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Women's Colleges Emerge as Basis For Debate, Action

Holyoke Revises Rules

The faculty of Mount Holyoke College recently voted to suspend the penalty for absence from classes directly before and after school vacations. For a two year trial period professors will take attendance before and after vacations, but no action will be taken against students not attending classes.

The action does more than allow for the possibility of a student having a special transportation problem. It indicates a confidence in the student and offers her a chance to prove her responsibility in accepting such a privilege. The new rule presupposes that an individual can be relied on to judge her own behavior and not misuse the trust placed in her.

Liberal Arts for Women

In a speech given at Yale University, Thomas C. Mendenhall, Jr., president of Smith College, recently asserted that "the challenge for the teacher in higher education today is to prepare students for an uncertain future which will be extremely different from the present and past." His lecture, which was part of a colloquium on "Issues in Higher Education," focused on the "pleasures and pains of teaching in a liberal arts college for women."

The former Yale educator stated that the pleasures of teaching at a liberal arts college, as opposed to a large university, center about the smallness, and the relatively close student-faculty relationships. Other benefits to the professor at a smaller college include a greater flexibility and the possibility of greater loyalty to the college. He pointed out that in large universities a teacher's loyalty frequently is shown solely to his own academic field.

"There are of course some disadvantages to a liberal arts college," Mr. Mendenhall admitted. Often an educator may lack adequate facilities and funds.

The president expressed the opinion that girls are more easily taught than boys because they are less worried about a vocation. He also stated that young women "won't speak in class unless they know an answer to a question." He added that "a girl gets vocationally-minded only at the eleventh hour," and then, undecided about a career, she gets married.

Choate Headmaster to Speak At Sunday Christmas Service

Sunday, December 15, Dr. Seymour St. John, headmaster of the Choate School, will speak at Christmas Vespers in Harkness Chapel at 7 p.m. Music for the service will be provided by the Bel Canto Choir.

Dr. St. John graduate from Choate, and studied at Yale. He received his B.A. there and M.A. degree from Columbia University in 1946, and in 1951 an L.H.D. from Tufts. Five years after being ordained an Episcopal priest, Dr. St. John was appointed headmaster of Choate.

A member of numerous educational associations and trustee of four schools, Dr. St. John served as assistant to the Deputy Commander of U. S. Naval Forces in Germany during the war. He is the author of several articles concerning education and a con-



Civil Rights Panel

Civil Rights Speakers Reveal Aims, Procedures of Program

Last weekend's Intercollegiate Civil Rights Conference, sponsored by the Civil Rights Group, was an unquestionable success. The one hundred expected delegates with several additions arrived on Friday evening, in time for the opening meeting.

Peter Countryman was the first to address the group. Two years ago at Yale Mr. Countryman conceived the idea of forming an organization for the aid of the Northern Negro. Since its birth, the Northern Student Movement has grown and prospered with branches in most of the major northern cities. Mr. Countryman concentrated his talk on the specific work he had done with the NSM branch in Harlem, New York City, last summer. He stressed the importance of the NSM tutorial program in raising the educational level of the people and the need for students to participate in this program. He started a trend in his talk which could be found throughout the conference. That is, the need for many small projects originating in specific communities to make the Negro aware of his situation and of his power, especially politically, to change his environment and the fate of his children. The Harlem NSM group experimented with one block in Harlem. They helped to clean it up, establish a playground, and foster a community spirit which made them aware of a common plight and the common needs.

Bayard Rustin was the main speaker of the evening. It would be difficult to convey the magnetism and the emotion which emanated from Mr. Rustin. He is a man deeply involved in and dedicated to the grand plan of improving the economic condition of all the poor, white and Negro. He is committed to the Gandhian principle of non-violent civil disobedience in an effort to force the government to recognize the legitimate claims of the civil rights movement. The main point of his economic argument was that automation has eliminated the number of jobs necessary for full employment. No end can be seen to this trend. If Negroes fight for jobs they will only be taking jobs from white workers. The only solution to the unemployment problem, which Mr. Rustin saw as the key to all other problems, was for the federal government to step in with some sort of program to create jobs or to halt the progress of automation. From improvement in this area educational, political, and cultural development would follow. Mr. Rustin's message of brotherhood in the face of a common plight and the complexity of the economic situation had a tremendous effect which could be seen in all the Saturday workshops.

Saturday morning's gathering was equally successful. William Higgs, a native Mississippian and a Harvard Law School graduate, addressed the group on the birth and progress of the Civil Rights Bill which is now bottlenecked in the House Rules Committee. He spoke of the importance of each civil rights organization and the shaping of the bill as it stands. The bill now before Congress is a modification of the original which was presented by President Kennedy, who felt that the original was too extreme to be passed. Mr. Higgs expressed great optimism over President Johnson's ability to get the legislation through. The fact that Johnson is Southern as well as an expert politician will have much influence on the vote of the Southerners. This is a factor which Kennedy did not have in his favor.



Rev. St. John

Wyatt Tee Walker, who was to follow Mr. Higgs, was unable to attend but sent in his place Reverend Andrew Young, who is in charge of voter registration for the Southern Christian Leadership Council. Reverend Young is also a Mississippian and discussed the economic, educational, and political conditions confronting the Mississippi Negro today. He spoke of the fact that the two big newspapers print only the news wanted by the state. The only independent paper in Mississippi today is the newly organized Mississippi Free Press, a Negro publication. The segregated school system in

tributor to a book published in 1960, *The Changing Soviet School*.

See "Conference"—Page 2

Miss Noyes Talks on Poetry; Complexity Depresses Hardy

Dean Noyes lectured on the topic "Thomas Hardy and his views of religion and life" on

Wednesday night in the Chapel library. The lecture was the latest in a series of religious issues in outstanding writers.

IRC Sponsors Talk By Robert Gaudino On Politics in India

Mr. Robert Gaudino, associate professor of political science at Williams College presented a public lecture entitled, "Politics in India: Values and Attitudes," on Thursday, December 12, at 7:45 p.m. in the main lounge of Crozier-Williams.

Mr. Gaudino was graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles and received his doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1955. He spent the academic years 1960-62 in India as a Fulbright Lecturer.

His studies have centered around the analysis and comparison of the relationship between higher education in different societies. His doctoral dissertation dealt with the role of the university in American society, and he has contributed many articles to publications in his field.

The lecture was sponsored by the student International Relations Club at the college.

ConnQuest to Air Role of Commitment

Student Government is planning an intercollegiate conference to be held on campus the weekend of March 7-8, 1964. The conference, to be called ConnQuest, will concern the theme of the role of student commitment and action in modern society. Dr. Robert Lifton, of the Psychiatry Department of Yale University, will open the conference on Saturday morning with a keynote speech and an introduction to a student panel. The members of the panel will discuss and debate their individual commitments and views on current student attitudes toward action. A Peace Corps volunteer, a Civil Rights worker, a young scientist, and perhaps a college newspaper editor will compose the panel.

Saturday afternoon there will be a debate between Mr. Paul Goodman, the author, and Mr. Harold Taylor, the former president of Sarah Lawrence. Both men have taken firm stands on the role of the student in the modern world, and will be discussing student commitment and its social repercussions. The debate will be followed by seminars. Saturday evening, entertainment will be provided by a theater group. Dr. Lifton, who made an extensive comparative study of Japanese and American youth, will close the conference on Sunday morning by relating his personal interests to the insights gained during the weekend.

Anyone interested in helping with ConnQuest should contact Joanna Warner or Susan Mann.

The annual Christmas Pageant this year will present in abridged form, the *Second Shepherd's Play*, a fifteenth century English drama. The pageant will be given Tuesday, December 17, in Palmer Auditorium.

The music that will accompany the pageant will also be from the fifteenth century and will be played by a small orchestra. Dances will be performed by the Connecticut College Dance Group and the Bel Canto Chorus will sing.

Miss Noyes concentrated on Hardy's poems as "pure art medium." She expressed Hardy's view that he could tell more in one hundred lines of his poetry than in all of his novels. Hardy's poetry is not subtle, it reflects his everyday thoughts. His poems are characterized by tones of despondency and disillusionment. They begin optimistically and end with a "dashing" of "hopes." Miss Noyes said it was Hardy's purpose to express in his poetry the struggle of man with his inability to understand the universe. Hardy was concerned with a man who could not "see the vision." This vision concerned the "great and little things" or the "whole and the part." This inadequacy to understand resulted in frustration and sadness.

Darwin's Works Affect Poetry

Miss Noyes read selections of Hardy's poems, characterizing the changing beliefs in his life. As a young man of 19, Hardy was greatly affected by the new-found Darwinian theory of the origin of the species. The impressionable young author had long-since developed his beliefs, and the theory disturbed him to the degree that he revised his ideas. His conflict is shown in his poem "God forgotten."

Hardy spent his years searching for a positive element in a universe of flux and suffering. He finally decided upon love as the binding force. Miss Noyes read Hardy's poem "The Absolute Explains," a synthesis of his later years. Hardy rebelled at being called a pessimist. Rather, he thought of himself as a meliorist. He expressed in his poetry this hope that man could understand. Hardy felt that each man must collect the materials from his own experience to build his own personal philosophy of life.

Hardy's masterpiece of later years, "The Dynast," is a result of his fascination for war as a destructive power in the world. War was a "means, purpose and progress in man." He wanted to show how "far conduct lags behind knowledge." Hardy recognized the threatening will dominating and embodying him. Miss Noyes selected a scene from this great work to exemplify these beliefs held so adamantly by the poet. His poems, Miss Noyes said, never again touched as deeply as "The Dynast."

In conclusion, Miss Noyes stated that Hardy, who began his career in hesitation and despondency, travelled a long way in his search for an understanding of the universe. The struggling poet never reached a sure faith or conviction. The strength of his poems is found in the contrast between "lively hopes" and "drab reality." Miss Noyes also mentioned that it is extremely difficult to grasp the content of Hardy's poems from one reading. The readings, though in many cases proving difficult to understand, when studied carefully lead to a fuller understanding of Hardy's beliefs on life and religion.

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Editorial

In Recognition

Last week this campus was fortunate to house the Inter Collegiate Civil Rights Conference. So far as we recall this is the first conference of such size which has been held at this college. It proved itself to be a success not only for delegates but for all students who attended and benefited from the speakers which it brought.

It is not our intent at this time, however, to discuss the conference as it reflects our own commitment to civil rights or the dedication of the speakers who were present. Rather, we wish to thank those people who were responsible for planning and bringing the conference to Connecticut College. We realize that it is not an easy feat to arrange for speakers and delegates, nor is it easy to house them once they have arrived. Karen Kunstler did all this, working without financial aid from the college, organizing the conference from start to finish. We think that Karen, her staff, Mr. Seng the group adviser, and other members of faculty who worked with her, deserve recognition by this campus.

The Editors

Merry Christmas

Auntie Mame

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

While I am in disagreement with many of the basic issues behind the Civil Rights movement, I could not help but be moved by Mr. Rustin's appeal for action in the alleviation of the problem of the Negro in this country. I am sure that everyone who attended the opening of the Civil Rights conference here responded similarly. However, I feel that to be caught up emotionally in such an appeal is a dangerous situation unless one fully evaluates one's real convictions, if he has any at all. It is better to be honestly indifferent than to feign a moral commitment to a movement with such far-reaching social implications as the Civil Rights movement because one is swept away by the drama and excitement of a cause, however glorious and noble it may be. I suggest that the self-examination that Miss Kunstler advised be one more basic than that of discovering one's capacity to act constructively as an agent in the solution of the Negro problem. It is necessary first to have a solid awareness of one's convictions before taking up any banner. Indecisive emotion could only impede the achievement of the Civil Rights crusade. The success of such movement would be jeopardized by those people whose motive to participate arose primarily from a sentimental involvement and a merely sympathetic identification with the Negro in his social predicament.

Bunny Bertolette '65

To the editor:

Those of us who remained on campus last weekend were witness to some of the most exciting events ever to occur at Connecticut College. I only wish that I were as articulate as the speakers at the Civil Rights Conference so that I might share some of the inspiration that they imparted to outsiders as well as to delegates.

In the opinion of this observer, the most striking characteristic of the conference was its unity of purpose and the total dedication of its student and professional leaders. For in spite of the many intellectual opportunities offered at Connecticut College, many of us have been concerned recently about a certain aridity or rather a fragmentation in our lives (Peter Countryman put it best when he said that our intellectual experience doesn't really touch us), and indeed, much attention has been focused on the breach between the mind and morality of the college student in television panel discussions, magazine and newspaper articles, and student-faculty forums. Because we are untouched by the harder realities of our times, we don't seem to be able to formulate any comprehensive moral concepts, or at least if we have, they don't seem to go deep enough to spark positive action. Our ideals don't seem to embrace the whole of us, intellectual, moral and spiritual, and thus, we are only in part committed to them. But worse still, it is said that our attitudes represent those of an entire generation, and that in an age of conformity what is true of some of us is unfortunately true of all.

Observers at the Civil Rights Conference will agree that there are radical exceptions to the rule of conformity and the fragmentary college existence, for here were representatives of our own generation who, in spite of the enormous obstacles which they face in dealing with the racial problem, and most of all, in spite of the differences of opinion within the movement itself, have maintained a courage of conviction and singleness of purpose that can only stem from a deep and total commitment and profound awareness of the realities of our times. Many thanks to Karen for bringing them to us!

Linda Dexter '64

To the Editor:

I assume that you include every member of this college in your category of those who "accept the challenge of the world." Why else would we be here? I think that two weeks after Kennedy's death we need not be reminded to go on living and acting. In fact, if anything, most of us feel the need to live harder than ever — to see, hear, think more, whenever we can. While we did pause for a week and a half during Thanksgiving recess, President Johnson, Mrs. Kennedy, and thousands of others who were directly involved in the new state of affairs acted immediately and decisively. I hope that not too many of us had to wonder too long whether we should give up and really believe that our world is one "without reason."

I wonder, too, if our age is characterized so greatly by "irrationality." Some historians would agree that it is hard to judge a world in which we are so immediately and deeply involved. If our age is more irrational than others, this has been stated often enough and many of us are tired of hearing it. Of course there are the irrational few, ones like Oswald who "sneer" at a world which they might describe as one "filled with hate and suffering." We must be aware of them because they can be extremely dangerous, no matter what their number — but we must not let them make us lose our perspective.

Finally, I question your reasoning that we would "no doubt" feel better if we could attribute logic to last week's events. The murders were irrational merely because they were murders. It is hard to know how one might have felt if something else had happened, but if Kennedy's death were the result of widespread "ideological passion" or "social malcontent," it might have been harder, not easier, for me to have accepted it.

Kathy Diehr '64

To the Editor:

I was sincerely disappointed by the intolerance the students demonstrated at the December 5 Amalgo. As questions or suggestions were made from the floor, one could hear wild applause or hearty grunts of disgust above the clatter of knitting needles. Proposals and reactions to amendments were presented by fellow students only to be met with snickers and inane quips by rude "spectators."

Amalgo is a vital part of Connecticut College but without tolerance and dignity given to it by its members, it will cease to represent the best interests of a mature government.

Jacqueline King '67

Journal to Publish Papers of Students

Contributions are now being accepted for the first issue of the Connecticut College Psychology Journal, which is scheduled to appear this spring. Student papers in the field of psychology or in related fields will be equally welcome. The Journal committee suggest that reports and essays on such far-ranging topics as Freudian symbolism in art, zoological studies of behavior, or psychoanalytic interpretations of literature could all be relevant.

The Journal is of a professional nature and is expected to have nationwide circulation. Papers to be submitted for consideration should be given to one of the rough drafts, or short descriptive members of the committee by December 18. Completed papers, statements of projected papers will be acceptable on this date.

To the Editor:

I was rather disturbed to note that at Tuesday night's Amalgo there seemed to exist the same undercurrent of talking and laughter that disgraced last spring's meetings. Is the Connecticut College student so pressured with work and so pressed for time that she cannot take out an hour a month to exercise the direct democracy of which our government consists? Is a student of CC so overburdened that she cannot take the time to listen to what another student has to say on an issue that concerns all 1350 of us? I understand the workings of parliamentary procedure, and I understand that when a person has spoken off the topic it is good to stop the discussion along the irrelevant lines; however, I could not help feeling that a point of order was almost used as an excuse for rudeness. Since we are still a comparatively small student body, and since our system of government does include these very-improved Amalgos (without announcements), I think that a minimum of effort on the part of all of us could make these meetings more meaningful, and that students who are hesitant about speaking might be more encouraged to do so if they could be assured of a reasonable reception.

Ellen Hofheimer '66

I'm what is known as an undesirable character. That's because the wrong things happen to me.

Like, the other day, I was given a ticket for speeding down the straight on my bicycle. How could I explain that the wind was with me?

Then, that night on the way to the library (against the wind), I pedaled but got nowhere; my bike was at a standstill, it toppled over, my light broke and I was fined for riding without a light.

Then, coming back from the library, I leaned against a tree while I silently gazed out on the starlit Sound for a moment... until the tree toppled over. I was severely reprimanded by some big Pooh-bah for being a vandal by ruthlessly shoving over the Christmas tree.

I decided to go back into the library and lose myself in a book but as soon as I stepped in I was fined 50¢ for a book someone else left in a carrel with my name in it (likely story). Well, then I was chased out because it was closing time; so I carefully started to walk back.

I mailed a letter on the way, but my hand got stuck in the slot. Just then, some Federal Agent happened to pass by, saw me maliciously robbing the U.S. mail, and hustled me away in hand-cuffs.

It was a good thing, though, because it was after 11:00.

SDF

Conference

(Continued from Page One)

Mississippi provides few funds and poor teachers to all its schools, but the Negro schools are far worse than the others. He repeated Mr. Rustin's suggestion that the economically poor white join with the Negro in an effort to improve their common condition. In his particular field of voter registration Rev. Young encounters shocking difficulties. In Mississippi the names of all those who register are published in the newspapers. A Negro attempting to register finds that he has in effect lost his job and in some cases placed the lives of his family in jeopardy. Yet the vote is still the one hope which the Southern Negro has to correct the situation and to avoid the violence which now seems inevitable. From this assembly delegates proceeded to their assigned workshops conducted by the speakers and other eminent people who are active in the various fields of civil



Kunstler and Kunstler

Rights Commission, discussed the work of this committee in the field of employment. Of particular interest was the job retraining program which has had considerable success thus far. This program involves approaching a company and requesting a list of the kinds of workers needed. The company supplies qualified personnel to train groups of unemployed Negroes for these positions. The Commission contributes the money and equipment for this training. The Commission has also been effective in obtaining positions for well educated Negroes in companies which were previously all white.

Percy Sutton, a NAACP attorney, discussed the total picture of the urban Negro as he sees it in his work in New York City. Representatives of the New London NAACP conducted a workshop for delegates from Connecticut and Mitchell Colleges. The delegates were made aware of the fact that the same kind of difficulties that confront the Negro nationally can be found in the New



Rev. Young and Wm. Higgs

rights. Mr. Higgs and Rev. Young led workshops in which they further discussed the points of their main address. Mr. Christianson, chairman of the chemistry department, led the workshop in non-violence as a technique employed by civil rights groups. Robert Gore of the Congress of Racial Equality discussed the problems of voter registration with which his organization had to cope.

Dr. Edwin Edmunds, a member of the Connecticut Advisory Committee to the United States Civil



Dr. Edmunds

Stop to Look at 'Listen'; New Magazine Investigates Music

The need for a medium of high level musical review has been fulfilled by the new *Listen* magazine-newspaper which is intellectual and tasteful in its approaches to musicians, forms of music, history and thought.

The subject matter of *Listen's* first edition is comprehensive, touching most areas of musical interest. The lead article is a translation of Serge Prokofieff's impressions of "Music in America" (1938), and especially his observation that the Americans have a different psychological viewpoint toward music, as compared to Europeans. This article is followed by a parallel review of "Prokofieff in America" which makes the point that America (in the light of Prokofieff's experience) greets the traditional and "proven" music warmly, but is slow to accept the new and different.

Also in the historical vein, Paul Charosh, a lecturer in the social sciences at Brooklyn College, presents a summary of the rise and fall of the "coon" songs which were popular in the Civil War period. He not only does a fine job of musical research, but states that the "slander in song" is "useful in the study of values and attitudes of the period which produced them."

Modulating through the music and Egyptology relating to *Aida*, the reader passes to another impressive essay by Mr. Gunther Schuller (one of many eminent

persons represented in this first *Listen*). Next, *Listen* proceeds to discuss "popular music" which comes and goes, but "eventually all that lingers—well, if you're lucky, nothing lingers."

Dan Morgenstern carries the new reader of *Listen* to another measure of fine music—"The Ellington Era," which is "still in full swing." This article captures a recurring *Listen* theme, that jazz is a "bona-fide art form" deserving the serious music listeners' appreciation. In fact, the new *Listen* encourages wider musical acceptance in every direction. This issue highlights folk music, rag time, reviews of recent concerts (from Bach to Virgil Thompson), and editorials outspoken in sincere attempts to widen understanding of contemporary and traditional music.

All in all, the new *Listen* monthly has presented an overwhelming first—written on a high level of excellence, and filled with diverse items in light and serious veins, all contributing to the multiplication of musical pleasure.

Those privileged to catch the first edition are anticipating "Music in the Catholic Church" and "Tone-language of Nigeria," articles to appear in forthcoming issues... these music enthusiasts have also written to *Listen*, 1265 Broadway, New York, New York (10001) for their subscriptions. A free copy will be sent to anyone submitting a request to the above address.

K.S.

Mrs. Lond Relates Kandinsky's Work To Other Moderns

Last Tuesday evening the Russian Club sponsored a lecture by Mrs. Patricia Lond on "Kandinsky and the Modernists." Mrs. Lond has spent many years studying art. Her father was the first to interest her in this study, and taught art even before she graduated. Recently Mrs. Lond has lectured at Brown University.

Mrs. Lond began her talk by saying that she would analyze Kandinsky's work and ideas in comparison with other modern schools of art. As everyone knows, Mrs. Lond said, abstract art in the Soviet Union has met with strong disapproval. Kandinsky, whose lifetime (1866-1944) spans a period of astonishing development in many fields, was a Russian by birth. He became one of the leading theoreticians to direct the course of art after the 1917 Revolution. Although he was recognized in Germany, where he spent the better part of his life, long before any acknowledgment came to him from Russia, he took great pride in his Russian heritage.

Kandinsky's attitude toward art was typically Russian, and Mrs. Lond compared his views with the Russian peasant law. In the course of this law the motives of a crime were judged, not the deed itself. Similarly, Kandinsky believed that the intent of the artist was the most important

London area, and that students can be useful in alleviating these.

The film *Danville, Virginia, June 10, 1963* was shown on Saturday evening. The film was narrated by Mr. William M. Kunstler, Special Council to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Mr. Kunstler had been working this summer in Danville attempting to accomplish the same kind of compromises which Dr. King has achieved in Birmingham. It showed evidence of the unwarranted brutality exhibited by Danville police in reaction to an open prayer meeting conducted by a Negro minister. Mr. Kunstler in his accompanying talk emphasized the power of economic boycotts in Birmingham and the plans for a similar boycott of the Dan River Mills in Danville.

A student panel workshop on Sunday morning completed the conference. Julian Housman of the NSM, Lee Dunham Webb of SDS, Carl Wittman of SNCC and Albert Smith of the Mississippi Free Press participated in this panel. They all spoke of the need for student involvement which was the purpose of the conference. The talents and leadership ability of the college generation has been a crucial factor in the past and presents a continual demand for new participation in the future.

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January Amalgo Cancelled

Student government cabinet has decided to cancel the January Amalgo due to the absence of voting business at this time and to the academic pressures during the week following Christmas vacation. Please be sure to take new business to your house meetings or directly to cabinet. The February Amalgo will take place as scheduled.

Peace Corps Aims To Develop Mind, Body of Volunteer

Imagine a student coming up to you and saying, "Thank you for teaching us today." In the United States, no. In the wilds of Africa, yes. Imagine further, tumbling out of bed at 5:30 in the morning, as any good track coach should do, and running a mile and a half before breakfast. These are some of the experiences of Miss Georgianna Shine, a Peace Corps volunteer who was to be an English teacher in Ghana. Ingenuity is a necessary requirement for a Peace Corps candidate, for in Miss Shine's case she was not only the English teacher but also headmistress of the girls' dormitory, head of the school paper and the dramatics club, and track coach.

Next summer six thousand volunteers will be needed for new projects and to replace returning volunteers. Women are needed as teachers, (no education courses necessary), as nurses, and as workers in community development projects. In spite of the need, the Peace Corps is selective. Only one person in ten who takes the exam is accepted, and then one person in five is eliminated during the extensive training session. Miss Shine emphasized the rigorousness and the extensiveness of the training programs. Camps in Puerto Rico and Hawaii put the trainee in the physical setting of the actual situations. Besides learning about his country and its language, the trainee is taught first aid, physical training, and United States history.

Miss Shine stressed the invaluable experience and sense of accomplishment resulting from the Peace Corps. She also emphasized that numerous jobs are open to Peace Corps graduates both in government and private concerns. She would have remained a third year but illness prevented her from doing so.

P.W.

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Layout of Moderator Detracts From Its Thoughtful Contents

The *Moderator* is back, that vehicle of student opinion, by no means a failure, but by no means a blazing success. The content is fresh and informative, the lay-out harsh and irritating. The two combine to leave a vaguely favorable impression whose otherwise brighter aspects are hidden by a precocious and annoying sense of 'art' and balance.

Two headings struck us as being particularly pertinent: "Washington Interns," and "Germany and Berlin." Under "Washington Interns" came a clear sighted article by Gary Blanchard of the University of North Carolina, entitled "Second Thoughts." This article is especially relevant in light of recent political developments. One of the insights with which Mr. Blanchard was struck was the following: "Too many Congressmen of both parties are the prisoners of out-dated and unrealistic philosophies, resulting in the Congress not being a creative partner in the great enterprise of self-government, but instead a grudging accomplice," and "There is a general lack of leadership, of 'political guts,' among too many Congressmen. There are the members who perpetually 'run scared.'" It might prove interesting to keep these ideas in mind when viewing

the present political situation and its possible outcome(s).

The various articles on Berlin are pertinent not only in the general sense that Berlin is the center of the cold war, but also in the possibility that Berlin may well be the first 'tension area' in which Mr. K. chooses to test the new head of the United States Government. These two areas of discussion provide many provocative statements and issues which when considered in contemporary contexts provide new and vital outlooks.

I was singularly unimpressed with the literary supplement: "Christ Has Returned to Earth and Preaches Here Nightly." This was stated to be an example of the "forceful style, striking characterization, and considerable humor" of Leonard Gardner. I found little humor in the chicken-feathers and squashed-bug atmosphere of a general odorous decay which pervaded the setting. The atmosphere was skillfully established, but as I have said in reference to other literature, I find little of value in literary achievements which serve only to illuminate the gutter, and do nothing to indicate at

least the curb. But perhaps I ask too much. Still I cannot help but feel annoyed at this flood of reality, stark reality, naked and brutal reality, etc. and etc., which, while technically impeccable, has little more to commend it to my sympathies.

I mentioned that I also took offense at the general lay-out of art work. The reader is initially confronted with an appearance of disorganization. The first article I admit is neat and impressive, but from there on the pages are cluttered, the pattern disjointed, with continuity constantly being disrupted with frantic little wood-block prints and sketches, whose frenzied gestures and variously bold or indeterminate outlines force themselves offensively upon vision and thought, without contributing anything but annoyance.

Having vented my wrath upon these technicalities, may I stress that I am in full accord with the aims of the *Moderator*, and indeed hope that future publications contain as many seeds for fruitful thought. Still, the over-all impression of the magazine would be far more favorable, I feel, if less attention were paid to experimental innovation in presentation, and more attention given to brief summaries of other and varying opinions not fully covered in the articles. **MR**

Dorman Suggests Measures To Keep Senior Citizens Alert

Many elderly people who are forced into retiring to the front porch rocker and who seem to withdraw from the outside world are not suffering from senility, but rather are victims of disuse atrophy, according to Dr. Gerald Dorman, an authority on mental health who spoke here Monday evening. The topic of his lecture, sponsored by the Southeastern Connecticut Mental Health Association and the Science Club, was "Mental Health in a Changing and Industrial Society."



Dr. Gerald Dorman

Dr. Dorman began his talk by explaining that a healthy individual is one who can recognize the tasks and problems of being in a social world and who continues to grow, develop and mature through each successive change. Life is filled with new and changing situations which often lead to stress and mental anguish. This can be felt even in the earliest contacts with the outside world. The first day of kindergarten is a particularly stressful experience from which some people never recover other anxiety provoking periods occur during adolescence when one must cope with the problems of maturing mentally and physically, or again when a person leaves college and has to face life at large. At this point many people seek refuge by returning to the academic world and becoming professional students.

However these problems are not limited to the young. People in their mid-sixties who are compelled to retire are sometimes so ill-prepared and unsuited to a life of forced leisure that they literally die of boredom within two years after their retirement. Many people have been so in-

involved in their careers that they have never had the opportunity to develop other interests. Suddenly faced with unlimited free time they have nothing with which to fill the empty hours. They tend to withdraw from the world and their minds deteriorate from lack of use much the same way muscles atrophy. Yet if these people were given sufficient interests and motivation they could once again be active, alert individuals, capable of making a vital contribution to the community.

Dr. Dorman suggested that special measures be taken to keep these people aware of the outside world and to make them continue to use their thought processes. It is just at this point when the body grows weaker that the mind must grow stronger, he stated. A possible solution is better preparation for retirement. One should start developing varied outside interests when one is young. Dr. Dorman called even more strongly for a complete re-evaluation of the notion of arbitrary, compulsory retirement at age 65. There is nothing to indicate that a person is less valuable or less intelligent because he has reached his mid-sixties. Some persons should have retired at fifty, others will be active and alert at ninety. Sixty-five is a purely arbitrary retirement age first established by Bismarck in Germany at a time when very few people lived to reach that age. A comparable age in terms of the average life span in America today would be seventy-seven. However, Dr. Dorman and the American Medical Association oppose any arbitrary age of compulsory retirement. It is dependent upon the individual, they believe.

In talking about current changes, Dr. Dorman also discussed new trends in the treatment of mental illness. In the past mentally ill patients were sent to large state institutions where they spent number of months or years out of sight and out of mind of friends and relatives. In the future he believes that mental institutions will be in the community where the patient will receive more individual attention. Already experiments have been done with day clinics in which the mentally ill are treated during the day but are returned to their homes at night. Even very disturbed people respond rapidly to this type of program—they recover much more quickly than under the present systems of shipping them off to large impersonal state hospitals. Dr. Norman believes that the day clinic program will be expanded in the future and new innovations introduced.

In short Dr. Dorman foresees much progress during the next ten years towards helping people adjust to an everchanging environment.

Kandinsky

(Continued from Page Three)

an overthrow of tradition and gave a new spiritual language to art. Mrs. Lond described Kandinsky's efforts to set up museums in Russia as well as his involvement in the program for artistic culture. In the international scene, Kandinsky exhibited in both the first and second International Salons and his book *The Spiritual in Art* was an important landmark. **B.S.J.**

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Critic Reviews Youskevitch Ballet Tyro Technique

The Sunday evening performance of Igor Youskevitch and Company was a disappointment to the patient audience who came to Palmer Auditorium after weeks of anticipation. We should be grateful that we can have dance on our campus, but the calibre of the Maryland Ballet Company was not up to the standards we have held previously. The performance as a whole was far from professional. The preparatory job of the stage manager, the lighting, and the musical accompaniment left much to be desired. However, the traveling company is bound to run into difficulties. That student dancers, not fully trained, should be billed as professional dancers cannot be excused.

"Romance," unfortunately, began the program with fussy choreography and forced technique. The dancing of Maria Youskevitch was a redeeming feature of an otherwise painful ballet. She carries herself with grace; her facial expressions—especially in comparison with the other members of the company—were executed with perfect effect. Only in her do we see the spirit of the traditional ballet and the remaining beauty of contemporary ballet.

The other outstanding member of the company, Thatcher Clark, appeared only in "Spectre de la Rose," an outdated piece. We regret that Mr. Youskevitch could not find more room for Clark in the performance. His brilliant leaps, executed with grace and spirit, kept one alert and eager for more of his soaring beauty.

The "Bluebird Pas De Deux" is always an exhilarating experience. Gaby Armstrong and George Mamas dance well together and managed to give a nice performance in this number.

The two long works—"Romeo and Juliet" and "Trance-Formation"—must be judged separately but may be grouped together for some general comments on Mr. Youskevitch's choreography. He has unfortunate tendencies to have too much going on on the stage which leaves the audience in confusion as to where to focus attention. Much nice movement is lost, therefore, while the eye darts from moving figure to moving figure.

The dance movement tends to become stereotyped largely due to the overabundant use of pantomime. In the traditional ballet pantomime is fused with the movement to project the meaning of the emotional moment. In most contemporary ballet the pantomime is omitted, the emotion being transmitted by complete movement. Mr. Youskevitch de-

clines to do neither, which results in series of poses or exaggerated movements.

"Romeo and Juliet" was by far the high point of the program. Maria Youskevitch portrayed a wonderful shy young Juliet experiencing both the tentative, newly-discovered love, and the exultant joy of love at its full bloom. Her ability to charge the role with feeling and meaning with such felicitous effect suggests that the lack of characterization of the other roles was due to the inability of the performers rather than lack of skilled choreography. It is difficult, however, for a performer to enhance a role whose movements offer little inherent personality. The costumes were beautiful and gave life and sparkle to the dance. The quarrel and the duel were well done and exciting, ending with an abruptness that was quite effective.

The motive of "Trance-Formation" is a difficult one to treat in any art form today. The appearance of classical gods and demi-gods as actual forces, in an age where they are important no longer, leads to an uncomfortable relationship between dancers and audience. We tend very much to doubt the sincerity of the sculptor's thoughts upon the Muses. In addition, the stilted movements of the Greeks suggest that they are out of their realm of influence. Because they seem so out of place, the dance is precariously balanced at a point between the comic and the serious. Our sympathies lie with neither party, and we consequently tend to ridicule the entire group for becoming emotionally upset over a new art form which we do not consider such a

grave mistake. There is certainly room in the world for different approaches to art.

If the basic conception was awkward, the choreography was more so. A great deal of new ballet, in its attempts to break from the bonds of the traditional, results in nothing more than distortion. Beautiful movement and kinetic emotion can result from an inner impulse which rejects all preconceived positioning of the body. In this ballet there is no trace of that type of "modern" movement. Instead, there is an extended stereotype of pantomime motion combined with distorted classical ballet position, which Mr. Youskevitch unfortunately thinks is art. The public would hope that this is not indicative of the new trends in ballet.

Margery Tupling '65

Bookshop Library Lends New Novels

In addition to tables filled with Christmas cards and would-be presents the bookstore has recently instituted a lending library. The library was established because, as Mr. Hale puts it, many of the new writers are not getting the consideration and respect that is their due. He thinks that the lending library will offer an opportunity for these new authors to be brought to the attention of the reader. Since new authors do not have a following they are not bought and can not become established. The lending library will, hopefully, arrest this vicious circle.

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Miss Ruth Sedgwick Presents Slide-Illustrated Talk on Spain

At the second meeting of the Spanish Club, Wednesday, December 11, Miss Ruth Sedgwick, former professor in the Spanish department of Mt. Holyoke College, and now a member of the Spanish department at Connecticut for a year, gave a lecture which she called "A Cultural Pilgrimage Through Spain" and illustrated it with a beautiful set of slides. Miss Sedgwick has traveled extensively through Spain, and has taken vast numbers of photographs. She was therefore able to show only a very small, but select part of her large collection of slides, due to the lack of time, but what she was able to show were illuminating.

The primary aim of the lecture was to show places that are being studied in Spanish 303-304. Club members were taken on a personal tour through cities like Madrid, Toledo, Avila, Burgos, Barcelona, Granada, and Salamanca. In all of these cities, they were churches, monuments, statues, shown the beautiful castles, and more general landscapes that form the cultural base and wealth

of Spain, from which the literature draws so heavily for history and atmosphere. It was interesting to note that every city enjoys its own special distinguishing characteristics. One found oneself automatically relating Toledo with El Greco, Avila with Santa Teresa, a famous mystic, Burgos with the famous epic poem, El Cid, and Salamanca and its ancient university with Cervantes and Fray Luis de Leon.

Miss Sedgwick commented that the government of Spain has done much to try to maintain the myriad of castles in good condition, a tremendous feat in itself, since there are so many of them to be taken care of. They have also encouraged the maintenance of the regional traditions, costumes, and customs, that give the flavor that appeals so strongly to the very sought-after tourist trade.

The lecture was a bonus to art students as well as those in Spanish for it pointed out the extent of the mutual dependency of art and literature in the Spanish culture. D.W.

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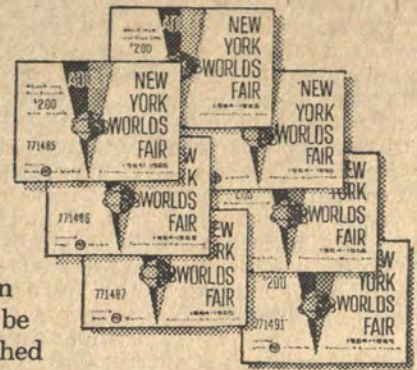
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