for crimes.

The Operation Get Smart program went very smoothly. The speeches of the prisoners were well received and many good questions were answered, leaving the students with a greater understanding of our criminal justice system.

- Sharon Heers

The cookie that couldn't crumble

Recently, senior Sara Mullen of Peter Vincenzo's second-period chemistry class was awarded a great honor and was presented with a stronger and wittier even a second try.

Allowing mold to form was next in line for the baked delight. Three weeks passed but no growth was found.

After being questioned about the resistance of the delicacy, Vincenzo came to the conclusion that this cookie had probably formed some type of oxide film on the surface, and that its ingredients had become chemically stable.

Recently the cookie has had a vacation from Sara's daily dose of Springsteen-oriented rock, and for a while Vincenzo, while cookie-sitting, exposed it to a softer, more soothing music.

Now back in the possession of Sara, the cookie is looking forward to a bright future. Its only concern is that it should not be doled out with the rest of the sweets during the Halloween season.

Sixers take plunge

Ever since 1968 a small group of MHS students has dominated wet suits and, under the guidance of veteran diver Gil Hunt, explored the fascinating under-water world. Who are these lucky people, you ask? Why, the Deep-sea Divers!

The Deep-sea Divers is Manchester High School's scuba diving club. The name "Deep-sea Divers" comes from Naval slang meaning "burial at sea." A rather paradoxical title for a scuba team that boasts a record of an accident-free existence.

Hunt was first introduced to diving in 1968 and has been an avid enthusiast ever since. He now is a permanent member of the Gilman Club of Hartford. He and Mrs. Hunt usually enjoy the warm water diving of Florida or the Bahamas.

The divers have several favorite sports that they frequent. They enjoy diving in the clear water at Lake Mishapaug, Long Island or Jamestown Island, also in Rhode Island. Past excursions have included dives in Florida and Montego Bay, Jamaica.

The major pleasure in diving is, of course, sightseeing, but in the past the Deep-sea Divers have searched a pond for stolen goods by request of school authorities and have held under-water mock treasure hunts utilizing a compass as their only guide.

The three major goals the club abides by are safety, fun and good fellowship, and learning to maintain water ecology. Hunt especially stresses the importance of safety in all water sports. While on a dive, the sixers rely on the buddy system as a safety measure.

Although diving is fun, there are a few drawbacks to the sport. One must have a good deal of common sense and possess a total lack of fear of water.

Also scuba diving is very expensive. Due to the frigid water of the east coast, each diver must wear a protective wet suit. This and other equipment alone can run up a tab of over \$600.

But don't let this discourage you. If you think you would be interested in accompanying the Sixers on a dive, or just talking to them about their fascinating sport, see Hunt or drop in on the next meeting. You're always welcome. - M.B.

Pep prompted

Among the numerous clubs that the high school offers, there is one that continually receives negative publicity. It has been scorned by former members, cheerleaders, team athletes and sports instructors. The victim of this verbal abuse is the MHS Pep Squad.

Having been a member in my sophomore year, I know exactly how it feels to be a part of a club with such a poor reputation. Unfortunately, it is one that is well-deserved.

It was during the enthusiastic announcements for the Pep Squad in ninth grade, I thought that it would be fun and an exciting club to join for my first year at the high school. I attended faithfully the rehearsals during the hot summer days, vigorously trying to master the synchronized dance routines. After investing more than \$40 in a set of pom-poms, a red sweater and skirt, I found to my dismay that I was not a member of an official member of the MHS Pep Squad, but that it was precisely what I was wrong. Nothing was official.

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Zane Vaughan Adviser



This familiar scene demonstrates the need for increased student spirit, i.e., the Pep Squad.



Region Highlights

Low bid chosen

EAST HARTFORD - Central Paving Co. of South Windsor was the apparent low bidder for the initial phase of the town's proposed revitalization project. The firm bid \$47,440.

The amount covers excavating and reconstructing sidewalks, planting trees and doing curb work. The work between the Wells Avenue and Bissell Street section, will be the first phase of the project which will eventually extend south to Phelps Drive.

The architectural work is being done by Joel Raphael. He plans to have a pedestrian walkway placed at the corners of Wells Avenue and Bissell Street to make walking safer across the unusually wide Main Street.

His plan also calls for the planting of Bradford pines to give an air of greenery to the area. Property owners are planning to improve the facade of the business buildings.

Sewer bids high

SOUTH WINDSOR - Bids for renovating part of the town's sewage treatment plant came in very high, with the low bid \$251,000 higher than the estimated cost of \$200,000.

Walter Pekala, chairman of the Sewer Commission, said he is working with consulting engineers to determine if something was misunderstood in the bid specifications.

Renovation of the plant's intake area is part of \$1.3 million in modifications that will be paid mostly by federal and state funds. The remaining portion of the project, which will convert the treatment plant on Vibert Road to handle sludge composting, is awaiting approval from the state Department of Environmental Protection and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It will then be put out to bid.

Petition brings action

HEBRON - The Southern New England Telephone Co. has told residents the company is ready to offer the toll-free service between Columbia and Manchester exchanges in Hebron. The service would mean an increase of \$1.13 monthly as soon as the Department of Public Utility Control approves the changes.

If the DPUC approves the study then the phone company will have to conduct a survey of all Columbia exchange customers to determine if they are willing to pay the monthly rate increase or if they would rather retain the present service.

Kids raise \$721

SOUTH WINDSOR - Local young people participating in the recent "Clowning Around for Our Town" contest raised \$721 for the town's emergency fuel bank.

Young people collected pledges from community members to sponsor the number of hours they would work as "clowns" at last month's Wapping Fair. Two "clowns" who received prizes for raising the most money were Coleen Durocher, who raised \$340, and Barbara Stears, who raised \$380. The contest was sponsored by the town's Youth Services Bureau.

New lunch policy

HEBRON - Children in the Hebron elementary schools will be offered emergency lunches of peanut butter and jelly sandwiches at cents each, available only to students who forget to bring their lunch or hot lunch money.

This also is providing the child's parent can't be reached to bring the lunch or money to the school. Before the emergency lunch can be provided a second time, the money for the first time must have been paid.

Parents organize at Coventry High

COVENTRY - There will be an organizational meeting of the Coventry High School Parents Advisory Council on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 8 p.m. in the high school library.

For several years now a group of parents has been meeting on a monthly basis to discuss the high school programs, activities and problems. They have planned open meetings on the guidance department, drugs and alcohol, discipline, careers and answered questions on the activities of this school. They have raised money to support the music department, athletics, and to buy supplies for the visual aids and science department.

This year the emphasis will be on the academics. Interested parents are urged to attend. For more information, call Rose Fowler, Chairman, at 742-5952.

Tripped slated by seniors

COVENTRY - The Coventry Senior Citizens are planning a trip to the Magic Show in Beverly, Mass., on Nov. 15.

The price for the trip is \$12.50 a person and further information is available by calling 742-5923.

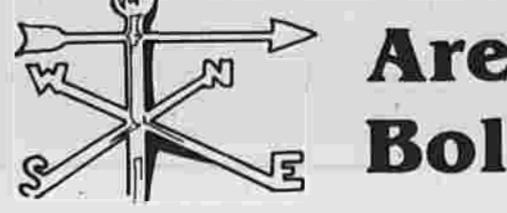
Contract accepted

WANTUCKET (UPI) - Union workers ended a one-month strike and returned to their jobs at Yarmouth Electric Corp. today after accepting a three-year contract promising them hourly wage increases of 65, 60 and 55 cents.

The workers voted 122-37 Monday to accept the contract which did not satisfy Robert M. Allard, shop chairman of Local 611 of the International Union of Electric and Radio Workers.

"We're going back to work, but we're not really happy with the contract," Allard said.

The battery manufacturing firm employs about 300 people from southern Rhode Island and Connecticut.



Area towns Bolton / Coventry

Democrats rap foes' silence as GOP, taxpayers defend it

Poll prompts controversy

COVENTRY - A poll conducted by the town's newest publication, the Town Crier, has Democrats scrambling to pick up some prestige from their having participated in a poll that the Republican and taxpayers association candidates are charging the other candidates with evading their responsibility to the townspeople by not saying how they stand on the issues.

Republican and taxpayer candidates, however claim they are not irresponsible, and that they did not respond because the survey was naive and not worth answering.

The poll was taken last week by mail. All council and Board of Education candidates were asked to participate, and though the Republican education candidates answered, the council candidates did not.

However, all the Democrats did, and when the publication's second issue hit the street last weekend, Democratic campaign director Bruce M. Slave was there to jump immediately on an opportunity to catch out the other tickets on what he saw as their mistake.

"My feeling is that the Republican and taxpayers council candidates, by not submitting answers, showed a lack of respect for the citizens of Coventry. Either they have nothing to say, or they have something to hide," Slave charged Sunday. "They should not be running a campaign when they fail to provide information to the people."

Republican and taxpayer association candidates indicated Sunday they did not answer because the questionnaire they received was not comprehensive.

"The questionnaire asked each candidate to rank each issue on the list that was provided from 'most supported' to 'least supported.'"

The poll listed issues for both council and Board of Education candidates. According to the rules of the poll, the candidates could not write in answers or elaborate on reasons for giving the answers they did.

However, some candidates did write in answers, but these never made the publication.

Council Chairwoman Roberta F. Kozick, a Republican, said Sunday she answered the poll by writing in a response that the questionnaire, in its form, was impossible to answer.

"If you pick police," she said, as one of the most supported issues, "you should be allowed to make a comment. She said there are conditions that would affect such decision, and not to be able to explain why she made a choice was 'unfair.'"

She said some decisions were a matter of relativity. "If you rate the difference between police or fire," she said, "you are rating the difference between if you are being robbed or being burned up."

Slave drew an analogy between what he called the "hard questions" in the questionnaire and the difficult decisions that will face each council member.

"The choice was difficult," he conceded. "But the decisions they will have to make as council members will also be difficult. Here people were put on the line. Here was a way of being put on the record. We're willing to make some hard choices," he said.

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Guide to weekend events

The Herald provides a comprehensive calendar of "where to go and what to do," every Friday in the Focus/Weekend section.

***** WE ASKED THE CANDIDATES *****

The candidates were given a list of sixteen subjects. We asked them to choose the three they would support most and to rank them #1, #2 and #3. For example, if a candidate's first choice was "Libraries," the number 12 would appear in the first box opposite the candidate's name.

Being financially realistic, we felt it vital that the candidates list the three subjects which they would least support. These three items were not ranked numerically.

Choices were made from this list:

	most support	least support
1 New Town Garage	D Cooper, C. #1 10 2	(not ranked)
2 New Firehouse-Goose Lane	D Dunn, P. #2 8 7	11 13 14
3 Full-time Town Planner	D Lewis, J. #3 4 7	2 2 2
4 Road Maintenance	D Peterson, E. #5 10 10	2 11 12
5 Education	D Walsh, D. #5 16 3	2 1 1
6 Police	D Dennis, L. #3 0 0	0 0 0 0
7 Sewering Lake Area	R Bernard, J. #3 0 0	0 0 0 0
8 Preserving Rural Atmosphere	R Kozick, R. #0 0 0	0 0 0 0
9 Volunteer Fire Department	R Olsen, H. #0 0 0	0 0 0 0
10 Human Services	R Feoli, W. #0 0 0	0 0 0 0
11 Lower Taxes	CVA Bissonnette, G. Candidate #10	William F. #0 0 0
12 Libraries	CVA Corliss, J. #0 0 0	0 0 0 0
13 Parks & Recreation	CVA Burdick, W. #0 0 0	0 0 0 0
14 Online Control	CVA Whipple, D. #0 0 0	0 0 0 0
15 Charter Revision	CVA (No fifth candidate put in race)	0 0 0 0
16 Attracting New Businesses		

***** SURVEY OF BOARD OF EDUCATION CANDIDATES *****

Choices were made from this list:

	most support	least support
1 Sports	D Bernaldi, J. #8 12 2	4 0 10 10
2 Special Education	D Halvorson, J. #12 4 2	8 13 15
3 School Renairs	D Stears, B. #12 2 2	8 13 15
4 Textbooks	D Walsh, D. #12 4 2	8 13 15
5 Economic	R Ashley, R. #12 4 16	3 13 15
6 Library Books	R High, G. #12 4 2	11 13 15
7 Industrial Arts	R Johnson, S. #12 4 2	10 12 15
8 Small Class Size	R Moore, N. #12 4 11	10 12 15
9 Renlace Instructional equipment		
10 Gifted & Talented Program		
11 Computer Science in High School		
12 High Academic Standards		
13 Non-Instructional Equipment		
14 Non-Economic		
15 Administration		
16 Specials (Music, Art, Phys. Ed.)		

Legend:
 * = Incumbent
 D = Democrat
 R = Republican
 CVA = Gov. Taxpayers Assoc.
 - = Subject not selected
 0 = Questionnaire not returned

A copy of Mrs. Bissonnette's letter to the Secretary of State, withdrawing her name as a candidate for Town Council, is on file at the Town Clerk's office. When contacted by the Town Crier, Mrs. Bissonnette had "no comment."

We hope this survey has stimulated your interest in the coming election. The candidates will be present at the **JAYCEES' MEET THE CANDIDATES NITE** on October 27th at 7:30 p.m. in the Coventry High School Auditorium.

We thank all the candidates who responded to our questionnaire.

This is a reproduction of the results of a poll taken by the Town Crier, a poll that has Democratic candidates jumping on the offense, and Republican and taxpayer association candidates criticizing the survey. The copy comes from page three of the publication's second edition, which came out this past weekend.

Barbara Bradshaw, Priscilla Doyle, Judy LeDoy and Dorothy Wilmut, felt the questionnaire was not defective.

The publication is funded with advertising from several local businesses, and costs for printing the first two issues were picked up by a business out of Norwich. The two page publication is free, and can be found at most local stores. It also provides news of events in town. The five publishers maintain their interests as non-partisan.

Bissonnette urges write-in

COVENTRY - Geraldine Bissonnette, who had her request to be back on the official ballot denied by the state, will now be campaigning as a write-in candidate, she said this morning.

"I've received a lot of support from the people around here, and I'm going to go as a write-in candidate," she said.

Mrs. Bissonnette is president of the taxpayers association, and was running on that ticket when she decided, for personal reasons, not to run. But she changed her mind in mid-stream, but too late, and though she complained to the state that the town clerk, Ruth Bennet, illegally got her name off the ballot, the state decided she was indeed off the ballot.

Mrs. Bennet said this morning Mrs. Bissonnette does not have to file anything with the state or the town to be a write-in candidate, unless she collects money for a campaign.

Mrs. Bissonnette said her decision was precipitated by support from townpeople.

The Public is Invited To Another "EVENING WITH BILL DIANA"

"Bill works With Everyone."

"A Town Director Who Keeps His Promises."

William J. Diana

Opals for October Great balls of fire!

Serpentine style bracelet set with 2 marquise shaped opals and 7 diamonds. \$230.
 Lady's ring with pear shaped opal and 7 diamonds. \$435.

Pendant with chain set with oval cut opal and 1 diamond. \$145.
 Pierced earrings to match pendant. \$225.

All stones genuine. All jewelry 14k yellow gold.

Michael's

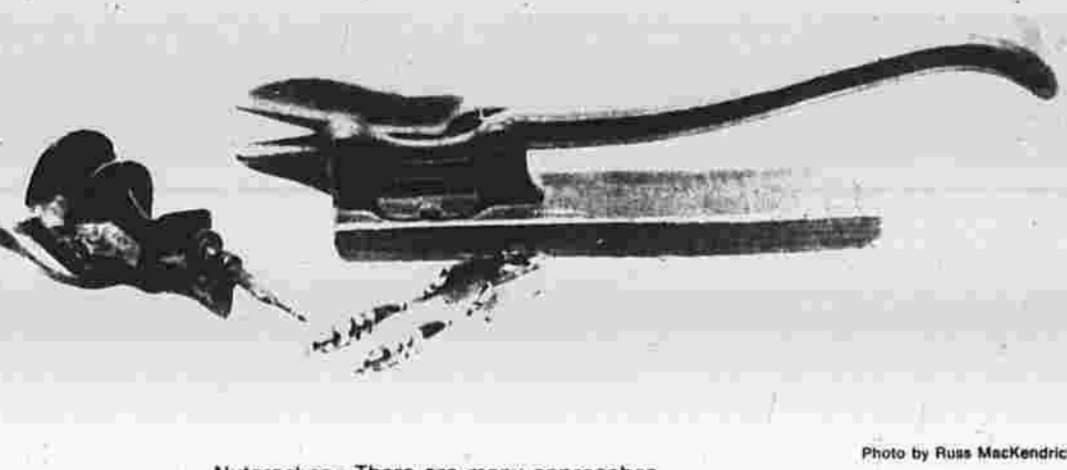
Our 87th Year as Trusted Jewelers

305 SOUTH MAIN STREET
 MANCHESTER, N.H. 03103

Gift Certificates Available

A CHEESE & WINE PARTY
 Friday, October 23rd, 7:00 to 9:00 P.M.
 Manchester Country Club
 305 South Main Street
 Donation: \$5 Per Person
 Tickets Will Be Available At The Door!

Hosted By: Diane For Re-Election Committee; Vincent L. Diana, Trustee.

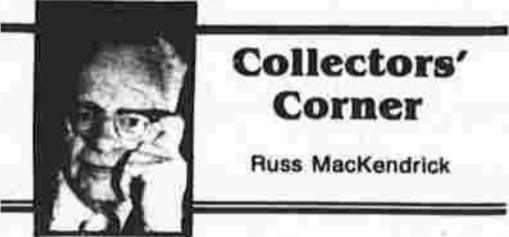


Nutcracker. There are many approaches.

Gadgetries of the past

There is a story in an antique paper about an old-time "nutting" bee with a picture of a nutcracker and hammer used for cracking — with the risk of flying shell fragments and overkill of the nut meats. Forget this. We will look at some gadgetries of the past that used leverage to multiply hand pressure into a nicely calculated crunch.

There are three mechanical approaches to this problem. First of all, note the nutcracker nearest to us in the photo. It is an oldie, but it is essentially like the ones we see in the traditional basket of walnuts, filberts, almonds and pecans every Thanksgiving. There are two moving arms pivoted to a short bar. The longer the arms the greater the pressure at the crux — but of course they should not spread wider than a hand can grasp. This model does not lend itself to much ornamentation beyond a few filigees, or perhaps you could make the arms into the shape of fishes and snakes.



Collectors' Corner
Russ MacKendrick

The type with a single moving handle opened a Pandora's box of creativity. The handle could be made longer for better leverage such as the one above. We have seen a picture where the handle is described above could even be made of wood and a nutcracker into a bench vice and wind up the handle (you might need an extender on it). Here a screw mechanism is applying the pressure, and usually does the job without disaster. Many antique nutcrackers used a similar method. They were usually made of hardwoods

and held the nut in a kind of enclosure so it could be squeezed by the twisting of a heavy screw in a threaded portion of the nut.

Neither the one-lever or here cracker can find a myriad of examples of the wood-carvers' final. The enclosure had to be thick and heavy so there was plenty of material to support decorative fancies. These ornamented wood screw types are the tops in nutcracker collecting. Some levered wooden ones were also made but sound ones are a rarity because they are usually found broken at the pivot joints.

The metal nutcrackers shown here were made by the late Capt. J. Vernon J. Hooper's book, now in its second printing, can be obtained from the publisher, The Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum, Weston, MA 02156, for \$15.95. Detailed, easily readable overviews of precatenals, profusely illustrated.

About Books 980 election: What a race!

By Carol Felsenthal
American Library Assn.
Jack Germond's and Jules Witcover's "Blue Smoke and Mirrors: How Reagan Won & Why Carter Lost" (Viking, 337 pages, \$14.95) reminds us just how nasty, bitter, thoroughly "un-presidential" this election was.

The country was racked by inflation at home and the hostage crisis abroad. Jimmy Carter was engaged in a grubby battle with Ted Kennedy for the nomination and then in early as grubby a battle with Ronald Reagan. Reagan, meanwhile, was trying to keep his foot out of his mouth and his hand on a prize that was being grabbed by seven other prominent Republicans, including George Bush, the man Reagan described as a "wimp" during the campaign but later asked to appear on stage to give the invocation at the Democratic National Convention. Kennedy took his sweet time getting to Madison Square Garden. Because of his inactivity, he was called "The Senator who never showed up" and "The Senator who never showed up."



JACK GERMOND (front) and Jules Witcover wrote "Blue Smoke & Mirrors," an absorbing, anecdotal analysis of the nasty and un-presidential 1980 campaign.

The authors are especially trenchant on the decline and demerit of Jimmy Carter and his advisers more accurately might have been titled "How Reagan won the 1976 campaign book by Kandy Stoud was titled "How Jimmy Won." From there he learned what he might have learned from reading the newspapers.

One morning, while that day's crop awaited their audience with the president, he and Rosilyn returned to Martinsburg, W. Va., to "take the pulse of the people." When they returned they told their guests in breathless tones that the people were concerned with inflation. The book's title is "The Concoction came to be known as the "malaise" and the attempt to shift blame for the sorry state of the nation from himself to the people. (One of the participants in the summit called it "all blue smoke and mirrors.")

in an almost perfunctory way and strolled around the stage while Carter and his managers pursued him in an obvious quest for something more dramatic.

An intimate of Carter's later told the authors, "The president looked like a puppy dog" trotting after Kennedy. "At the very moment," they write, "when Jimmy Carter should have been most in control of the situation he seemed instead to fit the picture the country had developed of him over the previous three and a half years—somehow smaller than life."

The Senator had agreed to appear on stage to give the invocation at the Democratic National Convention. Kennedy took his sweet time getting to Madison Square Garden. Because of his inactivity, he was called "The Senator who never showed up" and "The Senator who never showed up."

WHAT AMERICANS ARE READING

- Most requested books in 1980 U.S. titles, compiled by the American Library Association
- 1. THIRD DEADLY SIN by Lawrence Sanders (Putnam, \$13.95)
 - 2. LBJ by Andrew Schlesinger (Warner, \$12.95)
 - 3. THE CARDINAL SINS by Stephen King (Viking, \$13.95)
 - 4. THE CINDERELLA COMPLEX by Colette Dowling (Summit Books, \$13.95)
 - 5. WEALTH & POVERTY by George Gilder (Basic Books, \$16.95)
 - 6. JAHNE BRODD'S NUTRITION BOOK by Jane Brody (Dutton, \$17.95)
 - 7. DAME MACABRE by Carl Sagan (Random House, \$13.95)
 - 8. MARIAN CALLAS by Arianna Stassinopoulos (Simon & Schuster, \$15.95)
 - 9. LIVING ALONE AND LIVING IT by Lynn Shahan (Stirford Press, \$10.95)

DEAR DR. BLAKER — I grew up on a farm, and, as a result, I learned to be quite handy around the house and barn. The problem is that I married a man who is all thumbs. Actually, I don't mind his ineptness in that area because I enjoy doing the odd jobs around the house and he more than makes up for it by doing other things.

He is the one who gets upset when he finds he can't fix something and must call me to the way he is. Is there any way I can help him to feel OK about the way he is?

DEAR READER — That would be the best option if it were feasible. You can work toward that end by involving him in projects where you can fix something together and he can acquire some "how-to" experience on the side.

I'm afraid, however, that it is not going to be easy to reduce his anxiety in this area. He has already equated ineptness around the house with inadequacy as a person.

This might mean partially from childhood experiences where he was ridiculed or out-done in these kinds of tasks by another male in the family and partially from our society's general expectations of what a man should be able to do.

For both reasons, he probably feels that his masculinity is threatened every time he faces a manual job he knows he can't master.

And having a wife who is obviously capable probably doesn't help. Just don't give up on each other.

DEAR DR. BLAKER — I am 27

How can big woman tell man is sincere?

DEAR ABBY: I am 32, single, and all my life I've been just plain big! I am 5 feet, 10 inches and weigh 200.

There's a single man who started working where I work and I think he finds me attractive. He hangs around my desk and greets me every morning with, "Good morning Beautiful!" Abby, does he really mean it, or is he making fun of me? Are men really ever attracted to big women, or do they think we're desperate?

I like him, but I'm afraid he is just out for what he can get. Not long ago, a man I hardly knew propositioned me, and I said no. Then he said, "Don't hold out too long, Honey. A girl your size doesn't get many chances." I'm beginning to think he was right.

DEAR HURTING IN N.J.: Many heavy women suffer from low self-esteem and are inclined to take anything they can get because they're lonely and their chances are few.

Please get IT'S ME — an excellent new magazine especially for the big woman. The current issue addresses itself in particular to the problem of weight-related promiscuity. The article titled, "Sex — A Weighty Problem — In Your Hand or In Your Bed?" deals realistically with this problem. I urge you to read it!

DEAR ABBY: This problem really bothers me. My only grandchild is 3½. When he sees his mother and her boyfriend drinking, which is nearly every night, he grabs for



Dear Abby
Abigail Van Buren

constant help during a very difficult period in my life when I often felt I just couldn't make it through another day.

"Very Poor" gave me the courage to do so, and perhaps if you print it again, it will help others who did me. I still carry a copy in my purse and reread it when the going gets difficult.

J.J. IN N.Y.

DEAR J.J.: I agree. "Very Poor" richly deserves a rerun. And here it is.

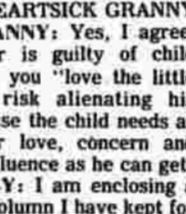
DEAR ABBY: I've been reading the "problems" sent to your column, and I hope you print the one about the mother who says she is losing weight. I'm beginning to think she will help him from drinking later on.

She also lets him walk around with a cigarette in his mouth (unlighted) so he can pretend he's "smoking" while she smokes. She says there is nothing wrong with letting him "pretend." I say it will encourage him to smoke eventually.

Abby, won't you say my daughter is guilty of child abuse? I love that little guy so much. I hate to see anything happen to him. What can I do?

HEARTSICK GRANNY
DEAR GRANNY: Yes, I agree, your daughter is guilty of child abuse. And if you "love the little guy," don't risk alienating his mother, because the child needs as much of your love, concern and wholesome influence as he can get.

DEAR ABBY: I am enclosing a copy of your column I have kept for nearly 20 years. This column was a



Dear Abby
Abigail Van Buren

Walking can train your heart and as you increase your distance and speed it will train it to a higher exercise level. It can help to lower blood pressure, cholesterol and to keep your weight down. That goes a long way toward improving your health.

DEAR DR. LAMB: I have a ganglion cyst on the back of my hand and have had it drained three times. The cyst has returned, which gave some relief for brief periods of time.

The cyst is back again and my doctor said that he would not drain again but would prefer to perform surgery and remove the "joint capsule." I am necessary and it has become increasingly difficult to type; also this has been keeping me awake at night. Is there another method of permanently removing or dissolving this cyst other than surgery? I have had this for more than three years.

DEAR READER — Most such cysts are really a little bag of tissue, like a plastic bag. Draining it doesn't remove the bag and it tends to fill again with fluids and gelatinous material. Obviously, your doctor intends to do such cysts can be drained. I have had mine removed on nerves but others cause no pain.



Your Health
Lawrence Lamb, M.D.

walking down the hall is a training step. Each time you increase your exercise above the level you are already adapted to, it is a training experience. If you were already trained for the Boston Marathon, a walk would not raise your fitness level much, but for most people who have not been that active it is a wonderful way to start and even maintain a good level of fitness.

I am sending you The Health Letter, number 184, Walking to Health, which will tell you how to do it and the benefits you can derive from it for your health. Others who want this issue can send 75 cents with a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope for it to me, in care of this newspaper, P.O. Box 150, Radio City Station, New York, NY 10019.

Walking is good way to get and stay fit

DEAR DR. LAMB — I want to get back in shape and improve my fitness. I have not been doing anything for years. I'm 58 years old and a little overweight.

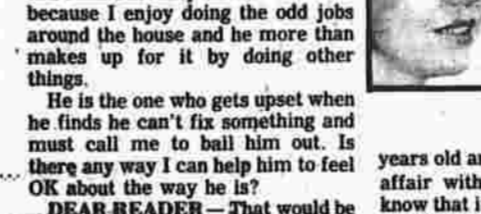
I had planned to start a walking program. Now my neighbor tells me that walking will not help my circulation and I really have to jog. He is something of an expert on this subject and says you have to increase your heart rate to 60 or 80 percent of its maximum or around 160 beats a minute to do any good.

Now I am wondering if he is right and I won't get any health benefits from walking. I surely won't have a heart rate that high with walking alone and I'm not so sure it would be good for me to do that much exercise. What do you think? Will the walking be such a low level of exertion that it can't help me?

DEAR READER — Stuff and nonsense. Let your neighbor keep his rigid rules; start your walking program. And I think you should limit your walking speed to the point that you don't get a high heart rate, particularly at first.

Of course you can get benefits for your circulation from a walking program. Such rules as having to have a high heart rate are terrible oversimplifications that do not apply to everybody. If you had been at bed rest for four weeks, just starting

Husband is all thumbs



Ask Dr. Blaker
Karen Blaker, Ph.D.

DEAR DR. BLAKER — I am 27 years old and about to embark on an affair with my 32-year-old boss. I know that it probably won't last long and I for my health. Others — as the woman and the subordinate in the situation — I am likely to lose my job if things don't go smoothly. However, I want to go ahead anyway and I am wondering if there is a way to protect myself in this job before I go too far.

DEAR READER — A friend of mine thought of a way that worked for her when she found herself in a similar situation.

Before she and her boss started dating, she explained her fears and

DEAR POLLY:— I dyed some clothes by boiling them in the dye water in a large aluminum pot. Now I can't get the dye stain out of the aluminum pot. Is there a permanent stain, or can it be removed?—MRS. S.

DEAR MRS. S.— I'd try boiling some color remover in the pot. This is made by the same people who manufacture the some dyes and can be found in the home dye section of your supermarket or variety store. Boiling a solution of half vinegar and half water in the pot—a remedy that works well for removing stains on aluminum caused by cooking certain foods—may also help. Be sure to note the next letter for another suggestion.

DEAR POLLY:— Cream of tartar does a wonderful job cleaning stains on cooking pots—especially aluminum. Fill the pot with water and add cream of tartar (about two tablespoons for a three-quart pot), then boil.—MRS. F.N.

DEAR POLLY:— While camping during the Labor Day weekend, I wanted to roast a turkey, but I couldn't find the dye dental floss and a needle to sew up that old bird. To improvise, I used dental floss and a needle to sew up that old bird. This worked just perfectly. I also made a tent sofa cushion with dental floss.—MARY

DEAR POLLY:— Here's an especially good idea for people with small apartments and limited laundry facilities. Purchase a round extension rod with rubber ends and place over your bathtub from wall to wall. Your wet clothes can be hung from hangers from this rod and will drip over the tub.—D.S.

DEAR POLLY:— I'm interested in the recent Pointer that suggests foaming denture cleanser tablets to remove rust stains from the toilet tank and bowl. I have rust stains in the bowl, but I'm not sure where to put the tablets. Do you put them in the bowl or in the tank?—B.C.

DEAR B.C.— Sorry, we weren't clear with that one. It's a simple answer, really. For stains in the tank, put the tablets in the tank. For stains in the bowl, put them in the bowl!—POLLY

Polly will send you one of her signed favorite newspaper coupon-clippers if she sees your favorite Pointer. PEEVE or PROBLEM in her column. Write POLLY'S POINTERS in care of this newspaper.

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Weddings



Mrs. Barry T. Cottle

Dana Meredith Benson, and Barry Thomas Cottle, both of Manchester, were married Oct. 17 at St. James Church, Manchester.

The bride is the daughter of Peter E. Benson, of 99 Ashworth St., and the late Ann M. Benson. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley E. Cottle, of 17 Grandview St.

The Rev. Robert Burbank officiated at the double-ring service. The bride was given in marriage by her father, Miss Christine G. Morrill of Waver, Mass., was made of honor and bridesmaids were, Miss Lauren A. Cottle, of Holden, Mass., cousin of the groom; and Miss Michelle A. Brown, of Manchester, niece of the bride.

Warren Cottle, of Manchester, brother of the groom, was best man. Ushers were Paul E. Benson of Manchester, brother of the bride and Daniel Chamberlain of Indian Harbor Beach, Fla.

A reception was held at Glastonbury Hills Country Club after which the couple left on a wedding trip to Bermuda. The couple will live in Vermont.

The bride attended Boston University and is employed by Hartford National Bank. The groom attended Hartford State Technical College and is employed by Pratt & Whitney Division of United Technologies Corp.



Mrs. Daryl P. Coach

Marjorie Jane Watt, of Manchester, and Daryl Peter Coach, of Kingston, Pa., were married Oct. 10 at St. James Church, Manchester.

The bride is the daughter of James Watt, of New Britain, and Marilyn Watt, of 143 Autumn St., Manchester. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Coach, Kingston, Pa.

The bride was given in marriage, at the double-ring service, by her parents. Nancy Watt of Manchester, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids, all sisters of the bride, were Sally Watt, Judy Watt, and Katie Watt, all of Manchester.

Mark Sobock of Kingston, Pa., was best man. Ushers were Philip Jones, Ted Allen and Richard Crossin, all of Kingston.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Marco Polo Restaurant. The couple plans to make their home in Somers Point, N.J.

The groom is a graduate of Wyoming Valley West High School, Bloomsburg State College, both in Pennsylvania. He is employed by Zashurny Supply Co. of South Jersey. The bride is a graduate of Manchester High and attended Bloomsburg State College. She is employed by Prudential Insurance Co.

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Polly's Pointers



Polly Pointer

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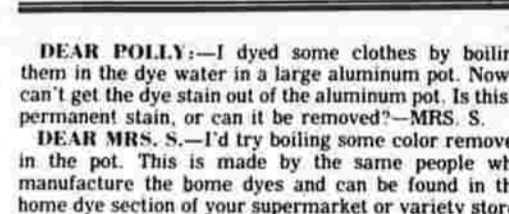
DEAR POLLY:— Here's an especially good idea for people with small apartments and limited laundry facilities. Purchase a round extension rod with rubber ends and place over your bathtub from wall to wall. Your wet clothes can be hung from hangers from this rod and will drip over the tub.—D.S.

DEAR POLLY:— I'm interested in the recent Pointer that suggests foaming denture cleanser tablets to remove rust stains from the toilet tank and bowl. I have rust stains in the bowl, but I'm not sure where to put the tablets. Do you put them in the bowl or in the tank?—B.C.

DEAR B.C.— Sorry, we weren't clear with that one. It's a simple answer, really. For stains in the tank, put the tablets in the tank. For stains in the bowl, put them in the bowl!—POLLY

Polly will send you one of her signed favorite newspaper coupon-clippers if she sees your favorite Pointer. PEEVE or PROBLEM in her column. Write POLLY'S POINTERS in care of this newspaper.

Bedwetter



Bedwetter

DEAR POLLY:— I'm interested in the recent Pointer that suggests foaming denture cleanser tablets to remove rust stains from the toilet tank and bowl. I have rust stains in the bowl, but I'm not sure where to put the tablets. Do you put them in the bowl or in the tank?—B.C.

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Yankee Traveler Suggestions for weekend

By Eve F. Wahrsager
ALA Auto and Travel Club
Written for UPI

WELLESLEY, Mass. — This weekend the ALA Auto and Travel Club suggests a visit to a unique exhibit in Groton, Conn. — The Shroud of Turin. Enter your name on the pumpkin in the 5th Annual Great Pumpkin Contest in Jay, Vt., on Oct. 25. The historic plant collection at the Arnold Arboretum in Boston will also be open during the weekend. A native walk around the grounds on Oct. 25. Over 300 photographs and documents are included in the Shroud of Turin exhibit at the University of Connecticut's Branford House from Oct. 11-Dec. 9. They detail the results of an intensive live-day examination of the shroud by scientists in 1973.

Advanced research methods, including electronic and radioactive dating techniques, contributed to the investigation. A full-size computer replica of the 14-foot shroud is showing the imprint of a body is on display.

Since 1898, the shroud has been the subject of intense inquiry by both scientific and religious authorities. Experts consider the shroud to be the most studied relic in history.

Despite exhaustive research, it has been impossible to prove conclusively that the shroud is the actual burial cloth of Jesus Christ. The Catholic Church has not made any official declaration regarding its authenticity.

Admission of the exhibit will be by ticket only. Tickets are free and may be obtained through Ticketron (\$1.00 service charge) or by mail. Write requesting a date and time, and enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope to: Shroud of Turin, Director, Branford House, University of Connecticut, Groton, Conn., 06340. Tel. No. (203) 445-8276.

For group tickets, contact Ms. Hall at the above address or call one of these toll free numbers: In Connecticut, (800) 962-8002, out of state, (800) 243-0775.

Soak up a little atmosphere at the country store in Jay, Vt. The fifth Great Pumpkin Contest on Oct. 25 promises to be fun for all ages. Prizes will be awarded for the biggest, funniest, scariest, tiniest and most unusual pumpkin. Sample seasonal treats, like cider, donuts and apples. The decorated pumpkins will be on display above and coffee sizzles at the store during the following week.

You might even decide you need a quilt or a pepper kettle to take home. Plan to start in at the store, any time after 1 p.m. Call (802) 988-4000 for more information.

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row in Boston's Jamaica Plain section and designed by Frederick L. Olmsted in the late 19th century, is the perfect place to enjoy autumn's final days. Two hundred and sixty-five acres of woodland are home to a vast collection of rare plants. On Oct. 25, you can take a historic plant walk, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. to learn more about the living collections. The fee is \$1.50.

The working greenhouse on the grounds is open to visitors on Wednesdays, days, from noon to 3 p.m.

The Arboretum also has a fascinating collection of bonsai plants. More than a thousand years ago, the Japanese developed the art of cultivating dwarf trees.

A shuttle service from Cambridge, Mass., is available. The bus departs from Quincy Street in front of the Lamont Library at 1 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. Return trips to Cambridge are at 4:30 p.m. and 5 p.m. Fare: 50 cents each way. Display above and coffee sizzles at the store during the following week.

On Nov. 1, from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m., the public is invited to attend a wine and cheese party at the Arboretum in honor of the re-opening of the administration building. An exhibit of new color photographs of the Arboretum by local artists will be on display. Information about future programs and events will be available. Come and learn more about this lively, recreational resource. Call (617) 524-1718 for more information.

News for senior citizens Dancing time tomorrow

Monday for not having the class—Gloria called in to tell us she would be out with a cold. Hopefully, we'll be able to start this coming Monday from 10 a.m. till noon.

Last Friday afternoon it was setback time. Here are the winners: Grace Windsor, 131. Mina Weather, 131. Don Anastasio, 125. John Klein, 121. Arthur Bouffard, 120. Rene Higbie, 119. Helen Silver, 118. Peggy Therrien, 118.

Every Tuesday afternoon from 1:30 to 2:30, and Friday mornings from 10 to 11, it's exercise time, open to both men and women. It's a fun way of exercising and you'll feel good by the end of the class, so stop by and join the group.

We held our annual golf banquet this past Tuesday evening and it turned out to be a real success. We had more than 100 persons participating. Prizes were awarded, a delicious meal was served, and there was

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About Town

Monte Carlo Whist
The Over 60 Club will sponsor a Monte Carlo Whist Thursday at 8 p.m. at the North United Methodist Church, Parker Street.

There will be prizes and refreshments. Tickets will be sold at the door.

Slide talk at library
A slide talk about the Canadian Rockies will be presented by Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Hardy, Avonville Road, Manchester, Wednesday at 7 p.m. in the auditorium of Whiton Memorial Library. The program, part of Library Appreciation Week, is free to the public.

Illing invites parents
Parents night will be held Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. at Illing Junior High School. Parents will be able to follow an abbreviated schedule of their child's school day. Student guides will be available.

Overeaters Anonymous
Overeaters Anonymous will meet Wednesday in Conference Rooms B and C at Manchester Memorial

Receives degree

Michael Alleyne, son of Isabella Collignon of Manchester, has received an associate's specialized technology degree from the Institute of Pittsburgh, graduated with a major in visual communications.

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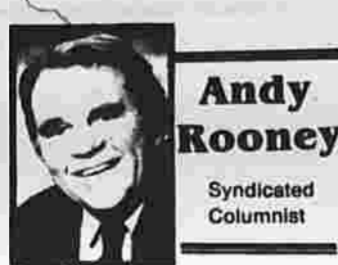
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First ladies are asked to be the impossible

There are two things I wouldn't want to be in this life. I wouldn't want to be the queen of England's husband and I wouldn't want to be the president of the United States' wife. Other than that, I'd be willing to try anything.

Both of them are really terrible jobs, even though I imagine you get all you want to eat. Prince Philip seems to handle his position with a casual charm that keeps the press off his back, but my first lady, no matter who she is, always gets it from reporters.

Mamie Eisenhower, for example, was considered to be nice but a dud as a first lady because she never had any strong opinions or did anything that stirred up controversy. Rosalynn Carter, on the other hand,



Andy Rooney
Syndicated Columnist

was accused of having too many opinions because she sat in on Cabinet meetings sometimes.

Our first ladies are asked to be the impossible. Broadcast reporters and newspaper people expect them to be busy saints. They're expected to have strong opinions but not express them. They're expected to be good hostesses in the White House without spending any money. They're expected to be beautifully dressed without buying any new clothes.

NANCY REAGAN is currently getting the same kind of criticism that Jacqueline Kennedy got when she was in the White House. You can tell from the way Mrs. Reagan keeps herself that she's used to having things right. She has good and expensive taste in clothes, furnishings, food and decorations. It's not a serious defect in her character.

It is my opinion that reporters write stories picking on first ladies

because they think people "like" hating our first lady. They think the public will object to the president's wife buying the best dinner settings available for the White House if they cost \$600 each. The reporters are probably wrong.

It's a strange thing about Americans but even the ones living on food stamps don't resent rich people and they especially don't resent the president and his wife living well.

I'm soft on first ladies. I don't know what's wrong with me but I've liked just about all of them that I can remember. I even like Ronald Reagan better now than I did before I knew he and Nancy like each other as much as they seem to. It's nice. IF I'M EVER elected president,

the nation is going to be in for a shock when his new first lady, if she's anything like her, has French Club on Tuesdays, bridge on Wednesdays and she comes to New York to go to the Philadelphia every Friday. She does our bookkeeping nights.

There's just no way she's going to hang around the White House to shake hands to get to me in good with foreign dignitaries if she's got something she wants to do. And if she's ever first lady and does what she did last week, the press will have a field day. She paid \$350 for four tiger maple chairs that aren't even new.

As I anticipate the kind of first lady my wife would make, I feel when they get after Nancy.

Plethora of shows open season

The 1981 fall season opened in Hartford area last week with a plethora of excellent shows.

At the Bushnell Memorial the series was inaugurated with the Martha Graham Dance Company. The grande dame of modern dance in America, as ever in her repertoire, drew themes from noted historical events, choreographed in contemporary style. The Friday night program consisted of the "Seraphic Dialogue," portraying the entranced John of Arc, at or before her demise, engaged in a dialogue with three saints. The music of Norman Dello Joio was appropriate to the piece. "Night Journey," by another contemporary American composer, William Schuman, enhanced the tragic "Story of the Royal House of Thebes," that took place in Greece during the second millennium.

"Oedipus Rex," danced by Tim Wengert and Jocasta, his mother and wife, by Yuriko Kimura, offered a unique interpretation in stylized, precise form of the typical Martha Graham dance theater.

The final piece, "Acts of Light," featured some colorful and gay pas de deux, costumed in flowing gowns by Halston. The sculptured brocade settings by the Japanese-American artist Isamu Noguchi were daintily beautiful.

The Hartford Stage Company's current presentation of "Antony and Cleopatra" is drawing a selected audience for this season's premiere. As William Shakespeare points out, "Politics and love do not mix." Before the action even begins, John Conklin's massive stage design scores highly. Mark Lamas directed a big cast, in which the secondary actors portrayed their roles better than the principals, especially Enobarbus. Was Patricia Connolly miscast? Was she truly the seductress for whom a great Roman hero relinquished a third of the Roman Empire, his royal wife and eventually his own life? Possibly. Cleopatra herself was such an alluring woman that casting the right actress has always been a theatrical problem.

Finally, the University of Connecticut series was launched by the prestigious Cleveland Orchestra, founded in 1918. Gone are the days when conductors and soloists were Europeans. Daniel Majeske, the soloist for Glazounov's violin concerto, hails from Detroit. Conductor Lorin Maazel is the former American who stepped into the podium held in the past by Rodzinski, Leinhardt and Seel. He will also become the first American to lead the Vienna State Opera next year.

The program opened with an American "Adagio for Strings" by Samuel Barber and ended with a triumphant finale of Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony.

The Jorgensen art exhibit by Mel Kendrick included many large sculptures of wood with solid design and superb workmanship.

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About Town

Koffee Krafters to meet

The Koffee Krafters of the Nutmeg Branch of the YWCA will meet Wednesday from 9:30 a.m. to noon at the Y at 79 N. Main St.

The meeting will be devoted to making quilted and other Christmas ornaments. The instructor will be Vivian Briggs. Members are reminded to bring felt, glue and scissors.

Babysitting is available during the meetings for those who call the Y office, 667-1437, in advance.

The group is open to anyone interested in making crafts. Participants must be members of the YWCA and of the Koffee Krafters. Hostesses will be Mrs. Conna Lynch and Mrs. Kit Mannix.

Grange plans supper

Manchester Grange will hold a potluck supper Wednesday at 6:30 p.m. at Grange Hall, 202 Olcott St. Following the supper, at 8 p.m., there will be a Fun Night open to anyone interested in learning about the grange.

The wearing of costumes is suggested. Prizes will be given for the funniest and the most original. There will be an auction table also and members are asked to bring items for it.

Manchester Grange 31 received the Honor Grange Award at the recent state grange session held in Meriden and attended by Dorothy E. Wohlgenuth, master of Manchester Grange, and her husband. The local grange also received a Lecturers' Award and one for a "Should Old Acquaintance" Program.

Art Association meets

The Manchester Art Association will meet tonight at 7:30 at the First Federal Savings Bank, 344 W. Middle Turnpike.

Ruth Benaker will demonstrate portrait painting in pastel. The public is invited.

Tuesday TV

- 6:00**
- 10:20-10:30 News
 - 10:30-11:00 CBS News
 - 11:00-11:30 News
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Tuesday

Noah Beery (right) stars as Milo Hoots, the nominal leader of a group of spy sniper citizens who team to kidnap a young friend (Tony Torrey) recover his stolen dog, in **REVENGE OF THE GAY GANG**, a comedy-adventure. Theatrical cast on NBC-TV Tuesday, October 20. Old-timers aiding Milo are played by Mike Mazurki (stand-in), Maxine Stuart and Scatman Crothers.

Declaring the upbringings of the children to act their ages, the children set out after a gang specializing in sweeping nooses for hefty ransoms. They come to the aid of Theodore whose beloved wife falls victim to the kidnappers. (11:30-12:30)

1:00

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- 5:30-6:00 News

TV channels

- 1 WFSB, Hartford (CBS)
- 2 WTRF, Hartford (ABC)
- 3 WTNH, New Haven (ABC)
- 4 WOI, New York
- 5 Entertainment & Sports Home Box Office
- 6 WHT, Hartford
- 7 WATV, Waterbury (NBC)
- 8 Cable News Network
- 9 WEDR, Springfield (NBC)
- 10 Channel 3
- 11 WWT, New Britain (NBC)
- 12 WGBS, Springfield (ABC)
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SHOWS & CINEMA

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GALLIPOLI

Momme Dearest

BODY HEAT
As the temperature rises the suspense begins

PLEASE CALL THEATRE FOR SEATING TIMES

Astro-graph

Your ambitions and earning abilities will be greatly enhanced this coming year, if making money is your goal, you should have a very accumulative year to your next birthday.

LUNA (Sept. 22-Oct. 22) Be hopeful and positive today and dare to think big. By applying yourself, things for which you've been waiting can now be brought into being. Romance, travel, luck, resources, possible pitfalls and career for the coming months are all discussed in your Astro-Graph which begins with your birth date and ends with your Astro-Graph, Box 489, Route City Station, N.Y. 10019.

SCORPIO (Oct. 26-Nov. 22) In areas where you are unsteady and thinking of advancing the interests of others along with your own, you should be extremely lucky today. **LEO (July 23-Aug. 22)** Any dealings you have with groups, clubs or large organizations should work out beneficially for all. Give these areas top priority. **CAPRICORN (Dec. 22-Jan. 19)** This is a good time to set self-improvement goals. **TAURUS (April 20-May 20)** Now is the time to put your plans into action. **ADQUARIUS (Jan. 20-Feb. 18)** Because you will be treated others as you'd like to be treated, your possibilities for putting

Bridge

Make your own luck

NORTH 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1
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♦ K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
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Opening lead: ♠7

Winnie Winkle



Priscilla's Pop



Alley Oop



Frank and Ernest



The Born Loser

Crossword

ACROSS

- Man's
- Patrolman
- Cameroon
- Employs
- Single time
- Drives drive
- Movement
- Tag
- Rages
- Implores
- Baseball player
- Author of "The Waves"
- Changhoon
- Disasters
- Fish eggs
- Soils
- Crabby
- Roops
- Drinks
- Make guy
- Van
- Concess
- To a great extent

DOWN

- Regarding
- College
- Armed band
- English
- Edges
- Woodwind
- Restroom
- Rounded lump
- Should
- Make guy
- Sediment
- Concess
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- 34 Eggs
- 35 Football in England
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CELEBRITY CIPHER

Man's name: **MPQ MOAAYGKO MPYGH BQZTM**
 Woman's name: **BLMBN CZT PBDQ MZ EZ YM BM**
 GYNPM " — FBMPBYGQ PONGTAS

Between the audience and me, I build a bridge of poetry and music. — Burt Vaux

Manchester Herald FAMILY BINGO

\$100.00

Must Be Won Each Week

Details of Rules and How to Play

YOUR FREE BINGO CARD

- A free Bingo Card from the Herald is available to all families in the circulation area of the Herald.
- There are six different Bingo games on each card. Each set of Bingo numbers are clearly marked with the name of the game and must be kept intact.
- HOW TO PLAY
- When each game starts, and subsequently every night, a selection of numbers will be published in the Herald, if any of these numbers appear in the Game on your card cross them out.
- Each day the Herald will publish a clue to one number. The number that goes in the question box. Use your skill and knowledge to identify the number. If it appears on your card, the game being played, cross it off.
- When you have crossed out all the numbers in the Game as they have appeared in the Herald you may claim a winner.
- HOW TO CLAIM
- To claim BINGO you must ring 643-2711 between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. on the next publishing day. The number that you have appeared in the Herald.
- You MUST have your card with you when you telephone.
- Make a note of the last number you crossed off. i.e., the number which gave you a winner.
- PRIZES AND JUDGING
- The prize for BINGO is \$100. It will be awarded to the member who successfully calls in BINGO.
- All numbers will be published as they are drawn out in order from top to bottom; in the event of two or more claims on the same number on different cards, the winning card will be the one containing the earliest number in the Game.
- In the event of more than one winner the prize will be shared.
- The judge's decision is final and no correspondence or interjections will be entertained.
- On the day that a BINGO is successfully called in, the Herald will announce that the game has stopped and scrutiny is taking place. The winner will be announced the following day, or, in the event of a late call, the game will be continued.

CLUE FOR NUMBER TO PUT IN BOX

Seven plus six?

Market (re)opens to smiles

Shopping is usually not a chore that brings a smile to people's faces, but the cart-pushing crowd at the grand opening of Andy's Supermarket on North Main Street this morning couldn't stop grinning.

The supermarket was a Top Notch food store before it closed in September, leaving area customers and the elderly, particularly those who live in Mayfair Gardens, an elderly apartment complex across the street, concerned about where they were going to shop.

The crowd at today's 10 a.m. opening were happy to have their supermarket back in business. "This is grand," said John Kennedy, a Mayfair Gardens resident, of the opening. "It's hard for me and my neighbors to find a place to shop. I have a car so it's not quite so bad, but it is for others."

Kennedy cut the ribbon at this morning's opening, along with Mayor Stephen T. Penny and Eighth Utilities District president Gordon Lassow, as a large crowd waited in the cold autumn air.

The store is now under the ownership of Manchester native and resident Loren Andree, who was pleased with this morning's turnout. "It's fantastic, all these people out here in the cold at 10 in the morning," Andree said. See related story on page 13.

Andree greeted customers as they shuffled in, many with glowing words for the store and its owner. "Isn't it lovely, isn't it grand," said Irene Gardner of Mayfair Gardens, as she pushed a cart already full of items. "Just smell that cauliflower," she said, motioning to her cart. "So fresh and nice."

"I like Mr. Andree and he has a lovely store in East Hartford," said Florida Curtin of 87 Fine St. "This store is very nice, too."

Mayor Penny was as pleased as the North End residents to have the store open and serving customers. "I am happy our residents across the street (at Mayfair Gardens) will have this place to shop at. And I know Loren Andree will do a good job."

Andy's features an in-store bakery and a salad bar, where customers can make their own salads, cook their own and take them home to eat.

The supermarket will be open Monday through Saturday from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. and Sundays, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Probe EPA

HARTFORD (UPI) — Rep. Toby Moffett, D-Conn., says a House subcommittee he chairs will investigate a drop in the number of legal cases referred to the U.S. Justice Department by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Fournier is public works superintendent

By Scot French
Herald Reporter

While a progress report on the Eighth District's Buckland firehouse study struck a controversial chord (See on page one), most of the items on Monday night's district meeting agenda came under the title of business as usual.

The directors voted to appoint Raymond Fournier as superintendent of public works. Fournier had served as temporary superintendent since the illness and death this month of Calvin C. Taggart, who headed the department for 42 years.

The board approved the low bid of Manchester Oil Heat Inc. to provide heating oil to the district. The low bid was three cents a gallon less than the bid of Fogarty Brothers Inc.

Town-district liaison committee member Joseph Tripp said he will invite town representatives to reconvene the committee this week.

"I don't think there are any political necessities in any of the areas we wish to talk about," he said.

In a letter to the district directors, liaison committee representative Stephen T. Cassano said he believes the committee should not take up the issue of paramedics, as had been requested by the district.

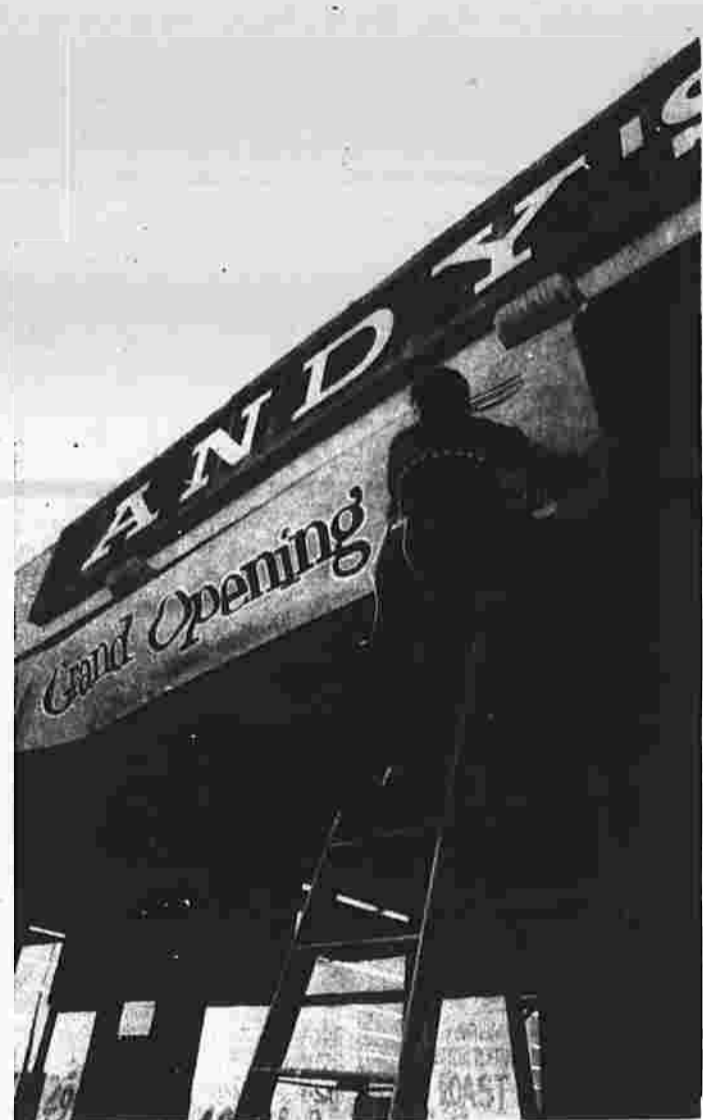
Such a discussion, he said, would "perhaps complicate even more a complicated matter."

The directors voted to accept bids on a piece of property between North Main Street and the River Bend Industrial Park. The property, approximately one-sixth of an acre, is sought by a firm which needs the additional land to meet future expansion plans.

Developer Warren E. Howland said the site would include two 50,000 square foot buildings in an "attractive industrial park."

John D. LaBelle Jr., attorney for the district, will investigate whether a vote of the electorate is required before the land can be sold. The district may retain a portion of the land for a future pumping station on the Hickman River, according to District President Gordon D. Lassow.

News for senior citizens
Members of the Manchester Senior Citizens Center know what's happening by reading Wally Fortin's regular column — every Tuesday and Saturday in The Manchester Herald.



Herald photo by Tarquinio

Grand opening

Richard Merritt of Green Road gets things ready for the grand opening this morning of Andy's Supermarket on North Main Street. The store, formerly a Top Notch, is under the new ownership of Loren Andree of Manchester.

Machinist injured

A machinist at Gill Welding Co. suffered a fractured back and multiple contusions Monday when the hand fork lift he was operating toppled backwards under the weight of a load.

Brent Lisk, 22, of 198 Oakland St., was listed in satisfactory condition at Manchester Memorial Hospital today following the accident which took place just before 1 p.m. Monday.

Police said Lisk and a co-worker were unloading sheet metal from a truck, balancing part of the load on the fork and the other end against the truck.

At the metal cleared the fork lift was unable to support the unbalanced 800-pound load, police said. The metal came down fast, pushing against the fork lift and flipping it backwards, according to police.

Lisk was struck in the mouth, back and head, police said. North end ambulance and firefighters responded to the call, providing first aid and transport to the hospital.

Police said Lisk remained conscious and coherent throughout first aid and transport.

Officer John D. DePietro reported that he notified the Hartford branch of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the incident.

However, police said, the office responded that the employer is responsible for reporting the accident, and that OSHA will not investigate unless the accident involved a fatality, serious injury or dismemberment, or injuries to five or more people on the same job.

Lisk has been employed at Gill Welding Co. for three weeks, according to police.

Retirees to celebrate

The Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Club Retirees Group will celebrate its 10th anniversary Wednesday at 200 Clement St., East Hartford.

Obituaries

William A. Aitken — William A. Aitken, 66, of 647 Chapel Road died Saturday in Burlington, Vt. He was the husband of Vivian V. Aitken. A memorial service will be held Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. at Burnside United Methodist Church, 2 Church St., East Hartford. The Newkirk & Whitney Funeral Home of East Hartford has charge of arrangements. There are no calling hours. Memorial contributions may be made to the American Heart Association, or to diabetic research.

Rose Boudreau — Rose Boudreau, 78, of 33 Eldwell St., died this morning at a local convalescent home. She was the widow of Aldenard Boudreau.

She was born in Taunton, Mass., on Jan. 4, 1903 and had been a resident of the Manchester area for many years.

She leaves a brother, Oliver Beauvais of Taunton, Mass., and several nieces and nephews.

Graveside services will be held Friday at 1 p.m. at St. Francis Cemetery in Taunton. The John F. Tierney Funeral Home, 219 W. Center St., Manchester, has charge of arrangements. There are no calling hours.

Priscilla M. Brown — Priscilla Huston (Wade) Brown, 54, of 191 Green Road, died Monday at Manchester Memorial Hospital.

She was born in Manchester on June 11, 1927 and had been a lifelong resident of the Manchester-Vernon area. She was a graduate of Manchester High School, class of 1946, and of Lawrence and Memorial Hospitals, New London. She was head nurse of the surgical floor at Manchester Memorial Hospital, where she had been employed for more than 25 years. She was a past president of the Manchester Registered Nurses Association.

She leaves a son, Donald Brown of Breckenridge, Colo.; and a daughter, Miss Sharyn Brown of Pittsfield, Mass. Funeral services will be Thursday at 3:30 p.m. at the Holmes Funeral Home, 400 Main St. Burial will be at the convenience of the family. Friends may call at the funeral home Wednesday from 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p.m. Memorial contributions may be made to the Manchester branch of the American Cancer Society, 237 E. Center St., Manchester.

Adolph R. Kittel — Funeral services will be held Wednesday at 11 a.m. at the Holmes Funeral Home, 400 Main St. for Adolph R. Kittel, 77, of 334 Summit St. who died Sunday at Manchester Memorial Hospital.

Wesley R. Meade — Wesley R. Meade, 48, of 188 Crescent Drive died Monday at Hartford Hospital. He was the husband of Ann (Sorano) Meade.

He also leaves a son, Michael Meade at home; three daughters, Patricia Suchecki of Manchester, Leslie McLenn of Salisbury, Md., and Laura Meade, at home.

Funeral services will be Wednesday at 9:15 a.m. at the D'Esopo East Hartford Funeral Chapel with a mass of Christian burial at 10 a.m. at St. Christopher's Church. Friends may call at the chapel today from 7 to 9 p.m.

Vincent J. Orlovski — Vincent J. Orlovski, 87, of 25 Windsor Ave. died Sunday at Rockville General Hospital.

Funeral services will be Monday at 8:15 a.m. at the White-Gibson-Small Funeral Home, 85 Elm St. and St. Joseph's Church at 9 a.m. Friends may call at the funeral home today from 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p.m.

William J. Schaefer — William J. Schaefer, 65, of 1130 New London Turnpike died Monday at home. He was the husband of Stella Resnick Schaefer.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday at 10 a.m. at the Rose Hill Funeral Home, 580 Elm St., Rocky Hill. There are no calling hours.

To pay respects
Members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 2046 and its Ladies Auxiliary, will meet tonight at 7:30 at the Holmes Funeral Home, 400 Main St. to pay last respects to Norma Dodson.

Mrs. Dodson's husband, James, is a member of the post and her daughter, Cynthia, is a member of the auxiliary.

In Memoriam
In loving memory of my husband, John McDonald, who passed away October 20, 1973.

Every day in some small way, Memories of you come my way. Time and years roll swiftly by, But love and memories never die.

Wife,
Anna

Fire calls

Manchester

Monday, 10:17 a.m. — Dryer fire, Mike Circle, (Town)
Monday, 12:55 p.m. — Rescue call, 1422 Tolland Turnpike, Gill Welding Co. (Eighth District)
Tuesday, 6:54 a.m. — Car fire, 63 West Middle Turnpike. (Eighth District)

1881 to 1981

CENTENNIAL

Serving the Manchester area for 100 years



Richard M. Diamond, Publisher

We will work to continue our progress

Eight months ago I spoke to you about the steps that I, as publisher, and our news staff would take toward making this one of the proudest periods in the 100-year history of the Manchester Herald.

I told you, really, what you had told us — that the people of Manchester identify closely with the community. That Manchester, with its own hospital, community college, industrial and commercial bases, music and theater groups and a host of civic organizations, refuses to subordinate itself to Hartford in any realm.

And I promised you that our main objective would be to provide the people of Manchester with a community newspaper, their newspaper, one that addresses itself to community issues and one in which they can take pride.

I can truly say that in those eight short months the Herald has come a long way in meeting that objective and giving the people of Manchester the kind of newspaper it wants — a paper offering not only community stories of a wide variety, but community stories which are comprehensive, detailed and accurate.

There is, of course, still much work to be done. The goal of making the Herald a community newspaper is an ongoing one, a task our excellent staff members dedicate themselves to every day. But I am confident the Manchester Herald will continue to move steadily toward and, ultimately realize, our goal of providing this community with the kind of coverage it deserves.

This edition

This, the 100th anniversary edition of The Manchester Herald, is divided into two sections. This first section tells of The Herald's history and of the people who were and are a part of it. The second section deals with the histories of some other institutions that have given the town its special character.



This is the building on Hilliard Street which was home for The Herald until 1928. It was damaged by fire in 1922, but was rebuilt.



The present Herald building at 1 Herald Square was completed in 1972. It adjoins a building completed in 1969 which in turn adjoins the Bissell Street building which was the Herald's home from 1926 until 1972.



Manchester Herald

Tuesday, October 20, 1981

IRA, KEOGH, SEP Seminar for everyone who is eligible.

Starting January 1st, everyone is.

As of Jan. 1, 1982, changes in Federal law will allow anyone who has earned income to open a retirement plan. If you have an existing IRA, KEOGH or SEP plan, the Savings Bank of Manchester can show you how to improve it, right now. If you don't already have one, we'll tell you how you can take full advantage of the new benefits as soon as they're available.

Financial advisor David Garaventa, CPA, and Joel Janenda, attorney-at-law, as well as our own Retirement Plans Administrator, Ray Tucker, will explain how the new laws work and answer all your questions.

Time:
8:00 p.m., Thursday, October 22 or
8:00 p.m., Thursday, October 29

Place:
Fiano's Restaurant, Bolton, CT

Please call:
Mrs. Anders, 646-1700, to make reservations

Savings Bank of Manchester
It offers east of the river in Manchester, East Hartford, Bolton, Andover, South Windsor and Ashford. Also Express Bank locations in Eastford, Scotland and Sprague. Member F.D.I.C.

PLAY NEWSPAPER BINGO

Daily In The Herald See Comics Page!

★ ★ ★ REPUBLICANS ★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★ DEMOCRATS ★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★ INDEPENDENTS ★ ★ ★

"I have worked hard for three years for all the citizens of Manchester. With your help, I can continue that work..."

Re-Elect PETER DIROSA JR. Nov. 3rd. Vote Republican

Paid For By Comm. to Re-Elect Peter Di Rosa, Barry Bellomonte, Treas.

The Herald: The first 70 years

Ela determined he would succeed

When Elwood Starr Ela first came up with the idea of a newspaper for Manchester, he received no support from the Cheney family, the town's most influential family and business owner.

Col. Frank W. Cheney, who dominated Cheney Brothers for many years as treasurer, insisted that Manchester had no need for a newspaper of its own. "We take the Courant, and it covers Manchester well enough," he reportedly told Ela, an enterprising 22-year-old man originally from Decatur, Ill.

Undaunted, Ela and Thomas Pratt, publisher of the Rockville Journal, went on to publish the first issue of The Manchester Saturday Herald on Dec. 17, 1881. It was four pages and, for a while, it was distributed free throughout the town. The Saturday Herald was the first legitimate newspaper in Manchester. The only other paper, The Manchester Weekly Times, came out only in the early 1870s and contained mainly advertisements.

Manchester in 1874 as the pastor of South Methodist Church. Ela graduated from Wilbraham Academy and later from Wesleyan University, where he worked as a correspondent for the Hartford Courant to help make ends meet. After college he reported news for "The Enterprise" in East Hartford.

In 1880, Ela, now a tall, statuesque man, returned to his native town of Decatur, Ill., where he leased a newspaper plant and took over publication of the one-year-old Decatur Morning Herald. A year later he left that enterprise to his co-publisher and set out for Manchester to start the Saturday Herald.

The first Herald office was located in the Bissell Building at Depot Square. The paper was printed on a flatbed press at the Rockville Journal. After being distributed free for a while, the four-page Saturday Herald was sold for five cents a copy.

After its first year of publication, the Saturday Herald had become quite popular in town. In the anniversary issue, Ela wrote proudly of his newspaper's accomplishments.

"To be sure," Ela wrote, "we have not been able to entertain our readers with accounts of national political conventions in Cheney Hall, of embezzlements by Manchester bank cashiers, of heroic deeds of the Manchester Fire Department, of interviews with Manchester statesmen, or quotations from the Manchester stock exchange. But of the gossip that is always circulated in a country village, there has been a sufficiency, and even after the wheat has been separated from the chaff, we have found enough to interest our readers."

Unlike Col. Cheney, the Hartford Courant welcomed the Saturday Herald as a needed asset in the Manchester community. Following the first issue of the Saturday Herald the Courant wrote: "The people of Manchester were surprised last Saturday by the free circulation of the Manchester Saturday Herald, a new paper. This place has for a long time felt the need of a good paper, and it is to be hoped that this new venture will meet the demand."

Ela, a well-educated and cultured man, already had some experience in newspaper reporting and publishing and was determined to make the Saturday Herald a success.

The son of a Methodist minister from Illinois, Ela came in 1881 when his father accepted a pastorate in East Thompson. After serving in various churches in Connecticut and Massachusetts, Ela's father finally settled in

Manchester in 1874 as the pastor of South Methodist Church. Ela graduated from Wilbraham Academy and later from Wesleyan University, where he worked as a correspondent for the Hartford Courant to help make ends meet. After college he reported news for "The Enterprise" in East Hartford.

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When the Herald celebrated its 75th birthday in 1956, William McGonigal, seated, and Joseph McGonigal were veteran employees. They are looking at the Homeland Edition of June 13, 1914 on which they had both worked. William, a typesetter, had joined The Herald in 1900 and his brother, Joseph, a pressman, had joined in 1912.



Hilary Rosenberg

Almost all the stories in this, The Herald's Centennial Special Edition, were researched and written by Hilary Rosenberg. Miss Rosenberg, now a student at Columbia Graduate School of Journalism, worked for the summer with The Herald.

She was assigned to compile this historic edition and she undertook the job with an enthusiasm and freshness of viewpoint that rekindled the interest of some seasoned employees who had come to take accounts of the past for granted.

We are sure our readers will also find the material interesting. Our thanks are due to the many who helped in this endeavor and in past historic reviews by contributing information, clippings, pictures, and a variety of materials that document the history of The Herald and other town institutions.

Like all such ambitious projects, this one is not complete. The possibilities for historic exploration are endless.

brief period, Ela finally moved the entire operation of the newspaper into one building, the Rose Building on North Main Street, in 1882. The Herald had grown con-

siderably since its beginnings and it needed a great deal of space. In the Rose Building the business office and composing room occupied almost all of the second floor while

the pressroom was located in the rear of the ground floor. The newspaper had been settled in

Please turn to page 3

The paper had outgrown its space

Continued from page 2

the Rose Building for only a few months when the structure went up in flames on Jan. 4, 1889 in an early morning blaze that started in a partition on the second floor. Firefighters at that time were not properly equipped to battle the furious blaze, fighting it with hand

pumps and buckets of water. As a result the building was leveled in two hours.

Ela set up temporary headquarters for the newspaper in Apel's Opera House at North Main and Oakland streets. Former co-publisher Thomas Pratt helped out by printing the paper on his press in Rockville.

Later the Rose Building was rebuilt using brick this time instead of wood. But it wasn't long until The Manchester Saturday Herald was to move into its own plant.

In 1891 Ela's father-in-law, Maro S. Chapman, owner of the Hartford to Rockville trolley company, financed The Herald's move into a two-story structure located at Main

and Hilliard streets. This building was to be The Herald's home for 37 years.

At the Hilliard Street plant the paper increased to eight pages and ran a job-printing shop on the first floor that brought in extra revenue. In the 1890s The Herald became a semi-weekly. The Half-Weekly Herald, by splitting its eight-page

weekly into two four-page papers published on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Connecticut had never before seen the publication of a semi-weekly.

Each edition of the Half-Weekly Herald cost two cents. Around the turn of the century the days of publication were changed to Tuesdays and Fridays.

By the start of the 20th century The Herald had grown to an eight-page semi-weekly with a circulation of 3,000.

In 1907 Ela organized The Herald Printing Company Inc. He hired Thomas Ferguson, the young foreman of the job-printing shop, as the new firm's secretary.

Ferguson, a short, slender redhead, who came to Manchester from Northern Ireland as a youth, started at The Herald in 1889 when he was 19 years old. He had been working in the Talcott woolen mill with his father, but, according to rumor, he was fired when he dropped a bag of water on someone's head.

Ferguson joined The Herald as a printer's devil, running errands in the pressroom for \$3 a week. Although Ferguson had only the equivalent of a sixth-grade education when he started, he had a natural aptitude for mechanics and business management that carried him far with the paper. Eventually Ferguson was to become owner and publisher of The Herald.

He became foreman of the job-printing shop as well as a make-up man and a reporter covering the North End and, at times, the Board of Selectmen and town court. He learned all there was to know about the mechanical and business aspects of the newspaper.

Ward Duffy, The Herald's managing editor around 1917 praised Ferguson's versatility. "He knew what to do about power failures, personnel shortages, mechanical breakdowns, financial stringencies. He could make a dollar go further and machinery work longer than any man I ever knew."

As a reporter, Ferguson was extremely ambitious. After sitting through a slow-moving Selectmen's meeting he would return to The Herald office to write his stories.

After being appointed secretary of The Herald Printing Company, Ferguson took on more authoritative roles in the newsroom.

He authored "The Observer's Column" and in 1914 became city editor.

An active participant in Republican party affairs and other town organizations, Ferguson became well-acquainted with Manchester. He was well-liked throughout town, and his friendships produced many good stories for The Herald.

On Oct. 1, 1914, the Manchester Half-Weekly Herald became a daily newspaper with a circulation of 4,168. Ferguson strongly opposed the change, maintaining the paper wasn't ready to handle the burden of producing a paper every day. Reporters agreed. They had enough trouble finding stories to fill the paper only twice a week.

But the population of Manchester was growing, having reached 15,000 in 1914, and Ela was determined to have the paper grow with it. He went ahead with the change to a daily, and, as his employees had suspected, the road was full of obstacles.

At the time, the paper had no machine for receiving news from the wire service. So copy from the International New Service (INS) had to be typed out at the INS office in Hartford and sent to Manchester by train three times a day.

Since the paper had only two typesetting machines, the newsroom set an early deadline of 10 a.m. for local news so free the typesetters to set wire news during the late morning hours.

During World War I, newsprint became hard to get and had to be imported from Denmark at high prices.

During this period, management was often paid a lower salary than most other employees. Still, the newspaper barely made enough money to cover employees' salaries. According to one story, Ela often gave Ferguson a handful of bills owed the paper with instructions to collect as much money as he could so to pay the workers from the receipts.

Despite these difficulties, The Herald continued to put out a paper every day, and for the first time Manchester residents received daily reports of national and international events including news of the war developing in Europe.

Please turn to page 4



In 1928 The Herald moved into this building on Bissell Street. It has not really moved since then, but it has added to the building twice and the original structure is now used only for storage, its door and windows blocked in. It was built as a hall for the Knights of Columbus, but never used for that purpose because a subscription drive to pay for it failed. For years a small rug covered a K of C emblem in tile at the front entrance and it may still be there under linoleum. A 9,000-foot-addition was built to the right rear of the building in 1966-67. Another 8000-square-foot addition was built in 1972.

Royal

ICE CREAM CO., INC.

Since 1928

Manchester has enjoyed our quality ice cream products.

Since 1881

our community has been reading the Manchester Herald.

Congratulations on Your 100th Year

**Orfitelli's Spumoni
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Manchester, Conn.

**ART CUNLIFFE
SAYS THANKS FOR
YOUR 100 YEARS OF
SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY**

**WE'VE BEEN SERVING THE AREA
FOR OVER 34 YEARS
IN AUTO BODY AND PAINT WORK**

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CARS

• Wrecker Service
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MANCHESTER, CONN. 06040
643-1191

• 191 MAIN STREET
MANCHESTER, CONN.
643-1900

• EASTBROOK MALL
MANSFIELD, CONN.
456-1411

**HAPPY
ANNIVERSARY
To The Herald
100 Years Young**

**Eastern Connecticut's Leading
Full Service Opticians**

**from one old friend...
...to another**

**Highland Park Market has proudly served
Manchester for nearly 30 years.
Together, The Herald and Highland Park Market
have enjoyed a fine relationship and a dynamic
partnership in development and
growth.**

**We at Highland Park Market take
pleasure in congratulating The
Manchester Herald on its centennial
observance.**

200 OCT 20 200

World War I times were difficult

Continued from page 3

During this time Ela's health began to decline. Heart disease forced the publisher to cut back on the hours he devoted to the newspaper and to transfer more and more responsibility to Ferguson.

By 1918, The Herald had begun to return to financial health. Circulation began to grow, allowing for the expansion of composing room and pressroom facilities. By 1920 The Herald had four typesetting machines, and in the fall of 1922 the newspaper bought a new rotary press with a 20-page capacity.

On Nov. 18, 1922, The Herald suffered its second fire. The blaze, which started in the furnace and quickly worked its way up, gutted the Hilliard Street plant, leaving only a charred shell.

Firefighters concentrated their hoses on the press in the basement, and the volume of water collected around it saved the press from serious damage. Most of the previous editions of The Herald were lost in that fire.

For the week after the fire the Hartford Courant printed The Herald, and then the South Manchester News on Cottage Street printed it for the following two weeks. When the Hilliard Street

plant was rebuilt, the job-printing shop was discontinued.

The Herald's founder, Elwood Starr Ela, died in 1924, leaving Ferguson in full control. Four years later, Ferguson moved The Herald downtown closer to the hub of business activity in Manchester. Located on Bissell Street, The Herald filled the gap left by the closing of the South Manchester News in 1924.

The paper moved into the newly-built Knights of Columbus hall. The K of C had built the structure thinking it would receive sufficient contributions later to finance the construction. But the contributions never came through, and the club was forced to sell its building at a reduced price.

With only a few alterations, the Knights of Columbus building served The Herald well. The ceiling in a combination banquet room - basketball court was lowered to accommodate the composing room. Bowling alleys and shower rooms in the basement were converted into a pressroom. The social rooms on the second floor became the newsroom.

The move took three-and-a-half days, from just after the paper was printed Friday to Tuesday morning. Movers and Herald employees labored day and night. The press had to be completely dismantled and

reassembled inside the new building.

The operation proceeded smoothly until the third day. As a paper-cutting machine was being lowered down the stairs of the basement in the new building, the rope holding it snapped and the cutter tumbled down the stairs, smashing on the basement floor. Fortunately no one was hurt. A Cheney Brothers machinist repaired the cutter.

By the time of the move into the K of C building, Ferguson's son, Ronald, was already serving as city editor. Ronald Ferguson had written some stories for The Herald while in grade school and started at The Herald as a reporter after graduating from Manchester High School in 1917. He later gained reporting experience on publications in New York City and Providence, R.I.

Ronald Ferguson attended Cornell University, where, because of the ongoing war, he became involved in the college army training program. After the war, he was assigned to work in an army hospital that was then handling a severe flu epidemic. While at the hospital, he caught the flu and returned to Manchester to recuperate.

Ronald Ferguson later continued his education at Trinity College in

Hartford and then at Amherst College in Massachusetts but, as was common in those days, he never graduated. Sometime after college he took a job at Cheney Brothers as a time-keeper, keeping accounts of the payroll time records for the employees.

He finally left Cheney Brothers to

join the newspaper, and he became city editor in 1924 when his father

took over as publisher. During the '30s Ronald Ferguson served as The Herald's managing editor. Like every other business during the Depression, The Herald suffered some financial losses. Although none of the paper's 35

employees were laid off, their wages were cut severely. By 1941 The Herald had regained its strength and its circulation began to climb once again.

In 1945 Ferguson gained complete financial control of The Herald when he acquired stock owned by C. Denison Talcott, Ela's son-in-law.

Please turn to page 6



Harold E. Turkington, seated in the photo above, is now editor emeritus of The Herald. He was city editor in 1957 when this picture was taken on the second floor of The Herald's building on Bissell Street. At his right is Alex Girelli, then city hall reporter and now city editor. Behind them is Emily Smith who, along with Mrs. Mary Taylor, constituted what was then called the society department. It was the predecessor of today's Focus Department. A larger view of the crowded old newsroom is at left. Though it had too little space and was difficult to keep clean, employees who worked there still regard it with affection and make occasional pilgrimages to it.



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20 OCT 20

The Herald: The past 30 years

Young Fergusons assume big roles

The summer of 1951 was a memorable one for The Herald and for Thomas F. and Walter R. Ferguson, grandsons of Herald owner and publisher Thomas Ferguson.

The brothers suddenly became co-publishers of the newspaper when their grandfather and their father, Ronald H. Ferguson, died within two weeks of each other.

Tom Ferguson (the grandson) had graduated that spring from Trinity College with a bachelor's degree in English and joined The Herald as a full-time reporter. His brother was already working full time in the pressroom after having studied at Trinity College for a brief period and then at the Mergenthaler Linotype School in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Both men had worked at The Herald on and off throughout their youth. Tom in the newsroom and Walter on the mechanical end of the operation. "We always figured we'd be part of the business," Tom Ferguson said.

Immediately after graduating

from college, Tom Ferguson replaced the senior Herald reporter who had just left the paper. But he wasn't to stay a reporter for long.

Within the next two weeks, Herald city editor William P. Asimus, a 35-year veteran of the paper, died suddenly of a heart attack. Tom Ferguson, equipped with a good knowledge of the city beats, took charge of the city desk. His father, Ronald Ferguson, had been managing editor for two decades.

Shortly after Asimus' death, Ronald Ferguson became ill and was admitted to Manchester Memorial Hospital. He was to remain in the hospital until his death in September.

Now Tom Ferguson was both city editor and managing editor of The Herald. Soon he was to take on even more duties. In August, Herald publisher Thomas Ferguson died at the age of 91 after a 62-year career at the newspaper.

The day after Ferguson's death, Herald editorial writer Alan Olmstead wrote: "Tom made the

modern Herald. The Herald was 'Tom.' And when a man is separated from his life work, that work stands shaken and lost until, in merciful time, the gifts the lost individual made to it assert their permanent and lasting worth, and strength and purpose to his successors."

With Thomas Ferguson's death, his son, Ronald Ferguson, became publisher of The Herald. "But he was on his deathbed," Ronald's son Tom Ferguson said.

Immediately, a meeting was called at the hospital for Tom, Walter and Ronald Ferguson and the paper's auditor. At the meeting, Ronald Ferguson was elected president of The Herald corporation and Tom was elected a director of the newspaper as well as treasurer. As treasurer, Tom could sign checks and therefore handle the business of the corporation.

A few days after the brief meeting in the hospital, Ronald Ferguson slipped into a coma. He died exactly two weeks after his father's death.

Tom Ferguson, 25, and Walter,

25, were suddenly co-publishers of the newspaper.

"We were in shock," Tom Ferguson recalled. "We just didn't have time to mourn. We had too much to do." Tom arranged the funeral for his grandfather, which was a major event in the state, and then he was in charge of funeral arrangements for his father.

At the paper the new co-publishers had little difficulty adjusting to their new responsibilities of running a newspaper. The purchase and installation of a new letterpress arranged by their grandfather earlier that year. The \$100,000 Goss Universal press had a 40-page capacity, double the capacity of the previous press.

The young Fergusons received a great deal of help from longtime Herald employees such as Leon Thorp, secretary of the Herald corporation, and Alan Olmstead.

Thorp, with experience in reporting and advertising, was appointed advertising director of The Herald in 1953. Before he came to the paper

in 1920 Thorp had been an engineer, which qualified him to supervise The Herald's move from Hilliard Street to the Bissell Street building in 1928.

Olmstead came to The Herald in 1941 from the now defunct Bridgeport Times Herald, where he had been associate editor. At the Manchester Herald Olmstead edited the column "Connecticut Yankee by AHO," which was carried in several newspapers in the state.

Soon after taking over operation of The Herald, Tom and Walter Ferguson studied and then raised the wage scale. In 1956 the co-publishers instituted a company-paid pension plan for Herald employees.

The Fergusons also increased the staff of the paper to provide fuller coverage of Manchester and surrounding towns. In 1951, when they inherited control of the newspaper, the news department had two and a half city reporters, a city editor and several correspondents reporting

news from area town.

By 1957 the newspaper had two city desk reporters, an assistant city editor in addition to the city editor, a county editor, three full-time county reporters and four stringers from outlying towns. For greater efficiency in reporting town news The Herald created a bureau in Rockville in 1953.

Along with the expansion in The Herald's news staff came the need to expand production capacity again. To meet this need, the paper converted typesetting machines to automatics. Equipment added to the machine made it possible to run perforated tapes through them. The perforations, corresponding to letters in the alphabet, activated the keyboard.

For wire news the tapes were perforated by signals over telephone lines. For staff written news, the tapes were perforated by operators using a new type of keyboard

With new wing came a new press

Continued from page 6

machines.

The change was made gradually and in all there were five typesetting machines automatically equipped and three typesetting keyboards.

In the current process, tapes are still used, but not they activate a photo-typesetter and no metal type is used.

In 1954, Harold E. Turkington, a city reporter, was named city editor. Turkington had started at The Herald in 1949 as a sports reporter after working as an announcer for baseball, football, softball and basketball games in several

leagues. He was also a town tennis champion.

Later Turkington covered the city beats of town government, police, education, court and fires. He became assistant managing editor of The Herald in 1966, and in 1971 he was promoted to managing editor.

After Turkington served several years in this post, ill health prevented him from continuing to take an active role in the newsroom. He is now editor emeritus.

When The Herald began making plans to purchase a new photo offset press in 1966, the paper also began planning an addition to the plant that was needed to house the press.

Preliminary sketches for the addition were drawn by Alex Girelli,

who had been promoted from assistant city editor to city editor in January of 1966. The sketches mapped out the layout of the addition that would be most efficient in the operation of a newspaper.

Construction of the addition by Jack R. Huster Inc. began in November of 1966 and was completed in the spring of the following year.

A new 48-page capacity photo offset press was moved into the new wing of the newspaper in June of 1967. The press marked the first step in the paper's conversion to the cold type printing process, which would be completed with the purchase of new composing room equipment in 1972.

The new photographic printing process, still in use today, produced clearer print and better reproduction of photographs than was possible on a letterpress in which the print is made from a metal plate cast from a mold. In addition, the offset press allowed the Herald to print color photographs.

The new 9,000 square foot addition also afforded greater working space for all of The Herald departments. The newsroom moved into the addition from its crowded quarters on the second floor of the original building. The circulation department also transferred its operations into a new structure.

Meanwhile, the advertising, business and composing

departments of The Herald now had room to expand in the original Herald building.

In November of 1971 The Manchester Herald, after 47 years in the Ferguson family, was sold to Hagadone Newspapers, of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, a division of Scripps League Newspapers Inc. Tom Ferguson later said he and Walter decided to sell the newspaper because they feared the newspaper would be unable to handle the steep inheritance tax that would be levied if one of them died.

At the time of the sale, Duane B. Hagadone remarked, "We are tremendously impressed by Manchester and the surrounding area in Connecticut. We feel the

area has an outstanding future, and we want to play a part in the growth of the region."

Hagadone named Burl L. Lyons, a Montana native and newspaperman, to be the new publisher of The Herald. Tom and Walter Ferguson stayed on for a brief period in an advisory capacity.

"I missed the business from the day I sold it," Tom Ferguson said. Since the sale, Tom Ferguson has held several positions in the Republican Party in the state and has played a great deal of golf, he said.

Finally, he said, "I got bored with being retired. You can play golf for

Please turn to page 8



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When this picture was taken in 1957, Thomas and Walter Ferguson had been co-publishers for only five years and two veteran employees, Leon Thorp, left, and Alan Olmstead, right, helped them over the first years. During the 20 years of the Fergusons' control, the paper added to its building, installed an offset press, and increased its circulation by about one third.

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20 OCT 20

Sale brought about many changes

Continued from page 7
 so long." Now in his mid '50s Tom Ferguson has become an insurance underwriter and does financial planning for Financial Associates, a new group of businessmen in Hartford.
 But newspapers are still in his blood. Whenever the fire alarm goes off in the middle of the night, he said, he wakes and reaches for the phone to call a photographer before realizing he is no longer managing editor and publisher of a newspaper. "It's just a conditioned reflex," he said.

The sale of The Herald meant significant changes at the newspaper. Shortly after the purchase, the new owners began planning the construction of a second addition onto the plant.
 In May of 1972 a house and garage on Brainard Place were demolished to make way for the new 8,000 square foot addition, and later that year a house on Bissell Street was torn down for The Herald's new parking lot.
 Following the construction of the addition, finished in November of

1972, The Herald installed new cold type equipment in the composing room. The new equipment completed the newspaper's conversion from hot to cold type, which began with the purchase of a photo-offset press in 1967.
 The addition and the complete conversion to cold type cost more than half a million dollars.
 In December of 1972 The Herald continued its modernization program by adding an automatic bundle tie machine and an overhead conveyor belt in the mail room of

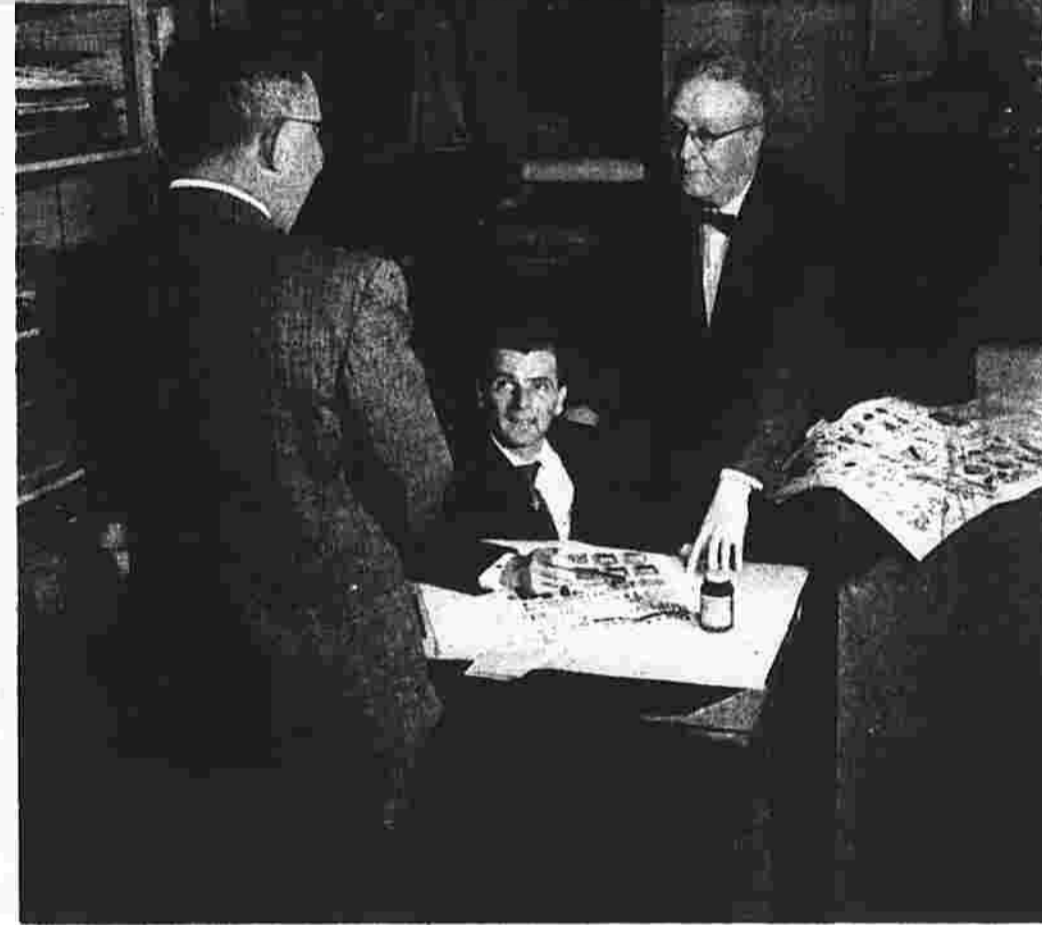
the circulation department. The conveyor belt carries papers from the press to the circulation room, separating stacks of papers by pushing each 25th paper out of line.
 Publisher Bert Lyons left The Herald in July of 1975 and was replaced by Raymond F. Robinson, who had published a newspaper in DeKalb, Ill.
 Robinson expanded The Herald's coverage of surrounding towns by creating two new editions. To compensate for the loss of the afternoon Hartford Times in October of 1978 in

East Hartford and Glastonbury, The Herald came out with The East Hartford Herald and The Glastonbury Herald.
 When Robinson left The Herald in April of this year he was succeeded by a publisher who redefined the role of The Manchester Herald.
 Former publisher of The Trumbull (Ct.) Times, Richard M. Diamond decided to concentrate The Herald's news coverage on Manchester and cover only the small outlying towns of Bolton, Andover and Coventry.

"By concentrating on Manchester we're able to do a better job in a town that's large enough to have its own newspaper," Diamond said.
 Centering on Manchester opposes the general movement of newspapers, Diamond said, "to become metro-regional newspapers that do not cover the smaller events in town."
 "Manchester is unique. Its residents identify closely with the community," he said. "And the people of Manchester want their own newspaper, one that addresses itself to community issues."



Mrs. Mary Taylor became society editor of The Herald in 1923 and retired from that position in 1959. She died in 1964. Mrs. Taylor had worked for The Herald even before 1923. She began when she was 13 years old and a grammar school pupil. She worked a second time after she graduated from a shorthand school. She learned to set foundry type by hand. Her shorthand was Pitman and on occasion brief notes in Pitman turn up in old Herald files. Seated behind Mrs. Taylor is Emily Smith, who served with her and succeeded her as society editor.



William Anderson, left, worked for many years as a compositor before taking over the post of circulation manager. With him here are William Simpson, center, and William Dalton, right, both of the advertising department. The department then occupied crowded quarters on the first floor of The Herald's building on Bissell Street.

The Herald a leader in typography

The Herald has won recognition for its quality in typography on many occasions throughout its century of existence.
 While Ronald Ferguson was managing editor, during the 1940's, he changed the paper's type from a condensed looking Cheltenham to the open and attractive types of the Bodoni family. He also redesigned the makeup of the front page of the paper.
 As a result, the Herald won First Honorable Mention in the 10,000 and under circulation class in A.W. Ayer Sen's national contest for typography in 1941.

In 1963 and again in 1964, the paper took third place in the annual contest of the New England Associated Press News Executives Association.
 The latter year was a banner year for the newspaper. In the national Ayer contest, the Herald was selected the best among 327 newspapers entered in the 10,000 and under circulation class. That year the Herald surpassed even the New York Herald Tribune, a pace-setter in newspaper design, in winning the Ayer cup.
 If 1964 was a prize-winning year for the Herald, 1965 followed closely behind. That year the newspaper won two first prizes. The front page was selected by the New England Associated Press News Executives Association as the best among 55 dailies in the six-state area.

In addition to this typographical award, Leonard Zeidenberg, staff reporter, won first place in the small city division for the best written feature story. The winning story was a five-part series on the operation of the juvenile court.
 In 1966 the Herald received an honorable mention for a typographical award from the New England Associated Press. In 1964 the paper won first place in this contest.
 That year the paper also won the "Best Idea of the Year Award" from the American Newspaper Publishers Association for the design of a new editorial page including reproductions of feature photographs and artwork.

In 1968 the Herald took first place in its circulation class of 40,000 or less for its page one layout. The award was given during a period when the staff was experimenting with changes in page one layout and with a new photo-offset press process.
 In a story about the award, the Herald explained, "The overall objective was to give the page an appearance of presentness and lightness, to open closely related

news in such a way as to make the relationship immediately apparent, and to use pictures to greater advantage."
 The Herald won first place in women's pages in its circulation class in 1970 for a page with photos by Reginald Pinto and a story by June Tompkins. The story, appearing on the Herald's Homes page, described a geometrically arranged home in Manchester.
 In 1974, Betty Ryder, The Herald's family editor, won second place in the Catherine L. O'Brien Award in women's interest reporting. Mrs. Ryder's entry was entitled "Child Abuse - An American Tragedy."

Among awards won by The Herald were a number for typography. The front page of Nov. 16, 1967 won first place in 1968 for newspapers in the below 40,000 circulation class. A copy of it appears below left. At right, below, are a number of the citations the newspaper has received over the years.



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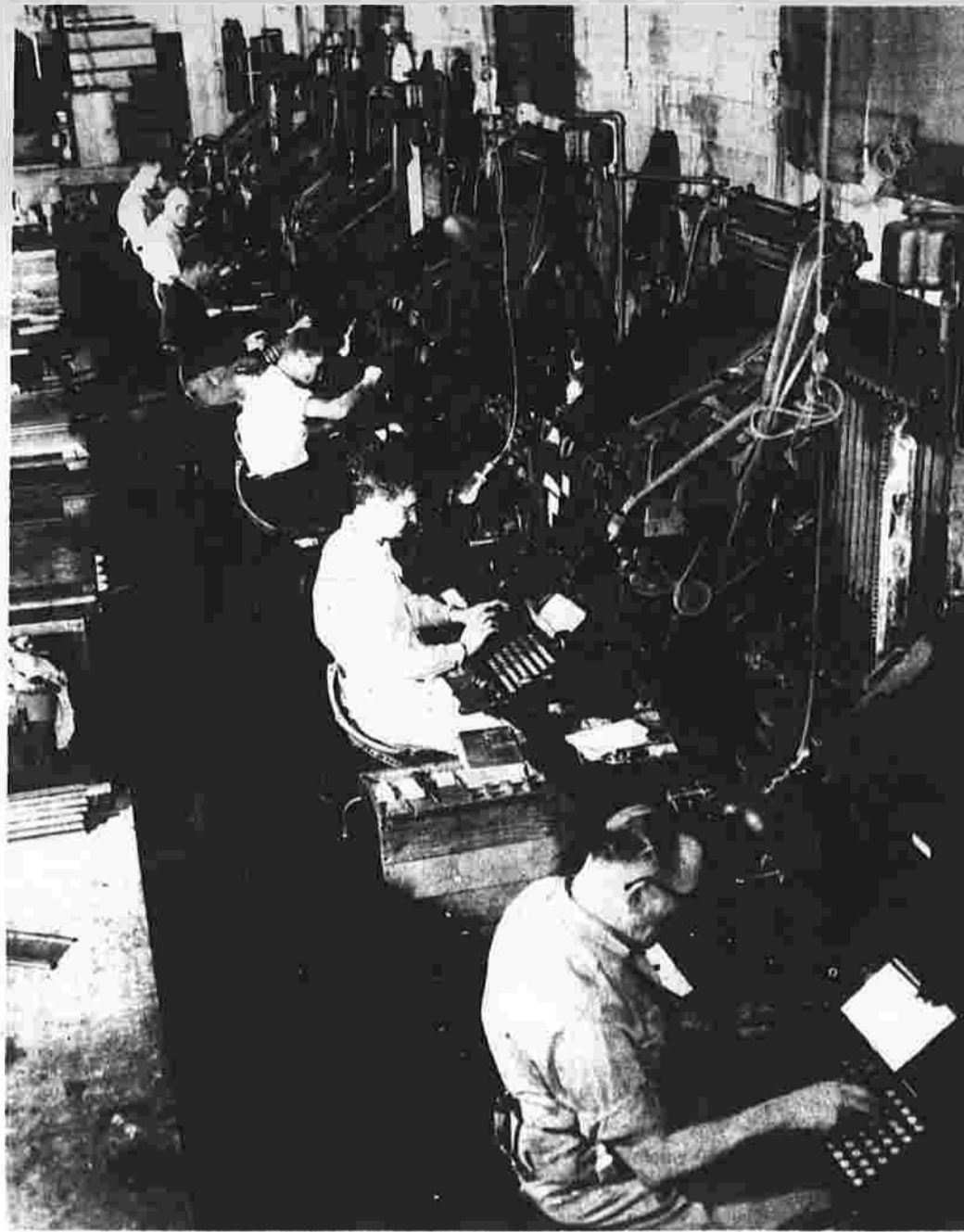
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20 OCT 20

20 OCT 20

Technology improved over the years



In older technology, most type was set on typesetting machines like these. Operators typed at the keyboards. Molds stored within the machines were released in order and lined up. Together they formed a mold for

casting one line of type from hot metal. The lines, forming paragraphs and entire stories were placed in a form. The man in the foreground is the late Fred Hartenstein, for many years composing room foreman.

The Herald has continually updated its printing equipment in its effort to put out a better looking newspaper as fast as possible.

As the weekly Manchester Saturday Herald in the 1880s and early 1890s, the newspaper was printed using foundry type set by hand.

Each letter in foundry type is a separate piece of metal in bas-relief. The compositor assembled the letters into words and then into lines of type. The lines of type were placed into a form, a metal frame of the page.

The type was clamped into the frame so that it could not move. Mounted on the printing press, the form was then inked with an inking roller. Printers fed sheets of paper, one by one, into the machine, and the image on the form was imprinted on the paper.

One side of each sheet was printed

at a time. After the desired number of pages was printed, the form was changed to print another page of the paper.

Later a faster process of assembling foundry type into lines of type came into use with the Unitype machine. Instead of setting the foundry type by hand, the compositor now did it using a keyboard on the Unitype.

An automated press further expedited the printing process. Paper could be drawn off rolls, fed into the press, printed, cut and folded, all automatically.

The introduction of typesetting machines in the composing room marked a revolution in the printing process at The Herald. The typesetting machine cast its own lines of type through the use of a matrix, a thin piece of brass exposing a carved out letter on one end.

The matrices were stored in a

magazine located in the machine above the keyboard. When the typesetter hit the keys, the corresponding matrices dropped down into a chamber to form words. A completed line of type was then shifted into another chamber to be cast.

When the type was in casting position, a plunger from a metal pot pressed down on it to force molten metal into the letters, forming the cast line. After the metal hardened, the new line of type was ejected onto a tray and the matrices were circulated back into the magazine.

When the Herald became a daily in 1914 it had only two typesetting machines, which made the transition to a daily paper difficult for newsmen and composing room workers. The machines had to be

Please turn to page 11



When the type was set, it was put into forms like the ones being worked on in this picture. When the forms were completed, a cardboard-like sheet was layed over them and put under great pressure. The type was

impressed in reverse on the cardboard like the ones being worked on in this picture. At left is Peter Flynn, veteran page compositor. Assisting him is Matthew DePumpo.

Paper kept outgrowing presses

Continued from page 10

free to typeset wire copy that arrived from the INS office in Hartford at 10 a.m. So local news had to be written before 10 a.m. and typecast first, which meant reporters had an exceptionally early deadline. By 1920 The Herald had four typesetting machines.

Later The Herald installed a Ludlow hot-casting machine, which used matrices in typesetting advertisements and headline type. Unlike the typesetting machine, the Ludlow did not circulate the matrices automatically through the machine. Instead the compositor picked the

matrices out of a case and lined them up by hand.

In the fall of 1922 The Herald purchased a second-hand rotary press to replace the old flatbed press. With the rotary press, the form was covered with a damp cardboard-like mat and sent through a mat roller so that the print on the form was impressed into the mat.

Then the mat was dried and placed in a casting box. Molten lead was poured onto the mat and cooled, resulting in a stereotype plate. Placed on the press cylinder beside a cylinder of paper, the plate rotated to produce an inked impression on the newspaper.

The rotary press had a 20-page

capacity, double the capacity of the flatbed press.

A few months after this press was purchased, a fire destroyed The Herald's Hilliard Street plant. But the press, in its position in the basement, was protected by a flood of water that had collected around it as firefighters poured water into the burning building. The press was dismantled and cleaned of the melted lead that had dropped into it from the job-printing shop on the second floor.

During the '40s The Herald's growth began to strain the 20-page capacity of its press. According to a 1961 Herald article, "there were many times that even a minimum of

the advertising and news coverage demands of the growing newspaper would burst these confines and require 24 and even 28 pages."

As a result, the newspaper had to be run through the press in two stages. Then, "everyone in the plant was called down to the pressroom to help stuff one section into the other," the article said.

In 1951 The Herald purchased a \$106,000 Goss Universal press with a 40-page capacity, which was installed in the basement of the Bissell Street plant. The old press was dismantled and shipped to its new home in Murfreesboro, Tenn.

The new press included many

technological advances that increased production speed so that it was producing 15,000 papers an hour compared to 9,000 an hour in the old press.

In 1967 an addition was built onto The Herald building to accommodate a new photo-offset press, which is still in use. The offset press represented a new era in printing because it uses a photo-engraving process rather than printing directly from a metal plate. The new process produces print that appears cleaner and clearer than the print made on past presses.

The offset press has a 48-page

capacity and the ability to produce color photographs. The Herald printed its first color photograph, a page one picture of the Capitol building, on June 20, 1967.

In 1972 The Herald completed its conversion to "cold type," the photographic printing process, when it purchased computerized typesetting machinery for the composing room.

Also that year the newspaper installed an overhead conveyor belt, which transported papers from the press to the circulation department and separated each stack of 25 papers to simplify counting and distribution.



After type had been set in a form and a matrix made, the matrix had to be reinforced to withstand the pressure of molten lead against it (see photo at left). From the matrix a semicircular plate was cast and locked onto the cylinder of the press (see photo above). The press, at right, did not look very different from today's offset presses, the printing principle is entirely different.



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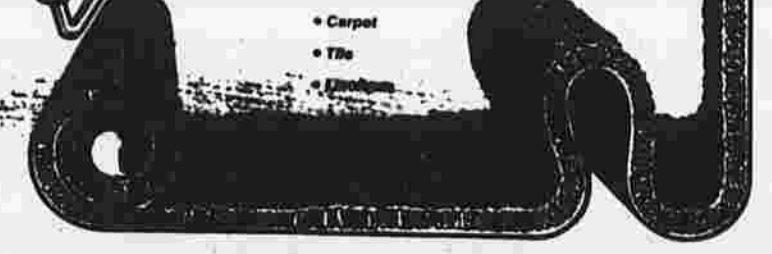


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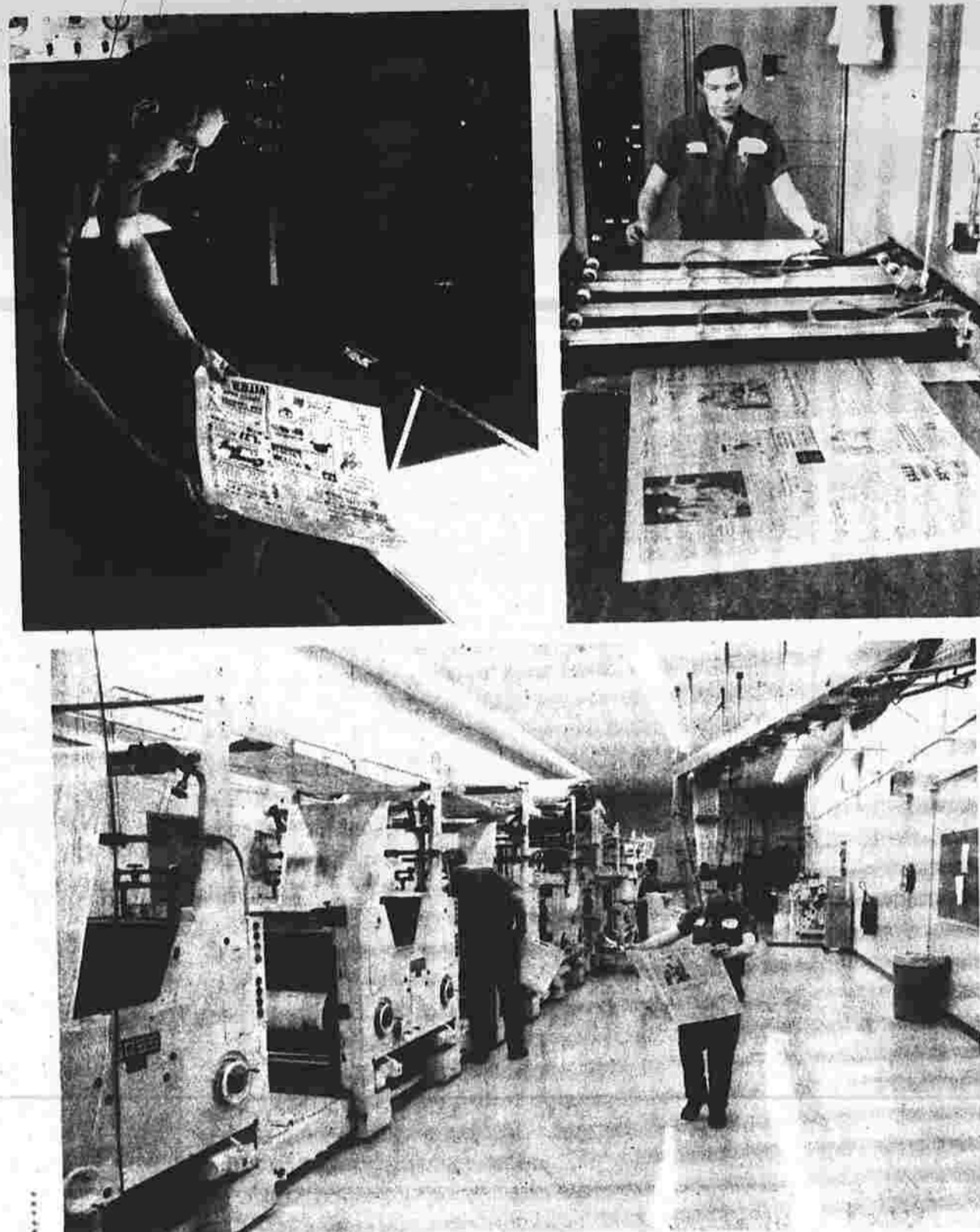
20 OCT 20

Herald's latest technology at work



Keyboards have played an important role in newspaper technology, but now the keyboards activate, directly or indirectly, photographic equipment that produces stories in film strips that are pasted down on blank pages. The machine at top left cuts a perforated tape that in turn activates a machine to produce the printed strip. The one at bottom left produces a film that is developed to make headline strips. The one above "reads" typewritten copy and flashes it on the screen at top right where an operator can make corrections in it before sending it on to produce the printed strip. At bottom right, the strips are pasted to a page that will be photographed.

Technology at work



When the page has been pasted up it goes to a large camera to be photographed, top left. The film is developed to a negative, the negative is used to make a print on a sheet of aluminum. At top right the print is being developed. It is put on a cylinder on the press, bottom photo, along with the prints of other pages. The impression is printed on paper as the paper rolls through the press and out comes another edition of The Herald.



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Yesterday...

Don Willis with 53 years in the automotive business, ran this ad in 1936 announcing the opening of his new service station. In the past 45 years, Don Willis Garage has grown to a full-service repair shop and gasoline service station.

Today...

We still pride ourselves on the quality service and fair prices that has made us successful these past 45 years.

We would like to take this opportunity to wish *The Manchester Herald* Happy Anniversary on their 100th Birthday

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Lifetime guarantee

AVAILABLE FOR THE MUFFLER, TAILPIPE EXHAUST PIPE AND THE LALOR FOR AS LONG AS YOU OWN YOUR AMERICAN OR FOREIGN CAR.

Superior Muffler

DON WILLIS GARAGE
18 Main St.
Manchester

Don Willis Garage, Inc.
18 Main Street

Congratulations To The Herald On Your 100th Anniversary Year.

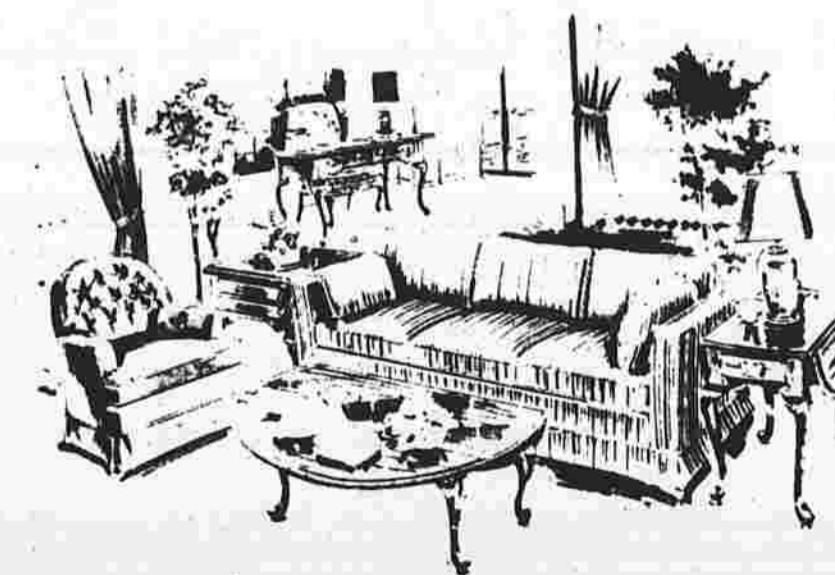
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20 OCT 20

These people make The Herald



Advertising Department

Front row, from left, Gail Rios, Josephine Deary, Pam King, Denise Roberts, and Joseph Sullivan. Back row, from left, Thomas Hooper, marketing director, Susan Annulli, Penny Sudd, advertising manager, and William Cregan.



The news staff

From left, Earl Yost, JoAnn Dalton, Lisa Zowada, Dan Fitts, managing editor, Richard Cody, Alex Girelli, Nancy Thompson, Doug Bevins, Len Auster, and Scot French.



Production Department

From left, Patti McPherson, Masae Saur, Kaila Pilver, Sheldon Cohen, production superintendent, Nancy Hutchinson, Karen Machie, Herbert Kingsbury, and Richard Moquin.



Circulation Department

Front row, from left, Karen Hjalmeier, Barbara Colletti, Kathy Hair, Marc Novitch, district sales manager, and Julie Spulick. Second row, Jeanne Fomerth, circulation manager, Roseanne Eathorne, Janis Sorenson, Carol Shea, Bobbi Wood, and Betty Ambrose. Third row, Fred Adams, Randy Erickson, Ginny Ullrich, Tom Lee, Gerlinde Colletti, Mike Kelleher, John Whalen, mail room foreman, Sally Mazzona, circulation office manager, and Julie Gremmo.



Business Department

Standing, from left, Christine Collet, June-Ann Sullivan. Seated, Mark F. Fatima Archer, Whilda Urban, and Abratis, office manager.



Reginald Pinto, Herald photographer, looks over a copy of the Herald's 75th anniversary edition.

Press crew

From top, Frederick Archer, Robert Hubbard, press foreman, James Adams, and Roger Schuetz.



1889 and 1922 fires damaged Herald

In its 100-year history The Manchester Herald has suffered two devastating fires, but has not missed a day of publication because of them.

On Friday, Jan. 4, 1889, when The Herald was still The Manchester Saturday Herald, an early morning fire swept through the newspaper's basement in the Rose building at Depot Square.

Volunteer firemen from Manchester, with no adequate firefighting equipment, were helpless to stop the flames from destroying most of the five businesses in the building, including The Herald, C.H. Rose's drug store, the Southern New England Telephone Company, the United Lines Telegraph Company, Olin R. Wood's law office.

The Herald's offices were located on the second floor of the building and the pressroom was on the first floor. The fire, caused by a defect in the chimney, started in a partition between the pressroom and the telephone company. The next day's Herald gave an account of the discovery of the fire.

"When the printers opened the office at seven o'clock yesterday morning, they smelled smoke so strongly that they searched the press room for indications but found none," the Herald recounted.

At about 8 a.m. everyone had left the composing room, except one compositor, Joshua Smith. "A moment after the others had left the office he heard the roaring of fire in the press room. He ran downstairs and found the partition between the telephone office and the press room all ablaze." The Herald story read.

Smith ran outside to find help and spotted his foreman, Thomas Rady, standing near the building. When Smith told him about the fire, "Rady rushed into the press room, but was driven back by a sheet of flames that singed his hair and eyebrows."

The flames raced up the open staircase into the composing room on the second floor. The fire ate through the yellow pine that supposedly was inflammable because it was finished in oil.

Someone ran to notify Mr. Rose of the fire. Rose, who lived across the square, rushed to the store in time to save the telephone switchboard and a roll-top desk from the telephone office, and his books and valuables from a safe.

Volunteers came from all parts of the town to battle the flames. Herald employees, aided by others, saved some of the furniture in the front office and the files of the paper for the past seven years.

Realizing the Rose building was a loss, firemen directed their efforts at preventing the blaze from spreading to the nearby Cowles Hotel, a three-story wooden structure.

"It seemed impossible to save the hotel," according to the Herald account. "The Rose building made a fierce fire. A telegram had been sent to Hartford for a fire engine, but the help did not arrive in time to be of value to the hotel. But by heroic efforts the volunteers were able to save it."

The firemen formed a bucket brigade, passing buckets of water

As soon as Ela saw the destruction the fire had wrought, he began making preparations to print the next day's paper. He immediately accepted the offer of Thomas Pratt, publisher of the Rockville Journal and former co-publisher of The Herald, to use his printing facilities.

Herald compositors took the noon train for Rockville to begin setting the type for the paper. The newspaper set up temporary headquarters in Apple's Opera House at North Main and Oakland streets.

The paper got out, and its story on the fire called for the organization of a water district and of a fire department. "The warning has come," the article said. "Next time it will be more emphatic. Now is the time to act."

Shortly after the fire, a volunteer fire department was formed and the Manchester Water Company was founded.

The Herald's second fire occurred in the newspaper's plant at 10 Hilliard Street on Nov. 18, 1922. The fire, caused by an overheated boiler, was discovered at about 7 a.m. when it was already well under way.

Flames worked their way up from the furnace through job-printing shop and the composing room. Ela, then 63, and Thomas Ferguson, a manager at the paper and the future publisher, were at the scene, helplessly watching the plant burn.

Within an hour only the shell of the building remained. Firefighters from the Manchester Fire Department (Eighth District) had no modern fighting equipment, using hand drawn hose reels and ladder trucks.

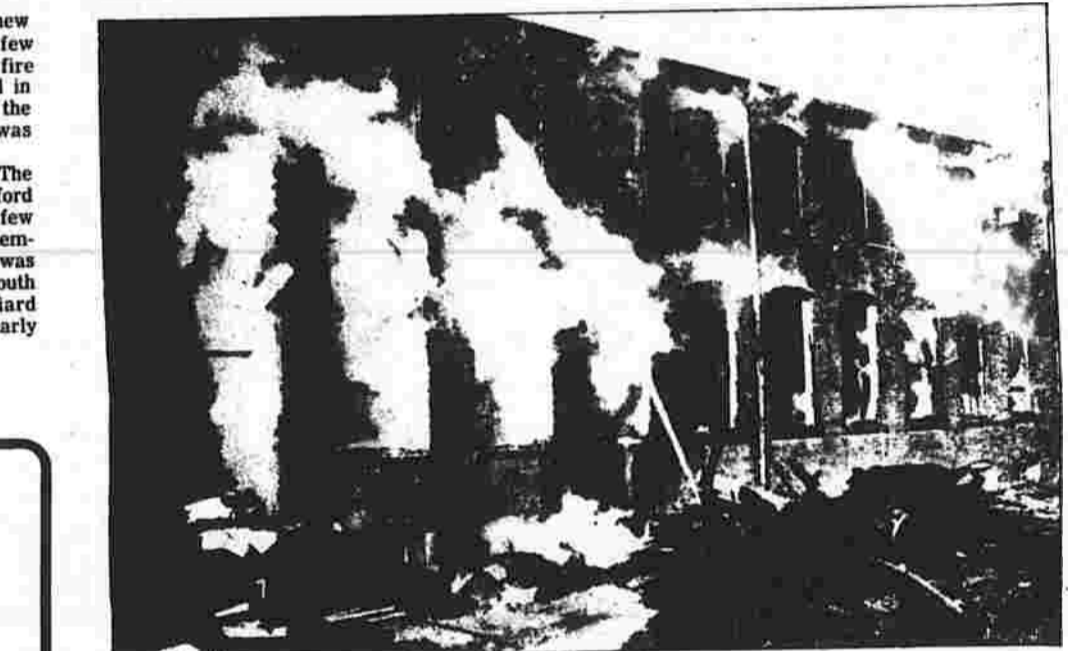
Although the South Manchester Fire Department was called in, the water mains at the north end could not supply the amount of water called for by the south end's pumper.

Fortunately, the Herald's new rotary press, purchased a few months earlier, survived the fire with little damage. Water used in fighting the blaze had flooded the basement where the press was located.

For a week after the fire The Herald was printed at The Hartford Courant. During the following few weeks, while The Herald set up temporary headquarters, the paper was printed at the now defunct South Manchester News. The Hilliard Street plant was rebuilt in early 1923.



The Herald's Hilliard Street plant, above, was destroyed in a fire, below, in 1922. After the fire the paper moved to its Bissell Street location.



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Top Fashion to Manchester's Women.

Congratulations
On Your 100th Year!

20 OCT 20

Cold type made jobs cleaner

Dick Moquin and Sheldon Cohen both started working in the Herald composing room as teenagers in the late '40s. Like all young compositors, Moquin and Cohen started in the apprentice position of printer's devil.

As printer's devil, Cohen said, "you did all the dirty work."

"You kept moving," Moquin recalled. "You make proofs, you run for everybody else."

Cohen got the job at The Herald in 1946, just after graduating from Manchester High School. He had planned a career in offset lithography, at that time a very new field in printing. When he saw a classified ad in the Herald's High School World page for a printer's apprentice, it seemed like a good start.

Cohen worked at The Herald until 1953 when he was drafted into the Army during the Korean conflict.

After the war, Cohen returned to

The Herald, where he worked in the composing room setting ads and making up the pages. At that time The Herald used the "hot type" printing method in which compositors set cast metal lines of type by hand into a page frame. "You had to wear the oldest clothes you had because you'd come in and you'd become black," Cohen said.

In 1972, The Herald changed to an electronic "cold type" system. Now articles could be printed on paper through a photographic process, allowing the compositor to past them onto paper pages. The pages were printed on an offset press. The Herald purchased in the late '60s. The new printing method "gave the paper a more open look," Cohen said.

"Style became more important," he said. "In the old days we worked with heavy lead. You couldn't do a helluva lot (with style). They'd just wrap stories all over the place. Now

you can be more flexible. You can do more."

At the time The Herald changed to the "cold type" system Cohen became assistant foreman and soon after was promoted to foreman of the composing room. He has two daughters and lives with his wife, Marilyn, in Bloomfield.

Moquin came to The Herald in the summer of 1946 when he heard about an opening in the composing room. He had hoped to learn a trade and the job opening presented a chance to do that and earn some money in the process. "And of course you get to like it, Moquin said. "I can't picture myself doing anything else."

After working as a printer's devil for three years, Moquin left the paper to serve in the Korean War for two years, from 1951-53. Just before he left for training camp he married his wife, Bernice.

Returning from the war, Moquin

performed work at The Herald. He resumed various jobs in the composing room, including setting ads and rolling the set metal pages onto cardboard mats that provided the mold for the printing plate.

"It was always very noisy in there," he recalled. "You could always stay awake with the clanking of the linotypes."

Before the composing room went electronic, about 12 linotype machines (that set and cast lines of metal type) were in use, he said.

Moquin said composing room personnel had to push the movable composing equipment to one side every time the department threw a party. "And there were all kinds of parties," he said.

One of the favorite composing room parties was the annual "no bowling party," he said. "Everyone always wanted to start bowling, but no one ever did," Moquin said. "So we threw a 'no bowling party' at

the end of the year. We pushed everything to one side, and then the caterers came in. "The transformation created what Herald employees elegantly called "The Gothic Room," an allusion, not to the decor, but to the typset of that name.

'Always noisy in there'

But progress does have its price, both Moquin and Cohen agree. The clean, carpeted, quite computerized successor to the old composing room just wouldn't make it as a Gothic banquet hall.

Moquin has two daughters, two sons and six grandchildren and lives with his wife at 56 Homestead St.

The composing room quieted down when the Herald installed the photographic printing system. Moquin found the new process difficult at first, but it wasn't long before he caught on. "Basically it's the same except you do it all on paper now, he said. While before he set metal lines of type into columns, "this here is paper and a knife," Moquin said.

The new process saves a great deal of time, he said, allowing compositors to get one third of the next day's paper done in an afternoon. Working with paper is also cleaner, he said. "You do dress better."

Moquin has two daughters, two sons and six grandchildren and lives with his wife at 55 Homestead St.



Sheldon Cohen checks a perforated tape to be fed into a phototypesetting machine.



Richard Moquin arranges page dummies in preparation for laying out advertisements.

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Girelli wrote a prophetic obituary

Soon after Manchester Herald city editor Alex Girelli left the Boston University School of Communications in 1951, he began scouting the job market for a reporting position.

"My wife and I took our 1936 Pontiac and started to drive west," he said. On the way to The New Britain Herald they drove through the town of Manchester and were struck by the sight of an eminent steeple on a Congregational Church.

"We remarked on how attractive the town was," Girelli recalled. And they continued driving.

At The New Britain newspaper Girelli found no opening for a reporter, but he got a good tip on a job from an editor there. The editor sent him to The Manchester Herald.

The Manchester Herald's managing editor Ronald Ferguson had just died, only two weeks after the death of his father Thomas Ferguson, owner and publisher of The Herald.

When Girelli walked into The

Herald newsroom, on the second floor of the original Bissell Street plant, he found only one person, editor Alan Olmstead. Everyone else from the paper was attending the funeral of Ronald Ferguson.

After interviewing Girelli, Olmstead tested his writing abilities. He asked the novice reporter to compose his own obituary, extrapolating on his future career.

The piece turned out prophetic. "I promoted myself to city editor of The Herald," Girelli said.

A few days later Girelli returned to The Herald for an interview with Tom Ferguson, The Herald's new co-publisher and managing editor; succeeding his grandfather and father.

"Later Tom Ferguson was to tell me it was his first job interview as an employer, and he was as nervous as was I," Girelli recalled.

"Because of that, or despite it, I got the job."

Girelli had set his mind on becoming a newspaperman when he

was only about 11 years old. As a member of the press, the insightful fifth-grader reasoned, he would be able to play a key role in the workings of the society. "If a democratic society is going to work, people have to be well informed," Girelli recalled his thoughts as a boy. The idea of being the informer, telling people the news, seemed thrilling to him.

Writing for a living also excited Girelli. By the time he was in fifth grade, he said, "I was already interested in writing. I can never remember not writing."

When Girelli started at The Herald he was part of a city news staff of two and a half reporters. The staff was made up of Girelli, Leonard Zeidenberg (hired a few days after Girelli started) and part-time reporter Hal Turkington, who was also a part-time sports reporter. Within the next few years the city staff was expanded to four full-time reporters.

Girelli worked as a city reporter for six years, covering mostly

municipal government. He found Town Manager Richard Martin very accessible because Martin himself had once been a Herald reporter.

In 1955, after covering Manchester for the Hartford Courant, Martin was hired as The Herald's city hall reporter. While at The Herald Martin was elected to the Board of Selectmen.

As a selectman, Martin campaigned for the adoption of a council-manager form of town government, which became a reality in 1947. Martin, who had been working in public administration since he left The Herald in 1937, became Manchester's second general manager in 1952.

As town hall reporter and later as city editor, Girelli witnessed the transformation of Manchester from a Republic-centered municipality to a town with two viable parties.

At one time the Democrats had no voice in Manchester's government affairs. "The Democrats used to make jokes about caucusing in a telephone booth," Girelli said.

A town charter provision required the minority party to have representation on the Board of Directors. As a result, the Democrats had representation of three out of nine seats. "They were decidedly in the minority, not very powerful," Girelli said.

Finally, in the late '50s, town Democrats began to show their muscle. It was considered an upset when voters elected four Democrats to the Board of Directors. All four had outrun a Republican.

Girelli's beat didn't stop at town hall. During the '50s, when school buildings were continually sprouting up around town, Girelli wrote a good number of construction stories. And with an interest in construction he enjoyed them all.

"I visited the high school every day while they were building it," he recalled. "It was an enormous project for Manchester then."

Later, after Girelli had become city editor, he spent a day as a student in the high school. Despite claims that newcomers to the school got lost in the spacious building, Girelli recalled. "It was an enormous project for Manchester then."

Later, after Girelli had become city editor, he spent a day as a student in the high school. Despite claims that newcomers to the school got lost in the spacious building, Girelli recalled. "It was an enormous project for Manchester then."

His interest in mechanical things drew him into the composing room where pages were constructed out of cast metal lines of type. "The page was literally built, in a very material sense," he said.

Girelli often set his own headlines on a Ludlow, which cast hand-set lines of large type for headlines. Setting heads sharpened Girelli's skills. "It taught you how the cadence of a headline would translate into a graphic package," he said.

When cold type electronic equipment was introduced at the Herald in 1972, Girelli lost interest in the composing room. Stories were now printed on paper, cut and pasted up on a paper layout page. "It was no longer mechanical," Girelli said, and it no longer interested him.

Girelli became assistant city editor in 1957, with the major responsibility of training reporters. As an editor he often edited wire copy and county news and occasionally wrote editorials.

City editor since 1966, Girelli still writes some editorials and columns. But his major responsibility is managing the news staff, which includes assigning stories, editing news copy, guiding reporters and training new reporters. At first it was painful for Girelli to see

reporters he has trained and worked with move on to further their careers at larger newspapers or elsewhere. But now, he said, he's gotten used to it.

Both as a reporter and an editor Girelli has derived excitement from pursuing a story.

The stories he finds most interesting are stories covering key developments in ongoing issues in the community.

According to Girelli, the most significant story he wrote while a reporter was on the diminishment of Cheney Brothers' influence in Manchester in 1956 when the company's new owner, J.P. Stevens, moved much of the silk manufacturing operation south.

Progress this year on the redevelopment of the Cheney Historic District has aroused Girelli's interest, propelling him into lengthy discussions with reporters about possible news angles.

The excitement of following news developments with reporters has been a major reward of his job as city editor, Girelli reflected. "The best part of having worked at The Herald for these years has been the chance to associate with people, first as a reporter, out in the field, and later as city editor, working with reporters who are in the field," he said.

"As a reporter I dealt directly with the people who make things happen and with the people who are affected by what happens," Girelli said.

"As a city editor working directly with reporters I am only removed from the action and I have a chance to do more, through the reporter, than I could do alone."

"I've always felt that being a civic affairs reporter is the best job on a newspaper, and being a city editor is the next best."

"I guess I'll never get over being jealous of the city hall reporter."

Flynn made up the pages



Peter Flynn

Peter Flynn worked in The Herald composing room for 43 years, retiring in 1972 just as the paper was preparing to make a drastic change in its printing operations.

That year the composing abandoned hot type, the use of cast metal plates in printing, and switched to the cold type photographic process.

In a recent interview, Flynn said he was glad he had reached retirement age before the switch so that he did not have to learn an entirely new composition process.

Flynn came to Manchester in 1929 from Fall River, Mass., where he learned his trade. But at that time several newspapers in the Fall River area were consolidating, and Flynn was unable to find full-time work.

A typesetting machine salesman, who had visited many New England newspapers, told Flynn about an opening in the composing room at The Manchester Herald. Flynn got the job.

Flynn recalled that when he first started working as a compositor he set engraved foundry type by hand.

But later, typesetting machines were improved so that they set and cast type automatically as the typesetter operated a keyboard. The type used was no longer foundry type but letters incised on the end of a brass plate called a matrix.

In the late '30s, Flynn said, the Ludlow linocasting machine was introduced at The Herald to replace foundry type with matrices in advertisements and large headline type.

Flynn's main job in the composing room was to make up the page. He worked at the turtles, the tables on which the cast lines of type and the advertisements were assembled in a page form known as a chase.

The lines of type were arranged into eight columns, which were held in place by metal bars cut to size. "I had to read upside down you know," Flynn said. Compositors learned to read upside down and backwards faster than the average person can read normally, according to former compositor.

"Pictures were etched on zinc plates and raised on the page to the level of the letters using metal sup-

ports.

On the job, "my hands would be black from handling type with the ink," Flynn said.

Throughout his career, as more and more technological advancements were introduced at The Herald, Flynn's work week became shorter and shorter. Over the years his hours decreased from 48 hours a week to 44 and then 40 and finally 37 1/2, Flynn said. Before 1951, when The Herald purchased a new press with a 40-page capacity, double the capacity of the old press, two press runs were needed to put out a paper that exceeded 20 pages.

So, compositors would make up some of the pages the night before the issue would come out so they could be run on the press that night. And the next day the compositor would come into work early in the morning to make up the rest of the pages.

But their work didn't end there. After all the pages had been printed, compositors and other employees had to stuff the first set of pages into the second set of pages for the final product, Flynn recalled.

Shopping tips

Martin Sloane explains how to save money at the grocery store - every Wednesday and Saturday in his "Supermarket Shopper" column in The Manchester Herald.

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Centennial Greetings To Our Hometown Paper

The Company was founded by Guglielmo and Orlando Annulli in 1948. We have grown and prospered; today employing 60 people and building throughout the State. Orlando and Lon Annulli are president and vice-president respectively.

We would like to dedicate this to Guglielmo and Genovina Annulli — father and mother — grandfather and grandmother.

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Manchester



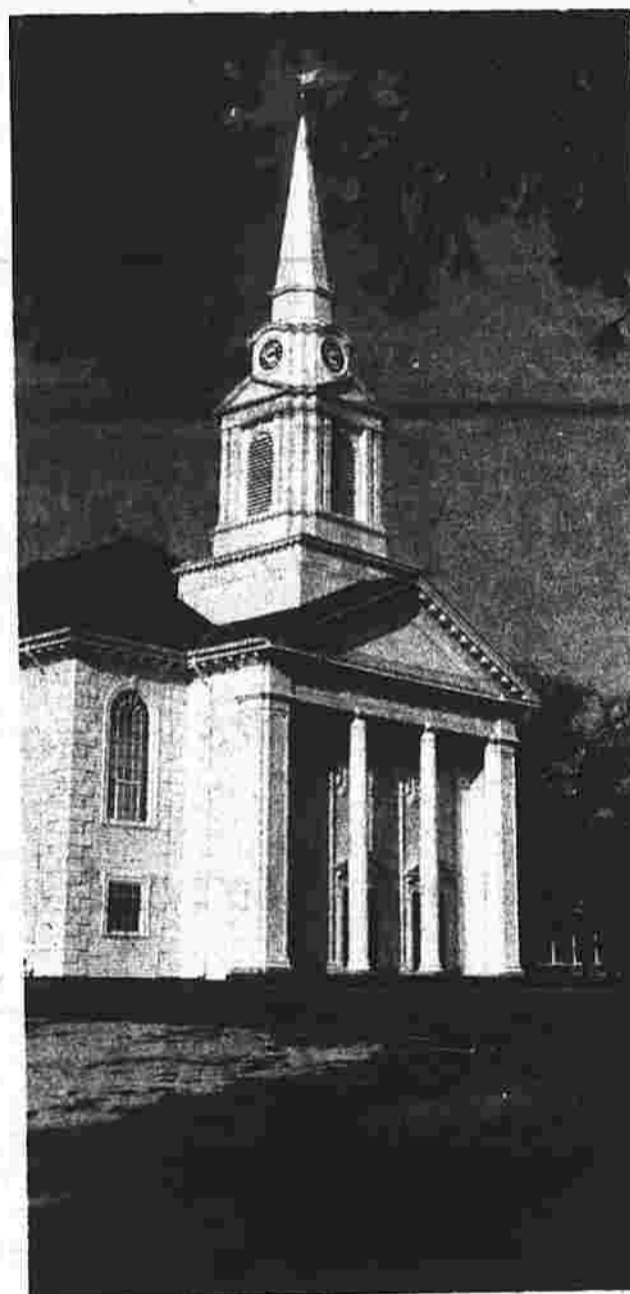
644-2427

1881 to 1981

CENTENNIAL

Serving the Manchester area for 100 years

Before The Herald



Center Congregational Church, a town landmark whose history is linked closely with the early history of what was to become Manchester.

When The Herald came into existence in 1881, Manchester had already been a town for 58 years. Yet, the village's rich history dates back even further, from its first colonial settlers through its development as Orford Parish to its incorporation as a town in 1823.

Originally, the area now known as Manchester was part of the hunting ground of the Podunk Indians. It was considered wilderness until 1672, when Hartford Mayor John Talcott bargained with Chief Joshua of the Mohegans for a "Five Mile Tract" bordering Hartford.

The "dawn of civilization" in Manchester had actually arrived three years earlier, however, when Corp. John Gilbert became the first official settler, with legal rights to 200 acres. Soon after, the first saw mill was established at Bigelow Brook, and the area had its first industry.

A footpath through Gilbert's land became the town's first highway, a former Indian trail which now constitutes Silver Lane, Spencer Street, and Center Street. The Tolland Turnpike had its beginnings in 1721 and Burnside Avenue followed in 1725.

In the colonial days, communities were divided into church districts, which often formed the basis of the first villages. Early settlers in the "Five Mile Tract" had to travel a dangerous route to Hartford to attend church until the Third Ecclesiastical Society was established in East Hartford in 1694, in response to their needs.

The "Five Milers'" desire for their own society separate from East Hartford met with resistance from that sect, however, and it was not until 1772 that the Orford Parish, in what is now Manchester, was established by the General Assembly.

Orford Parish remained within the boundaries of Hartford until 1783, when East Hartford was incorporated as a separate township, including the Orford Parish.

Agitation for a township of its own first surfaced in Orford Parish in 1812, under the leadership of John Olds.

The residents were tired of making the long, monthly journey to the meeting house in East Hartford, only to be outvoted by a larger block of residents with different interests.

While the independence measure failed when first proposed, the Orford Parishioners

persisted, and in 1823, the General Assembly voted to incorporate the town of Manchester.

Up until 1775, industry in Orford Parish had been limited to village saw mills, grist mills and a blacksmith shops. Only Watson and Ledyard's paper mill produced goods for outside consumption. Agriculture had been the backbone of the parish economy and by the turn of the century, even that had begun to stagnate.

But with the incorporation of the town, the area was transformed from a quiet farming hamlet to a thriving industrial center. The population grew from 1,400 in 1823 to 4,200 in 1870, changing from a predominantly native population to a cultural and religious melting pot.

Sixteen factories and a dozen or more shops filled the town by 1845. Yet, one among them was most responsible for the town's growth and prosperity — the silk industry.

Four Cheney brothers and a partner formed the Mt. Nebo Silk Manufacturing Co. on Hop Brook in January 1838, an event which signalled the start of the Cheney dynasty in Manchester.

For the first ten to 15 years, the factory produced only sewing silk as the owners struggled to maintain a healthy business.

Then came a breakthrough in the spinning of waste silk which led to rapid expansion and incorporation of the Cheney Brothers Silk Manufacturing Co. By 1870, 15 percent of the town worked at the Cheney Mills.

Another factor in the town's growth and prosperity was the opening of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad in 1850, which meant cheaper transportation costs for industry.

The Cheneys themselves built one of the shortest railroad lines in the country in 1869 to link the North and South Ends of town, transporting workers to and from the mills.

The Cheneys also developed roads and were responsible for gas and electric service, becoming sort of a government within a government.

The influx of immigrant workers and rapid industrial growth would breed some dissatisfaction among townspeople, however. By 1881, the groundwork would be laid for social and political changes which The Manchester Herald would chronicle for the next 100 years.

Manchester Herald

Serving the Manchester area for 100 years



20 OCT 20

20 OCT 20

Downtown inched northward



This is an ink drawing for the first House and Hale building at Main and Oak streets. It was built in 1896 and burned down in 1909. A new building replaced it. (Loaned by Charles S. House)

Edwin House lacked \$300 to buy building

In 1853, Edwin M. House opened a tailoring shop on the corner of Main Street and Hartford Road which was to grow to become one of Manchester's leading retail establishments.

His family lived above the store for several years. At one point, House had an opportunity to purchase the business corner for \$300. But the price was too steep for him to handle and he refused the offer.

In 1860 the shop moved into a building on Charter Oak Street just east of the trolley depot. Shortly after, House relocated his business in a store on the west side of Main Street where the Bennett Main Building now stands. The store remained there until 1872.

That year, Charles E. House graduated from the Academy on East Center Street and began working in the family store as an apprentice tailor. In 1885 Edwin House died, leaving the business to his son.

By this time the tailor shop had grown into a men's clothing store and bicycle shop. C.E. House's son Herbert House first worked at the store in the bicycle department, demonstrating the latest models and giving instructions in riding a two-wheeler.

In 1896, C.E. House and another businessman, Justus W. Hale, joined forces to organize House & Hale

Inc. Hale had operated a drygoods store on Charter Oak Street since 1853.

House and Hale erected the original House & Hale block known as the Oak Hall building at the corner of Oak and Main streets. This building was destroyed by fire the day after Easter in 1909 when a trash fire in the rear of the building set the structure ablaze. Despite the efforts of firemen from Manchester and Hartford, the building burnt to the ground.

House and Hale immediately constructed a temporary building for their stores that was located behind the gutted Oak Hall building. Later this temporary structure was converted into the Circle Theater.

Within the following year the present House and Hale building was erected, and the two businesses moved into a new home.

Both businesses thrived in the new building. The J.W. Hale Co. became New England's first self-service grocery store in 1919, providing carts for shoppers and allowing them to make their own selections.

The Manchester Herald's edition for the town centennial in 1923 said the store is "well worthy of any community and is one of the best examples of business progress that can be shown here."

House's clothing store became known as C.E. House & Son Inc. In

1923, the House family acquired the controlling interest in the J.W. Hale Corp. Also that year, C.E. House died, and Herbert House became general manager.

The family tradition at C.E. House & Son continued when Herbert House's son, Charles S. House, began working in the store during vacations from school. However, Charles S. House, a graduate of Harvard Law School, chose to pursue law rather than the family retail business.

House became chief justice of the Supreme Court. He is now retired. In 1960 the store was sold and the building was rented to other businesses. Several businesses operated out of the House & Hale building, but failed to succeed and left the building. The Almay Co., the last of the enterprises, closed its doors in 1980.

Last year, Heritage Savings and Loan Association purchased the building for \$175,000.

J.D. Real Estate is converting the building to office condominiums. In the project, the Circle Theater building will be demolished to make way for additional parking.

Merchants and town officials hope the project, due for completion later this year, will bring new commercial life into the downtown area.

House's clothing store became known as C.E. House & Son Inc. In

In 1865, the trade center in Manchester ran east from Main Street along Charter Oak Street.

Among the stores were the Cheney general store at the corner of Main and Charter Oak streets, E.T. Carrier stove and hardware, Hale and Day grocery store, the Edwin House tailor shop and Watkins funeral service.

By the 1880s, downtown extended along the southern portion of Main Street and included many new business enterprises. Main Street was at that time a wide dirt road and Park Street was a huge sand bank.

Oxen owned by local farmers could be seen dragging carts up and down the street. After the blizzard of 1888 oxen pulled snow plows along Main Street to clear the road.

A horse and buggy provided transportation from Center Street to Depot Square.

Downtown included many stores, a post office, a two-cell brick jail (on school street), three hotels and several livery stables.

During this period the Watkins brothers built a furniture store at Main and School streets, and Charles E. House and Justus W. Hale combined to build the Oak Hall building on Main near Oak Street.

In 1896 the Cheney Building, which included the South Manchester Post Office, a barber shop, two small printing plants, the Cheney general store and various offices, was destroyed by fire. Later the Cheney Building was reconstructed on Main Street between Maple and Oak streets.

Main Street in the early 1900s featured about 10 stores. The west side of the street was all woods, and according to Christopher Glenney of Glenney-Hullman men's clothing store, "There was a saying that you could hunt squirrels across the street at any time."

Hitching posts lined the street, and bicycles and motorcycles wheeled around the downtown area.

Stores began opening on Thursday nights because the approximately 5,000 Cheney workers were paid on Thursdays.

At that time, items in the stores were not marked with a price. Customers had to chase down the salesman to inquire about prices, and the price of an item often changed a few pennies from salesman to salesman.

A sale on brooms for 19 cents apiece would attract crowds of

women, who would line up at the door before the store's opening to get a broom.

At Watkins furniture store, the delivery of a piano to the purchaser's home necessitated closing the store. All the employees were needed to load the piano and hold it on the wagon so that it wouldn't fall off. The story goes that Watkins often accepted payment in means other than currency. For instance, the store would agree to trade a piano for a cow or a horse.

In 1909 the Oak Hall building was leveled by fire, and House and Hale built a temporary building for their stores behind the ruins. After the House and Hale Building was destroyed by fire in 1909, the temporary building was converted into the Circle Theater.

In the '50s, downtown was confronted with new competition when the Parkade shopping center was built. Business on Thursday and Saturday nights, the nights that downtown stores were traditionally open, slowed down as more people began shopping at the Parkade and other area shopping centers.

In response, Main Street got parking. "Main Street would have been dead long ago without that parking," said Bruce Watkins of Watkins Brothers furniture store.

He pointed out that shopping centers started up with parking lots, "but when Main Street was built, there weren't any cars."

Some merchants believe downtown has not been able to do enough to combat the shopping centers. The House and Hale Building, which housed a department store, was sold a few years ago and is now being turned into office condominiums.

Downtown now has no large department store.

Several years ago the First National supermarket downtown closed. "It was quite a blow," Watkins said. The Manchester State Bank replaced the food store.

Watkins Brothers closed their furniture store this year, partly because it had been doing poorly. But most stores have continued to profit year after year.

Currently plans are in the works to make vast improvements downtown. Plans have been drawn up for the reconstruction of Main Street, which includes repaving, landscaping and parking redesign.

Also, the Chamber of Commerce has helped organize downtown merchants into a retail division.

Many merchants are optimistic about the future of the downtown district. "Over the years, Main Street has become a little dingy around the edges in spots," Garman said. "But I think the street is going to pick up."

Town grew and built school

When the population of Manchester surged during and after World War II, the school system quickly expanded to keep up with it.

Several schools sprung up around town, including a new high school and junior high school. Throughout a period of about 20 years students were continually being shuffled into new school buildings and additions.

By the '70s the school system looked very different than it had a few decades earlier.

Former Manchester High School Principal Edson Bailey and former School Superintendent Arthur H. Iling saw first-hand the rapid expansion of the school system and the changes the schools underwent during the period of growth.

Bailey started teaching at Manchester High School in 1924 when the school was located in what is now the Bennett Main Building.

After teaching for three months he was diagnosed as having an advanced case of tuberculosis and left the school to stay in a New York state sanitarium for 18 months. "I took what they called in those days 'the cure,' which amounted mostly to resting," Bailey recalled.

Bailey recovered and returned to Manchester High School to teach business. He became faculty director of athletics and one of the first guidance directors in the state.

Arthur H. Iling came to Manchester High School as vice principal in 1926. During most of his tenure he served as the unofficial principal of the Franklin Building, which housed freshmen students. In 1933 Iling succeeded Clarence Quimby as high school principal.

In 1932 Fred "Zip" Verplank became the Manchester school system's first superintendent when voters approved consolidation of the Eighth and Ninth districts. He served as superintendent for three

years, resigning in 1935, when Iling took over the position and Bailey succeeded Iling as high school principal.

The Depression took its toll on Manchester schools. In the early '30s budgets began to be cut, which meant slashing programs such as music and art and laying off school personnel.

The remaining teachers were asked to accept a five percent cut in their salaries. The reduction was considered a "voluntary contribution" into an unemployment fund that was used to hire laid-off school personnel for part-time work in the community. Iling said one un-

employed teacher was hired to paint the roof of his car.

A few years later, the budget was cut once again. About 30 teachers were dismissed and salaries again lowered. "And these weren't voluntary contributions," Iling noted.

Reductions in salaries averaged about 16 percent. At the time, a high school teacher was making a maximum of about \$1,500, while an elementary teacher could make up to \$900.

During World War II, enrollment mushroomed and did not stop growing until the start of the '60s. At first the new students filled up empty rooms in the schools. For instance, some of the junior high school students in the Barnard

building (now part of Bennett Junior High School) moved into empty rooms at Nathan Hale School.

At the high school, Bailey said, enrollment "grew remarkably." The high school expanded into the top floor of Barnard so that with the ninth grade in Franklin it now housed students in three buildings.

"Every year we had 500 to 600 additional pupils," Iling recalled. Double sessions started at the elementary school and at the high school in the early '50s. "We reached the point finally when we could no longer do it," Iling said.

A period of school construction began. The schools and school additions built since 1949 include: 1949, Verplank and Bowers; 1952, Waddell; 1953, South School addition; Bowers addition, Buckley; 1955, Keeney Street School; 1956, Manchester High School; 1958, Washington addition; 1960, Iling Junior High School; 1963, Highland Park addition, Keeney Street addition; 1968, Martin; 1972, Nathan Hale addition, Robertson addition; Keeney Street addition; 1977, Bentley addition.

According to Iling, the schools built during his tenure went up with little trouble. When Waddell School was proposed, some parents objected to plans to build it in a wooded area. The proposal lost in the first referendum, but passed in a second vote.

The new Manchester High School on Middle Turnpike East allowed for expanded programs and provided new facilities. But the new school took some getting used to, he said.

For example, the music teacher was used to teaching in a classroom that provided a thoroughway to other classes. People were constantly walking through his room during class. Surprisingly, when the

teacher began instructing in the new school music room that was isolated from other classrooms, he complained. According to Bailey, the teacher told his colleagues "I'm lonely. Will somebody come over and tramp through."

Some students also complained that the new building had too many doors, making it difficult for them to arrange places to meet their friends.

Manchester High School accommodated six grades for a few years until seventh and eighth graders were moved into the new Junior High School. The ninth grade moved into Iling in the mid-'70s after an addition was built onto the junior high school.

During the late '60s the high school introduced innovative programs that went along with the liberal mood of the country. A cooperative education program (COEP) allowed students to attend school part-time and hold a part-time job. The English Department at that time began offering a variety of electives.

In the past few years the school has begun to get back to basics, following the conservative trend of the country. Under principal Jacob Lades III, who has been at the school since 1978, graduation requirements have increased to include more science and social studies courses.

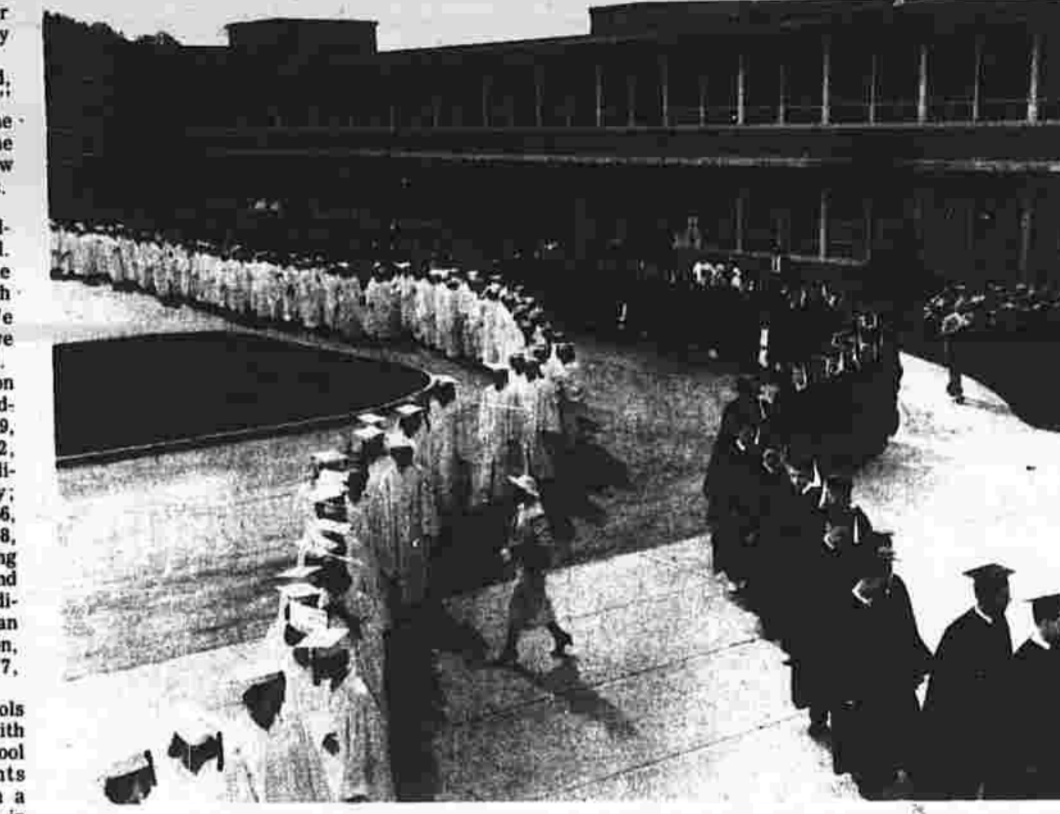
Also the open campus policy that started in the early '70s allowing students the privilege to go off on their own during free periods is being turned around.

However, voters have approved the use of \$3.6 million in town funds for renovations to the high school, which has received heavy use in its 25-year history.

Declining enrollment during the late '70s led to the closing of a few school buildings. During the past years Manchester Green School and Buckland School closed, and this year South School and the Main building of Bennett Junior High School have shut their doors.

Since 1976, when enrollment stood at about 10,000, the number of students in Manchester has declined by about 1,800. The projected enrollment for 1990 is 6,000 students.

Said Iling, who presided over the construction of several schools while he was superintendent, "I just can't comprehend what it is to close schools."



The class of 1958 marches into the auditorium of Manchester High School which was then still a new school.

Church schools gained

The popularity of parochial schools in Manchester has greatly increased in the past decade. Over the years, St. James School on Park Street, the enrollment at 1972 after 10 years of operation when the sisters of the Church of the Nazarene at 236 Main St.

St. James School opened in 1922 with grades four to eight and five classes. This year the school handles 18 classes and has reached its capacity.

St. Bartholomew's School, formerly on Middle Turnpike East, closed in September. The school is operated by the Church of the Nazarene at 236 Main St.

A total of 56 students are currently enrolled in the school in grades kindergarten through six.

A dedication ceremony to formally dedicate the school's remodeled facilities at the church is scheduled for Oct. 30.

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We extend our congratulations to The Manchester Herald on their 100th Anniversary, and our thanks to the people of Manchester for allowing us to serve you. We look forward to watching and helping Manchester and The Manchester Herald grow and prosper for many years to come.

Open Forum
The Manchester Herald's Open Forum provides space for reader dialogue on current events. Address letters to the Open Forum, Manchester Herald, Herald Square, Manchester, CT 06040.

The Weatherane

D&L

Fred Ayer Verplanck was the boss

Edson Bailey remembers Fred A. Verplanck as "The Boss." Manchester's first school superintendent, Verplanck "told his employees what their job was and he expected them to do it."

Verplanck was head of the Ninth District schools for 17 years before becoming the superintendent of all town schools after the Eighth and Ninth Districts merged in 1922.

Born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Verplanck started teaching when he was 17 in Lebanon, Ct. Although he was advised by his supervisor to return to school, Verplanck continued teaching.

He walked two miles back and forth every day to teach at a rural school in Franklin. During the winter he carried his own ax to work to split wood for the day.

Later, Verplanck returned to school, graduating from Yale in 1888. He came to Manchester in 1893 to help set up a high school.

On arriving in Manchester, he found the senior class had only one student in it because all the other students had long since dropped out of school. Verplanck took decisive action. Locating the former students, "Zip," as he was nicknamed, induced five of them

return to their studies.

Verplanck became the first principal of Manchester High School and in the mid-1890s took charge of all the Ninth District schools.

During his reign, Verplanck initiated a fire drill system at the high school which proved its excellence during the fire of Oct. 23, 1913, that leveled the Ninth District School.

On that day, Verplanck was waiting for a train to Hartford at the north end of town when he heard the fire whistle.

"Someone said the school was on fire," he later recalled. "I got a passerby to give me a ride in his

car, and as we started toward the South End I could see the black billows of smoke in the sky.

"I'll never forget the relief I felt when I arrived and found out that all the children, nearly 1,000 of them, had gotten out of the school on time. We had been drilling 17 years, just waiting for it."

In 1922 Verplanck succeeded in his drive for consolidation of the school districts when voters approved the measure. He served as the town's school superintendent for three years until his retirement in 1935.

According to Arthur H. Illing, who succeeded Verplanck as school

superintendent, Verplanck gave his instructions to people in a direct manner. "Three or four words replaced a whole sentence," he said.

"By today's standards, he'd be considered rather autocratic. No one questioned him. He just carried weight."

Bailey tells a story that illustrates Verplanck's directness. When high school principal Clarence Quimby left, Bailey went to Verplanck to tell him he was interested in applying for the vice principalship if then vice principal Illing took Quimby's job.

"Verplanck sat there at the end of

a long, long table, as he always did. He looked at me and sort of growled and said, 'What're you doing here?'"

When Bailey announced his interest in the vice principalship, Verplanck responded, "I already made up my mind that if Illing becomes principal you'll be the vice principal." The issue was closed.

Verplanck was also known as a strict disciplinarian. But he once objected that this reputation was often carried too far. He once told Bailey, "Boy (he called me a boy a lot), if I had thrashed as many kids as the story around town says I did, I wouldn't have done anything else."



Fred A. Verplanck

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The dedication of the campus on Bidwell Street marked a milestone for Manchester Community College.

Town started college

Along with the growth of the school system in the '50s came a new idea for education in Manchester.

In 1967, Leonard Sander, chairman of the town development commission, expressed the need for an institution of higher education in town. Town Democrats began pushing for a community college for Manchester during the 1961 election campaign.

The following year the Board of Directors appointed a committee made up of Director Gilbert C. Barnes, Dr. Merrill Rubinow and Board of Education member Christy McCormick to study the need for a college. In its report the committee recommended setting up a community college in Manchester.

The community college was a relatively new idea in Connecticut. While several community colleges had been established in California, New York and Florida, only one operated in Connecticut, in Norwalk.

Unlike four-year institutions, the community college offered students the opportunity to complete the first two years of a B.A. degree with minimal expenses.

Town voters approved funding for the community college in a 1962 referendum. The Board of Education administered the college and budgeted funds for its operation. The school board chose Dr.

Frederick W. Lowe Jr., chairman of the English Department at Glassboro, N.J. State College, as the college's first dean.

Manchester Community College opened on Sept. 17, 1963, with an enrollment of 122 students. The first year tuition ranged from \$525 to \$550 for a full year. The town contributed \$60,000 toward the school's \$73,700 in expenditures.

Classes were held at Manchester High School during late afternoon and evening hours after the high school students left for the day. The college offered five subjects of study including, accounting, business administration, executive secretary training, liberal arts and basic technical study.

The town supported MCC for only two and a half years. The rapid expansion of the college quickly made expenses too great for the town to handle, and in 1965 the Board of Education asked the State Commission for Higher Education to assume responsibility for MCC.

In December of that year MCC became the second community college in the new-state system of Community Colleges.

Enrollment surged during the first 10 years of the college's operation, necessitating a constant search for additional space. In 1968 MCC relocated its business office and president's office in a small building on Keeney Street. By the 1970-71

academic year the college was operating out of seven buildings scattered all over town.

In the late '60s the college began planning a campus of its own. Local businessman Matthew M. Moriarty played a major role in selecting the 160-acre site on Bidwell Street in the southwestern corner of town.

The site was approved by the state in 1967, and temporary buildings were erected in time for the 1971-72 academic year. The college also continued to use the former IELCO building at 146 Hartford Road.

In December of 1971 the New England Association of Schools and Colleges granted full accreditation to MCC.

Plans are nearly complete for the construction of a permanent, multipurpose facility on the Bidwell Street campus. Groundbreaking is scheduled to take place this fall for the 150,000 square foot building. The new building should be completed in late 1983 or early 1984. It will replace the Hartford Road campus, while the temporary buildings at the Bidwell Street campus will remain in use.

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SAT. 9-5

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NOTE—6th Man From The Left At The Head Table Is — President Grover Cleveland

Greater Manchester Chamber of Commerce Working For A Better Business And Community Life For Manchester...

Many things have changed since Grover Cleveland visited Manchester to address our Annual banquet in 1916.

One thing has remained constant throughout the years, however the daily appearance of the Herald. Still going strong after 100 years. And a dependable source of support and encouragement to the Chamber through our 80 year history, too.

20 OCT 20

Town, Cheney Brothers linked

The history of the Cheney Brothers silk mills could almost be a history of Manchester. The growth of the silk industry is closely linked to the development of the town. When Cheney Brothers prospered, the town prospered; and when Cheney suffered, so did the town.

The first mill operation established by the Cheney family was a grist mill built by Timothy Cheney on the Hop River during the Revolutionary War. Cheney was assigned to manufacture gunpowder for the war effort.

In 1838, Cheney's grandsons, Ralph Ward, Rush and Frank Cheney, with the assistance of Edwin Arnold, built the first Cheney silk mill just west of their grandfather's grist mill. The new factory was a small, two-story structure powered by a water wheel.

The Mount Nebo Silk Manufacturing Co., as it was dubbed, employed about 30 young people from area farms.

But the new mill was not the Cheney's main concern during the late 1830s. Several years earlier the brothers started mulberry trees produced more trees than were needed, and by 1840 they had thousands of trees they were unable to sell.

Then in 1844, the mulberry trees were damaged by a blight, which delivered the final blow to the Cheney's nursery business.

The Cheney's were to be much more successful with their silk manufacturing venture than they were growing trees.

Like many silk manufacturers in the '40s and early '50s, Cheney Brothers wavered between bankruptcy and profitability. Although the decline of the silk industry killed many companies throughout the country, Cheney Brothers was spared. John and Seth Cheney contributed their earnings as actors to the silk business at critical times.

Early years

nurseries in the area and in other States, such as New Jersey and Ohio, so they could breed their own silkworms.

Throughout the '50s the trees were in high demand among silk producers in this country. But, in response, the growers inadvertently

produced more trees than were needed, and by 1840 they had thousands of trees they were unable to sell.

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In 1843, the average pay for a plant worker was 51 cents for a 12-hour day. Men made an average of 55 cents a day while women made 43 cents a day. Five years later, the average pay was \$1.14 a day for men and 83 cents a day for women employees.

The Civil War touched off a period of rapid growth for American industry. Cheney Brothers expanded with the country, constructing several small buildings to house machine, plumbing, painting and carpentry shops.

In 1872 the company built Taylor reservoir, which supplied water for its manufacturing operation during dry periods and provided a resource for fire protection in the area. As the company expanded it built

several other reservoirs, which are now used by the town.

The silk manufacturing firm built four factory buildings, the spinning mills, on Elm Street in 1871. By that time the company's work force was 551, compared to 125 in 1860. With Manchester's population at 4,200, Cheney Brothers employed 10 percent of the town.

The company continued to grow during the 1880s, constructing new buildings to house weaving operations. During that decade Cheney Brothers also took on the manufacture of velvet fabrics and built mills for that purpose.

At the start of the 20th century, Manchester was well known across the country as the "Silk City." Its famed Cheney mills were on their way to further prosperity and growth.

hiring them for a few days a month. One former Cheney worker, Ernest Morse, who went on to become the president of the Manchester Water Co., recalled he could only get eight days of work a month as a pipefitter at Cheney Brothers during the Depression.

The bad times induced the company to retire some Cheney family members without pension. By 1939 Cheney Brothers' payroll had dropped to only 2,484 workers.

World War II sparked some new life into Cheney Brothers with an in-

The rise and decline of the dynasty

The 20th century saw Cheney Brothers grow to be the largest, most diversified silk manufacturer in the world and then decline to become only a minor business in Manchester.

At the start of the century the firm continued the pattern of expansion it had followed since it was founded in 1838. Several new factory buildings were constructed including the ribbon mills in 1908, the yarn mill in 1911 and the velvet weave shed and yarn dye house in 1914.

By the start of World War I the company employed 25 percent of Manchester's population, which was about 23,000.

Also at this time the company owned 273 buildings it had constructed to house Cheney employees. These houses were rented to employees at low rates and often sold to their occupants when they could afford to buy them.

Cheney Brothers reached its peak of prosperity in 1923 when it took in \$23 million in sales. That year the mill complex comprised 15 red brick structures and the company employed 4,414 workers.

Coincidentally Cheney's most successful year was also Manchester's centennial, a year of celebration for many years. The in-

tervention of synthetic materials infringed on the silk market, making silk a more expensive, luxury commodity.

Because Cheney Brothers considered rayon to be an inferior material, the company continued to manufacture silk in quantities it had produced in the past without pursuing the synthetics line. Overproduction of silk finally hurt Cheney Brothers badly.

In addition, Cheney Brothers began to suffer from heavy competition in New Jersey, where silk mills operated cheaply. New Jersey silk manufacturing firms were located in small plants and much of the work was performed in employees' homes for low wages.

With the start of the Depression in 1929 the demand for silk plummeted. In 1931 the company earned only \$10 million, recording a net loss of \$2.5 million.

The following year, the company borrowed money from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in order to stay afloat. Still in trouble, Cheney Brothers began to relinquish some of its many holdings in the community.

In 1933, the town assumed responsibility for the schools, recreation facilities, water and sewer services and garbage collection service that

Cheney Brothers had established over the years of its operation.

The Cheney-run gas plant was sold to the Hartford Gas Company and the Manchester Electric Company purchased the silk firm's electric plant.

In 1937 Cheney Brothers was forced to sell most of its employee residences to repay its loans. At a public auction, the company sold 474 houses comprising 747 dwelling units.

Many of the residences were sold to the people who had been occupying them. In one instance, several people had already bid on a

house when a rumor raced through the crowd that one of the bidders was an elderly man who had lived in the house all his life. Bidding on the house stopped, and bids were withdrawn to allow the old man to buy the house.

Reports of the auction indicated that on the average the homes were auctioned off at the astounding rate of one-and-a-half minutes apiece.

Also that year, Cheney Brothers sold an inn, several garages and its downtown business block.

During the Depression Cheney Brothers tried to give their workers as much part-time work as possible,

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Fire gutted old building

One of the most spectacular fires in recent Manchester history occurred in January of 1973 when ten fire departments fought a blaze that gutted one of the buildings in the old Bon Ami manufacturing plant on Hilliard Street.

It started in mid-afternoon. Jan. 17 was brought under control in about six hours. But it continued to burn throughout the night and it was at least a week before firemen from the Eighth District Fire Department could relax. They kept returning to the scene to wet down smoldering embers.

Even before the fire, buildings in the Bon Ami complex had been a concern to Fire Chief Lingard. About three months earlier, Lingard told the directors of the district he was worried about the buildings because they were unoccupied and a temptation for potential firebugs.

State officials investigated the fire because it was of suspicious origin, but the cause was never determined.

Soon after firefighters from the Eighth Utilities

Individual Cheney took civic roles

Just as Cheney Brothers played a major role in development of the Manchester community, many members of the Cheney family made individual efforts to improve the town by taking on responsible roles in community affairs.

In the period between 1823 and 1825, eight Cheney held the office of town selectman. Eleven Cheney men served as representatives in the state legislature between 1824 and 1915. Cheney family members also held local offices of town clerk, probate court judge and constable.

George Cheney, the father of the original Cheney brothers, served as justice of the peace in Orford Parish, which later became Manchester.

Known by the townspeople as "Squire Cheney," he listened to the opposing sides of disputes in his neighborhood and determined settlements. George Cheney also served as moderator for Manchester's first town meeting on

June 16, 1823, and subsequently became a selectman.

The descendants of George Cheney continued to play key roles in the community and were highly respected for their leadership abilities. George's son, Charles, one of the founders of the Cheney silk business, was elected as Manchester's only representative to the state legislature in 1851 and 1853. He was a member of the Free Soil Party.

His brother, Ward Cheney, served as the town's first postmaster at the South Manchester Post Office in 1851.

Charles' son, Col. Frank Cheney, managing head of Cheney Brothers, became involved in state railroads and took a brief excursion into politics. As a director in the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, he lobbied for the extension of the Manchester Green Trolley when construction had been stalled.

In 1822 he submitted to his friends' demands that he run on the Republican ticket for lieutenant governor. But he lost the race. He made one more attempt to enter politics when he tried unsuccessfully

citizen," Frank Cheney Jr., the son of Frank Cheney, one of the founders of Cheney Brothers, directed several town services and organizations. He helped organize the South Manchester Fire District, serving as its first fire chief and president for 36 years.

For 29 years he served as director and president of both the South Manchester Water Company and the Sanitary and Sewer District. In addition, Frank Cheney Jr. headed the Manchester Electric Company and the South Manchester Railroad Company for many years.

In 1905 and 1907 he was elected to represent the town in the state legislature.

A major figure in banking both in Manchester and in the state, Frank Cheney Jr. served as the first president of the Manchester Savings and Loan Association and as president of the Savings Bank of Manchester.

Like his father, Frank Cheney Jr. was a mechanical wizard and built

the first telephone used in Manchester. He set up a 12-station system with a telegraph key as a signal instead of a bell.

"Miss Mary" Cheney, Frank Cheney Jr.'s sister, made numerous monetary contributions to aid Manchester families and to promote education in town, and she served on several town committees.

For each of the 25 years Miss Cheney sat on the Ninth District School Committee, she celebrated Christmas by giving a gift to every child in kindergarten. She was also a member of the town recreation and library committees.

As one of the first trustees of the Manchester Memorial Hospital, Miss Cheney served on the hospital house committee for several years. C. Elmore Watkins, chairman of the hospital board of trustees, commended her for her involvement in the hospital. "She was one of the first to catch the vision of the hospital's possibilities and thereafter gave of herself and her means without stint."

The grandson of Charles Cheney, one of the founding brothers, Howell Cheney, was best known for his work for education. For more than 40 years he chaired the Ninth District and then the Manchester School boards.

Around the turn of the century, Howell Cheney set up a training program for mill workers at the Cheney mills, which eventually became the Howell Cheney Technical School now located on Middle Turnpike West. He was also a member of the state Board of Education from 1909 to 1919.

Clifford Cheney, a director of Cheney Brothers and a founder of the Pioneer Parachute Company, a Cheney subsidiary, in 1938, was a charter member of the Hose Company No. 1 of the South Manchester Fire District. He served as the parade marshal in the town's centennial celebration in 1923.

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Firm showed interest in workers

Although Manchester became a town 15 years before the Cheney Brothers erected their first mill, the silk manufacturing firm provided the foundation for the town's development.

Most of the contributions Cheney Brothers made to the town are the direct result of the company's unique attitude of responsibility for its workers. To the Cheney's, the work environment expanded far beyond the actual workplace to the employees' homes and the community they lived in.

In its own business interest — to sustain a loyal work crew — Cheney Brothers endeavored to make its mills pleasant to work in and the town of Manchester an attractive place in which to live.

From the first years of the mill operation, the Cheney's promoted a family atmosphere in the workplace. In the skeining room, for instance, a practice developed in which one of the girls read aloud to the others, making the day flow along easily and, the Cheney's found, making it more productive.

As a result of this custom, company workers began collecting books and finally organized a small library. Later this library developed into the South Manchester Public Library, which was supported by the Cheney's. This library was first located in the basement of Cheney Hall and later transferred to a large house on Wells Street. Although this structure was destroyed in the school fire of 1913, many of its contents were saved.

Unlike many mill owners, Frank Cheney regularly took his turn as night guard of the mill, and he served as repairman whenever the waterwheel broke down.

The Cheney's made the mills an attractive place to work in, the buildings were well lit and well heated, and the wages were slightly above average for the textile industry.

In 1910 Cheney Brothers created an employee benefit association with voluntary membership. It an employee opted to join the association, an amount would be taken from his wages and supplemented by the company for his health benefits, life insurance and pension.

operated two boarding houses, one for married employees and their wives and the other for single men. During the 1870s Cheney Brothers acquired some existing single family homes and built many others.

In 1899 the company built a third boarding house to house 100 teachers that worked in town schools.

By 1896 Cheney Brothers owned about 200 rental units for which they charged from \$5 to \$12 a month. Records show that by World War I the silk firm owned 275 worker houses.

While supplying its mills with water and gas, the company also provided the homes of its employees with these services.

Cheney Brothers constructed a gas plant to light its mills and the homes occupied by Cheney family members and mill workers. In the 1930s, when the company began to decline, the gas plant was sold to the Hartford Gas Company.

Cheney Brothers supplemented the gas plant with an electric power facility. This plant later became the Manchester Electric Company.

which was run by the Cheney's and supplied electricity to the entire town. Eventually the electric company was sold to the Connecticut Power Company.

By building several reservoirs, Cheney Brothers formed the South Manchester Water Company and the South Manchester Sanitary and Sewer District. During the 1920s, the company purchased these Cheney subsidiaries for \$1,150,000.

Cheney Brothers also provided transportation for its workers and other members of the community. The company organized the South Manchester Railroad from the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company in 1869.

The line carried freight to and from the Cheney mills as well as passengers traveling to and from the northern section of town. Most of the passengers, however, were Cheney employees.

A special car transported students from Manchester to Hartford Public High School. The railroad also catered to the Cheney family, bringing silk dealers to silk exhibitions at Cheney Hall and providing transportation for invited guests of Cheney family celebrations.

Cheney's Goat, as the rail line came to be known, was the shortest privately-owned railroad in the country. It ran 18 trains a day along its two-and-a-quarter mile track in 1881. With the advent of the automobile the line was used less and less, with only eight trains running daily in 1913.

The railroad lasted until 1933, when Cheney Brothers, caught in a financial mire, closed the line.

Cheney Brothers also played a role in organizing the social life of Manchester residents. In 1867 the company erected Cheney Hall, which soon became the nucleus of social and cultural activity in town.

The three-story brick structure housed a library, gallery, banquet hall, ballroom and stage. Among the many functions that took place in the hall were dances, lectures, religious services concerts and theatrical performances.

The Cheney's took an active role in

promoting the quality of education in Manchester starting in the 1870s. As a requirement for working in the mills, Cheney employees had to send their children to school. In 1872 Cheney Brothers built a four-room schoolhouse, located where Bennett Junior High School now stands, and gave it to the town.

A fire in 1913 destroyed the Cheney's first school building (which had been expanded) as well as several other structures on School Street. The building being replaced by erecting three new school buildings, two for classrooms and one for the library. The new buildings are now all part of Bennett School.

At the turn of the century, Howell Cheney, a director of Cheney Brothers, started a training program at the mills. The program, the Manchester Trade School, was

later moved into the basement of one of the new school structures, the Franklin building, built by the Cheney's. Later the school became part of the state's new vocational education program.

In 1943 the school was renamed the Howell Cheney Technical School in honor of its founder. The present technical school building on Middle Turnpike West was erected in 1962 with a capacity of 350 students.

Cheney Brothers also expanded to accommodate 300 additional students and machine shops. The expansion and library and education. And with the development of the Cheney Historic District (which includes the Cheney mill area) in coming years, Cheney Brothers will continue to play a major role in the growth of Manchester.

other industries in the 19th and early 20th centuries, the many people made their work at Cheney Brothers their lifetime occupation and were followed in this by their children who found the company offered good benefits and opportunities for advancement.

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First school burned down

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Rise and decline of dynasty

flux of government orders for the armed forces. Pioneer Parachute Brothers in 1938, was flooded with war orders. In 1946 Cheney Brothers built a new printing and finishing building.

The silk manufacturing firm finally realized the importance of synthetic materials in the clothing market (one reason was a trade embargo with Japan that cut off supplies of raw silk). Cheney Brothers began manufacturing nylon and rayon as well as cotton and wool. But this move might have come too late for the company.

During the war many Cheney workers took jobs at Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, a swiftly expanding company that offered full-time work and higher wages than could

Fire gutted old building

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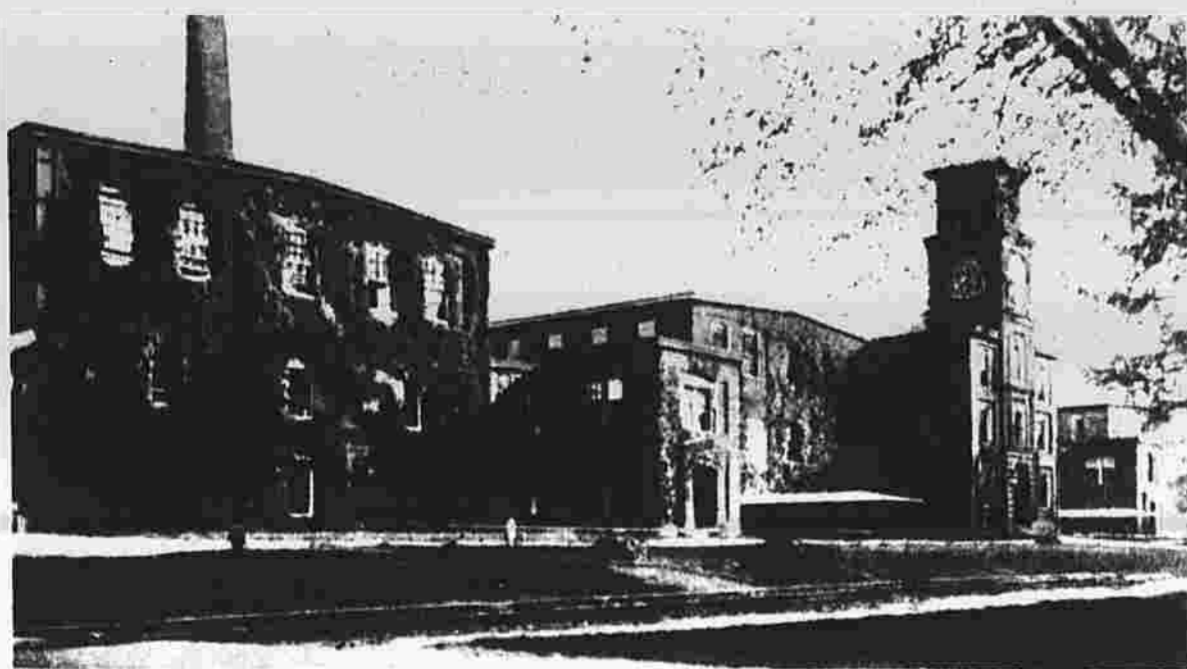
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Two of the old mills in the Cheney complex are slated for renovation as apartment houses. At top is the clock mill and below is the weaving mill when the railroad station still stood there. Both are on Elm Street.



Henry Silk Weaving Mill and R.R. Station, South Manchester, Conn.

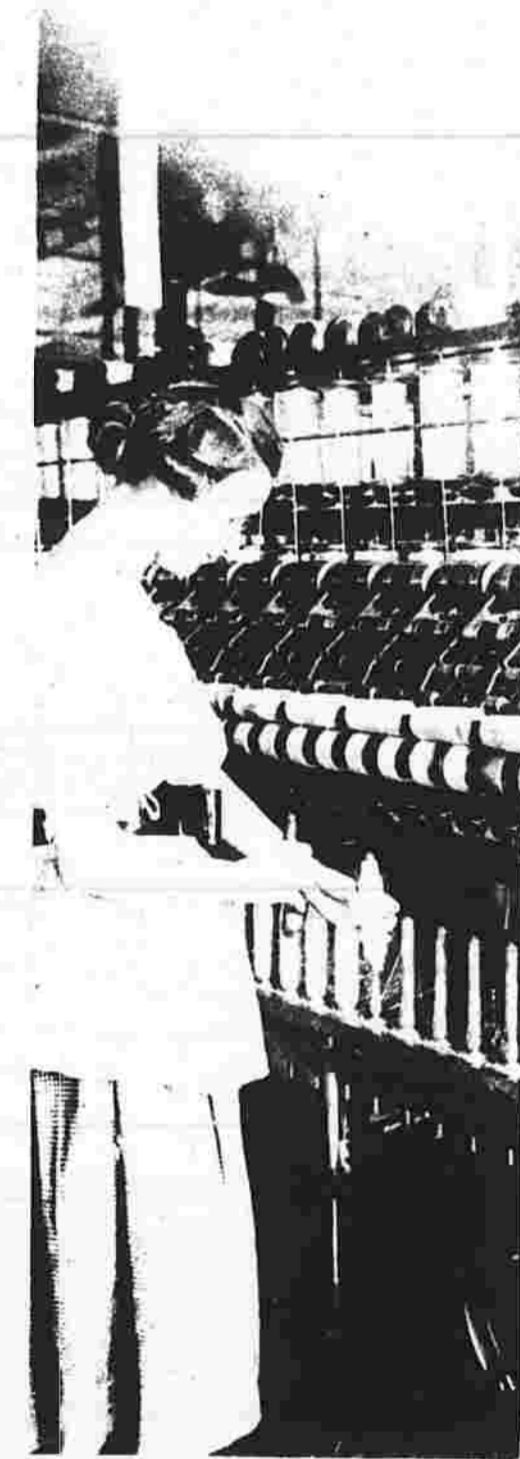
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At one time Cheney Brothers employed as much as 25 per cent of Manchester's population at textile jobs like this one.

Get 'Your Money's Worth'
Sylvia Porter tells how to get 'Your Money's Worth'—daily on the business page in The Manchester Herald.
All about collecting
Russ MacKendrick writes about stamps, coins and almost anything collectible—in 'Collectors' Corner,' every Tuesday in The Herald's Focus/Leisure section.



This is the original Lydall and Foulds Paper Manufacturing Co. in 1879. This was the beginning of Lydall, Inc. Lydall Sr. and Henry Lydall from the Pitkin

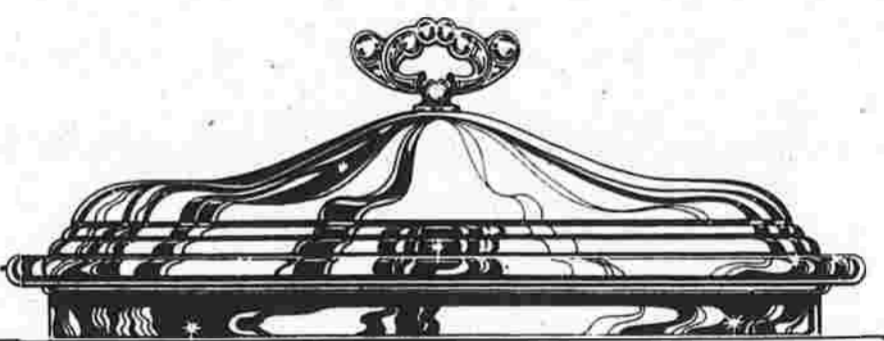
Small mill started Lydall industries

Lydall Inc., a Manchester-based company operating 16 manufacturing plants in nine states, has its origins in the small paper mill Henry Lydall operated on Lydall Brook in the late 18th century. Lydall, a lanky man with curly hair and a beard, started in manufacturing in England, where he ran a needle manufacturing shop. Immigrating to New Britain, he continued manufacturing needles in partnership with his nephew William Foulds. In the late 1800s, Lydall moved his operation to Manchester, where he produced knitting machine needles and wire specialties. At one point the company employed 40 workers and produced 50,000 needles a day. In 1879 Lydall purchased a paper mill on Lydall Brook from Pitkin Manufacturing Company, and he and Foulds started manufacturing steam dried wrapping paper. Two years later Arthur Straw became the third partner in the business, adding bonded capital and technical ability to the enterprise. The company was incorporated as Lydall & Foulds in 1899 with Foulds as president. At that time the firm operated two mills, in Lydallville and Parkerville. In 1910 the Lydallville mill was destroyed in a fire. Lydall & Foulds took over the Saller & Strong paper mills and incorporated it in 1913 as the Colonial Board Company, which manufactured wet machine board from waste paper. In 1940 Colonial Board began making shoeboard and paperboard, both of which were in great demand at the time. The new products turned a good profit. Sales in 1941 amounted to \$230,000 compared with \$123,000 the year before. Shoeboard remained in high demand for many years, and in 1960 Colonial Board produced shoeboard for more than 100 million shoes. In order to finance a new "Shutlure" plant in Tennessee, the company went public in 1963. Lydall Inc. was created in 1969 when the Colonial Board company merged with the Superior Steel Ball Company of New Britain. Superior Steel produced steel balls for use in valves, bearings and electrical contacts. In 1972 a group of investors called Corcap purchased shares of Lydall stock and then merged into Lydall Inc. in 1979. Since 1972 Lydall Inc. has experienced "good internal growth and excellent external growth," company president Millard Pryor Jr. said. When the shoe industry declined in the late '60s, Lydall Inc. began a program of diversification in which it acquired several new divisions. Today the shoe industry is no longer the major market for the company. Because of new acquisitions, net sales for Lydall Inc. have increased from \$19 million in 1972 to \$98 million last year. The company now comprises 16 plants employing 1,788 people. Its largest market is the automotive industry, which makes up one-fifth of its sales. The Manchester divisions, Colonial Fiber, Lydall & Foulds and Norfolk Inc., a trucking division, employ 253 people. Due to the decline of the shoe industry in the United States, spurred by increased imports, Lydall & Foulds has seen only modest growth in the past few years. For this reason, the division will soon begin producing laminated paperboard to be used for gameboards and puzzles.

Fire gutted

Continued from page 27
District arrived, they realized help would be needed and put in a call. At one point the failure of a Manchester Water Co. pump dropped water pressure drastically. And throughout the fire, sheets of ice covered the walls of the building and the ground. Many firemen suffered minor injuries when they slipped. Hundreds of spectators jammed the area in the late afternoon and policemen were busy keeping children from getting too close to the burning building. Even after the fire, the structure continued to be of concern to the fire fighters. It remained standing for a long time and they regarded it as a hazard until it was torn down.

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20 OCT 20

Clutch firm found Manchester home

The Carlyle-Johnson Machine Company has its roots in the creativity of Moses Carlyle Johnson, who invented its first major product, the friction clutch, in 1884 while he was an apprentice at Pratt & Whitney.

But the company might never have gotten off the ground 81 years ago if Johnson hadn't been an alcoholic as a young man. To cure his serious drinking problem, Johnson traveled to a small town near Pittsburgh, Pa., that offered a program for alcoholics. While in Pennsylvania he struck up a friendship with another young alcoholic, the son of the wealthy Simon family that started the Youngstown (Ohio) Sheet and Tube Co. Simon took an interest in Johnson's friction clutch, and his family decided to subsidize Johnson in manufacturing and marketing the device.

The Hellif Gear Company, as Carlyle-Johnson was first called, started in Youngstown and moved to

Hartford in 1900, where there was more of a demand for its products. Since Moses Carlyle Johnson was not adept at business management, he hired Scott Simon Jr. to help him run the company. In 1905 the Simon family gained controlling interest in the firm.

Needing better transportation facilities and cheaper rentals, Carlyle-Johnson moved to 22 Main St. in Manchester. At that time the company employed 25 people. In 1923, local historian Mathias Spies said that Carlyle-Johnson was the first factory in Manchester that was not owned or operated by Manchester residents.

The friction clutch became popular, and the manufacturing firm added marine engines and reverse gear units to its product line. By the early 1920s, 40 people were on the company payroll.

The Johnson clutch is an efficient mechanism because it offers small size while at the same time yielding a high torque. Special features of

the clutch include a separate spring that prevents heat build-up and a locking end plate for easy assembly.

The first company booklet introduces the Johnson clutch to dealers, saying: "The Johnson Clutch is unique in its power, simplicity, neat and snug appearance, and the absence in its makeup of all bolts, nuts, etc., to jar loose."

One of the Johnson mechanical clutches is on display at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., as part of an exhibit of early American industrial operations.

After World War I, Carlyle-Johnson dropped the manufacture of all products except clutches from its line. Its various types of clutches were distributed throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico.

During the '40s the company developed a multiple-disc clutch that was given the name Maxtorque. The '50s saw the introduction of an electric clutch. In 1960 the firm employed 70 people.

During the next several years Carlyle-Johnson suffered labor troubles that disrupted company operations. In 1964, 46 workers, members of the International Union of Electrical Workers, struck the plant for 28 days.

Ten years later the union struck again, this time for 13 weeks over pay and benefits. In 1980 Carlyle-Johnson acquired two subsidiary companies, Metronics Inc. of Bolton, which makes machine parts for aircraft and specialty parts, and Collins Transmission Company of Manchester, which manufactures gear reducers.

Since the '50s the company has built two additions onto its original three-story building that comprises about 20,000 square feet. Currently the company is involved in a major construction project in which it is adding a 20,000-square-foot manufacturing plant and renovating existing buildings to make more offices and a cafeteria.

According to company president Sebert R. Armstrong, the expansion will mean an increase in the work force from 125 to 150.



Entrance to the Carlyle Johnson Machine Company on Main Street. The firm manufactures clutches.

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Bon Ami here 75 years



Bon Ami buildings in 1959



Robert Bell looks over some old advertising displays for Bon Ami. He owns the former Bon Ami headquarters building on Hilliard Street and has an interest in Bon Ami history.

Among the first that were born in Manchester and left town is the Bon Ami Company. The well-known soap manufacturer closed its Manchester plant in 1959 after 75 years of operation here. The company grew out of the invention of a Glastonbury resident, John T. Robertson. In 1885 Robertson invented a cake soap he dubbed "Robertson's Mineral Soap." He molded and wrapped the soap in the kitchen of his farm house and then peddled door to door in a market basket.

Advertisements for his product displayed a chicken just hatched from an egg and boasted the soap "hasn't scratched yet," a motto that has endured for Bon Ami products. In 1891 the soap inventor moved his burgeoning operation into a former grist mill at Oakland and North Main streets in Manchester and formed the J.T. Robertson Company. The factory employed only a handful of workers in making shaving and toilet soaps.

The soap quickly grew in popularity in the area. In 1893, William H. Childs of Manchester, who owned Robertson's rented factory, took an interest in the soap and began marketing it. He and W.H.H. Childs of New York bought the manufacturing rights of the firm and formed the Bon Ami Company, the distributing agent for the soap, and the Orford Soap Company the soap manufacturer.

The original J.T. Robertson factory burned down in 1899 and the business relocated in the Mather plant on Hilliard Street. As the product gained popularity the Bon Ami Company expanded, and in 1923 it employed 150 workers in Manchester and operated factories in Syracuse, N.Y., and Canada.

In the 1920s the Bon Ami Company encountered financial problems. The control of the firm changed hands several times during that decade. In 1929 the company, now employing only 70 workers in Manchester, showed a loss of \$375,000. The Securities Exchange Commission suspended stock trading

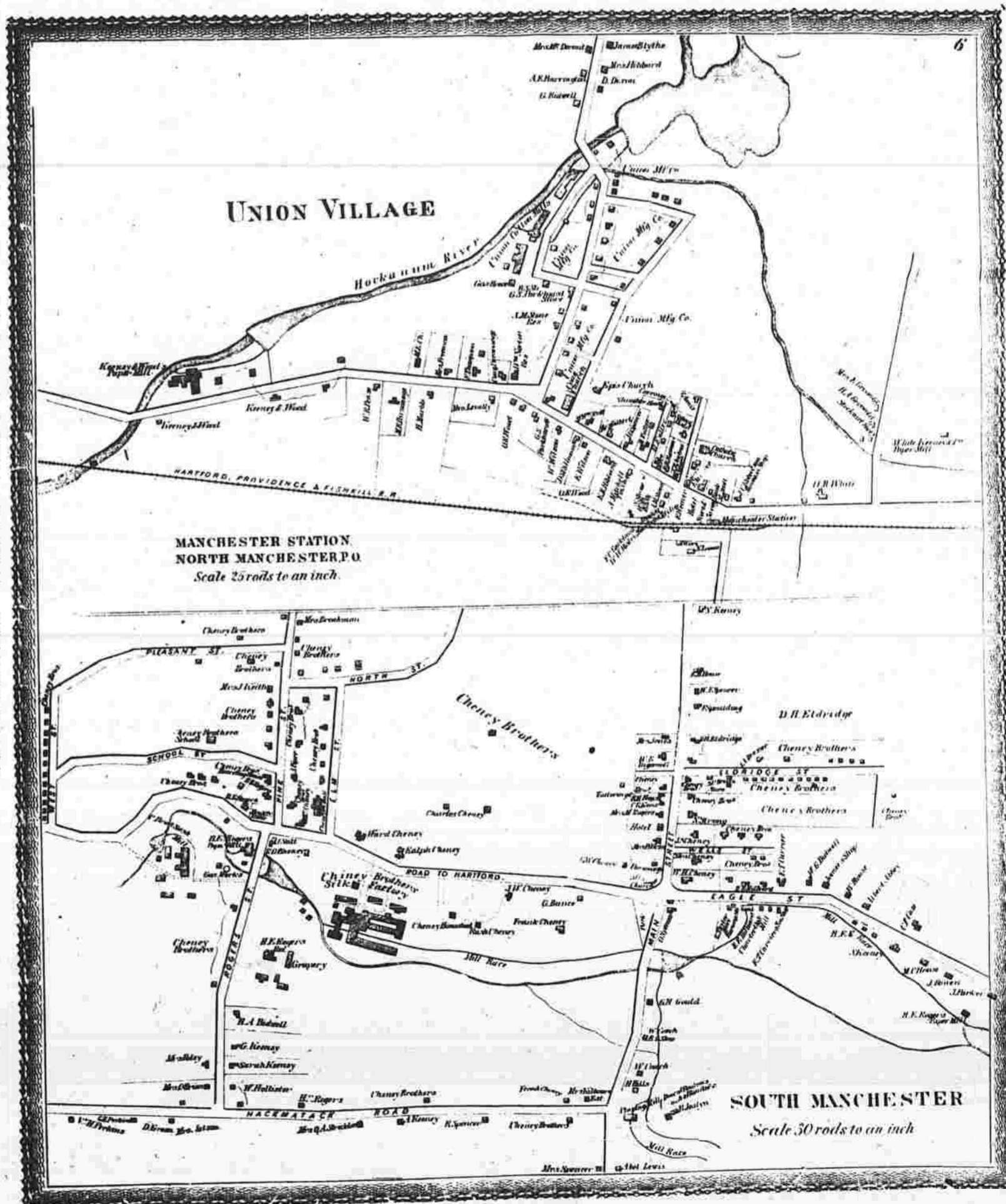
for the company because Bon Ami no longer had sufficient sales to qualify for listing. That year, five months after its 70th anniversary celebration, the Bon Ami Company closed its Manchester plant. The company attributed its losses in Manchester to outdated machinery and high shipping and operating costs.

At the time of the closing, company executive vice president Ralph A. Schwaibert was quoted in the Manchester Herald as saying: "All available avenues open to us which could have made possible our continuance in Manchester have been explored without success. Companies and firms, regardless of size, cannot end a 75-year association without a sadness that has been felt by our entire company."

After Bon Ami left Manchester, its business regained strength until today Bon Ami products thrive across the country. In 1972 Bon Ami cleaners were acquired by Faultless Starch Co. of Kansas City, Mo., and its central offices relocated in Kansas City. Faultless chairman Gordon Beaham Jr., in announcing the move, said "Bon Ami continues to be a great name in the cleaning field since its founding in Manchester, Conn. some 86 years ago. We believe Bon Ami's traditional products are indispensable for modern household and industrial cleaning needs."

One of the Bon Ami warehouse buildings in the five-building former Bon Ami complex on Hilliard Street was ravaged by fire in January 1973. The former factory building at the complex is being restored by Robert Bell, the owner of the New England Hobby Supply Corp. The building house's Bell's Train Exchange-Miniature Corner, a manufacturer of modern train parts, and an operation that assembles dollhouses and dollhouse furniture.

Old map of this area



Original building



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Jones had many ventures

The Cheeses were not alone in Manchester when they started their silk manufacturing enterprise. Among his many varied occupations, William H. Jones, a Manchester native, raised mulberry trees for silk in 1840 and manufactured silk for about 15 years.

Possessing a creative mind, Jones invented and patented all of his own silk-making machinery. Like the Cheeses, Jones quickly realized raising mulberry trees was not profitable in a hilly area. Mulberry trees across the country in the 1840s, and he focused his efforts on manufacturing silk and inventing machinery.

For five years Jones made silk in an old cotton factory south of Buckland, and in 1845 he built a silk mill in North Manchester. In 1841 and 1842 Jones received awards for the best sewing silk at the fair of the American Institute in New York. In his autobiography Jones boasted, "I had the reputation of making the best silk made in the U.S."

Finding the silk industry unprofitable, Jones started making cotton and wooden goods at his mill, again inventing his own machinery.

In addition to manufacturing material, Jones pursued several other occupations during his lifetime. As a carpenter he helped build the first Congregational Church in North Manchester.

When he lost his property at the start of the Civil War, Jones went to New York City to make hoop skirts. He was only there for about a year when he regained his Manchester mill through loans and returned to his native town to manufacture shirts.

During the latter years of the Civil War Jones received several government contracts to make shirts and socks for the Union Army.

In 1865 Jones decided to move back to New York City and invest in brownstone houses. But four years later his brothers persuaded him to return once again to his mill in Manchester.

After Jones moved back, however, the great flood of 1869 swept away his dam, dye shop, blacksmith shop and storehouse for a loss of \$2,000.

Until 1879 Jones barely made a living at his mills. To supplement his clothes manufacturing operation he made toothbrushes, cigar lighters, strawberry boxes and cigar boxes.

Finally, in 1879, he moved back to New York, where he sold pianos, organs and music. The following year he moved to Boston to take charge of the office of the New England Paper Barrel Company.

Moving to Hartford in 1885, Jones built a machine for the New England Silk Machine Company. He and his family moved to Newton, Mass., in 1891.

When he was 80, Jones wrote a brief autobiography, which has been acquired by the Manchester Historical Society. The autobiography gives a rare account of Manchester in the early 19th century when it was still Orford Parish and when it became the town of Manchester. The following is a selection from the autobiography:

"I remember when my grandfather, Aaron Buckland, who started one of the first textile mills in the state, was one of the largest land holders and farmers in Connecticut, owning most of the property in that part of Manchester now called Buckland. The North West corner of Manchester, named after him, he owned a woolen factory in the southern part of his estate, where the Hilliard Co.'s factory now stands. At that time there were no

power looms in operation in this country. All cloth was woven on looms by hand, and the wool was carded into rolls, and the rolls were pieced or lapped together, on the back side of the spinning machines by boys as it was spun. Sometimes my grandmother would send me to the factory with the men's dinners, about a mile south. In the war of 1812, grandfather and my father made blankets for the army, having a government contract. My father at that time was captain of the East Hartford artillery, and he with his company were drafted to go to New London, but on account of the contract he was obliged to send a substitute.

"I remember when the town of Manchester was set off from East Hartford, and that grandfather at that time gave a great entertainment in front of his brick tavern, having a

long table set in the shade of the maples; and a large cannon, owned in the place and kept for use on all great occasions, was fired during the whole time.

The inside story
Jack Anderson tells the inside story in "Washington Merry-Go-Round" — every day on the opinion page of The Herald.

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The ruins of the Pitkin Glass Works remained with members of the Pitkin family until 1927, when they were taken over by the Orford Parish Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A few years ago, the Pitkin Glass Works Inc. organized to assume responsibility of the ruins. The new organization worked to get the site listed in the National Register of Historical Places.

Today three walls of the Pitkin Glass Works are left standing in a fenced-off area. At some future time the custodians of the ruins hope to restore the glass factory to the condition it was in while operating in colonial days.

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Pitkin ruins recall making of bottles

During the Revolutionary War, the Pitkins of East Hartford and Orford (Manchester) operated Connecticut's first powder mill to manufacture gunpowder for the Continental Army.

To compensate for the losses the Pitkins suffered in this venture, the General Assembly in 1783 granted Will and Elisha Pitkin and Samuel Bishop a 25-year monopoly on the manufacture of stoff and glass in the state. The Pitkins built a glass factory at what now are Parker and Putnam streets.

But the Pitkins did not meet some of the criteria of the grant, such as getting their operation started

within five years of its issuance. Therefore other glass factories were allowed to spring up around the state, creating some competition.

As a result of this competition and of an incompetent superintendent, the Pitkin Glass Works suffered significant losses during its first few years of operation. In 1789 a lottery was held to raise money for the company.

In its prime, the Pitkin factory employed 30 men in day and night shifts. The company manufactured green and black bottles of various shapes and sizes, as well as demijohn, jars and inkstands.

Pitkin bottles were distinguished by parallel descending swirls, which came to be known as the Pitkin swirl.

In the late 18th century and early 19th century bottles were in great demand in Connecticut for use in shipping cider to the West Indies. There, the bottles were refilled with rum and returned to this country. The seaman responsible for the transport of the bottles was paid in rum and molasses.

The glass works continued operating until 1830 when it could no longer withstand the competition. The factory closed and was left to deteriorate.

The eagle gives you tax-free savings

Congress has finally approved a tax-free savings certificate in which the first \$2,000 of interest earned is tax-exempt if you file a joint income tax return; the first \$1,000 is tax-exempt if you file individually.

The All-Savers Certificate encourages you to save, instead of being heavily taxed on the high interest you earn, the first \$1,000 or \$2,000 won't be taxed at all. You'll actually see pure profit.

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12.14%	37%	19.27%
12.14%	43%	21.30%
12.14%	50%	24.28%

*Rate effective 10/5/81 thru 10/31/81.
Note: The interest rate of this certificate is determined by taking 70% of the current one year Treasury Bill rate. Federal regulations require substantial penalty for withdrawal of principal prior to maturity. The yield shown is predicated on the interest earned being credited or paid at maturity only. You have the option to have interest credited monthly, but federal regulations require that all banks reduce the stated rate on your investment, if the interest credited monthly is left on account until maturity the yield will still equal 12.14%. However, the interest credited is withdrawn at any time before the certificate matures, your yield will be reduced. Offering rate is subject to change.

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TO SHOW OUR APPRECIATION,
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R.A. Johnson

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during their

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Multi-Circuits mushroomed

Multi-Circuits Inc., a manufacturer of printed circuit board, has grown rapidly since its establishment in 1966 to become one of Manchester's largest employers.

The company was organized by Merrill Whiston, Willie Oleksinski and Maurice Correnti at the start of the electronics boom in this country.

Since the company's beginnings, its ownership has changed twice. In 1969 it was purchased by the Scientific Controls Corporation, which in 1974 that year Merrill Whiston, president of the company, purchased Multi-Circuits from the bank of Commonwealth of Detroit.

Multi-Circuits has grown as rapidly as the entire electronics industry. It started with nine employees working in an 188-square-foot building on Harrison Street, which had been owned by Cheney Brothers.

Two old barns on the street were used by the company for storage of chemicals and for the copper plating operation known as thru-plate.

The boards were transported from the plant to the thru-plate barn in Merrill Whiston's Falcon States and in Europe.

Gradually Multi-Circuits acquired other buildings on the street and expanded its facilities. The company bought an old dairy barn, an ice house, a few homes and cemetery monument building.

In 1967 the company built

Pioneer grew out of CB

The formation of Pioneer Parachute Co. as a subsidiary of Cheney Brothers in 1938 was a boon to the silk manufacturer.

The new company used a type of nylon cloth developed through the combined efforts of the Du Ponts, the U.S. Air Force and Cheney Brothers to manufacture parachutes.

The plant was located in the old Clock Mill.

During World War II government contracts for parachutes boosted Pioneer's growth. In 1943 the company employed 1,000 workers compared to only 35 employees when it

started out in 1938.

J.P. Stevens bought Pioneer along with its purchase of Cheney Brothers in 1965. A year later Pioneer was sold to the Reliance Manufacturing Co. At that time the parachute manufacturer had 359 on its payroll.

In 1961 the company became publicly owned as Pioneer Aerodynamic Systems, Inc.

By 1967 Pioneer was the world's largest developer and manufacturer of parachutes, recovery systems and aerodynamic retardation devices.

During the '60s the com-

pany developed several new parachute designs including parachutes for space vehicles.

In 1963 Pioneer was contacted by the National Aeronautic and Space Administration to develop plans for the recovery of the Gemini space capsule.

Pioneer developed a gliding parachute system that can land horizontally in 1968. Three years later the company received a contract to come out with an aerial delivery system for a floating oil barrier that would contain oil spills.

Also in 1971, Pioneer

Interstate 86. At that time the company employed 200 workers.

Pioneer moved into a new plant in 1967 in Pioneer Industrial Park off

Corp. in 1973 with Pioneer Parachute Co. being one of the corporation's subsidiaries. It employs 130 workers in Manchester.

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Early mills made paper and textiles

By the time the Cheney brothers elected their first mill on Hop Brook in 1838, Manchester already had several small mills and factories.

Ten years later the prospering company employed 300 workers. Union Village had become a typical factory neighborhood with tenant houses clustered around the four mills.

In 1842 the Union Manufacturing Company employed 350 workers, producing more than 50,000 yards of gingham a week. But troubles at the company, including the embolism of a large sum of money by a company officer, led to its decline and closing at the end of the century.

Orford Parish also had gunpowder mills in its early history. In 1808 John Mather built a factory to manufacture glass and gunpowder on Lydall Brook. The enterprise employed 12 men and produced 50 pounds of gunpowder a day.

Explosions at powder mills were fairly common and Mather's mill worried residents because of its proximity to a highway. Mather moved his mill back from the highway to appease the residents.

In 1834, an explosion at the mill killed six workers. By 1850 Manchester had no more gunpowder mills.

According to census records, Manchester had the following industries and shops in 1850:

- nine paper mills, employing 68 men and 66 women
- three cotton mills, employing 267 workers
- four woolen manufacturers, employing 32 men and 27 women
- two silk factories, employing 32 men and 196 women
- four blacksmith shops, including Benjamin Lyman's plow manufacturing shop
- a musical instrument manufacturer

Rogers grew up in town

About 150 years ago, Peter Rogers started the first paper mill in Manchester in a two-story wooden structure on Hop Brook.

The descendant of this mill is a firm based in Killingly with 12 plants in five states and three foreign countries that manufacture materials and components for the plastics industry. One of those plants is in Manchester.

Rogers Corp. grew up in Manchester. In 1838, Peter Rogers, a Dutch immigrant, leased a second paper mill.

When Rogers became too ill to run the business, his son Henry, at age 19, took over the operation. Henry Rogers had an inventive mind. In the early 1850s he developed a process for bleaching printed paper, allowing for the reuse of printed paper in paper manufacturing.

Instead he kept the process secret for ten years, retaining a monopoly on it.

Although a reserved man, Henry Rogers was active in the community and earned the nickname, "the energetic Mr. Rogers." He participated in several church and town projects. As an amateur horticulturist, Rogers expertly landscaped the grounds around his Prospect Street home so that they were considered among Manchester's most attractive.

In 1890 fire destroyed the original Atlantic Mill, which was later rebuilt. Rogers built another mill in 1888 on Charter Oak Street.

Rogers retired in the late 1880s, leaving the business to his son Knight Rogers. Henry Rogers died in 1896.

In 1900 The firm built an office building and brick addition. At that

time the Rogers manufacturing operation was the third largest firm in Manchester.

Incorporating as the Henry E. Rogers Paper Manufacturing Company in 1901, the firm had a capital of \$50,000 and produced press board and high grade paper specialties.

Building continued at Rogers in 1916 with the construction of a four-story concrete and steel dry house and a two-story building.

In 1927, the Rogers Company went public, ending 95 years of ownership by the Rogers family. The firm was taken over by a group of Boston financiers and incorporated in Massachusetts.

Through an association with the Bakelite Corporation in the 1930s, Rogers developed the first fiber-reinforced thermoset plastic sheet molding compound in the country, establishing its importance in the plastics industry.

Its electrical insulation production lines to its second plant in Goodyear, Ct. Several years later Goodyear was renamed Rogers and became the corporate headquarters of the company.

A boom in the plastics industry occurred during the 1940s as phenolic compounds began to replace wood, ceramics and metal in industry and in the home.

The demand for plastics has continued to increase over the past three decades, spurring the expansion of Rogers' operations and products.

The company's Molding Materials Division in Manchester has also continued to grow. This plant produces thermoset molding compounds for components for diverse industries.

In 1977 the division expanded its product line and built a 50,000-square-foot addition to accommodate the expansion.

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Case family owned 13 mills

In 1861 Alfred Wells Case and Albert Willard Case, twin brothers, formed a partnership and set up a mill in South Manchester, establishing the Case Brothers firm. The land they purchased for their enterprise became known as Highland Park.

The original purpose of the business was to wash cotton waste, preparing it for use as gun cotton by the Union Army during the Civil War. Later, facilities and equipment were expanded and Case Brothers started the manufacture of dense paper board by the wet machine process. Products included album board, shoe board, binders board and card middle.

The first mill, located below the falls at Highland Park, was washed away in the flood of 1869. The second mill, located at the mill's present site, was

destroyed by fire in August 1875. Since machinery was not badly damaged, the mill was running again in a temporary wooden building in six weeks. In 1881 and 1890 the mill was greatly expanded and the wooden structures replaced by brick.

By 1900, the Case family owned and operated 13 paper mills in the area, including Case Brothers and the A. Willard Case Co. in Manchester; Case and Marshall, East Hartford; Case Manufacturing Co., Unionville; Case Rag Mill, Rivertown; Case Fiber Co., Andover; and Case and Rusey, Onico, Conn.

The early success of the company was largely due to machinery invented and patented by the Case Brothers, and built by the Henry Case Machine Shop on Gardner St. These patents included a multi-cylinder paper forming

machine in which the first two cylinders ran in the opposite direction from the last two cylinders, producing a four-ply sheet which was identical on both sides. Other patents covered finishing machines known in the trade as glaze rolls which produced a finished sheet of exceptionally high gloss and high density.

In 1878 Case Brothers won first prize for its press-board at the International Paris Exposition. Two years later the company won first prize at the International Exposition in Melbourne, Australia.

From 1890 to 1900, A. Wells Case was also involved in the design and production of the "Case Outward Thrust Propeller," a highly efficient propeller for boats of all ages, manufactured by the Case Wheel and Mill Co. of Bristol. He also operated

the Tonica Springs Co., which bottled Highland Rock Water; a table water sold in the central Conn. area; and Tonic Water, a mineral water sold throughout the world, known for its medicinal properties.

A Wells Case also laid out the park, roads and bridge at Highland Park, an engineering project which was completed by his son, Lawrence Wells Case, after his father's death in 1908.

Lawrence Case succeeded his father, in partnership with A. Willard Case until the latter's death in 1925. From 1925 until his death in 1944, Lawrence Case operated the mills. During this period, the machinery was improved and the product line broadened to include jacquards for the textile trade and electrical paper and boards. Probably the

most unusual product being heavy transformer board which was laminated continuously to thickness of 1/4 of an inch from 32 plies of paperboard. Case Brothers was incorporated in 1932. In 1944, the company had consolidated its manufacturing to the Highland Park and the East Hartford Mills.

Carol Case Dennison succeeded her father as president of Case Brothers, Inc. from 1944 to 1946, when her sons, Wells Case Dennison and Robert Case Dennison joined the company. Wells Dennison became president of Case Brothers in 1947, and Robert Dennison, vice-president of manufacturing.

For the next several years, the manufacturing process was updated and the market expanded. By 1958, the company had outgrown its facilities, and

since lack of adequate cylinder machine paper water for manufacturing and reliable rail transportation was not available at the Connecticut sites a two year program was begun involving site location and engineering for a whole new manufacturing facility.

In 1960, a 49-acre tract was purchased in Brattleboro, Vt. and construction began on what was to be the first new

selling the company. Negotiations were begun with the Boise Cascade Corp. of Boise, Idaho in January 1967, and Case Brothers, Inc. was sold to Boise Cascade on December 27, 1967.

Boise Cascade continued to operate Case Brothers' East Hartford Mill for about a year, then closed the Manchester mill in 1972, consolidating all operations in the Vermont mill.



In this 1955 photo, Wells Dennison, then president of Case Bros., looks over a finishing machine which was one of the many paper-making devices created at Case Bros.

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Industrial park grew fast

In the short span of five years, a vast industrial park has grown in Manchester with J.C. Penney as its major tenant and most of its 400 acres occupied or under option.

While the state/town effort to promote the park won wide public support, there has been some opposition and there have been setbacks.

Earlier this year, the state Supreme Court ruled in a 3 to 2 decision that the Superior Court will have to rehear arguments challenging the procedure under which the park was allowed to go forward despite the lack of an indirect source permit. It was in 1976 that Penney settled on the Manchester site for its high distribution center and set in motion the work toward creation of what was to be named the "Buckland Industrial Park."

The figures have varied slightly in different reports, but Penney has been expected to provide about 2,000 full-time and about 700 part-time and seasonal jobs when it opens its distribution center.

The opening date has been delayed a couple of times and now stands at August next year. The delay promoted rumors that Penney was changing its plans because of the worsening economy and had its big building up for sale. Penney has denied the rumors and insists it is going forward.

The first legal challenge came in 1977 when the Planning and Zoning Commission granted a zone change for 24 acres to be included in the park.

The Superior Court upheld the change. But in 1979, a coalition of environmentalists led by Michael Dworkin, a druggist, challenged a Superior Court ruling that Penney did not need an indirect source permit. The permit had been a state requirement when the park plans were first formulated, but the requirement was later lifted by the state Legislature.

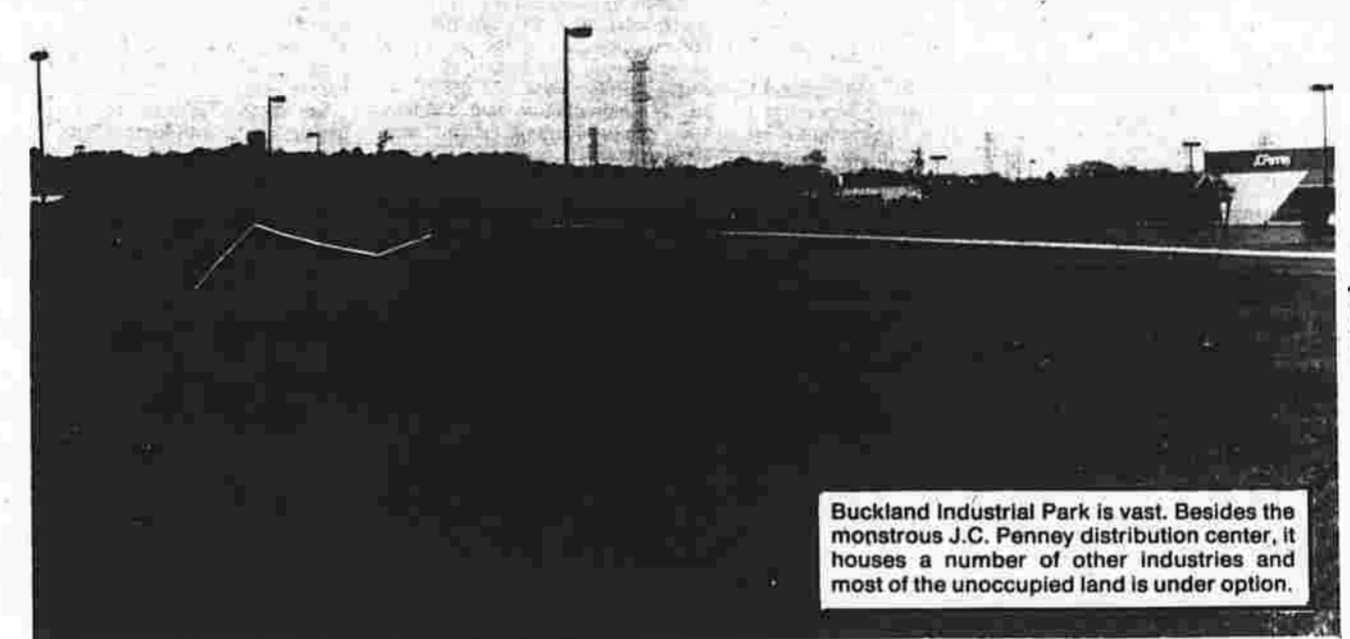
The court ruled against the environmentalists, but it was that ruling that came under review by the Supreme Court and brought the decision this year that will send it back to trial.

If the latest decision has put any damper on development of the park, it is not publicly apparent, and work has gone on just as it appears to have during the earlier litigation.

The Economic Development Commission, a town group constituted to make the decisions about how the industrial park will develop met regularly over the years and sold park sites faster than it had hoped it could.

Others, besides Penney, who have bought park parcels are General Electric, Hartford Distributors, BDK Machine Co., Tomko Electric, Satellite Aerospace, Bugnacki Special Meat Products, Holts Inc., Merit Tool and Die, and East Hartford Welding.

In all 233 acres have been sold. Another 52 are under option and only 10 acres remain unoptioned.



Buckland Industrial Park is vast. Besides the monstrous J.C. Penney distribution center, it houses a number of other industries and most of the unoccupied land is under option.

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Post-war era brought housing boom

The end of World War II was the beginning of the single family housing boom in Manchester. During the war, people began to flock to Manchester from northern New England states to work at Pratt & Whitney Aircraft and other local industries being flooded with government war orders. As a result, from 1940 to 1950, the population of Manchester leapt from 23,799 to 34,116, an increase of about 43 percent. Housing had to be built to accommodate the surge in population. During the war, the government constructed 125 one and two-family homes on land between Hartford

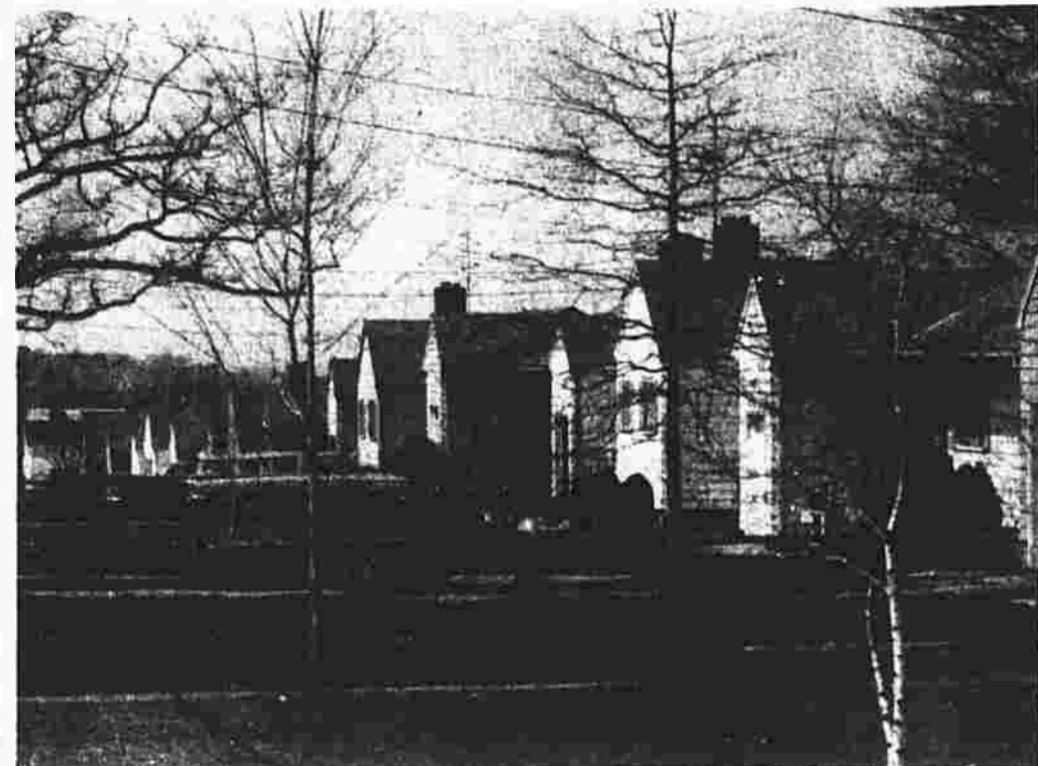
Road and West Center Street. The government also put up Silver Lane Homes, a development of temporary homes housing 175 families. The buildings were torn down in 1957. When the war ended, veterans returning to Manchester boosted the demand for housing. Some veterans lived in housing projects constructed with state and local money specifically for veterans. One of these projects, known as Vethaven, consisted of 82 temporary residences located where Hilling Junior High School now stands. Meanwhile, private builders were profiting greatly from the high de-

mand for housing. Bolstering the demand was a special mortgage deal for veterans that offered a 1.5 percent mortgage while the going rate was 4.5 percent. "It was terribly, terribly reasonable," builder and Realtor Warren E. Howland said. The rush for housing continued throughout the '50s, the demand growing steadily and land remaining relatively inexpensive. Demand increased with the baby boom because people began to have larger families and needed larger houses. The most active builder of the time in Manchester was Alexander Jarvis, who built 3,000 homes during the period of the high housing de-

mand. In the late '50s the cost of a new home ranged between \$17,000 and \$19,000, according to advertisements for Jarvis' homes. The amounts quoted in the ads rose to between \$25,000 and \$35,000 in the mid-'60s. Another large builder of the period was Green Manor which put up many homes in the '60s. A host of other builders were active. Land became very expensive in the late '60s, spurring a period of apartment construction that continued well into the next decade. Apartment building slowed when new zoning regulations, such as requirements of fewer housing units per acre, discouraged builders from pursuing it, Howland said. The 1980 Census showed Manchester had 18,805 housing units that year, up 18.2 percent from ten years earlier. Manchester has 276 units of federally-funded elderly housing and 40 units of elderly housing funded by the state Department of Housing. Forty additional state-funded elderly housing units are currently under construction on Spencer Street beside the first state elderly project. The Department of Housing and Urban Development helped build

three moderate income projects in Manchester including Squire Village, 571 units on Spencer Street built by Capitol Region Development Corporation in 1973. Beechwood Apartments with 191 units and Cooper Hill Apartments, 71 units, were also built with HUD funds. During the past decade, the high cost of building a home combined with high interest rates has reduced the demand for housing and consequently construction has tapered off. The average home in Manchester cost \$42,000 in 1978. Today the cost has sprung to almost \$70,000. Although the single family home market has slowed, the construction of condominiums and conversion of apartments to condominiums has become popular in the last five years. People who cannot afford a single family house can afford to buy a condominium, and builders have taken advantage of this new housing market. Condominium conversion has become a controversial issue in Manchester as well as in other cities and towns across the country. Opponents of conversion complain that some people, particularly the elderly, are forced out of their homes

when their apartments are converted to higher-priced condominiums. Town officials and housing experts fear the proliferation of condominium conversions will severely cut down on the rental units in town. This year the Board of Directors passed an ordinance deferring the increased tax payments resulting from major renovations of multi-family dwellings (excluding condominium conversions), which the board feels will encourage the creation of new apartment units. A recent report on housing in Manchester paints a grim picture of the future of housing here. Interest rates and building costs are soaring, putting the housing market at a near standstill. The vacancy rate for apartments is less than one percent with condominium conversions cutting down on the available apartments. But some people in the housing business are optimistic about the future. If inflation abates, interest rates will come down to make mortgages more affordable. New business activity in Manchester's new Buckland Industrial Park and elsewhere in town will bring demand for housing in Manchester up once again.



House-lined streets like this one are a typical Manchester sight. As the town's population grew after World War II, the demand for housing mushroomed and intense building activity met the demand.

As the town grew so did its hospital

The history of Manchester Memorial Hospital since its inception in 1919 has been one of growth in size, in scope, and in services. Although the hospital came about as a reaction - a reaction to the flu epidemic that swept the country in 1918, its recent history has been marked by planning that anticipates the community's needs instead of waiting for them to develop to a critical point. The expansion under way at the hospital now is part of a plan which was drawn up in 1966 and updated last year. When the final phase of this current expansion is completed, the hospital's original 1919 building will have been demolished.

The first addition to the hospital was built in 1922 to house a laundry, boiler room and men's dormitory. In 1941 the north wing was built. In 1959 a five-story addition was constructed and it brought the capacity of the hospital up to 274 beds. Soon after another building was added and among the facilities it added were 38 more beds. The current capacity is 303 beds and the expansion in progress will leave it at 303 beds, but with a good deal of shifting. But the additions to the hospital did not add merely beds and square feet, they brought with them the capacity to provide new and more sophisticated services. Looking to the future, he hospital hopes to add a CAT scanner to its diagnostic facilities. The contribution of the hospital did not end with its service to the community. The Progressive Patient Care system instituted there in the late 1960s served as a model for many other hospitals. Basically it called for separating patients according to the degree of care they need, with those needing constant attention in the intensive care area, but only for so long as they need constant care. In its history, the hospital has won the support of civic leaders and of the public-at-large almost since the day C. Elmore Watkins proposed that a hospital be built from public subscription as a war memorial.

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