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Secretary-General for NATO Gives U. S. Press Conference

Dr. Dirk Stikker, Secretary-General of NATO, held his first U.S. press conference at Tufts University on Monday, March 16. The Dutch banker and businessman turned diplomat met with members of the press, radio, television and representatives of schools and colleges to answer their questions on everything from the function of NATO to the chances of nuclear war.

When asked whether the Western bloc or the Soviet bloc is stronger, Dr. Stikker replied, "The West by far." He said, "There is very little chance of all-out nuclear or conventional war in the near future." He claimed that nuclear plenty is a kind of guarantee of peace, and that no country is likely to run the risk of annihilating the world population. But, he warned, the West should remain united, "with forces to react to anything that might happen." A scientific breakthrough, he added, would be dangerous because it would upset the present "balance of terror."

Dr. Stikker said that NATO is becoming a diplomatic force. Its members meet weekly to discuss the political issues of the world. This consultation can influence the attitudes of the countries, and thus NATO can mitigate conflicts in ways short of sending in troops.

Of the strained relations between Indonesia and Malaysia,

the Secretary-General said that Indonesia should look to its domestic problems before it creates outside difficulties, but there is something in the character of Sukarno, with whom Dr. Stikker has a longstanding personal acquaintance, that "just can't help it."

When told by a member of the press that DeGaulle would like to see a reorganization of NATO, Dr. Stikker replied mildly that there had never been an official request for a new organization. Since defense planning into the seventies is being carried on, it is unlikely that any country will leave NATO.

In response to a question about what NATO could do about the Cyprus situation, Dr. Stikker said that the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey should be protecting Cyprus, and that this can only be done through the U.N. NATO has no standing contribution of forces and takes no active part in any war. There is no official relationship of mutual aid exists between them.

Dr. Stikker was charming, informative and quietly humorous. When a high school student ventured to ask if the Soviet Union would join NATO, the head of that organization answered mildly, "Not at the present moment."

Peace Corps officials announce that college seniors still have time to apply for the Peace Corps and enter training this summer. Applications filed as late as June 1st could still be processed in time for entrance into one of the training programs beginning in middle and late summer.

College Grants Class of 1964 24 Gold Keys

Delta chapter of Phi Beta Kappa announced this week that it has elected to membership the largest single group of seniors ever accorded this high academic honor since the chapter was established at Connecticut College in 1935.

On March 24, twenty-four members of the class of 1964 will be awarded the coveted gold keys by Professor Julia Bower, president of Delta chapter. Dinner will follow the initiation ceremonies in Crozier-Williams Center.

The College's newest "Phi Betes" include two Woodrow Wilson Fellows-elect, three honorable mention winners in the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation competition, a former editor of *ConnCensus*, the 1964 editor of *Koine*, and the former president of Student Government.

The seniors and their fields of academic concentration are: Susan Allan, history; Patricia Arnold, English; Jennette Campbell, chemistry; Judith Canciani, classics; Jocelyn Coburn, economics; Linda Cohen, history; Mrs. Sandra Burger Constantine, zoology; Judy Cosler, mathematics; Virginia Draper, English; Carol Fairfax, religion; Deane Fischer, philosophy; Jean H. Goldberg, history; Muriel Harman, Russian; Judith Kreiger, psychology; Susan Lates, English; Carol McNeary, philosophy; Carolyn May, art; Judith Milstein, psychology; Rebecca Owens, history; Marcia Phillips, English; Susan Roessner, Spanish; Fay Shutsky, zoology; Michelle Veysey, zoology; and Joanna Warner, French.

Tabulated by departments, the lion's share of academic laurels is divided between English and history, each of which produced four new Phi Beta Kappas. Zoology is next highest with three majors; two others come from the philosophy department. The balance is divided between 11 academic departments with one major each.

Board of Trustees Names Mr. Centeno Professor Emeritus

Professor Augusto Centeno, for 11 years chairman of the Spanish department at Connecticut College, has been awarded the rank of professor emeritus by the College's Board of Trustees. Failing health necessitated Mr. Centeno's resignation from the faculty last summer.

During World War II Mr. Centeno served as instructor, interpreter, and translator for the Inter-American Defense Board Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Before joining the Connecticut College faculty in 1952, he had taught at the University of Colorado and at Oberlin College. He was also a visiting professor and lecturer at Middlebury, Smith, and Wellesley Colleges and at Ohio State University. He now lives in Pasadena, California.



W. W. Scholarship winners: Arnold, Schanz, and Krieger

Foundation Grants 3 Seniors Woodrow Wilson Fellowships

Three Connecticut College seniors have received Woodrow Wilson Fellowships to support their first year of graduate study. They plan to do graduate study leading to the Ph.D. and to enter careers in college teaching.

Patricia Arnold, Judith Ann Krieger and Holly Lee Schanz were among 1,507 U. S. and Canadian college seniors selected from the more than 11,000 who competed for the Fellowships. Only twenty-seven percent of this year's winners are women.

Another three Connecticut College seniors were accorded honorable mention awards in the 1964 competition. They are Linda Cohen, Muriel Harman and Marcia Phillips.

Winning a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship is one of the most prized academic distinctions that can be achieved by a college senior. Established in 1957 and sup-

ported by grants from the Ford Foundation, the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation is dedicated to developing college teachers for tomorrow.

In addition to receiving full tuition and fees for the first year of study at the graduate school of his choice, a Woodrow Wilson Fellow also is awarded a stipend of \$1,800 plus dependency allowances. Candidates are nominated by faculty members of their home institutions and are screened by regional and national selection committees composed of college presidents, deans, and professors.

All three of the College's new Woodrow Wilson Fellows are doing honors research in the areas of their major academic concentration and each has ranked consistently high on dean's list. All did their college preparatory work at public high schools.

Patricia Arnold is an English major who has done honors research on the influence of evolutionary thought on Tennyson, Meredith and Hardy. During her junior and senior years she has been editor of *Insight*. As a senior she has carried additional responsibility as housefellow for Plant.

Judy Krieger is preparing an honors thesis based on her research on the psychological determinants of academic under- and over-achievement. She is also doing individual study within the department of philosophy on Suzanne Langer's aesthetic.

As a senior Judy is serving as an undergraduate teaching assistant in psychology and is a member of the editorial board of *Connecticut College Psychology Journal*.

Holly Schanz, a classics major, will complete her requirements for the bachelor's degree in three years. She entered Connecticut College with twelve points of credit from the C.E.E.B. advanced placement tests and earned another sixteen points on the College's achievement tests administered at the beginning of her freshman year.

At Harvard last summer, Holly completed a year's course in German in eight weeks, finishing among the top eleven in a class of 60. She was one of only two students elected to Phi Beta Kappa at the end of her junior year, an honor which carries with it membership in the Society of Winthrop Scholars.

Holly's metrical translation of Catullus, carmen 51, was published in 1963 by *Insight*. Her honors project in classics is devoted to an analysis of "Intensity as Reflected in the Style of Catullus."



Freedom Singers will perform March 22

Freedom Singers to Perform At Palmer Auditorium Sunday

On Sunday, March 22, at 4:00 p.m., the Freedom Singers, five former field workers for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) will perform at Palmer Auditorium. Admission to the concert will be a \$1.00 contribution to SNCC, the student group which is largely responsible for the progress of the integration movement in the areas of transportation, voting, education, and public accommodations.

The five boys who make up the singing groups are widely experienced in the integration struggle and are certainly the "battle scarred youngsters" that Howard Zinn has written of.

Marshall Jones of Knoxville, Tenn., joined SNCC after graduating from Florida A and M. He was arrested seventeen times in Nashville during demonstrations to desegregate facilities in that city. Chuck Neblett, 22, of Carbondale, Illinois, became active in the integration movement while he was studying at Southern Illinois University. He left school to work for SNCC in Mississippi and was a member of the original Freedom Singers who sang, among numerous other places, at Carnegie Hall and the Newport Folk Festival.

Matthew Jones, a veteran of twenty arrests, became involved

with SNCC while he was a student at Tennessee State in Nashville. A former school teacher, Matthew lost his job because of his civil rights activity. He has written many of the songs sung by the Freedom Singers.

James Peacock, 28, of Charleston, Mississippi, has participated in voter registration work in South Carolina and Greenwood, Jackson and Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Emery Harris is a native of Albany, Georgia, one of the southern cities that has seen the greatest of SNCC activities. He has been very active in civil rights activities. Emery is following in the footsteps of his brother who was a member of the original Freedom Singers.

The Freedom Singers sing songs and Negro spirituals adapted by them. Their style is a combination of folk singing and gospel. They sing blues, mostly concerned with the agonies and horrors of the freedom struggle and the Negro fight for equality. Often they adapt traditional songs by changing the words and the harmony. Their singing is completely unaccompanied except, of course, for the clapping of hands.

Tickets for the Sunday afternoon performance will be on sale in Fanning on Thursday and Friday and will be sold before the concert in Palmer Auditorium.

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Editorial

In view of Joanna Warner's farewell address it seems appropriate that *Conn Census* make a serious evaluation of this year's events and draw together those phases of campus activity which have commanded our attention and criticism in the past months. In both looking over these events as a whole and demonstrating a trend for the future we must express satisfaction and optimism. Rather than wait until May 1 we think this review is more valuable at the present time, since it is at this time that plans are being made for next year's programs and it is now that changes which will affect campus life are being considered.

We have echoed many times in the past the condemnation of apathy and the cry for student commitment. Our efforts have not gone unheard. We see around us a new and lively student body making plans and finding meaning in its actions. The campus has reflected the dynamism and enthusiasm of its inhabitants. This semester there has been endless opportunity for association and discussion with experts in many fields who have been invited by campus organizations. Hardly a day passes without some lecture or program.

The fact that we had two impressive conferences within a two-week period is indicative of the new attitude prevalent. Conn Quest and the IRC weekends both gave broader scope to the education which we receive. We could look beyond the pages of Professor Lukacs' book to the diplomatic world revealed by the consul generals, to the practical applications of the economic theories to which we have been exposed. The conference idea has been something of a phenomenon on this campus. From having one small conference last year we have expanded to three large ones this year and plans are being made for at least four next year.

Along with this outward expansion there has been serious interest demonstrated in making real changes in student government and many of the suggestions presented are being formulated into concrete proposals. A reorganization is underway by which the House of Representatives will take on its true legislative functions as defined in the constitution. The honor system is being seriously questioned for the first time.

The faculty is bursting with new projects involving community activity. A number have received sizable research grants. They have given noticeable support to student-faculty programs and have attended many of the recent events. Their enthusiasm surely was most evident in the Faculty Show to which they devoted much effort and which was received with equal enthusiasm by the students.

Our pages have been filled with an amusing number of new and different student and faculty endeavors ranging from experimental theater to our bond drive. We have grown from a four page biweekly to an overflowing six page weekly which is exceeding any expectations of a year ago. This is part of the growing student support.

Commitment and involvement have been made meaningful words on this campus. They can no longer be satirically or flippantly used to characterize the ramblings of snack shop philosophers. We are offended at such implications. The student body has proven beyond a doubt that it can and will act on its principles and that it can see further than Williams St. and Mohegan Ave.

Beyond the Wall

Next year, on a trial basis, Brown University will institute a two week reading period at the end of each semester. This new plan will serve to eliminate the useless week of classes immediately following Christmas vacation.

Robert W. Morse, dean of the College, announced that these reading periods are to be a "period in which students are encouraged to bring things together and work on their own." Departments will probably hold two-week study periods for courses that require a great deal of reading, such as humanities and advanced science courses. Introductory courses will probably continue to hold classes.

Roy Schafer, the Yale psychologist who testified that Ruby suffered from an organic brain disease, reported surprise at the "speed and flatness" of the jury's decision. The jury apparently disregarded his testimony that Ruby is a victim of psychomotor epilepsy, a condition characterized by states in which the person acts impulsively with no subsequent memory of his actions. Mr. Scha-

fer, a clinical psychologist in Yale's Department of University Health, had based his testimony on a series of tests administered to Ruby in late December.

Professor Revilo Oliver, professor of classics at the University of Illinois, charged in the *American Opinion*, that President Kennedy was assassinated because he had not been able to turn the United States over to the Kremlin by the 1963 deadline. Oliver admits that he is expressing personal opinion, not that of the University. Nevertheless, many citizens have demanded that he be removed from his post as professor. His statement has raised many questions concerning professional responsibility.

There seems little chance that Oliver will be fired as was Professor Leo Koch, who condoned sexual intercourse between mature students in a letter to the University's student paper. Three weeks after the letter appeared in 1961 Koch was dismissed, ostensibly for his inadequacy as an instructor.

world only by South Africa) is the most exact equivalent to Nazi law. In the U. S. Senate, less than a week ago, a Senator from the South, on filibustering duty, had to admit publicly that the minority keeps the majority from exercising its right to vote. Senator Ellender of Louisiana said so, to the surprise only of his own confederates.

Since Miss Stothert impugns the validity of my comparisons, I will give her one more example where "laws" have been broken for the sake of mankind in general and of women in particular. Those Suffragettes that were trampled underfoot by mounted police did indeed break the "law," with the result that today women enjoy equal rights to men in our democracy.

K. Bieber

To the Editor:

It is a known fact as the "conservative" Misses Livingston and Bennett stated in their letter last week, that only 566 of the 1300 students enrolled in this institution of the liberal arts took part in last Wednesday's FREEDOM FAST. This is a deplorable fact. To know that 3/5 of the student-body could not give up one meal for fellow country-men who are starving is astounding and disgusting. When the fact is brought home to us that others in our country are starving to death, for any reason whatever, it is our privilege, as well-fed ones, to immediately come to their aid with feelings of concern and love—not with judgment and the vindictive withholding of succor. The fact that people starve in our country is appalling; the fact that people are not allowed to vote and starve as a consequence of their attempts to vote is horrible; the fact that 740 Connecticut College students did not give one meal to their brothers is infamous.

Joan Ross '64

To the Editor:

Even in our college environment of bending-over-backward tolerance and liberality, if anything deserves full condemnation, it is a supposedly gentlemanly brotherhood in New Haven. Last Saturday, March 14, the majority of the young men of this respected organization PLANNED for Connecticut College undergrads a performance of unprecedented filth and barbarism, offensive to the sensibilities of any civilized person, regardless of his sex. My disgust is more than lady-like, so I will not run on into hackneyed terms of indignation. But, if your inclination is to smile indulgently and twitter, "Boys will be boys," take a moment to consider before train-time some weekend this spring this less than humanly considerate side of our beloved brothers in academic battle. And reflect: as they took it upon themselves uniformly to insult us, certainly it is only the most foolish and egotistical among us who does not feel, with her sisters, uniformly insulted.

S.E.H. '65

Letters to Editor

To the Editor:

Karen Stothert's answer to Professor Bieber's letter (issue of March 5) suggests a few words of clarification.

It seems to be characteristic of social bodies that are unwilling to grant full civil rights to all their members to display an excessive concern for questions of legality. Certainly the Germany of the National Socialists as well as that of today's communists has never lacked provisions of legality and civil order while many of her citizens were subject to punishment and persecution, yet this order was built on ideas that lacked the principle of justice. Is the legal process in Southern state and municipal courts by contrast based on unadulterated justice?

Karen Stothert's optimism in this respect is, I am afraid, more than a little unfounded if we may judge the state of civil liberty in the United States by the results of its judicial system during the last 100 years. She might let her conscience speak in answer to the question whether the continued disrespect to the human rights of a racial minority in Southern states is consistent with constitutionally granted justice, as it may perhaps be with the laws of *mauvaise foi*.

Kurt Opitz

To the Editor:

Both Cynthia Miller and Karen Stothert are such fine musicians that I don't particularly relish the obligation to reply to Miss Stothert's answer to my letter. However, her use of the word fallacy does not leave me an alternative.

What was and is at stake is the fundamental question of the right of the human being to rebel against unjust laws. I had hoped that it was unnecessary to be even more explicit when addressing Connecticut College students. It seems necessary to spell out the difference between law in a democracy and "law" in the sovereign states of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana. For the value of Mardi Walker's act, criticized by Miss Miller, is to put into focus the unbelievable condition of Negroes in the state of Georgia. Even the notorious racist judge Pye could indict Mardi of nothing more than a "trespassing" offense. The sentence he imposed is all the more shocking: 18 months plus \$1,000 is what one would expect to see leveled at a common criminal.

Therefore, my comparing conditions in the South with Colonial days or with Nazi rule can be called a fallacy only if we deliberately close our eyes to the fact that Southern "Justice" in no way excels Colonial justice, and is barely above Nazi legality. Indeed, the concept of race as a legal criterion (shared in today's

I heard we are going to pick our gym major next year.

This doesn't mean we are to limit ourselves to only one sport. This is exactly what is not desired.

The aim is to be proficient in one sport while having abilities in minor fields.

This is a wonderful full system, because it means we don't have to commit ourselves necessarily to one profession after we graduate.

And too, it is possible to change the major up to Senior year, until we "find ourselves" anyway, which affords as well as tasting everything offered. Of course the curriculum will be enlarged and class time decreased so that we can devote more time on concentration.

Senior year is our opportunity for individual studies, seminars with the faculty, and applying our skills to everyday life.

And to continue Connecticut's hegemony in Athletics, comps will be oral and practical with one small part essay.

Diplomas will be distributed by the Dean of Athletics.

And the Conn. girl will step into life as the toughest muscle-headed woman in the American Intelligentsia.

SDF

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SDF

To the Editor:

I write this letter as a last resort in dealing with a situation that has arisen and which evidently cannot be coped with in any other manner—the inordinate abuse of the kitchen and our kitchen facilities on this campus, particularly in the North Complex. As a point of reference may I cite the events that occurred on the night of the Honors Banquet, March 12, 1964.

The kitchen staff had gone to considerable time and expense to prepare and give a beautiful banquet. My concern is not the banquet itself—for it truly was beautiful—but the absolute bedlam that was created because of it.

Point one: Due to the banquet, students from Park, Marshall, and Lambdin were reassigned to specified dining rooms so that the respective kitchens could handle the evening's meal. What ensued was a disgrace! Students in plain disregard came either to dinner with the waitresses or ate in dining rooms other than the ones to which they had been requested to go. The result was that a serious shortage was threatened.

Point two: When the non-banqueters completed their meals, they were asked to leave the hallway—what ensued seems preposterous for a college community! Groups of people continued to congest the halls while students "picked" and tried to sample anything that was edible. Not only were they a hazard to overloaded waitresses, but they created such a din that conversation

Continued on Page 6

Topic: U.S. and European Economies

Lukacs Opens IRC Weekend; Emphasizes 'Idea of Europe'

The International Relations Club Conference, "The United States and Europe," was opened by Professor Lukacs' lecture, "The Development of a European Consciousness." In a historical context, Professor Lukacs discussed the development of the "idea of Europe," with an emphasis on the spirit and mores and the deeper aspects of European political life.

Professor Lukacs stressed that the concept of Europe as a geographical and cultural unit is a comparatively recent one, and was not commonly recognized until the eighteenth century enlightenment. During this period the significant concept of the "rights of the individual" emerged, in opposition to the total despotism of Asia.

Continuing his chronological survey, Professor Lukacs cited two developments in the nineteenth century which blurred or arrested the "idea of Europe": the rise of the United States and other republics and the rise of nationalism and the development of homogeneous countries.

Professor Lukacs' discussion of twentieth century Europe included vivid descriptions of postwar Eastern Europe and the western cities. World War II, he said, left a "dazed, weakened continental spirit" which caused Europe to pay "surprisingly little attention to the atomic bomb." The World War II aftermath, however, was a "strange, positive contrast" to that of World War I. This contrast was characterized by a "turning inward of the spirit of the European people" amid the apathy and the bitterness. "The prevailing spirit . . . was not revolutionary." The dominant idea was that of Christian democ-

racy. In his vivid and realistic description, Professor Lukacs described postwar Europe as a "dark and smouldering continent."

"The general intellectual tendency," he asserted, "was to speak no longer of Europe, but of western civilization." Western civilization was a vague concept of the West as "an Atlantic civilization protected by the United States," and in which movement of scholarship and art was unilateral.

Professor Lukacs described the search for a European consciousness as a consequence of the "decline of the European state system on the one hand, and the rise of a European consciousness on the other." As a primary cause of this search he cited the European predicament of identifying with neither Russia nor the United States.

In focusing upon Europe and the United States, Professor Lukacs discussed the unification of the European states on the Swiss system of confederation rather than on the United States federal system. The Swiss system successfully preserves the diversity of its people, while the United States emphasizes the homogeneity of its people.

Professor Lukacs ended his formal lecture with a strong emphasis on the peculiar demands of a European consciousness. His final quotation from de Toqueville stressed that liberty is not attainable merely through the American system.

In the question period which followed the lecture, Professor Lukacs asserted that "only through the existence of a European consciousness will there ever be a united Europe."



IRS panelists, left to right: Auchincloss, Lukacs, Legendre, Holbern, Schmidt-Schlegel and Williams

French, English, German Consuls Give Views on Market; Reflect Nations' Diverse Attitudes Toward European Unity

The panel discussion which concluded the International Relations Club Conference on Saturday proved to be one of the most enlightening debates we have witnessed on this campus. The panel members, representing England, France, and Germany, expressed the views of their respective countries on the Common Market. As this discussion was intended to broaden the scope of the conference, the representatives devoted a large part of their talk to an analysis of the internal factors which characterized their views. Noting the eminent qualifications of the speakers, part of the value of their discussion was due to the authoritative comments made by the delegates. The panel discussion was a rare and invaluable opportunity to hear a first-hand report of a matter of such international concern.

However, it is in the latent consequences of those speeches, viewed as a whole, that the real value of the conference lies. The diverse character of their views emphasizes the existence of conflicting interests which have hindered the attempts at economic and political unity in Europe. The audience came to the somber realization that such conflicts, though not deep, are still of very broad dimensions.

In his opening remarks, M. Michel Legendre, Consul General of France, stressed the political and economic changes which have affected Europe in the last five years. "Such changes have caused temporary and superficial misunderstandings of which we must all be aware. We must realize that in a sense, this is an age which had nothing in common with the past." He went on to illustrate the effect of these changes. In the political sphere, the advent of the space and atomic age has caused a change in the importance of alliances. Although the strength of such alliances is assured, there is less possibility of their usefulness because of the 'new question' of annihilation. France believes, therefore, that she must provide her own nuclear force. In consequence, she must be considered an equal partner in the Atlantic alliance.

The economic change has been even more far-reaching, and it has been caused by the 'European Miracle'—its recovery since the war. The result is the Common Market, "the greatest and boldest achievement of modern times . . . an indestructible reality." M. Legendre then spoke of the vast increase in imports of the Common Market from the United States and England, which he said "illustrates its goal of wider markets and better foreign relations." Obviously, the Common

Market does not have the goal of creating "an inside protectionist policy." He also mentioned the Common Market's need to retain its present membership in order to preserve and strengthen its original character. In due time, of course, other nations would be admitted.

He concluded his talk with a short review of the present state of France. He spoke of her tremendous progress in the political, economic and educational areas. M. Legendre was optimistic toward the future as were the other delegates. It would appear, in view of his remarks and the present policies of his country, that he had every reason to be so. In fact, his very positive attitude conveyed the impression that France is 'quite' satisfied with the progress she has made and is continuing to make. In this world of unstable governments and recruiting crises, such an attitude is refreshing albeit somewhat 'disconcerting.'

English Opinion Differs

It is often said that the English Channel has effected far greater separations than its original geographical purpose intended. The truth of this statement was proved once more in the person of Sir Alan Williams, Consul-General of Great Britain. His style of speech characterized by a dry and subtle humor provided a startling but effective contrast to the polished but humorless rhetoric of the French Consul. Sir Alan stressed the special factors which have influenced England's present trade policies. His opening remarks were indicative of the tenor of the rest of his comments. "We have been reproached with being a welfare state . . . Well, why not—We like it."

The main part of his discussion was devoted to a dispassionate analysis of the conditions underlying the economic situation in England. Her position on trade was made quite clear. "If we don't trade, we don't eat." Sir Alan agreed that "If we had Cuba on our doorstep we would feel as strongly about it as you do. However, a trade boycott is not really admissible in peacetime." He again admitted, "We depend on trade . . ." On the subject of imports, he noted, "If we can't buy abroad, we can't sell."

He followed the example of M. Legendre in discussing the nature of alliances, and England's attitude toward them. He spoke of the great changes in England's history which have resulted in the loss of all her empire, "including Burma, Ireland, South Africa and several more. Such losses must be compensated, and therefore England relies on alliances for security. This is quite a different attitude from that of M. Legendre.

He turned to a consideration of the Common Market, noting that "England is the thorn between two Common Market roses." His comments were obviously brief. England does want to join the Common Market although, "That won't happen just

now." Sir Alan concluded his speech with a few predictions of the future. The main question will be the problem of underdeveloped countries. To raise their standard of living, the prosperous nations must buy their simple products, which will be severely damaging to domestic industry.

Sir Alan was quite realistic toward the present internal and foreign trade problems. The tone of his remarks was so forceful and direct that they were a vivid contrast to the atmosphere of confidence and optimism inspired by M. Legendre's typical French policy statement.

Divided Germany Relies More on Alliances

The third and final speaker was Dr. Philip Schmidt-Schlegel, Consul of the United German Republic in Boston. In his speech he emphasized the importance of Germany's relations with the United States, indicating that his country's entry into the Common Market had made no difference in these relations. Since Germany is divided, she depends entirely on alliances for her security.

He believed that a possible solution to the problem of England's admission to the Common Market may be found when France discovers that the maintenance of a nuclear force is an expensive proposition.

He concluded his discussion by speaking of the all-important problem of agriculture in Germany. The fixing of a grain price will be an important factor for Chancellor Erhardt to consider in view of the coming elections.

The question period following the discussion was not especially rewarding. The questions raised issues which the panel members obviously felt deserved cautious and rather superficial answers. The views expressed by the panel were fundamental. In fact, the real significance of the discussion lies not in the particular opinions expressed per se, but in a comparison of these views.

T.M.

Students planning to make application in the fall of 1964 for admission to medical schools in the fall of 1965 should take the Medical College Admission Test on Sat., April 25, 1964. Application form and examination fee are due by April 11 at the very latest. A limited number of announcement booklets and application blanks are available from Mr. Kent in the zoology department; students planning to take the examination should obtain these at once to allow time for writing for blanks if the supply on hand is exhausted.

Students are also advised that application forms should be obtained from medical schools during the spring and should be submitted on the earliest date permitted by any given school (this is usually, but not always, July 1.

K. Auchincloss, IRC Speaker, Discusses Trade Negotiations

The influence of the European Economic Community on world trade negotiations was the topic of discussion at the Saturday meeting of the International Relations Club's Annual Conference on World Affairs. Mr. Kenneth Auchincloss, Executive Assistant to Christian Herter for the White House Trade Office, gave an extensive and comprehensive summary of the events leading up to the Kennedy Round trade negotiations to be held this May 4 at Geneva. This world trade conference, which will hopefully last a year, will attempt to work out a mutual lowering of tariffs to assist trade expansion. The primary participants will be the United States, Great Britain, and the EEC (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands), though other nations will have a substantial say in the negotiations, if they can make themselves heard over the boom of these big powers.

The most interesting part of Mr. Auchincloss' speech dealt with the events leading up to the European Economic Community and the United States' awareness of the necessity of having a world trade conference. Towards the end of the Eisenhower administration, the United States became faced with a serious threat to its economy—the newly created Common Market. One question was to be heard again and again: How were United States businessmen to compete on an equal par with this economic community which was pledged to eliminate tariffs between the member nations and to create a common external tariff against non-members? At this same time, the United States was faced with a balance of payments deficit and a drain on its gold supply. The year 1960 brought with it not only a new administration, but a

new determination to do something about this "lopsided" and unequal situation. With the passage of his far-reaching and unprecedented Trade Expansion Act of 1962, President Kennedy launched a new era in United States-Europe trade relations.

A pessimistic attitude, though it may have flourished in the minds of United States economists, was not noticed across the Atlantic. The nations of the EEC were at this time undergoing a period of great industrial expansion. There was a sense of accomplishment gained because of their surplus in balance of payments.

Despite this great economic boom, however, the EEC was faced with the serious problems of consolidating its many varied interests. During the vulnerable period of its early existence, the EEC had to first perfect its internal organization, and then work on coordinating its trade patterns with the outside world. The problem confronting the EEC, therefore, was not only one of external expansion, as was the case in the United States, but one of internal consolidation.

Mr. Auchincloss' talk also dealt with the problems and issues which will be encountered this summer. Past trade negotiations, including the Dillman attempt, have shown the futility of lowering tariffs on agricultural products. Lack of agreement in this field has resulted from the differences in the productivity of each nation.

Mr. Auchincloss' speech was explanatory and enlightening—an interesting look at the Kennedy Round. Because of his ineffective speaking style, however, Mr. Auchincloss unfortunately lost much of the impact of a well-prepared and intelligently structured speech.

Herr von Schlippe of the faculty of the University of Connecticut at Stamford will speak on "Impressionism and Expressionism in German Art" on Sunday, March 22, at 2:00 p.m. in Bill 106. The talk is sponsored by the German Club.

Mr. D. Mickiewicz Reviews Inquisitor In Dostoevski Novel

Wed. night, March 11, Mr. Dennis Mickiewicz informally examined questions raised by Dostoevski in "The Grand Inquisitor." Mr. Mickiewicz briefly filled in the background of the socialist movement in Russia and Dostoevski's battle against it, then moved on to discuss the themes of planned society as they are presented by the Grand Inquisitor in his argument with Christ.

The essential argument of the Grand Inquisitor, representing the Roman Catholic Church, is that Christ overestimated human nature. Christ asked man to choose; he gave man freedom that demanded moral responsibility far beyond the individual's capacity.

The Inquisitor asserts that the Church improves and amends Christ's teachings by supplying the ultimate spiritual and moral authority on earth that man's nature requires. It supplies a plan for society and a clearly defined purpose; thus man exchanges intolerable individual freedom for the psychological comfort of external authority.

Mr. Mickiewicz noted that the Inquisitor's planned society surpasses most logical systems of socialism because it encompasses the irrational in man through its mystical basis. It provides the human being with a spiritual

6 Students Exhibit Work at Norwich Amateur Art Show

The artistic talents of faculty and students at Connecticut College are currently represented in an exhibition of works by Connecticut artists now on display at Converse Art Gallery, Norwich.

Sculpture, paintings, prints, drawings, and collages by six undergraduates have been selected for inclusion in the 21st Annual Exhibit of the Norwich Art Association. The student contributors are Wendy Bolton '64, Oxford, Mass.; Karen Cornell '64, Shaker Heights, Ohio; Kathleen Hudson '64, Memphis, Tenn.; Renate Linder '64, Spring Valley, N. Y.; Carolyn May '64, New York City; and Sandra Saunders '64, Gales Ferry, Conn.

Also on display are works by Marguerite Hanson, professor of art; Prof. William McCloy, chairman of the art department; Prof. Ruby Turner Morris, chairman of the economics department; and Ruth H. Wood, assistant professor of physical education. Mrs. Nancy E. Curtler, director of cooperative dormitories at Connecticut College, has contributed two paintings to the show.

The exhibition is open to the public through Easter Sunday, March 29.

significance that makes him more than one note in a "system of piano keys."

The ultimate questions that Dostoevski asks are to what degree the Inquisitor's argument might be condemned or justified. Perhaps Christ didn't love humanity if he asked too much of man. Perhaps it was wrong of Christ to refuse, as he did when denied the devil's propositions, to operate through miracle and authority. And maybe it is necessary for the Church to supply the psychological comfort that man requires though its basis denies freedom, the essence of real Christianity.

While Dostoevski ultimately condemns the legalistic basis of the Inquisitor's concept of the Roman Church, Mr. Mickiewicz said "The Grand Inquisitor" is essentially a mental exercise in which Dostoevski leaves questions largely unanswered. Rather, the story presents the positions of Christ and the Inquisitor and asks the reader to examine a problem which Dostoevski clearly recognized: the dichotomy of individual freedom and moral responsibility versus universal authority and personal happiness.

Sally Higgins

A. A. to Give Winter Athletes Sports Awards

Coffee—The Athletic Association will hold its annual Winter Awards Coffee Tuesday, March 24, in the Main Lounge of Crozier-Williams at 7:30 p.m. The all-star line-up will include all winners of winter sports awards, the presidents of the classes winning the class and basketball cups, all affiliated with A.A., and the entire physical education department. Refreshments will be served, and the affair will be crowned with a performance by the modern dance club.

Sportsday — Connecticut College participated in an exciting Sportsday held at Mount Holyoke College on Saturday, March 14. In competition with eight colleges, we came away with a second place in basketball and a third place in swimming. Congratulations to all C.C. participants for a good showing!

Reprinted from Goodman Ace's column in the Saturday Review, March 21, 1964:

A friend and I were in a movie theater one night. In the middle of the picture he rose and asked in a loud voice: "Is there a Christian Scientist in the house?" A woman from across the theater stood up and said, "I'm a Christian Scientist." And my friend said, "Would you mind changing seats with me? I'm sitting in a draft."

Funds from Fast to Purchase Food for Unemployed Negroes

Several weeks ago a young child starved to death in Mississippi. It is very hard to imagine that such a tragedy could occur in the United States in 1964. But it did occur and in many areas of this country starvation has become a reality and it will not end until the country becomes aware of it and makes an effort to do something about it.

On March 11 almost six hundred Connecticut College students, for many personal reasons, "did something about it." By 'fasting' for one meal, almost half of the student body sent \$325.00 to purchase food for Negroes in Mississippi who, because of conditions which deny them their equality—social and political as well as economic—are unable to provide themselves with the food needed to keep themselves alive.

We can assume that no girl who fasted knew what real hunger is. I doubt that any of us can remember a day or even an hour of hunger. Nor can most of us imagine what it means to be hungry. The only thing we can do is feel the urgency of a problem which demands the attention of all Americans.

Certainly each girl who "fasted" was moved by her personal motives. Discussion has made it evident that these motives varied greatly. It would be ideal if all who gave up their dinner were motivated by the urgency of the problem and a great desire to solve it. This, however, was not the case. Nor was it the exception. Principles did move many girls. Other reasons moved others.

What is important is not that Connecticut College contributed \$325 to the Fast for Freedom Fund (though this sum is not to be sneered at). The importance lies in what we did to send the money to those who were very much in need of it. It is up to each of us to examine the reasons for our fast, and this examination can be no simple one. It will be for some a seri-

ous, deep introspection. For others it will be less profound. But for all of us the examination should be in light of the fact that an American youngster starved to death in 1964 and that we can turn our privilege into preventive means that will assure the elimination of conditions which caused such a tragedy. We can act now. Some of us have 577 of us have. This is important and this importance must be realized by all of us—for it we are to live, we cannot let others starve. K.K.

Ann Partlow regrets that she cannot appear this week; she is engaged in writing a thesis upon the evolution of the Liberal tradition in the United States.

Thursday, April 16, at 6:00 p.m. the United Protestant Group will sponsor a dinner followed by discussion of the following: church conference work, migrant ministry, inter-city work, camps for underprivileged children, hospital work, and voter registration. Names of the speakers will be announced next week. Everyone is welcome. Register immediately following Spring Vacation.

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'Blood Knot' Play Portrays Brothers With Racial Conflict

To say that Atholl Fugard's play, 'The Blood Knot,' a parable of South African life, is absorbing would be to underplay its deeper significance...

Zachariah and Morris Pieterse live in forced harmony in a cruel corrugated shed on the outskirts of Port Elizabeth, South Africa. Every day the Negro brother, Zachariah, goes to work for endless hours in the sun...

The plot of the play is only instrumental in expressing the deep significance of the relationship of black and white brothers living side by side.

Mr. Fugard's book at no time forces the racial issue he is describing, but, rather, presents the problem with simplicity and compassion.

The 'Blood Knot' is playing at the Cricket Theater on 10th Street and Second Avenue. It is a compelling, enjoyable and important play.

M. Harrington Discusses Socialism at Conference

"If socialism is to exist it must be democratic: if democracy is to continue it must become socialist." These were the opening words of Michael Harrington's address on "Waste and Poverty in America..."

Mr. Harrington suggested that we can see examples of capitalism destroying itself in the form of the corporation as a sign of "emerging collectivism within capitalism."

The great diversity in socialist thinking in the United States today was evident in the variation of views expressed by the panel members of the symposium's Saturday afternoon program...

The afternoon's panel discussion was focused on the major tendencies in American socialist approaches to radical political organization in the coming election.

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