Dr. Shain Delivers Address, Emphasizes Goals of College

President Shain presents inaugural address.

Last night, October 24, perhaps the most significant birthday the United Nations ever had, William Frye, United Nations correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor, addressed a Connecticut College audience on the Cuban crisis. Mr. Frye began by saying that historically the United Nations has tried to prevent any reason for a major clash between the two major powers: the United States and the Soviet Union. The "direct confrontation," however, is here, brought about by President Kennedy's address to the nation Monday night. Ninety miles from our shores, Cuba, secretly, with the aid of the Soviet government, has now installed what is termed offensive military weapons, capable of reaching as far as Hudson Bay, Canada, and Lima, Peru—a direct threat to our hemisphere.

It is recognized that Cuba is merely pawned in the hands of her friend, the Soviet Union. Although this act is recognized, we must not discount Cuba and her thoroughly "irresponsible and unwise" leader, Castro, as a danger in itself. The possibility of Castro, independent of Russia, "hurling H-bombs at the source of infection" is an issue that cannot be dismissed. The conceivability that Russia will allow Cuba to gain control of these weapons was warned by the United Nations' point of Kennedy's speech: if Cuba uses her offensive power, the United States will consider it as an attack by the Soviet Union and will retaliate.

These then are the major perils involved. The Soviet Union and America are clearly now in "direct confrontation." The day when Castro might gain control of these dangerous weapons is no longer remote. If this is the challenge and the problem, what next? Since there has, at this point, been no direct test of Kennedy's quarantine, the issue is, we hope, negotiable.

At present Mr. Frye finds the outlook encouraging. The Russian and Cuban delegates have spent their time defending their positions and attacking the United States, rather than stating any specific actions they will take. To quote Selwyn Lloyd, former British delegate to the UN, "the current developments make the most noise rarely gives the most milk." Mr. Frye finds that so far there has been much "noise," but little "milk." Since there has, as yet, been no threat of specific action, since the UN is being used as a safety valve, since there is still the possibility of negotiation, what can we negotiate?

The United States minimum objective in Cuba is merely to retrieve the status quo, the elimination of those missiles now on the island, and the prevention of any additional missiles being established there. Our method of a limited naval blockade cannot force Cuba to give up that which she already possesses. To do this, we have to invade the island or intensify the blockade, in other words, attempt to bring Cuba to its knees.

Much of the world is not hostile to the position of the United States and our arguments regarding the Cuban situation are generally accepted and considered justifiable. But if we were to go one or two steps further, what is considered the "not actively hostile nations to the United States would no longer sympathize with us. At this point, since the fine line between war and peace is so delicately balanced, world support is desirable. Since our current method will probably prove inadequate, in keeping world support, and if minimum use of force, the next course must be negotiation in that body created for this purpose—the United Nations.

Negotiations never bring about unconditional surrender. Our highest asking price in this case would be the replacement of the Castro regime with one modeled on western democratic ideals. We realize we cannot achieve this, because in order to negotiate with the Soviets a Cuban as well as a Russian delegate must be at the bargaining table. To negotiate with Cuba present is to recognize the existing Cuban regime. Our minimum selling price would be the severance of Cuba's ties with the USSR, and the ousting of military bases. To accomplish even this minimum, we must be willing to discuss.

The Soviet's asking price, the removal of all American bases in Europe, is very much like our maximum asking price, or to quote Kennedy's apt phrase, "negotiating an apple for an orchard." Obviously the Cuban solution must be worked out on the basis of disarmament of the Russian preoccupation with the position.

See "Frye"—Page 6
In Support of Kennedy

Since Monday evening we have been living in an atmosphere dense with fear for our lives, and for life. We heard President Kennedy announce our country’s “quarantine” on Cuba. We heard our professors explain that “quarantine” was a euphemistic term for封锁, which is tantamount to war. We heard President Kennedy and Adlai Stevenson ask Russia to withdraw its missile bases from Cuba, and we read of the Russian challenge to our right to impose the quarantine, and their warning that in persisting in the policy announced, we are risking thermonuclear war. We also heard statements condemning Kennedy for breaching international law, and we have read that France, and several other allies are “annoyed” because they were “informed, but not consulted.” In short, we realize that this crisis is perhaps the gravest since those leading up to the Korean War, and that our response did not follow all the rules of international etiquette. It is certainly the most serious crisis that our generation has ever faced. War has always been merely a historical study for us, and now the word has a frightening reality, a reality brought sharply into focus by the newspapers, radios and televisions which have been reporting to us, and the ubiquitous signs around campus informing us as to the location of the nearest shelter area.

With cognizance of the dangers inherent in President Kennedy’s edict, we still think he has done the right thing, and we do not think that he had much choice in the manner in which he determined our stand; time was a crucial factor, and did not permit of long conferences with our allies and debates in the United Nations.

But we find it that it was only a question of time until President Kennedy put America’s foot down on Russian aggression. He said that we must enforce the quarantine if we are to maintain our commitments around the world. Surely we have commitments to “the brave people of West Berlin,” and yet, the Berlin Crisis called forth no such powerful statement. In regard to the Cuban Crisis, however, the President said that surely the worst thing to do would be to take no action at all. We cannot help but agree when we remember the consequences of the laxity of the Western powers in regard to Hitler, giving away little bits of Europe, hoping that the Fuhrer’s maniacal appetite for power would be satisfied. In his speech to the U.N. Security Council, Stevenson said that he hoped that the Soviet Union has not “mistaken our forbearance for weakness.” Perhaps Kennedy’s statement was so strong because he was aware that the Soviet Union has not yet had to take any severe action than a letter of challenge.

The blockade has been in effect Wednesday, 10:00 a.m., Eastern daylight time, and as of this writing, we only know that several of the Russian ships have reportedly changed course, and too, that our forces have not yet had to take any action. With Stevenson, we can only say: “we still hope, we still pray,” that the worst may be avoided, that the Soviet leadership will call an end to this ominous adventure.”—A.G.
President Bunting Discusses Role of Women's College

Mary I. Bunting, fifth president of Radcliffe College, joined representatives of numerous schools in welcoming Mr. Shain at the inauguration ceremonies Friday.

Mrs. Bunting, a well-known scientist and educator, graduated from Vassar and received her Ph.D. in agricultural bacteriology and chemistry from the University of Wisconsin. She also holds honorary degrees from ten universities and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Beginning her career as a microbiologist, Mrs. Bunting has taught at several colleges including Bennington, Goucher, Yale and Wellesley. Before coming to Radcliffe she served as Dean of Douglass College.

At Radcliffe she has created several new programs. Among these is the Radcliffe Institute for Independent Study. Wife of the late Dr. Henry Bunting, of the Yale School of Medicine, and mother of four children, Mrs. Bunting is most concerned with the special problems confronted by educated, married women who want to continue to develop and work in their professional fields. The Institute which she originated is designed to increase the intellectual productivity of talented women at different stages of their development and has established fellowships for them.

"I believe that President Shain will find as I have that the special problems coming into focus in women's education point to situations and solutions of great general importance in our evolving technically advancing society. The range of choice as to the use of time and talent now opening to educated American women confuses but also challenges them as individuals. Indubitably it also challenges the institutions responsible for their education. Modern women's basic problems are not ones of femininity or motherhood, or even role conflict, out of leisure and adjustment to a world in which success and satisfaction will be measured in terms of the use that is made of the time that is free, then by the skill and industry devoted to vocational assignments.

"No longer does this country need women's colleges to provide the educational opportunities enjoyed by men. We must turn our attention to programs and emphases that are somewhat different and more suitable. The possibilities are legion.

"In education as elsewhere when a task is urgent one does not merely give advice, one lends a hand. We can no longer content to tell our students that learning must continue throughout life; we must assist them. And in planning this assistance each institution must think first of those in its community. In this Connecticut College has led the way, for men as well as women. Without neglecting its chosen emphasis it has become a cultural center for New London, giving assistance, encouragement, direction and stimulation to those within its reach as well as those within its walls."

History of Four Inaugural Proceedings Reflects Development of Conn College

Although Connecticut College is relatively young, it has been blessed from its inception with a series of exceptionally fine presidents. Their terms of office have been ceremoniously hailed by the College with impressive—and sometimes highly original—inaugurations. Indeed, the history of the inaugural proceedings at Connecticut is one which reflects the growth of the College.

On October 9, 1915, the official inauguration of the first president, Dr. Frederick Henry Sykes, was held in Thames Hall. An academic procession of faculty, trustees, and delegation assembled in New London Hall, from where it proceeded to Thames after pausing at the Laflage west of Plant Hall, where the national flag was presented by the W. W. Perkins Auxiliary Corps, No. 18. At the ceremony, addresses of welcome were given by the chairman of the Board of Trustees and the governor of Connecticut, and congratulations were offered by the presidents of all the colleges in Connecticut and of the other women's colleges in the East. In his inaugural address Dr. Sykes said that he saw our college as "the most beautiful and spacious, the widest in scope of instruction, and the most steadfast in faith in woman and her abilities, so far founded on the earth."

The inauguration of Dr. Benjamin Tinkham Marshall in November, 1917, stood witness to the progress the College had made; it was held in Hillyer Hall, the college gymnasium just then completed, which now houses our post office and bookshop.

At Ratherine Blunt's inauguration, again, was held in an unusual setting. This time it was an enormous canvas tent which stretched from Plant House to Blackstone. On May 16, 1930, 1400 See "Inauguration"—Page 3

Post-Graduate Training Boom Feature of Thorp's Address

Willard Thorp, Holmes Professor of Belles Lettres and Chairman of the English Department at Princeton University, was one of the distinguished speakers at the Friday inaugural ceremonies of Mr. Shain. He was graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors from Hamilton College, from which he later received an Honorary LL.D. degree. Thorp was graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors from Hamilton College, from which he later received an Honorary LL.D. degree. He took his master's degree at Harvard and his doctorate at Princeton. In 1960 Kalamazoo College awarded him an LL.D. degree.

Professor Thorp joined Princeton's Department of English in 1926, after completing his initial experience at Smith College. He became departmental chairman in 1938. In his years at Princeton he has been largely responsible for the development of special programs in American civilization which evolved from a series of conversations among faculty members interested in the integration of the instruction of materials relating to American life. The resulting program draws upon eight departments and treats American civilization as "an organic whole."

An impressive list of publications of many sorts can be attributed to Professor Thorp, who has edited, among others, Literary History of the United States, An Oxford Anthology of English Poetry (with H. F. Lowry), Songs of the Restoration Theater, and A Southern Reader.

Professor Thorp's address dealt with the increasing trend toward postgraduate training which characterizes the present generation, and the causes of such a trend. "The country again trusts the intellect. The title of professor is in repute once more and college presidents are listened to, not only politely, but with assent. Even those parents who 15 years back would have thought it calamitous if a son or daughter was so foolish as to want to become a teacher now boast about young Bill's M.A. thesis or Sara's progress in Slavic studies."

"Largely a result of this change of attitude, young people are seeking "See "Thorp"—Page 7
Reeve Returns from Russia; Commends Cultural Progress

Franklin D. Reeve, visiting professor of Russian Literature at Wesleyan University, returned from a trip to Russia where he discussed the cultural progress of the country with Russian officials and artists. Reeve is an associate professor of Russian and chairman of the Russian department at Wesleyan University.

Reeve spent six months of last year as part of a professorial exchange of the Council of Learned Societies and the USSR Academy of Sciences. This past August, he acted as translator for Robert Frost on the poet's ten day goodwill visit to the Soviet Union.

During his visits, Reeve observed an upsurge of creative freedom exhibited by Russian artists since the "burst of 56." He feels Americans are often unaware of the extent to which de-Stalinization has relaxed the cultural climate in Russia and stressed the fact that "writers are far more free to express themselves than we realizes."

Reeve noted that Yevgeny Shenkhal, a particularly controversial poet of the university generation, is widely published and read in magazines, periodicals, and literary publications. He also finds encouraging the recent publication of the first six volumes of the Short Literary Encyclopedia, which gives accurate biographies of such formerly censored writers as Anna Akhmatova and Isaac Babel.

"The reception given Robert Frost this summer was tremendous," Reeve remarked. "Most Russians, especially the university students, were sincerely grateful for the poet's visit." He found that the older generation knew Frost's work well and were delighted with the poet engaging wit and sharp intellect. Frost's two poetry readings, in Leningrad and Moscow, were well received; in fact, "they were jammed."

Reeve felt the tenor of the whole trip bespoke an attitude of complete cooperation and friendship on the part of the Russians. Everywhere they evinced considerable interest in American culture, especially in what they believe is our unrestricted freedom of expression.

"Footnotes quoted from the Wesleyan "Argus."

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Barth Warns Against Surrender Of Precious Heritage, Liberty

When Mr. Alan Barth spoke here last Friday evening, he surprised many of his listeners by discussing a twentieth century political movement and its relation to the US Constitution. Because Mr. Barth is an editorial writer for the Washington Post, he was expected to hear a Librarian's discussion of a current political issue.

Mr. Barth began his address by stating that the meaning of "civil liberties" is in" restraints on the power of the government. He pointed out that the Bill of Rights restricts the range of government action to promote personal liberty in the freedoms of religion, speech, press, and right of assembly. The reasons for such limitation are clearly set forth in the Declaration of Independence: "All men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights."

It is for the purpose of preserving these rights that governments are instituted. In order to see the political implications of the idea of unalienable rights, or man's "shriek of conscience," one must turn to the first half of the seventeenth century, to England and the Leveler Movement. In the midst of many controversies a chief political concern was whether Parliament or the king was supreme. Parliament stated that the king was subject to acts of Parliament; King Charles said that he truly desired liberty and freedom for the people, but that liberty and freedom constituted the pernicious Big Issue, and that sovereign and subject live two different things.

The junior officers of Fairfax and Cromwell would not fight their civil war in vain if they were convinced that their personal conviction about liberty would be fulfilled. Mr. Barth pointed out that this new Model Army was not mercenary, but that all its officers were fighting for personal convictions. The Leveler Movement found its greatest support in this Army where, as officers and regulars argued as equals.

Mr. Barth cited examples of men who defied power for liberty. Among the aims of such men waslimiting the power of the king. The Bill of Rights was not to be arrested and held for questioning without a particular charge. Here, Mr. Barth said, this right is guaranteed by the Constitution and upheld except for certain exempt Congressional committees.

Levellers advocated absolute liberty of religion, a "wall of separation" between church and state, enlargement of freedom to include all free men, rather than just property owners. Their most important contribution, however, was a proposal to establish a new government in England with a written constitution as its basis. Here in the United States the Levellers have served as a model of a government with a written constitution, became a political reality. It is far easier to lose a liberty than to win it," said Mr. Barth. He then made plain the intent of his address. Mr. Barth is fearful that the Levellers and their priceless legacy to us may be forgotten in a series of short cuts. Such Congressional short cuts included committee probes into churches, newspapers, universities—precisely those things which are forbidden by the Constitution. Police, in the name of public safety, have initiated wire-tapping and unjustified searches.

Mr. Barth asks how America can have forgotten the reasons for the establishment of a state religious tradition. The First Amendment is supposed to guarantee that no religion will be subjected to government pressure

In questions following Mr. Barth's address he said that speed is not to be equated with efficiency, that totalitarian regimes are not more efficient than democratic systems. This statement was a natural follow-up to his criticism of Congressional short cuts which follow in the interest of efficiency. Finally, Mr. Barth stated that our margin of superiority over Communism is found with our civil liberties under limited government.

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Educational Testing Service Innovates National Teacher Examination Program

The National Teacher Examinations, prepared and administered annually by Educational Testing Service, will be given at more than 300 testing centers throughout the United States on Saturday, February 16, 1963.

At the one-day testing session a candidate may take the Common Examinations, which include tests in Professional Information, General Culture, English Usage and Composition, and Nonverbal Reasoning, as well as or two of thirteen Optional Examinations designed to demonstrate mastery of subjects to be taught. The college which a candidate is attending, the state system in which he is seeking employment, will advise him whether he should take the National Teacher Examinations and which of the Optional Examinations to select.

A Bulletin of Information, containing an application and descriptive registration procedures, may be obtained from college, school or university, or directly by the National Teacher Examination, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey. Completed applications, accompanied by a proper examination fee, will be accepted by Educational Testing Service from January 11, 1963, but in any case must be submitted at Educational Testing Service not later than January 18, 1963.
Gordon Hall Informs CCUN Delegates Of Activities, Ignorance of Rightists

"Niggers, you too can be a jitterbug!" said Gordon Hall, who distributed on the side pamphlets shown to CCUN delegates last weekend by Gordon Hall, expert on extremist right-wing organizations. Over the past 12 years Hall, who gets his information from a number of extremist publications, has been indoctrinating men, who he has less the has the less they can circulate. Hall is not a subtle person, his way of expressing himself with his display of right-wing publications such as "The Stormtrooper," a magazine published by George Lincoln Rockwell, Neo-Fascist group. This magazine extols the Aryan ideal and pictures young men eagerly training at Nazi Camps. We were shown a Swastika armband such as are worn by the Neo-Nazi troopers. Rockwell is prone to describe the United Nations as a "Marxian front" on U.S. territory.

The UN is vigorously attacked by all of these extremist groups. The Christian fundamentalist movements see the UN as being an enemy, and the pagans have been vigorously attacked not mentioned in the UN prayers.

The "Christian Crusade," published in Tulsa, Oklahoma, explains Christianity in the following way: "Good cannot exist alongside evil. Communism is evil and democracy is good. Communism is with evil and therefore the UN is evil." These groups aim not only at Communists but also at Negroes, Jews, Catholics and the Christian Church. This group has stated the following way: "Good cannot exist alongside evil. Communism is evil and democracy is good. Communism is with evil and therefore the UN is evil."

"What's NATO?" asked Hall, as the extreme right?" The extreme rightists claim that Communists but also at extremes of Communism are with democracy and democracy is good. These people who join these people who join the UN cannot be a leader (such as the extreme rightists).

One of the young Americans for Freedom attending the meeting asked Hall, "Isn't your concern as excessive as the extreme right?"

"No," said Hall, "When I mention to some people that the extreme rightists claim that Nato is evil and democracy is good, and the extreme right is evil." These groups aim not only at Communists but also at Negroes, Jews, Catholics, and the Christian Church. This group has stated the following way: "Good cannot exist alongside evil. Communism is evil and democracy is good.

While many articles have been written on the challenge from the extreme right, the extremes of Mr. Hall's information gave more reality to the situation than one would want to believe. According to Hall, many of these organizations work with budgets as large as $2 million per year. The distribution of the "Christian Crusade" is just under 90,000. The challenge facing those who want to fight these organizations is frightfully difficult. While groups rarely are in total agreement with one another, they rarely battle openly. This group will give us specific fight signals to keep the American people from having a leader (such as the Bircher's Welch) who will save the American people from the menace of Communism. It is difficult to pin down the membership of the groups as they usually try to remain anonymous. This was illustrated for us by several extremist who followed Hall to the meeting. Hall is constantly menaced and questioned by the groups, who always see that there is someone waiting to match a man's.

Students' Muddles Weiss Unfuddles!

Student questions are being sought by two Yale figures now being featured in a half-hour show, "The Opinionated Man," every Sunday afternoon at 1:00 pm, on WNHC-TV, Channel 8, New Haven, Connecticut.

Peppery Yale philosophy professor Paul Weiss is the "star" of the show, whose host is Dick Banks, Yale publicist and short-story writer. Each Sunday a distinguished guest appears.

Answers in a "lemon-juice" manner are promised as Banks hurels student questions — the more provocative the better — to fellow Weiss and an "opinionated guest." Each question brought uses the student a recent good paperback book from the Yale Coop Bookshop.

Questions may be on any subject, serious or humorous. They should be addressed to:

Dick Banks
"The Opinionated Man"
WNHC-TV—CHANNEL 8
135 College Street
New Haven 10, Connecticut.
Opinion
There can be no doubt that for the last forty-eight hours there has been a threat of impending destruction. There is no reason to believe that this immediate threat will not be replaced by one equally stultifying. We have been told many times that we live in a challenging time, that never before in our history has the pressure been so great. These last few days have brought a new dimension to this concept, have brought a new challenge to us. The question which must be asked is not “will there be a tomorrow?” It is beyond our power to answer such a question which, to be frank, only has significance if the answer is affirmative. The question which should be asked is “What are we going to make of tomorrow?”

I am not at this point referring to the world of politics; a world which, in fact, has little reality in our daily living. I refer to the world of daily existence, to those things called commonplace which constitute the major part of our lives.

It has been said recently that our value system, that system which guides us in everyday living, is not valid in today’s world. It is a future-oriented system in a world with an uncertain future. We are, in short, asked to consider what we hold to be important and re-evaluate, re-pattern the very basis of our lives, to give meaning to our existence in a world of chaos.

It can not be doubted that our way of life must be re-evaluated with an eye to today’s world. I maintain, however, that before we discard this system, as many of us are considering, we must no consider it a substitute which is available. It seems that despite our recognition of the inadequacy of our philosophy we do not yet have an alternative.

To arbitrarily give up the structure of our daily lives in the face of a new danger is ridiculous. During the last few years we have been living under the threat of impending destruction. There is no reason to believe that this immediate threat will not be replaced by one equally stultifying.

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Mississippi Newspaper Reports Rationally on Integration Steps
by Virginia Chambers ’65

In an open letter recently sent to the paper the editor of the Mississippi Free Press stated the goals of this weekly paper: “The Free Press is devoted to spreading word of the freedom movement throughout the state — devoted to giving Negroes hope and courage for the perilous days ahead.” The letter further states that the paper’s eventual goal is “to be stood alone by Mississippians, but now it needs “the support of people throughout the nation who hold common principles of justice and equality.”

The great strengths of the publication are its rational approach to an emotional subject and its appeal to a national audience. Its most disquieting local focus. A member of the Connecticut College Civil Rights groups also pointed out that the “Free Press” is the only “truthful” paper in Mississippi.

In its lead position is a reproduction of the first page of a telegram (18 pages long) sent by 1,021 Boston University students.

Sideline Sneakers
The coming months will be active ones for A. A. At the moment the regular fall tournaments are in progress: tennis, hockey, and golf; involving both individual and class competition. Whether or not you’re participating in these, keep an eye on the bulletin board for sign-ups for the winter tournaments.

A. A. has lots more in store this year for the whole student body — not just for the athletically inclined. First on the agenda is the Halloween party October 31 in Crozier-Williams. All are invited (with or without appropriate festive attire). The annual John Jay ski movie will be shown here October 30.

Post Script: Connecticut College won a sailing meet sponsored by Yale, against seven other women’s colleges October 14. Ludie Sheldon was skipper with Wendy Bolton as crew. We also came in second at the Regis meet, October 6, against three women’s colleges.

and faculty members giving their encouragement and complete support to James Meredith. There are additional reports of wholehearted endorsements of Kennedy’s actions in the Mississippi crisis from several national interest groups.

Of particular merit is a report of students who have been traveling under the Mississippi delta recruiting Negroes to register to vote in November. The following are excerpts from this article:

“We had, and still have, a message to bring to the Negro citizens of this small delta town. Freedom is coming; why don’t you register and vote?”

“But, we had over 300 years of fear to conquer.”

“What y'all mean by vote?”

Or “What’s all this white folks business.”

“Y’all better quit messin’ with this votin’ stuff, you git yo’self killed.”

The article further explains the psychological fears of the Negro. Most Negroes, it states, are eager to fulfill their constitutional rights but are scared of openly defying the white man. It is noted that the Negroes are now living under a “subtle” psychological and economic slavery, and that the days of physical slavery are still remembered so that any conflict with the white man is unwanted. When several Negroes were finally gathered at the registrar’s office the registrar was out. The potential voters were told to return in the afternoon, but the office was still closed as it continued to be on the following day.

The terrorist measures that are being continually taken by the segregationists against the civil rights leaders in Mississippi are described in an article of local and national significance. The article mentions many bombings and shootings of Negroes and white integrationists, their houses and their families. News of the extent of terrorist actions in the South rarely reaches the public, and the image of the South is not the image of the day when the Mississippi storm is little more than a headline.

The “Mississippi Free Press” approach is rational and moral. Its focus is on news of integrating Mississippi. Such an organ of communication should continue and increase its role as a source of information for students throughout the country who believe in the basics of our Constitution.

Mildred Babes Of Albee’s Creation
Ellen Greenspan ’64

Who’s afraid of Virginia Woolf? It sounds like a literary nursery rhyme chanted by fuzzy headed, whiny, little toddlers in an academic playground. But in Edward Albee’s electrifying and often shocking play the phrase is hardly an expression of innocent meriment. For Mr. Albee’s children may once upon a time have been precocious monsters but on stage they are nothing less than super-nurturists and if they play children, it is only to embellish the Host and Get The Guest. Virginia Wooly has become an academic jungle. For Mr. Albee, Mother Goose is the Wicked Bitch of the Gingerbread faculty cottage where one finds, not pastels but the dark at the top that scares. Fuzzy characters get that way from alcohol not acridian; they are hard and not wavy but menacing. And “Virginia Woolf” is definitely not child’s play.

Mr. Albee’s effort is not for the faint-hearted or unsophisti-cated. It is a play for the little theater-goer who wants swashbuckling action or a fairy-tale princess in a lavish costume. The little Brendan Behan’s plays before it, it takes the author’s positions and makes the character’s flight of fancy air the author’s views on subjects as various as Bette Davis’s movies, the academic profession, and the biological future of the human race. Empty talk is vividly, and often very dully, particularly if you pay to hear it, but either through the skill of Mr. Albee or that of his star, it is a talk play created to make a point; the point of this point is the philosophical nature of the play. “Virginia Woolf” is definitely not child’s play.

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Frye
(C,ontinued from Page One)
sibility of our equipping West Germany with nuclear arms might prove a logical basis of ex- change in negotiation. Mr. Frye emphasized that the possibilities for negotiation are only speculative.

We can see that the Cuban crisis has made even more critical the basic reason for our equipping West Germany with nuclear arms. It is the UN is the UN to serve merely as a forum, in itself useful, or is it capable of “actively influencing” the course of events? We hope that the UN will be able to arbitrate successfully and prove this world body is a potent force in the world today.
Virginia Woolf  
(Continued from Page Six)
and the players. The plot is simple, following classical unities; the characters are complex in the manner of modern psychological drama.

Mr. Albee's long night's journey begins at two a.m. when Martha and George, the babe and Honey do not want a baby and George and Martha cannot have one. Rather than offering this as an excuse for their preverted play, Mr. Albee takes an unimpassioned and unsympathetic view of his naked, shivering characters. He gives them no hope of redemption and no comfort in fantasy delusions. Who's afraid of Virginia Woolf? Every one—for Virginia Woolf is reality and the ugly facts of human contact. Mr. Albee suggests that only when false barriers are destroyed, when Martha and George recognize that their fantasy child cannot survive the cruel light of dawn or truth, can there be communication and mutual sorrow between man and wife. But for Albee, even this promise is skeptically qualified.

Needless to say, such vicious and slashing drama cannot be maintained consistently by either actor or author through three and one-half hours of sex, scotch and suffering. The play is uneven and at best is dramatically qualified. If it is not great theater with a lofty, concrete message, is an exciting plunge into the horrors of the human heart and the talents of Mr. Albee.

Thorp  
(Continued from Page Five)
are going after postgraduate education as never before in America. Each year the percentage of college graduates who enter the professional schools and the graduate school move up. Some watch-ers are alarmed lest there be soon no able graduate seniors eager to enter the market place and begin selling things...

He presented the problem of the crucial need for expansion of graduate facilities and graduate preparation. On closing, he brought greetings from President Gheen of Princeton.

Book Review  
(Continued from Page Five)
the richness and adhesiveness of a personal past, comes out quite clearly in "The Grand Canyon," and again in the closing lines of the last poem "A Tenancy":

If I am host at last It is of little more than my own past: May others be at home in it.

Two poems about death, "Death, the Smile" and "Annie Hill's Grave," are especially striking, and the "Five Old Favorites" are very entertaining. All in all, Water Street is well worth the reading time.

Amelia Fatt '63

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Thorp
(Continued from Page Five)
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Amelia Fatt '63

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"Casual Wear"
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305 State Street
New London

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Inauguration

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friends of the faculty and student body swarmed into the tent to see Miss Blunt instituted into her office in the presence of a notable gathering of delegates from other institutions of learning. Among those attending were the executives of 17 colleges and universities, and deans or other high officials of 80 other colleges, universities, and preparatory schools.

Closely resembling Dr. Shain’s in order, Miss Park’s inauguration was on May 17, 1947, in Palmer Auditorium. Since it was wartime, the national anthem was played at the opening of the ceremonies. Luther A. Weigle, dean of Yale Divinity School, offered the invocation, while J. Edgar Park, president of Wheaton College and father of Rosemary Park, gave a short address on Miss Park as a scholar.

The hymn which was sung was a metrical version of the first Psalm from the Bay Psalm Book of 1640. Our college motto is taken from this Psalm. After an address by the President of Smith, Herbert Davis, Mr. William A. Putnam, chairman of the Board of Trustees, inducted Miss Park as president. The assemblage then sang “O God, Our Help in Ages Past,” and the Rev. Paul F. Laubenstein gave the benediction.

Then, in a scene which must have been very like the one we witnessed Friday, the new president, the faculty, and distinguished delegates recessed to Jean Francois Lesueur’s “Ceremonial March.”

Topic of Candor

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many have been questioning the continued predictability of our actions. We are asked why we maintain a course of action which seems incongruent with the facts of reality, with the threat of imminent disaster. These people advocate the abandonment of an outdated pattern. Until we have a new pattern this idea is absurd. Until we re-orient our values there is no virtue in change.

There are too many of us questioning the value of our present way of life who do not offer an alternative, who suggest only a life without values. It seems that continuing with order is more effectual than embarking upon an era of disorder. It seems admirable to me that we have not bet on the bomb, that we have not burned our bridges. Attendance at classes has remained constant, the library is not empty. There is no reason why we cannot continue with our day-to-day existence and make a life for ourselves in a chaotic world. There is no reason that we cannot tend to our patterned garden.

J. M.