Ruby Jo Reeves Kennedy 1908 - 1970

Dr. Ruby Jo Reeves Ken-
nedy, chairman of the Soci-
ology Department, died on
Monday, Jan. 5, in her home
in Waterford. Mrs. Kennedy
was 61 years old.

She was the Widow of Prof.
Mr. Kennedy, who held the
Lucetia L. Albany professorship
at the College, had been on a
one-year sabbatical doing re-
search on mental retardation.

She was a recognized au-
thority on mental retardation.

Born in Sanger, Texas, she
received her Bachelor of Sci-
cence Degree from Texas State
College for Women, and her
Master's and Doctor's Degrees
from Yale University.

Mrs. Kennedy was a mem-
ber of the Psycho-Sci Advi-
sory Review Board of the U.S.
Department of Health, Educa-
tion and Welfare. Last fall she
was elected chairman of the
board of directors of the Man-
field Training School.

Mrs. Kennedy was a mem-
ber of the task force on re-
search which cooperated with
the mental retardation project
of the Connecticut State
Department of Health. She had
also served as chairman of the
research committee for the
Connecticut Association for
Retarded Children.

She was the widow of Prof.
Raymond Kennedy, a Yale
University sociologist. Mrs.
Kennedy is survived by a
daughter.

A memorial service was held
on Wednesday, Jan. 7 in Hark-
ness Chapel.

Dean Philip Jordan recently
announced the appointment of
two black professors for the
second semester.

Edwin Sanders, a graduate of
Wesleyan University, has been
dnamed part time visiting lecturer in sociology and will conduct a
class on the black church.

Professor Michael J. of the
Berkeley Divinity School of
Yale has been appointed part
time lecturer in music. Mr. Burnell
is a jazz musician and will teach a
course on black music.

"Both Mr. Sanders and Mr. Bar-
nell arrived on campus last week," Dea-
n said, "and in their cases, their blackness is a part of their qualifi-
cations.

"Their life experience as blacks has illuminated their knowledge in
their fields of instruction," he added.

The appointments of the
two black instructors were the culmi-
nation of an intensive effort by the
Ad Hoc Committee for black fac-
culty.

According to Dean Jordan, the
committee's method of finding
Black faculty was to first check
from the traditional procedures
of minority search.

Hiring Procedures Uncon-
ventional

"The black students provided the impetus for a search which,
articulating the need for black instruc-
tors, returned the Service to the whole college community," he said.

Normally, new faculty
members are chosen as a result of
searches which cooperate with
graduate schools and from numerous
annual applications for specific
positions.

Regarding Dean Jordan, the
"special imperative" to find black instructors resulted in personal
contacts on the part of individual
members of the Ad Hoc Com-
mittee.

Faculty Vote Approves
Parity On Committees

Facility also approved the application of four new courses of study. These
include the Human Ecology Major, the
American Studies Major, the
Asian Studies Major, and the
Urban Affairs Major.

Trustees Meet

At their December 10 meeting, the Board of Trustees voted to
allow seniors to acquire off-
campus housing. The trustees fur-
ther stipulated that residence off
campus could be procured only
under a formal petition to
the office of Dean Cobb. In
discussing the trustees' action, President Shain stressed that
student pressure was not
responsible for the passage of the
measure.

The trustees also voted to
allow faculty spouses to take a
post-doctoral year at Con-
necticut College tuition-free. The
Board voted approval of a mea-
sure to assist faculty members
interested in purchasing homes.

Chairman of the College
Committee for Student Fac-
cy was elected chairman of the
Committee as they currently
stand and that.

Dr. Mason, currently Doherty
Professor of law and government
at the University of Virginia,
taught for over 40 years at Prince-
ton University and is the author
of over 20 books concerning
the American judicial system and
the political philosophies of the
Supreme Court justices.

Following his speech, Dr. Mason
elevated the sixteen words of
American history. The first,
said, was the American
Revolution of 1776, a revolution
which was not completed, he said,
until the drafting of the Constitu-
tion in 1789.

The subsequent revolution
was the election of Jefferson in
1800, the policies of Jacksonian
democracy, the Civil War (and the
only revolution outside the legal
system), and the 1900-1937 So-
vestiture of powers, which
implied a constitutional revolu-
tion. The Constitution was aimed at creat-
ing a democracy based on
reason and consent, rather than a totalitarian
government based on fear.

Mason Lecture Depicts
American Process
of Change as 'Continuing Revolution'

Speaking to a capacity audi-
ence at Oliva Hall last Tuesday,
Dr. Alpheus Mason delivered a
speech entitled "America's Un-
finished Revolution" in which he
stressed the necessity of constant
change within the American
governmental system.

At a reception following his
lecture, Dr. Mason, currently Doherty
Professor of law and government,
was presented with a plaque by
the Connecticut College Alumni
Association for his "Continuous
Progress." Mr. & Mrs. David
Shain were co-chairmen of the
reception.

Dr. Mason enumerated the six
revolutions which he believed were
uncompleted. These revolutions
are: the American revolution; the
Revolution of 1771-1781; the
American judicial revolution;
the American revolution in
knowledge and reason; the
American revolution in the
School Desegregation decision;
and the American revolution in the
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implied a constitutional revolu-
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ing a democracy based on
reason and consent, rather than a totalitarian
government based on fear.

Mason Claims Dissent Necessary

An important part of his speech was an exposition of the moral
right of the people to alter
or abolish a tyrannical govern-
ment and to establish one in
keeping with its safety and hap-
piness. In his view, he added, our
Declaration of Independence is a
revolution in government, not in
any other.

"The right" of the people
to alter or abolish a tyrannical
government was intended to
ensure that the responsiveness
of the government, Dr. Mason said.
The conception that revolution in
an "essential ingredient of our
free society," he declared, adding
that these revolutions
would be peaceful.

He then proceeded to explain
that the right of dissent must not
be curtailed if changes in the
American legal structure and
cases of American policies are
be taken place.

Dr. Mason emphasized that
"for ideas we hate" it is not
enough. The right to question
and oppose even these ideas

The new Co-Editors in Chief of Satyagraha are Michael Ware '72 and Anne Lopatto '72.

(photos by kenmoss)
Dear Editors,

This letter is addressed to all those who may be interested in taking a more active role in the environment of change in which we live. We believe it would help to streamline the rather cumbersome mechanism of the present system. More importantly, it would further the prevailing spirit of student-faculty participation in policy recommendations.

A Step Forward...

The question of student-faculty parity on college committees has received the attention of the both the students and the administration. It was obvious from the moment the proposal received adequate attention that a resolution would not be easy to reach. However, the faculty heard the student voice. Mr. Whittington's letter, "Suitability for Assignment," is an attempt to fulfill the spirit of this study. We believe it didn't materialize in practice. This was because the discussions were strikingly similar to the classes of first year history and the student does not even register for the class, two or three seminars at a time, how much time, too little direction and virtually no demand concerning a course load which in essence was nonexistent.

Another reason for the failure of Special Studies was that most students were unprepared for it. Of those who did find it rewarding, there is a question as to whether they were unprepared mainly with it, or an individual project unaccompanied with Special Studies itself. Perhaps the fact that Special Studies did not create its own student as an individual is the real key.

The questions that are most interesting to us are:

(1) Can a student body motivate itself into truly individual study when the form of this study is unimportant of the system from which it was meant to be freed?
(2) Can a student body motivate itself into truly individual study when the form of this study is unimportant of the system from which it was meant to be freed?
(3) Can a Special Studies paper be the same as a paper written for other classes?
(4) Is there a need for a remedial study like Special Studies?

It appears we have had a poor introduction to individual study. I would like to see an "evaluation" rather than a more simple "abolition" in order.

Mr. Whittington's letter, with its emphasis on student-faculty interactions and student-faculty accusations is a prime example of the artificial sophistication and artificial decathlon. We would like to suggest to Mr. Whittington: Suitability for Assignment in YAF should be based on the fact that a student voice here, "step programs," and intercollege cooperation in research and residence life would increase.

Deborah L.C. Johnson '71

Mary Jane Lavine '71

Published by the students of Connecticut College every Tuesday throughout the college year from September to June, except during mid-terms and vacations.


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Bowdoin College

On January 18, Richard W. Moll, chairman of the Faculty Senate, announced that the Faculty had voted to eliminate all College Board examination requirements for admissions candidates. Moll said that optional submission of test scores is immediately effective.

Moll said that "a widespread belief in the importance of standardized test results has been largely overcome by the demands of the new college admissions," Mr. Moll said "Bowdoin's decision to make the test requirement voluntary one of the many steps toward a more personalization and that admissions, testing, and other innovations such as independent study and Pass-Fail grading are being adopted on many campuses. Bowdoin, when last recorded (for the Class of '73), the verbal median was 611 and the mathematics median was 106, and the range of 200 to 800. On the other hand, we will not interpret the attempt to test by any attempt to discriminate against the highly-motivated student, whatever the level of test scores. We want the student to apply even though his SAT medians may not comport favorably with the accepted stan-

dard.

Mr. Moll feels that the testing process is improved by per-

sistence in that it plays an important role in this process. This option is part of an overall program adopted by the independent study and Pass-Fail grading systems that have been adopted on many campuses. Bowdo-

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dard.
The Environmental Crisis: Can We Survive?

by Lynda Herskovits

“We have a choice,” said Frank Potter, executive director of the Environmental Clearinghouse, Washington, D.C. “We're going to live short and high or not so well and longer.”

Mr. Potter spoke informally with students and faculty the afternoon of Jan. 23 and later expanded his arguments for survival in the keynote speech for a three-day program sponsored by SHANTI concerned with man's war against his environment.

Mr. Potter, a lawyer, who was an aide to Congressman Richard Ottinger of New York, called for immediate and drastic measures. “I don't think any of us,” he asserted, “including myself, realize completely the amount of financial and public commitment necessary to keep us from what many scientists see as an apocalyptic situation...now.”

After leaving his job as congressional aide, Mr. Potter entered, almost singlehandedly, the Environmental Clearinghouse, a non-profit, non-governmental agency that serves as a funnel of information and communication between the science communities and Congress. “In the course of my exposure to Congress,” he said, “I found that too many congressmen and senators who were seriously concerned about the problems of pollution, overpopulation, etc., were simply unaware of the complexities of the environmental crisis.

Thus, the Clearinghouse is a source of ready information and reading matter made easily available to the interested lawmaker.

Among the steady stream of statistics associated with the environmental crisis were the following.

The United States comprises less than six percent of the world population and uses 60% of the world's natural resources. If the population and production continues at its present rate, we will eventually consume 1000 times the resources.

“Prohibitively,” said Mr. Potter, “the other nations of the world will have something to say about that.”

The annual cost of air pollution, EXCLUDING HEALTH, is approximated at 13 billion dollars a year.

A scientist offered the dire prediction that there will be a worldwide famine in 1975.

Confronted with many more such statistics, predictions and threats of mass annihilation, Dr. Potter modestly suggested that something may be done.

“We each have an individual responsibility for this,” he said. Although there has been a tremendous acceleration of production and pollution in the past few years, it is not enough to blame this crisis on the industrialists and leave it at that,” Mr. Potter asserted.

He explained that Americans must return to the simple conveniences that have become necessities.

“Do we really need two or three cars, or even one?” he asked. “Do we have to have more than two children?”

(Continued to Page 6, Col. 4)

(CPS)-I hold these truths to be self-evident. All living things are created equal and are interdependent upon one another. All flesh is none. Only plants can make food. Man and all other animals are totally dependent upon the plants which we so casually push aside in pursuit of the ever greater megapolis, multiversity and multishopping center.

Animals need their oxygen and the plants our carbon dioxide. Both are dependent upon numerous species of microbes which make certain acids and vitamins, digest food, fix nitrogen for our use, and return it to the air we die. And all are dependent upon the exceedingly complex ecosystem of producers and consumers, predators and prey, herbivores and carnivores, and parasites and disease, to provide for their needs for survival and to control their numbers. Man cannot survive alone. Nor can he continue to increase his numbers at the expense of other living things.

But man is arrogant. He refuses to face reality. Four centuries after Copernicus he still really believes that the earth is the center of the universe and that God's only concern is with his welfare. A century after Darwin man still thinks of himself as apart from nature, with a divine destiny to conquer nature and exploit the other creatures for his own use. As the ultimate of arrogance he created God in his own image.

I used to think that God was in the form of a lovely little animal like the chipmunk. I'm not sure anymore, because I doubt if the chipmunks will survive. A common topic when ecologists converse today is whether the earth will be inherited by insects or blue green algae.

When we first said that the survival of man is doubtful, people thought we were joking. Many now realize we were deadly serious.

The theme “Can Man Survive?” has claimed widespread attention within the past year. Read about the Washington conference on the subject sponsored by over 100 members of Congress. The solutions proposed there by senators, scientists and other citizens for controlling population, pollution and waste of resources are more radical than anything suggested previously.

They proposed, among other things, a national regulatory agency with control over all population, national restriction on land use, an ombudsman for the environment with power over every national activity, nationalization of natural resources so they cannot be exploited by private businesses, and the establishment of a Department of Environmental Protection.

Writing on the prospect of survival in the October issue of the Agricultural Institute Review, Dr. Michael Shaw, Dean of Agriculture, University of British Columbia says: “We must heed the ecologists. We must apply systems ecology to management of agricultural production.”

This emphasis. Translated, this means, among other things, that chemical warfare on insects must cease.

I'll go one step further than Dr. Shaw. To survive we must apply systems ecology to the entire earth system, including, and especially, the population of man. I welcome Shaw's decision. Now when the engineers, agricultural economists, businessmen, popes, and everyone else come to recognize these facts, world leaders can sit down with the ecologists and work out a plan for survival. By that time, of course, it will be too late.

Many ecologists think it is already too late, that vertebrate life will disappear within the next 20 years or so. But one can't say for sure. Many life forms now taking place will have direct consequences. A fundamental theorem in ecology is that the more complex the ecosystem the more stable. The simpler the system, the more drastic the population fluctuations among its members. Drastic fluctuations lead to habitat destruction and extinction of additional species. A fine example is the starfish that is eating the coral reefs in the South Pacific from Australia to Hawaii. Such ecocatastrophes will become ever more common in the future.

An ecologist friend once told me he thinks God will survive as a monarch butterfly, certainly a lovely creature as compared to man. But the butterflies are nearly gone now. Remember before 1945 when every flower garden had tiger swallowtails, black swallowtails, frillataes, monarchs and half dozen other species? Seen any of these lately? Only little white cabbage butterflies remain. We are betting on the blue green algae.

(CPS)
William Meredith is photographed after the Sunday afternoon reading of his own poetry.

"The Wreck of the Thresher (Lost at sea, April 10, 1963)" by William Meredith

I stand on the ledge where rock runs into the river.
As the night turns brackish with morning, and mourn the drowned.
Here the sea is diluted with river; I watch it slaver
Like a dog curving of rabies. Its ramming over,
Limpkettle ocean muzles the dry ground.
(But the dream that woke me was wrong as the sea's gray
Slosh-slap; there are no such sounds by day.)

This crushing of people is something we live with.
Daily, by unaccountable whim
Or caught up in some harbrained scheme of death,
Tangled in cars, dropped from the sky, in flame,
Slip-slap; there are no such sounds by day.)

As the night turns brackish with morning, and mourn the drowned.
You have dreamt nothing that we do not forgive.

I've drilled at sea
He smiled,
Cursed with responsible sleep,

I met a monstrous self trapped in the black deep:
In the pressure of oceans collected, a squad of brave men in a hull.

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William Meredith Offers Reading
by Michael Ware

A unique moment is a poetry reading and this was demonstrated
by William Meredith in a reading of his own work to an audience of
January twenty-fifth.
On such a gray Sunday I didn't expect to be one of many to hear
Meredith speak, but I was. It was
an audience comprised of students, faculty and friends alike
and seemed to be there to
affirm an old friendship.

Meredith's poems come to the
ear much in the same friendly
manner. There is a maturity to
the work that quietly underlines its
delicacy. But dedicate it isn't in
essence. There is a true balance in
language here.

Many readings of lesser poets have a sordid nature. Between
the obviously good poems there may be moments of unfulfillment.
Even in the course of a poem itself, something might be uttered
needlessly or in the wrong spirit. Many poets don't care to make
sure the reader is with them and are satisfied with a walk on an
abstract plane.

William Meredith's poetry is not abstruse, but challenging
enough to be rewarding.

There are even moments of unmitigated genius, but the power
is in the searching for that genius. That is genius itself. It is here
where Meredith has learned from peers, and a life's work to accept it
to its nature, the art of poetry.

This proofed by the adaptability of M. Meredith's work. It
affected no one, their time, or
their background, for the poetry
read was above all honest and
simple in motive.

I can judge then what dark compression
The crushing of any ship has always been held
Working the fields that the tide has made green again;
In the pressure of oceans collected, a squad of brave men in a hull.

You have dreamt nothing that we do not forgive.

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**NEWS NOTES**

The Career Center for Social Services of Greater New York is accepting applications for the 1970 Summer Experience in Social Work program. Deadline for applications is March 1, 1970. For further information and application forms, write to the Camp Unit, Professional and Commercial Placement Office, 40 Mulberry Street, Newark, N.J.

The Career Center for Social Services of Greater New York is accepting applications for the Social Work program. Deadline for applications is May 31, 1970. For further information students should visit the placement office or write to Career Center for Social Services, 225 Park Ave. So., N.Y.C. 10003.

The Christmas Offering taken in Harkness Chapel at Christmas Vespers on Sunday, December 14th raised $76.57 for Biafran Relief Fund. The money has been forwarded to the UNICEF Relief Fund.

Southern Connecticut State College is sponsoring the First Annual Connecticut College Film Festival on April 13 and 14. Student filmmakers should enter two films. For more information write to Ralph Chaplin, C.U. 200, Southern Connecticut State College, New Haven, Conn. 06515.

The New Jersey State Employment Service has announced that many jobs in summer camps will be available to college students. For additional information and application forms, write to the Camp Unit, Professional and Commercial Placement Office, 40 Mulberry Street, Newark, N.J.

The Artier Series presents Albert Fuller, harpsichordist, in a concert tonight at 8 p.m. in Palmer Auditorium.

Places are still available for spring vacation trips to Bermuda, Nassau, and Jamaica. Sign up now with Travel Board, Monday-Thursday, in City 4-154-45, or call Pat Bernol 447-1339. Final deadline is Feb. 20.

The Community Fund collections will be taken by dorm representatives for the rest of this week.

If anyone is interested in working for an art-literary magazine containing works by contemporary authors please contact: Dinos Axiotis, Cloute School, Wallingford, Conn.

**ENVIROMENT (Continued from Page 4, Col. 5)**

He asserted that the person who fails to meet his responsibility to society must be made to feel socially unacceptable. Mr. Potter emphasized the fact that government and industry will not begin to effect substantive changes until the public forces them to do so.

"People in power are very happy with the status," he remarked, "as long as it's quiet." The seminars dealing with the many aspects and issues involved in the environmental crisis were held throughout the next morning and afternoon. A more direct view of the effects of man's neglect occurred in the SHANTI-sponsored boat trip up the polluted Thames River, and a bus trip conducted in the areas of environmental areas of both decay and progress in the New London area.

Ecology is a word that will be heard more and more through out the country, Mr. Potter said.

MASON (Continued from Page 1, Col. 3) issues which are at the backdrop of the course must be safeguarded, Dr. Mason declared.

In context, he added that "those who wish dissent as progression of the Vietnam war forget that Americans are descendants of patriots." The question of dissent involves reconciling order and liberty, an unwinding process. "Lawmakers," said Dr. Mason, "face the problem of limiting peaceful dissent so that it keeps within the bounds of law and protects property rights."

"The arduous responsibility of drawing the line between liberty and authority is made the more difficult through lack of guidance," he declared, adding that the Supreme Court is still "perplexed" by the liberty/order dichotomy.

Dr. Mason concluded by stating that if the nation does not move toward "communication, cooperation and tolerance" in dealing with those who dissent and those who lead the unlimited revolution, the result will be a "disaster of cosmic proportion."

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**REMEmBER**

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QUALIFYING EXAMINATION: 3:00 P.M.

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