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Yale Law School to Sponsor Socialistic Student Symposium

The weekend of March 13-15 will mark a significant upsurge in radical student opinion on the American campus. Converging on the Yale University campus will be over 500 leaders of liberal, civil rights, and socialist groups from campuses in 12 states all over the Northeast. Students and other young people as yet uncommitted to a radical response to issues generated by the contemporary domestic and world crisis are coming as well, indicating a strong groundswell in concern and unrest among American youth.

Among the major speakers who will address the symposium audience are: John Lewis, National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, who will speak on "The Negro Struggle in America"; Michael Harrington, author of *The Other America*, whose address is entitled "Waste and Poverty in America"; Paul Sweezy, editor of the *Monthly Review*, who will analyze "American Foreign Policy"; and Fritz Pappenheim, author of *The Alienation of Modern Man*, who will discuss "Alienation in America." After each of these major addresses, numerous discussion seminars will fragment the audience, to encourage the expression of individual responses to the issues and points of view presented by the major speaker. These seminars will be led by SNCC field workers, faculty and students of Yale Univer-

sity, and other volunteers.

Two other sections of the weekend symposium program are creating much interest: On Saturday afternoon leaders of socialist and radical organizations will participate in a panel discussion on "American Socialist Politics, 1964." The panel will represent major tendencies in American socialist approaches to radical political organization in the coming election and in the near future. Already committed for the panel are Clifton DeBerry, Presidential Candidate of the Socialist Workers Party; Nathan Karp, National Campaign Director for the Socialist Labor Party; Fred Jerome, editor of *Progressive Labor*. Also represented will be: Communist Party, Socialist Party, Young People's Socialist League, Young Socialist Alliance. There will be a folk-song concert Saturday night with "The New Strangers"—Dan Kalb and Sam Charters—of Prestige Records. Registration \$2.00 at Yale Law School Aud./Hotel rooms \$3.50./Box 1229 Yale Sta.

YVES PRESENTS
The Honorable John Dempsey,
Governor of Connecticut
Guest Speaker for the
Installation of Officers
Meeting
6:45, Main Lounge,
April 9th, 1964
Topic to be Announced
—ALL WELCOME—

Commission to Hold Public Discussions At March Meeting

The public is urged to participate in discussions at the first open meeting of the Connecticut Commission on the Arts to be held Tuesday evening, March 17, at Connecticut College.

The 14-member Commission, established last summer by the State Assembly and empowered to survey resources of the arts within Connecticut, seeks advice and support of interested citizens. The group's report and recommendations on governmental responsibility toward fostering and encouraging the arts will be presented to Governor John Dempsey and the State Assembly next January.

The March 17 meeting will be addressed by the Commission's chairman, Charles C. Cunningham, director of the Wadsworth Athenaeum in Hartford. Mrs. Mary Hunter Wolf, also of Hartford, will report on the roles taken in the arts by legislatures of other states.

Secretary of the Commission is poet William Meredith, associate professor of English at Connecticut College. Miss Marian Anderson, another artist serving on the Governor's arts advisory group, has been invited to attend and speak.

The public meeting will be held in Crozier-Williams Center at 8 p.m.

Panel Discussion to Broaden Scope of Annual Conference

A panel discussion to be moderated by Miss Louise Holborn, will be the final event of the Annual Conference of World Affairs. Participating in the discussion, which is scheduled for Saturday afternoon, March 14, at 1:00, will be Sir Alan Williams, Dr. Philip Schmidt-Schlegel, and Michel Legendre, the Consuls of Britain, Germany, and France respectively. John Lukacs and Kenneth Auchincloss, scheduled to speak on Friday night and Saturday morning, will also be members of the panel.

Sir Alan Williams has been the Consul General of Britain in New



Michel Legendre

education in law, economics, and languages at the Universities of Heidelberg, Geneva, Perugia, Paris, Munich, and Santander, Spain. From 1940 to 1945, he was in military service, and he practiced law from 1946 to 1951. In 1952 he entered the Foreign Service, and served in Bonn, Bolivia, and Boston. He is the author of numerous works, including *Brazilian and Chilean Nationality Laws*. He is presently conducting a seminar at Wellesley College on Europe and the United States.

Michel Legendre, Consul General of France since 1963, was born in Nantes and was educated at the University of Paris and at the Institute of International Studies in Paris. From 1938 to 1945 he served in the French Army, and he is an Officer of the Legion of Honor. A Foreign Officer since 1945, he has served in Paris, Germany, Morocco, and the United States.

The panel discussion will broaden the scope of the Conference, through a consideration of the Common Market and other post-war developments in Europe from the vantage points of Britain, Germany, and France. After the policies of these countries have been presented, the panel will accept questions from the audience. The Conference will end with a final reception at 3:00 p.m.

All meetings will be held in Crozier-Williams, Main Lounge.

Freedom Singers, 5 SNCC Workers To Sing March 22

The Freedom Singers, a group of five young men who sing the songs of the Southern Negro protest movement, will appear at Connecticut College on Sunday afternoon, March 22, in Palmer Auditorium at 4:00 p.m.

The group, five field workers from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), are all veterans of Southern demonstrations and Southern jails. They are: Marshall Jones and Matthew Jones, Knoxville, Tennessee; Charles Neblett, Carbondale, Illinois; James Peacock, Charleston, Mississippi and Emery Harris, Albany, Georgia.

The Freedom Singers have appeared from coast to coast in personal appearances, on television, at the Newport Folk Festival and Carnegie Hall. Their performance at Connecticut College will be part of an eastern and mid-western tour of college campuses.

Tickets will cost \$1.00 and will be on sale before the performance.



Sir Alan Williams

York since October, 1960. Born in London, he received his formal education at Pembroke College, Cambridge. He has been a member of Her Majesty's Consular Service since 1932, and has served in San Francisco, Paris, Hamburg, Leopoldville, Vienna, Baghdad, and New York. He received the honor of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1963.

Dr. Philip Schmidt-Schlegel, who spoke on this campus last year, has held the post of Consul General of the Federal Republic of Germany since 1960. He was born in Bochum, and received his

Dr. B. I. Murstein To Pursue Studies With \$31,000 Grant

Dr. Bernard I. Murstein, associate professor of psychology at Connecticut College, has been awarded a \$31,000 grant by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to pursue studies concerned with the question of "Why do people marry whom they do?" For centuries this question has intrigued poets and philosophers. More recently it has been scrutinized by sociologists and psychologists. It has even haunted those not too blissfully married.

The purpose of Dr. Murstein's research is to determine, through interviews and tests, what factors influence people most in selecting their intended mates. Dr. Murstein will work with pinned and engaged couples at a number of eastern colleges, at Connecticut high schools, and in religious and social groups around New London.

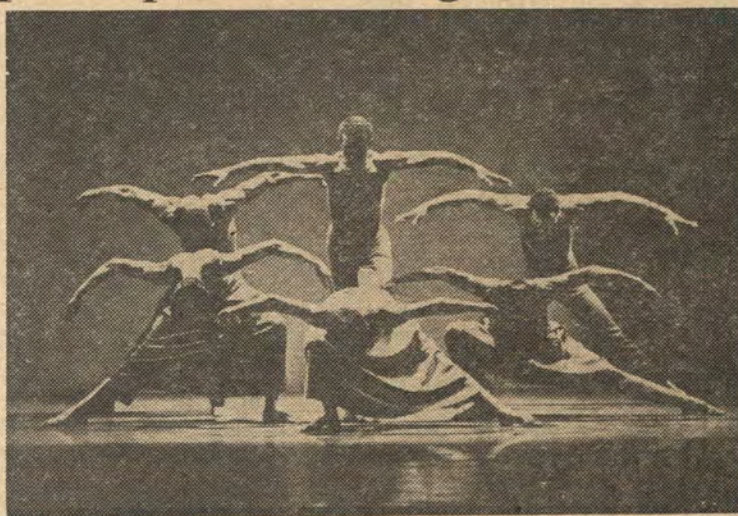
Dr. Murstein became interested in this problem when he found that nothing is known from a scientific point of view about what factors affect interpersonal relationships and choices of a marriage partner. Testing done thus far has not been directed primarily at this question. Dr. See Murstein—Page 3

Dancer-Choreographer Alvin Ailey to Lead Dance Theatre in 'Revelations' Reproduction; Renowned Group Emphasizes Negro Culture

An accomplished actor as well as one of today's most outstanding choreographers, the vibrant Alvin Ailey and his Dance Theatre, will exhibit dancing and acting artistry in a concert in Palmer Auditorium, March 20 at 8:30. The proceeds will go to the Louis Horst Memorial Scholarship to aid Connecticut College girls who wish to attend Connecticut's Summer School of Dance.

Alvin Ailey dropped his study of Romance languages at UCLA in order to study modern dance. He first studied under the late Lester Horton, and later broadened his proficiency under Hanya Holm, Doris Humphrey, and Karl Shook. Well-versed in the Graham technique, he turned his attention to the legitimate stage. He took acting courses under the tutelage of Milto Katselas and Stella Adler. His intensive training brought him the lead in three straight dramas, the last of which was the Broadway production of *Tiger, Tiger Burning Bright*. Mr. Ailey has combined the elements of his dancing and acting skills, and, in his own words, has "woven our dance forms with music, song and acting techniques to express various dramatic themes and moods. Such fusion is what we mean by Dance Theatre."

The Alvin Ailey Theatre gained renown through its performances at some of the most widely known festivals, including Jacob's Pillow, the Boston Arts Festival, the World Dance Festival, Lewisohn Stadium Concerts, Shakespeare Theatre, and, of course, at Connecticut College last year. The company recently returned from a highly successful Australian and Far Eastern tour, sponsored by President Kennedy's Cultural Exchange



Alvin Ailey Dancers Perform

Program.

Most applauded of the company's works have been theatre pieces based on the history and tradition of the American Negro. Such a show of appreciation is especially gratifying to Mr. Ailey and his company. Their avowed dedication is to illuminate the history and contribution of the American Negro to the United States and to world culture, as well as to reawaken and develop in the American Negro a pride in his historical background.

Dance works such as "Rivers, Streams, Doors" show the influence of the Negro folk song, and attempt to document the contribution to world music by such men as Leadbelly, Blind Lemon Jefferson and Big Bill Broonzy. "Revelations," perhaps his most famous and best loved work, is a sustained suite of dance spirituals of various moods, colors and styles. The repertory also includes ballets based on the

themes of the Spanish dramatist Garcia Lorca, French playwright Eugene Ionesco, and American Langston Hughes. The dances utilize the music of Debussy, Hindemith and Milhaud, as well as jazz musicians Ellington, Mingus, Gillespie and other contemporary composers.

Mr. Ailey and his company are currently in New York rehearsing their repertoire and preparing new works for a spring tour of New York state, under the auspices of the New York State Council on the Arts, and for a tour of colleges and universities throughout the country.

Performance prices for students are \$2.25 and \$1.75. Tickets may be purchased from 9 to 11 in Fanning and 2 to 5 in Crozier-Williams, and at all times from members of the Dance Group. Mr. Ailey will conduct a master class on Saturday. The cost will be \$1.00 for participants and \$.50 for spectators.

ConnCensus

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Editorial

Are we living in the midst of a cultural zoo? Are we too much committed to love? Will we ever transcend the narrow bounds of the middle class? We had some difficulty recognizing Conn in the Quest. We heard people who are supposed to know tell us that we were misguided but enthusiastic, that we were the avant garde, that we suffered from "psychological closure," and that our lack of involvement is the most crucial problem in American education.

We were pleased with Mr. Goodman's hypotheses. The response they drew belied the very apathy and irrationality of which he accused us. We were even more pleased with Mr. Taylor's rebuttal. It credited us with rejecting the evils of the social system, and bringing classlessness to the "middle class college." It laid some of the blame for our commitment problem on the limiting powers of the existing system. But it blamed us too, and challenged us to stop playing games and make a real commitment to writing, painting, politics, civil rights or whatever is important and possible for us. Mr. Taylor applauded our self-consciousness, but asked us to take the step to self-involvement.

But for all our being pleased, we are left with a feeling of discontent. We wish the ideas expressed at the conference had been less general and more practical. We wish we could have identified or at least related to the highly philosophical and abstract call to preserve Western culture and to master the environment we have created. But unfortunately we returned to the same atmosphere which we had left for the moment and to the same isolated conditions which we are convinced are inescapable in an academic community. What our enlightening guests failed to realize was that we cannot hypothesize about the role a student should play in an idealized college community. The community exists and there does not seem to be any new and radical change in view. We must instead learn to work within the confines of this environment and make as successful a commitment as this allows.

We wish we thought the conference was going to make a difference. J.M.

Ho Quest, Where Conn?

To the Editor:

Those seeking provocative, intelligent and worthwhile discussions were able to find them here this weekend at ConnQuest. There was opportunity for everyone, both faculty and students from Connecticut and elsewhere, to share ideas evoked by the stimulating speakers. Not only was there the chance for everyone to exchange ideas at the discussions, but also there was the opportunity for those who sought it to speak informally with the guest speakers and panel members at the seminars and at meals.

Although no absolute answers could be expected to the problem of Student Commitment and Action, discussions of the central issues involved were valuable in directing everyone's thoughts towards the nature and importance

of this topic. Many intelligent and varied points of view were presented. Both the speakers' theoretical considerations and the student panel members' discussions, based on their particular commitments, pertained to everyone participating.

The student commitment and action of those who initiated this conference is to be commended; the College is indebted to Susan Mann and the many others who helped organize it. My only disappointment was that more students here at Connecticut did not attend, for the conference provided the intellectual stimulation and interesting spontaneous conversations which many claim are lacking here. I hope that the enthusiasm of those who attended will generate interest so that such conferences will become annual and that future participation will increase. Judy Campbell '64

Beyond the Wall

In a presidential preference poll conducted by the Yale Republican Club, Scranton outdistanced Goldwater, Rockefeller, Nixon, Lodge and Romney, earning 35% of the Republican vote. Scranton's popularity may be partially attributed to the fact that he was a Yale man, and a columnist on the Yale Daily News.

The National Institute of Health is making a study of how humans deal with stress. One of the primary functions of the study is to compile reasons for academic success and failure, in order to discover why some students can't cope with college life.

In a report of the study issued last week the NIH attacked the common student alibi that a hard-loving, hard-drinking campus life is necessary in order to escape the pressures of study. The report stated: "If you're worth your salt, you'll wallow happily in academic crises and burden yourself with as many challenging situations as are available."

Student newspapers at all four Illinois state teachers' universities will now have all copy censored by designated faculty members. The Illinois Teachers College Board announced this new policy last week, stating, "A competent faculty sponsor shall have the right to examine all copy presented for publication, including headlines, and shall be authorized to correct and edit copy to meet the standards of accuracy and good usage."

This policy appears to curtail the opportunity for students to learn the rudiments of journalism while in college. But there is still another reason for the censorship. Adviser to the Eastern State News Kenneth Hesler, who supports the new policy, stated, "The same rules relating to factual content, libel and judicious expression of opinion that apply to publications generally must also be applied to university publications."

Many colleges in the area are now grappling with "The Great Chain of Money." The assumption behind these purchased chain letters is that the buyer will sell. The fervor for investment usually dies down within a week as the supply of buyers is exhausted. Comment from Vassar: "Where can I get rid of this thing?"

Conservative Anti-notes

We are very pleased to see that this column has aroused some interest on campus, and we welcome further response. We are, however, a little ashamed that it is a conservative who is responsible for such a controversy. Apathy was so pleasant. Nowadays, though, if you don't get out and do something, you have to at least have an opinion on some subject or other. You can hardly vegetate quietly to yourself even if you want to these days. We regret that a conservative has furthered this movement of agitation. What will become of that supreme human right to be nebish? . . . It is interesting to note that the demonstrators who joined piles of garbage to block traffic on the Triborough Bridge were unemployed Negroes and white college students. . . . Despite the unhappy news of the death of King Paul, European monarchy appears to be making a comeback. With all the royal marriages and births this year, we anticipate a welcome return to monarchy by the next generation. . . . What we need is not a tax cut but a complete revision of our tax structure. We know of wealthy people who find it financially more advantageous to take vacations rather than to work more and thereby put themselves in a higher tax bracket. What kind of a system is this that encourages laziness and punishes people for earning money? . . .

President Johnson seems to delight in breaking with traditional amenities just to see how far he can go, we would guess. This week he held a press conference in the elegant East Room, ordinarily reserved for banquets and dancing. Next week we expect that at a big state banquet at the White House, the servant who usually announces, "Dinner is served," will instead yell, "Come and git it afore I throw it to the hawgs . . ."

Ann Partlow

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

I'm puzzled by the solemn response of your readers to the column headed "Conservative Anti-Notes." From the first, it seemed obvious to me that the column was a spoof, not at all subtle, prepared by a writer of strong liberal persuasion to emphasize the absurdities of the so-called conservative stand.

Since present political and economic structures depend on semantic confusion, using words to contradict their actual meanings, or, as double-talk, it is clear that "conservative," in current jargon, is substituted for "reactionary." Reaction is a dead end, creatively and ethically, while conservation sympathizes with natural processes.

Therefore the cliches strung out beneath the adjective "conservative" exhibit little more than sophomoric satire, and I think neither writer nor editor is to be commended for their publication.

By the way, "anti-notes" doesn't mean anything, either. Can't you get more serious, or at least wittier?

Art Department
Tom Ingle

Ed. note: We would like to make it clear to Miss Partlow's public that although her remarks may seem flippant, her conservative stand is held in earnest; despite personal prejudices voiced against her, we feel that she does indeed express the views of a fair segment of this campus.

To the Editor:

Hurray for one small voice, better known as Conservative Anti-notes! It is heartening to think that the liberal "Conn Civil Rights Review" may not reflect the unanimous opinion of the Connecticut College Student Body. In reading the letters and articles which have appeared for the last four weeks, one could be led to believe that this campus is "holy" liberal. An example of liberal strength is seen in the participation in the Freedom Fast which is understood to be an active demonstration of belief. Of 1300 girls enrolled, only 566 are taking part. Therefore, although the liberal minority deserves to be heard, their opinions should not monopolize the entire paper. In view of this, we congratulate Miss Partlow on her "break-through!"

Scottie Livingston '66
Sue Bennett '66

To the Editor:

Ann Partlow, in the role of embattled dissenter, continues to scale the heights of super-conservative glory. In her last column, she becomes positively Metternichean. Her comments on the relative merits of the NAACP and the KKK (and she does mean the Ku Klux Klan, doesn't she?) reveal at last the essence of her political theory: that what you don't know can't hurt you; ergo, know absolutely nothing at all. Ignorance is bliss. The blissful Miss Partlow's major difficulty, however, is not her lamentably narrow background, but an essential flaw in architecture. Her ivory tower seems to have been designed without windows opening on the real world.

Sandy Holland '65

To the Editor:

My reaction to Mr. Bieber's letter in last week's Conn Census was strong. Although I respect Mr. Bieber for what he said, the fallacies of his analogies should be pointed out. In Nazi Germany and in British Colonial America there was no legal recourse available to the minority. The United States today, however, is equipped with a judicial system that the American people can turn to and depend upon. Resorting to extra-legal means of action implies that the whole system is inadequate, and, indeed, deserves destruction. This attitude weakens, by implication, the American democracy and its ability to act.

The people of this country should temper their emotionality with a respect for the Republic. They ought to remember that an eventual victory for the minority through the strictly legal processes of the system can have a dual value—a triumph for civil liberties and an example to the world of the superiority of the American way.

Karen Stothert '67

Ed. Note.

We have received several anonymous letters. These cannot be printed until we know the names of the authors. Names will be withheld upon request.

If you have any classified ads—we will print them for you. \$1.00 per column inch—minimum.

Steedman of Foreign Service Comments on Philippines Visit

U. S. Foreign Service Officer, Charles Steedman, 28, a native of Rhode Island, (whose wife is the former Juliane Solmsen who received her A.B. in 1959 from Connecticut College) was interviewed in Washington, D. C. following his recent return from two years' duty as Consular Officer in the American Embassy in Manila.

Mr. Steedman remarked that "It felt like all the accounts I had heard of the Liberation in World War I," referring to various jeep trips that he had made to remote parts of the Philippine Islands where Americans are seldom seen. "In the course of these expeditions I was struck by the strength of Filipino affection for Americans; school children would notice me and run after my jeep yelling 'Americano!' and waving like mad. In one village they swarmed over the jeep and would hardly let us pass."

Steedman's consular duties — looking after the welfare of American citizens, assisting U. S. Government and military personnel in dealing with Philippine Government officials, and issuing visas to Filipino applicants — kept him busy both in Manila and throughout the Philippine archipelago.

"Working in the consular section," he said, "makes one realize how many Filipinos (17 years after gaining independence) still have personal ties with the United States. Many prominent Filipinos have done undergraduate or, more often, graduate work here in the United States. The embassy in Manila still issues hundreds of student visas to Filipinos each year, and there is a very large exchange-visitor program through which doctors, nurses, and medical technicians get further training at U. S. hospitals. In addition, the embassy issues over 10,000 non-immigrant visas a year, many of which go to Filipinos who want to visit relatives living in the United States — usually in California or Hawaii. Moreover, there are many young Filipinos who have inherited American citizenship from fathers who served in the Philippine Scouts, or in one of the recognized guerilla organizations, and who chose to become naturalized citizens after World War II."

Steedman noticed that although the Filipino is very conscious of his ties with the United States, the majority of Americans know very little about the Philippines. "Many Americans think that Spanish is the principal language of the country when in fact less than two per cent of the population actually speaks Spanish."

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About one-third speaks English, Government business is also conducted in English, but (these statistics) tend to be deceptive. The Filipino thinks and lives in his own language, (or dialect) of which there are many, the major ones being Tagalog, Ilocano, Visayan, and Bicol."

There is much evidence of Asian influence upon the country, and although the Spanish and American periods have had certain effects, these strains of western culture usually remain superficial. "About 80 per cent of the 30 million inhabitants live in rural areas and farm rice or cultivate coconuts, much as their ancestors have done for generations."

Steedman believes that, while the country has many problems, the Filipinos, "an intelligent, resourceful, gracious, and delightful people," will work them out with the assistance of their abundant natural resources.

While her husband attended to his consular duties, Mrs. Steedman taught American history to eleventh-graders at the American school in Manila. Filipinos, Americans, and children of many other nationalities make up the student body of the school.

Mrs. Steedman also organized a program of assistance for the School for the Deaf and Blind in Manila by having American students spend one or two afternoons a week at the school, arranging games, plays, and other forms of recreation for the handicapped students.

Mr. Steedman is presently assigned to the Foreign Service Institute in Washington, D. C. where he is studying Bambara and Fula, two languages widely spoken in west Africa, in preparation for an assignment in that area.

To Give Vespers Service B. Davie Napier of Yale

The Reverend B. Davie Napier, of the Yale Divinity School, will be guest speaker at Connecticut College Vesper services on Sunday, March 15, at 7:00 p.m. in Harkness Chapel.

Reverend Napier, Holmes Professor of the Old Testament Criticism and Interpretation of Yale, received his Bachelor of Divinity and his Ph.D. degrees from Yale. He was appointed Master of Calhoun College in Dec. 1963, Wesleyan University awarded him the honorary Doctor of Divinity in 1961.

Professor Napier spent part of the summer of 1953 and all of the academic year 1954-1955 in Heidelberg, Germany, on a Fulbright Act exchange grant doing research on form-criticism and on Old Testament interpretation.

From 1944-1946, he was minister of the University Church, and chaplain and chairman of the department of religion at Alfred University.

Murstein

(Continued from Page One)

Murstein proposes to construct a new test, validate it, then use it in his work.

Basically his theory has two aspects. He feels that an understanding of the expectations people have can be determined by asking them questions relating to the marriage situation specifically. He also feels that one way to measure reasons for the final choice is to discover what role the person wants himself to play and what role he wants his fiancé to play. This will be compared with the corresponding views of the fiancé.

Dr. Murstein's aim is to arrive at some conclusions that will provide more valid answers than those resulting from previous studies in this area. He will particularly emphasize the interaction of physical, sociological, psychological and economic factors in choosing a mate. For example, such factors as whether a girl feels compelled to marry before she is 21, due to an unhappy home life, is an important variable.

It is expected that information resulting from the findings will later help marriage counselors and clergymen in conducting premarital guidance clinics.

Dr. Murstein will begin his studies this summer. He plans to publish articles during the course of the study and later to base a book on his final analyses. In the future, when he has some definite results, Dr. Murstein hopes to follow the first five years of marriage of about 100 couples.

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United Protestant Group Joins New London Campus Ministry

For the past four months, the United Protestant Group has been attempting to offer specifically denominational communion services in the Chapel, in place of the interdenominational services which have always been held before. The reason for this denominational trend is the fact that so many students have objected to having their communion services "watered down until they were really nothing."

This month, however, an interdenominational communion will be offered. It will not be a service combining practices from the various Protestant churches. Instead, it will be in the Apostolic Tradition. This service is quite unlike any ever before held in our Chapel. It will be offered at 7:00 p.m., Tuesday, March 24. It was chosen for this month because it is felt that such a service, which is unfamiliar to any of our traditions, best conveys the Christian understanding of fellowship, and oneness appropriate at the Lenten season.

Group Joins Ministry

The United Protestant Group has recently chosen to join forces with a newly-created New London Campus Ministry. This Campus Ministry has actually been in existence all year, under the sponsorship of the Methodist Church. Just last week, however, three other Protestant churches agreed to join the Methodist Church in making this ministry an interdenominational one which could serve all the campuses in the New London area. Now that such a ministry is in existence, the Connecticut College Protestant Group can formally join with it.

This affiliation is, in reality, a very informal one. The main objective is the enlargement of number and kinds of programs.

While the UPG will continue to carry on its programs on campus, it will also have access to the Sunday afternoon discussions with students from other schools in New London; it will be able to participate in the inter-campus retreats; and it will be able to use the New London Campus Minister (now Mr. Bill Smith from Yale Divinity School) as an advisor and resource person.



Ann Partlow Sits in at "Feedme Fast"



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Former Spelman Teacher Zinn Writes on Rights for 'Nation'

The first in a three week series taken from an article in The Nation entitled "The Battle-Scarred Youngsters" by Howard Zinn, a former professor at Spelman College.

Having spent a little time in Greenwood, Miss., I felt a certain air of unreality about the March on Washington. . . . There was one relevant moment in the day's events at Washington: that was when the youngest speaker on the platform, John Lewis, chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, lashed out in anger, not only at the Dixiecrats, but at the Kennedy Administration, which had been successful up to that moment in directing the indignation of 200,000 people at everyone but itself.

The depth of Lewis' feeling and the direction of his attack may have baffled Northern liberals, mollified recently by the Administration's new Civil Rights Bill, by its bold words and by the President's endorsement of the great March. But John Lewis knew, because the young SNCC workers in his organization are on the front lines on the conflict, that while the President and the Attorney General speak loud in Washington, their voices are scarcely whispers in the towns and the hamlets of the Black Belt.

Greenwood, Miss., just before the March, revealed in its own quiet way how the Deep South remains essentially untouched by resonant speeches in the national capital. Surrounded by cotton plantations, Greenwood overlooks the Delta from a vantage point in west-central Mississippi. It is the headquarters for the Voter Registration Project, in which all the major civil-rights organizations cooperate, and whose working force is supplied mainly by the youngsters of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC — affectionately called Snick). It is the seat of Leflore County, where Negroes are 65 per cent of the population and half the Negro families have an income less than \$27 a week. Almost no Negroes vote, and attempts of the past year to register Negroes have been met with torch, shotgun, and a dozen varieties of official brutality, intimidation and subterfuge.

The Snick "office" in Greenwood is like a front company headquarters during wartime. . . . What was on for the evening? A mass meeting at one of the Negro churches. . . . At the church meeting, middle-aged Negroes who had lived forty and fifty years in the Delta without shaking a white person's hand came up to shake hands and say hello. Greenwood has this past year been going through that tense, hopeful process begun recently in many communities of the Deep South—the first contact on an equal basis with white people; an awakening to the possibility of genuine brotherhood. . . . It is a beginning and credit belongs mostly to the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee for blasting open in various parts of the Deep South the first pockets of equal interracial contact.

For Southern whites, watching at the edge of these pockets, it is a painful but inexorable educational process. The first reactions to the sight of Negroes and whites in friendly contact are outrage, fury, often violence. But repetition of the vision dulls the reflex and there begins, not ac-

ceptance yet, but at least hesitancy.

Perhaps Greenwood police this past year have begun to move into the second stage. When a police car stopped my wife and me as we were driving away from the Snick party, they seemed at least a little accustomed to the idea. They spent some time examining identification papers and then (unlike a previous similar experience in Atlanta, where my companion was a Negro and we were arrested) muttered for us to move on.

The next afternoon, a race against time began among the Snick workers in the Greenwood office. Thirteen youngsters were in Parchman state prison farm, and had been there for two months. Forty-five other Negroes—men and women of all ages—had been on the county prison farm, also for two months. All of them had been arrested in June on charges of "breach of the peace." After much legal delay, release was at hand. . . . Just before dusk on Friday the fifty-eight emerged.

The headquarters that night had the eerie quality of a field hospital after a battle. Youngsters out of jail—sixteen and seventeen years old—were sprawled here and there. Two of them lay on the narrow cots upstairs while a few of the Snick girls dabbed their eyes with boric acid solutions; some dietary deficiency in jail had affected their eyes. Another boy's foot was swollen; he had started to lose feeling in it while in "the hot box" at Parchman, and had stamped on it desperately again and again to restore circulation. Medical attention was refused them in prison. The cold newspaper reports of the past few years about people arrested in various parts of the Deep South for demonstrating have never conveyed the reality of a Black Belt jail.

Snick youngsters, with a tape recorder on the broken-down table near us, told about their arrest, and about life at Parchman. The first was Willie Rogers:

. . . it was twenty minutes to one when the chief came out of his car and across the street in front of the courthouse. It was June 25—Tuesday. The chief said, I'm askin' you-all to move on. We said that we were up there to get our folks registered. So he said, I'm askin' you-all to move on, you're crowdin' the sidewalk—the sidewalk was clear. We walked up to the courthouse steps so as not to block the sidewalk. He said, I'm asking you to leave now. We said we came to get them registered and soon as they registered we would leave. So he started placing us under arrest—one by one. . . .

We stayed in jail about two hours before trial came off, and the judge sentenced us to four

months and \$200 fine for refusing to move on and about an hour later they came and took us to the penal farm, which we stayed out on the penal farm about a week and worked. . . . Tuesday, without us knowin' they had sentenced us to Mississippi State Penitentiary, Parchman, Mississippi. . . . Two boys named John Hanley and Arthur Jackson and I—he put us in the hot box. We stayed in the hot box two nights. It's about five foot nine inches square, which they call the hot box. Long as they don't turn the heat on—with three in there—you can make it. There's no openings for light or air—there was a little crack under the door, but you couldn't see your hand before your face less you get down on your knees. When they got ready to feed you they hand the tray through a little door which they close—and then you get down on your knees by the light comin' in the door—then you can see how to eat. And they had a little round hole in the floor which was a comode—about as big around as a six-pound bucket top. After we stayed in there those two nights, the sergeant started pickin' at me: "You're the lyingest nigger in Greenwood, aren't you?" I told him no, I didn't lie, which I had, because I didn't tell him nothing about the movement in Greenwood.

(To be continued next week.)

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P. Knudsen Cleverly Imitates American Author Mark Twain

On Saturday evening, March 7, 1964, the main lounge of Crozier-Williams provided a background of striking contrast to the slightly bent over, yet dignified old man who spoke there. Dressed in a white suit, complete with vest and pearly buttons, a broad white silk tie and tan desert boots, was Peter Knudsen who effectively portrayed the American author Mark Twain. His dramatic monologue was scheduled as part of the entertainment for the Conn Quest Symposium held last weekend on the Connecticut College campus.

It wasn't very long before most of the audience was swept far enough into the spirit of Mr. Twain's ramblings and humorous anecdotes to believe that this was actually the venerable author himself passing on bits of wisdom and reciting from his famous books. His topics covered such a broad span and his advice to his young audience was so witty and cogent that the entertainment provided by Mr. Twain might also be included under Conn Quest's topic of Commitment and Action. He offered the audience his ". . . illustrations of morals and the caprices of memory," tinged with satire and irony.

On smoking, Mr. Twain said: "Some people say it's hard to give up smoking. I find it very easy. I've done it a thousand times." Mr. Twain went on: ". . . I drink only to prevent toothache, and I've never had the toothache." As far as lying and stealing were concerned, his "illustrations" suggested they were arts to be indulged in only after perfecting them. "A truth is hard to kill, but a lie well told is immortal. . . ." was one of the maxims he offered for the "edification" of

the audience. He further suggested to ". . . always obey your parents—when they are present" Mr. Twain recited from **Huckleberry Finn** and told of the book's being banned in Philadelphia for its sentiments of prejudice and violence. He also did an amusing dialogue from **Innocents Abroad** concerning tourists who were harassing an enthusiastic Italian guide.

Mr. Twain's talk lasted about the length of time it took him to smoke one cigar, the smoke encircling his disheveled white hair. His piercing blue eyes sought out each person in the audience as he suggested we go to ". . . Heaven for climate and Hell for society." As he spoke his closing words, these eyes grew kinder and we could see the lines of age and laughter wrinkle around them as he said: "When you reach pier 70, I hope you can set your ships into the sun with a contented heart."

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