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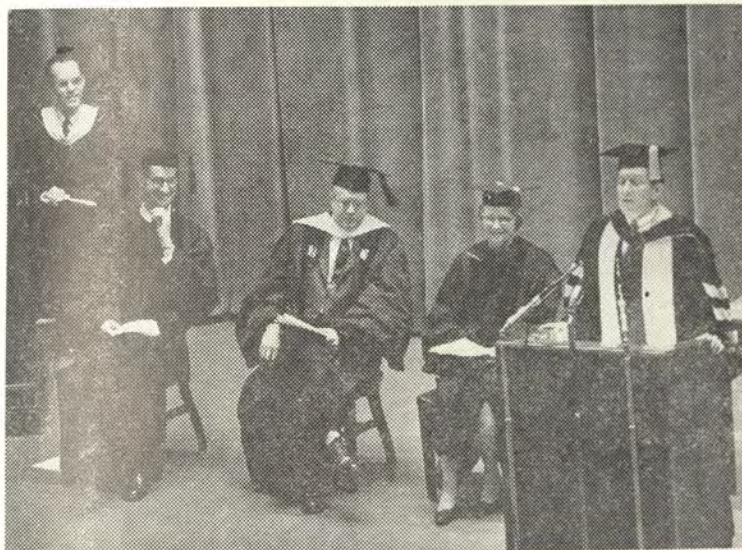


Conn Census

Vol. 48—No. 5

New London, Connecticut, Thursday, October 25, 1962

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President Shain presents inaugural address.

Dr. Shain Delivers Address, Emphasizes Goals of College

President Charles E. Shain
Inaugural Address
October 19th, 1962.

President Charles Shain, in his inaugural address the morning of October 19th, raised again the question of one of our great national voices, Emerson, when he asked "Where do we find ourselves?" To quote President Shain, "To ask an American woman's college of the liberal arts where it finds itself may lead to the same fiasco as asking for a national commission, plus *LIFE* magazine, to describe for us our American goals. As someone has pointed out, the commission settled at last for a restatement of the Declaration of Independence."

The goals and purposes of the American College are exceedingly complex, and anyone who would attempt to define them must be thoroughly aware of every aspect of college life. "Connecticut College, and other colleges like it, presumably best display their educational ends by the quality of their day-to-day life. But this life itself is the mystery of the place. And the mystery has its various cults, and the cults have their hierarchy of priestesses, and the priestesses disagree. When we

want to find out, as we say, what really goes on at a college, we read a novel about it. But those who were there at the time inevitably say, No, it wasn't like that at all."

"The art of being a student is a mixed art. She must be often a rhetorician and only partially a poet of learning. The student has a public role as well as a private one. Out of her quarrel with books and laboratory experiments and teachers she must make a public record. She must learn to know something, to have something in mind, even if it is only the good old A.B. degree. Simultaneously, (and we hope chiefly out of the same quarrel) she creates her inner personal structure. Most of us, remembering our own student lives, would be hard put to say where, as students, our public learning ended and our private learning began."

Dr. Shain stated that the cultivated man and woman must strive to make themselves useful to our democratic society. "The central educational purpose of this College," he concluded, "is this: to shape a young woman as a student (both the public student and the private one) so that the student can shape the adult life to come."

William Dale

William Dale of the Connecticut College Department of Music will present a piano concert in Palmer Auditorium, Saturday, November 3, at 8:30.

C. Ernest Wright

C. Ernest Wright of the Harvard Divinity School will be the quest speaker at vespers this Sunday at 7 p.m.

Frye Delivers UN Address; Finds Cuban Crisis Negotiable

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

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

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

At present Mr. Frye finds the outlook encouraging. The Russian and Cuban delegates have spent their time defending their positions and attacking the United States, rather than stating any specific actions they will take. To quote Selwyn Lloyd, former British delegate to the UN, "the cow that makes the most noise rarely gives the most milk." Mr. Frye finds that so far there has been much "noise," but little "milk." Since there has, as yet,

been no threat of specific action, since the UN is being used as a safety valve, since there still is the possibility of negotiation, what can we negotiate?

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

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

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

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

See "Frye"—Page 6

In Support of Kennedy

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

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

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

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

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Live Charles I



FREE SPEECH

A Forum of Opinion From On and Off the Campus

The opinions expressed in this column do not necessarily reflect those of the editors.

To the Editor:

It makes me sick to attend lectures, Amalgos and other college events in Palmer Auditorium. I am appalled by the lack of respect accorded visiting speakers and even the President of our own student body. Papers rustle, people squirm and it is quite evident that they have no interest in whatever is going on. But the thing that really drives me crazy is the sudden epidemic of coughing fits that drown out every other word uttered. It seems to me and, I'm relieved to say, to at least a few others on this campus, that girls who cannot control their spasms should refrain from coming. They have no right to ruin the pleasure of the rest of an audience by acting so obnoxiously. We all complain wildly about the mistreatment of lone males at the snack shop. But do we bother to acknowledge actual guests of our college in even a half human way? I think it's time people woke up to the fact that hearty applause at the end of a speech cannot possibly compensate for the rudeness all-too-apparent from its beginning.

Jean Klingenstein '64

To the Editor:

I would like to object to a recent administration pronouncement that forbids the charging of phone calls to either the dormitories or post office box numbers. The ban on using dorm phones for a credit number is a reasonable restriction, one based, undoubtedly on experience that has proven the Connecticut College

dormitory dweller to be on several instances both irresponsible and dishonest. A student living in conjunction with fifty other students must certainly share the responsibility that such an existence imposes on the individual. I would assume that paying ones own bills would be such a responsibility.

However, our post office boxes are purely private. We have our own combination to open it, receive our own mail, and value the privacy and protection of the Federal Government as to the tampering with such postal transactions. Amidst our mail we often, and almost invariably find bills, that we either pay, or forget about, thus ruining our credit ratings and eventually calling for more severe action than a letter in our post office boxes. Our personal bills made to the Southern New England Telephone Company are transactions made between an individual and the company, and are in no connection affiliated with this college. If we receive other bills in our post office boxes, I can see no reason for arbitrarily forbidding the use of our boxes for a purely private transaction. Change is difficult enough to collect in this college that somehow seems to have an inexhaustible supply of fifty-cent pieces. Those of us who place long distance, pre-paid calls will find it difficult and sometimes impossible to collect the required amount. Cannot some explanation be offered for this new restriction?

Susan Epstein '64



Professor Thorp delivers Princeton's greetings.

President Bunting Discusses Role of Women's College

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

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

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

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

In her speech, bringing greetings to Mr. Shain, she expressed her views concerning the role of a woman's college.

"I believe that President Shain will find as I have that the special problems coming into focus

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

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

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



Guests, Faculty, and Students dine and discuss.

Post-Graduate Training Boom Feature of Thorp's Address

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

Professor Thorp joined Princeton's Department of English in 1926, after completing his initial experience at Smith College. He became departmental chairman in 1958. In his years at Princeton he has been largely responsible for the distinctive Special Program in American Civilization which evolved from a series of conversations among faculty members interested in the integration of the instruction of materials relating to American life. The resulting program draws upon eight departments and treats

American civilization as "an organic whole . . ."

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

Professor Thorp's address dealt with the increasing trend toward post-graduate training which characterizes the present generation, and the causes of such a trend.

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

"Largely as a result of this change of attitude, young people

See "Thorp"—Page 7



Academic procession enters Palmer.

History of Four Inaugural Proceedings Reflects Development of Conn College

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

On October 9, 1915, the official inauguration of the first president, Dr. Frederick Henry Sykes, was held in Thames Hall. An academic procession of faculty, trustees, and delegates assembled in New London Hall, from where it proceeded to Thames after pausing at the flagstaff west of Plant Hall, where the national flag was presented by the W. W. Perkins Auxiliary Corps, No. 18. At the ceremony, addresses of welcome were given by the chairman of the Board of Trustees and

the governor of Connecticut, and congratulations were offered by the presidents of all the colleges in Connecticut and of the other women's colleges in the East. In his inaugural address Dr. Sykes said that he saw our college as "the most beautiful and spacious, the widest in scope of instruction, and the most steadfast in faith in woman and her abilities, so far founded on the earth."

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

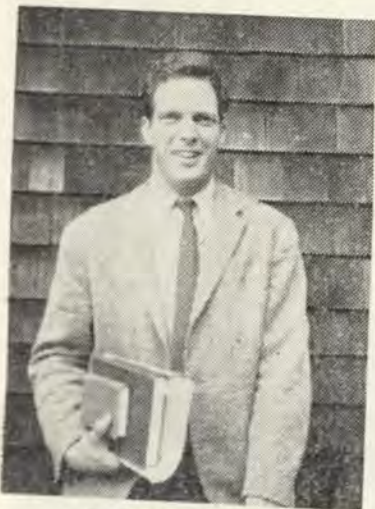
Dr. Katherine Blunt's inauguration, again, was held in an unusual setting. This time it was an enormous canvas tent which stretched from Plant House to Blackstone. On May 16, 1930, 1400

See "Inauguration"—Page 3

Reeve Returns from Russia; Commends Cultural Progress

Franklin D. Reeve, visiting professor of Russian Literature at Connecticut, after spending a considerable amount of time in Russia, notes encouraging trends in Russian cultural activity. Reeve is an associate professor of Russian and chairman of the Russian department at Wesleyan University.

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



Franklin D. Reeve

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

served that "de-Stalinization is changing the political climate and enabling young Russian intellectuals to supercede older officials who obtained position by favoritism rather than by ability. This results," he concluded, "in greater political and artistic freedom."

"Writers," he said, although more free than most Americans believe to create and communicate their ideas, "want to have the kind of freedom of expression they believe we have."*

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

"The reception given Robert Frost this summer was tremendous," Reeve remarked. "Most Russians, especially the university youth were sincerely grateful for the poet's visit." He found that the older generation knew Frost's works well and were delighted with the poet's engaging wit and sharp intellect. Frost's two poetry readings, in Leningrad and Moscow, were well received; in fact, "they were jammed." Reeve felt the tenor of the whole trip bespoke an attitude of complete cooperation and friendship on the part of the Russians. Everywhere they evinced a genuine interest in American culture, especially in what they believe is our unrestricted freedom of expression.

*Footnotes quoted from the Wesleyan "Argus"

Educational Testing Service Innovates National Teacher Examination Program

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

At the one-day testing session a candidate may take the Common Examinations, which include tests in Professional Information, General Culture, English Expression, and Nonverbal Reasoning, as well as one or two of thirteen Optional Examinations designed to demonstrate mastery of subject matter to be taught. The college which a candidate is attending, or the school system in which he is seeking employment, will advise

him whether he should take the National Teacher Examinations and which of the Optional Examinations to select.

A Bulletin of Information, containing an application and describing registration procedures, may be obtained from college officials, school superintendents, or directly from the National Teacher Examinations, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey. Completed applications, accompanied by proper examination fees, will be accepted by Educational Testing Service from November 1, 1962, but in any case must be received at Educational Testing Service not later than January 18, 1963.

Barth Warns Against Surrender Of Precious Heritage, Liberty

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

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

In order to see the political implementation of the idea of unalienable rights, or man's "shrine of conscience," one must turn to the first half of the seventeenth century, to England and the Leveller Movement. In that time of many controversies a chief political concern was whether Parliament or the king was supreme. Parliament stated that the king was subject to acts of Parliament; King Charles said that he truly desired liberty and freedom for the people, but that liberty and freedom consist in government, and that sovereign and subject are two different things.

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

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

The Levellers advocated absolute religious tolerance, a "wall of separation" between church and state, enlargement of the vote to include all free men, rather than just land owners. Their most important contribution, however, was a proposal to establish a new government in England with a

written constitution as its basis. Here in the United States the Levellers' dream of a government with a written constitution became a political reality.

"It is far easier to lose a liberty than to win it," said Mr. Barth. He then made plain the intent of his address. Mr. Barth is fearful that the Levellers and their priceless legacy to us may be forgotten in a series of shortcuts. Such Congressional shortcuts included committee probes into churches, newspapers, individuals, and universities—precisely those things which are forbidden by the Constitution. Police, in the name of public safety, have permitted wire-tapping and unjustified search warrants.

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

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

Senate Rivals to Debate Issues at Forum Nov. 2

Thursday, November 1, at 8:30 p.m. in the Main Lounge of Crozier-Williams, Sen. Proctor, running against Democratic candidate W. Morgan McGuire, Republican candidate for the State Senate, will discuss the national issues of this congressional campaign.

Mid-term congressional platforms are usually based on local rather than national problems. Both Kennedy and Eisenhower have attempted, however, in this campaign to influence the outcome. Kennedy's hopes for passage of his domestic programs, such as federal aid to education and medical care for the aged, depend upon the make-up of the new Congress. The tenor of the campaign has shifted, therefore, to a more national note.

Members of the active political organizations in New London have been invited to this program. It is hoped that lively discussion and debate will follow the speeches by these two men.

The program is sponsored by the Political Forum and two of its affiliated groups, the Young Democrats and the Young Republicans.

Gordon Hall Informs CCUN Delegates Of Activities, Ignorance of Rightists

Together with a lot of other sneaks, I attended a sneak pre

"The Manchurian Candidate" is concerned, in the main, with a man who is conditioned so that, on a certain signal, he will perform whatever he is told to do without remembering afterwards what he has done or, even that he has done anything. Laurence Harvey portrays the army sergeant who is so conditioned by a group of Chinese and Russians during the Korean War and is then allowed to return to America. Why this is done and what follows make up the plot of an extremely exciting motion picture. Mr. Harvey, along with Frank Sinatra in the role of Harvey's wartime captain, is convincing in his part. Also of note in the cast are Angela Lansbury and James Gregory. To tell you who and what they are would be giving away more of the film than I wish. The best thing I can advise is that you come in at the beginning of the movie and let the story and its characters unfold before, what I think will be, your wide open, glued-to-the-screen, eyes.

While many articles have been written on the challenge from the extreme right, the extremes of Mr. Hall's information gave more reality to the situation than one would want to believe. According to Hall many of these organizations work with budgets as large as \$2 million per year. The circulation of the beforementioned "Christian Crusade" is just under 90,000. The challenge facing those who want to fight these organizations is frighteningly difficult. While the groups rarely are in full agreement with each other, they rarely battle openly. No group will give up its specific fight since each wants to keep the image of having a leader (such as the Bircher's Welch) who will save the American people from the menace of Communism. It is difficult to pin down the membership of the groups as they usually try to remain anonymous. This was illustrated for us by several extremists who followed Hall to the meeting. Hall is constantly menaced and questioned by the

Virginia Chambers '65

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

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

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

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

Dick Banks
"The Opinionated Man"
WNHC-TV—CHANNEL 8
135 College Street
New Haven 10, Connecticut.

The great dancer Igor Youskevitch feels that a truly beautiful ballet pose is the result of the simultaneous arrival of the various parts of the body, traveling different distances at different speeds, at the proper spatial locus. A similar simultaneity is one of James Merrill's most artful achievements in his new book of poems, **Water Street** (Atheneum). It is apparent in "An Urban Convalescence," with its subdued visions of hardly-old houses being torn down and the memory of an old sweetheart almost forgotten among the trappings of discarded fashion. It is there in "Sundown and Starlight," where the oncoming night is likened to a lady dressing herself. And it is pervasive in "To A Butterfly," where Merrill has, by making use of the ancient symbol of the butterfly as the personification of the soul, extended that insect's life to match a man's.

some delightfully original images. For instance, this vivid picture from "An Urban Convalescence":

Onto the still erect building next
door
Are pressed levels and hues—
Pocked rose, streaked greens,
brown whites.
Who drained the pousse-cafe?

and the following morsel from his "Poem of Summer's End":

The gilt bronze image of St. So-
and-So
Heaves precipitously along.
Worship has worn away his toe

Mr. Merrill, it seems, is an admirer of Proust. Although his panegyric "For Proust" is a little sticky (perhaps he meant to follow in Proust's footsteps with this peculiar type of sugary encomium for a fellow-author), his use of Proustian themes is tasteful and effective. One of these themes, "Book Review"—Page 7

See "Book Review"—Page 1

Topic of Candor

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

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

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

It can not be doubted that our way of life must be re-evaluated with an eye to today's world. I maintain, however, that before we discard this system, as many of us are considering, we must also consider the substitute which is available. It seems that despite our recognition of the inadequacy of our philosophy we do not yet have an alternative.

To arbitrarily give up the structure of our daily lives in the face of a new danger is ridiculous. During the last few days

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Mississippi Newspaper Reports Rationally on Integration Steps

by Virginia Chambers '65

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

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

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

Sideline Sneakers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"What y'all mean by votin'?" or "Vote, that's white folks business," "Y'all better quit messin' with this votin' stuff, you git yoself kilt."

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

The terrorist measures that are being continually taken by pro-segregationists against the civil rights leaders in Mississippi are described in an article of local and national significance. The article mentions many bombings and shootings of Negroes and white integrationists, their houses and their families. News of the extent of terrorist actions in the South rarely reaches the public, and the image of the calm after the Mississippi storm is little more than a hopeful one.

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

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Freudland Babes Of Albee's Creation Curse and Carouse

Ellen Greenspan '64

Who's afraid of Virginia Woolf? It sounds like a literary nursery rhyme chanted by fuzzy pastel toddlers in an academic playground. But in Edward Albee's electrifying and often shocking play the phrase is hardly an expression of innocent merriment. True Mr. Albee's children may once have been precocious monsters but on stage they are nothing less than super-neurotic adults and if they play children's games—like Humiliate the Host and Get the Guests—their playpen has become an academic jungle. For Mr. Albee, Mother Goose is the Wicked Bitch of the Gingerbread faculty cottage where one finds, not pastels, but the dark at the top that scares. Fuzzy characters get that way from alcohol not acrilan; they are hardly the cuddly type. And "Virginia Woolf" is definitely not child's play.

Mr. Albee's effort is not for the faint-hearted or unsophisticated audience, nor is it for the theater-goer who wants swash-buckling action or a fairy-tale princess in a lavish costume. This, like Brendan Behan's plays before it, is a talk play created to air the author's views on subjects as various as Bette Davis's movies, the academic profession, and the biological future of the human race. Empty talk is inevitably dull, particularly if you pay to hear it, but either through the skill of Mr. Albee or that of his magnificent cast, each word of "Virginia Woolf," each stinging phrase and each tart observation snaps the audience to greater and greater attention. From the opening curtain, the characters charge at each other with devastating barbs and scatological knives.

It is therefore to be noted that the extensive profanity and toilet-bowl talk bandied around by the characters is not shock-value icing but is integral to the development of reality in the play

See "Virginia Wolf"—Page 7

Frye

(Continued from Page One)

sibility of our equipping West Germany with nuclear arms might prove a logical basis of exchange in negotiation. Mr. Frye emphasized that these possibilities for negotiation are only speculative.

We can see that the Cuban crisis has made even more critical the existing problems in the UN. Is the UN to serve merely as a forum, in itself useful, or is it capable of "actively influencing the course of events?" We hope that the UN will be able to arbitrate successfully and prove this world body is a "potent force for good."

Virginia Woolf

(Continued from Page Six)

and the players. The plot is simple, following classical unities; the characters are complex in the manner of modern psychological drama.

Mr. Albee's long night's journey begins at two a.m. when Martha and George, the babe and the bog of the New Carthage College faculty, return to their ivy-

covered hate nest from an alcoholic bash at the President's manse. Flushed with home brew, they revive a family bash of their own centering around Martha's promiscuity and George's failure in college nepotism, for Martha is the daughter of the venerable President himself. Just to prove that scholastic circles are irregular, this after-party is joined by another abnormal pair; Nick the virile biology professor who prefers his chemistry in bed rather than in test-tubes and his wife Honey, the daughter of a wealthy evangelist who prefers her Bourbon to her Bible. This sodden quartet engages in reciprocal sadism and among the tantalizing morsels plucked up for universal relish, and lengthy discussion, are that George inadvertently killed his parents, Martha started her sexual career by playing Lady Chat to the prep school gardener, Nick is interested in becoming N. C. Prexy by becoming Martha's pet stud and Honey got married because she was "all blown up."

While much of this information seems irrelevant, and indeed it is, Mr. Albee intends to strip away the sensual facades of his ripe characters and reveal that sterility and the guilt of incompetence and impotence goad them

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

Needless to say, such vicious and slashing drama cannot be maintained consistently by either actor or author through three and one-half hours of sex, scotch and suffering. The play is often uneven and at best is dramatically erratic, dampened by unnecessary Freudian symbols and enlightened by Mr. Albee's plastic manipulation of the language. But "Virginia Woolf" if it is not great theater with a lofty, concrete message, is an exciting plunge into the horrors of the human heart and the talents of Mr. Albee.

Thorp

(Continued from Page Three)

are going after post-graduate education as never before in America. Each year the percentage of college graduates who enter the professional schools and the graduate school move up. Some watchers are alarmed lest there be soon no able graduate seniors eager to enter the market place and begin selling things . . ."

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

Book Review

(Continued from Page Five)

the richness and adhesiveness of a personal past, comes out quite clearly in "The Grand Canyon," and again in the closing lines of the last poem "A Tenancy":

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

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

Amelia Fatt '63

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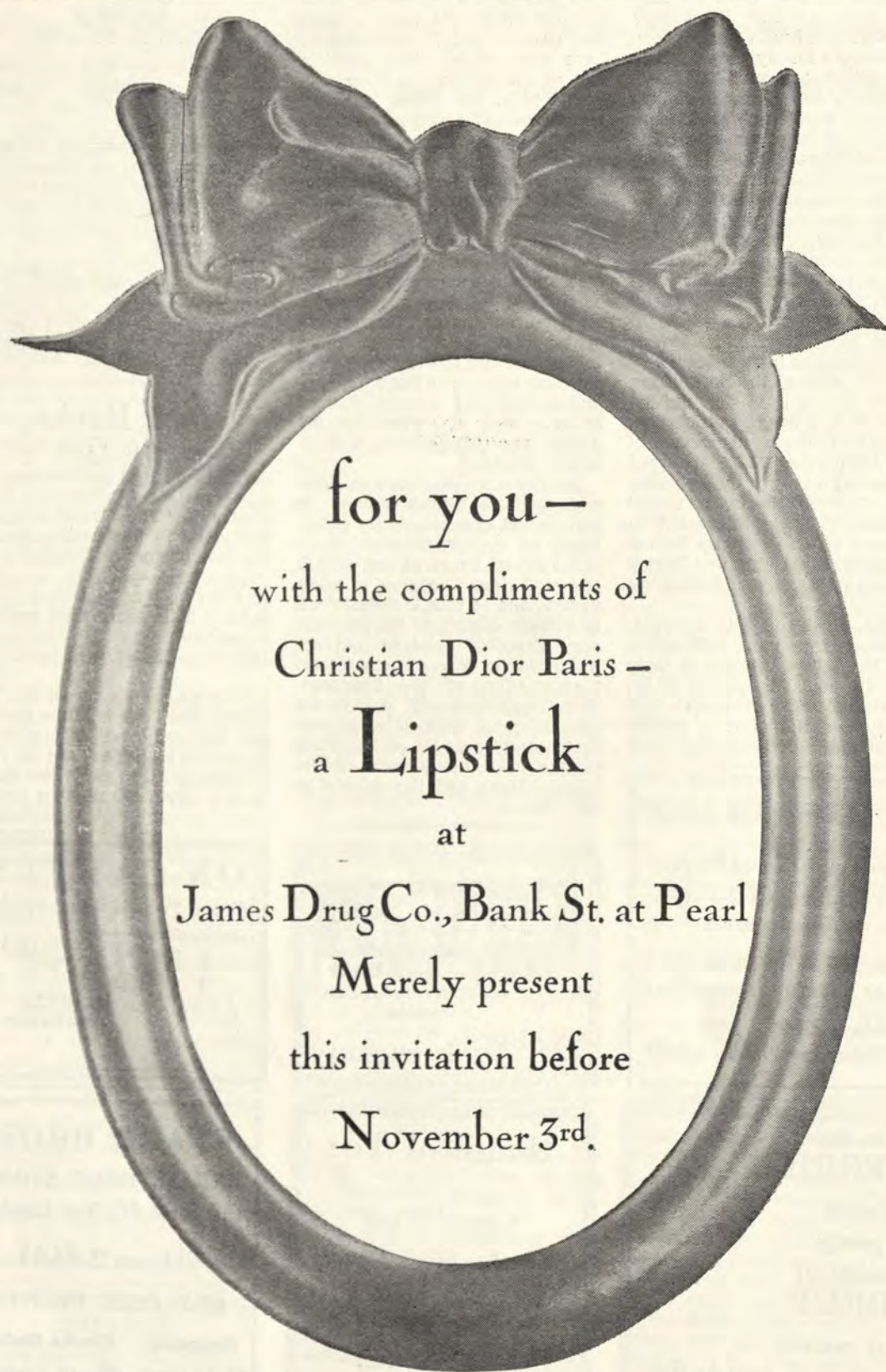
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Inauguration

(Continued from Page Three)

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

Closely resembling Dr. Shain's in order, Miss Park's inauguration was on May 17, 1947, in Palmer Auditorium. Since it was wartime, the national anthem was played at the opening of the ceremonies. Luther A. Weigle, dean of Yale Divinity School, offered the invocation, while J. Edgar Park, president of Wheaton College and father of Rosemary Park, gave a short address on Miss Park as a scholar. The hymn which was sung was a metrical version of the first Psalm from the Bay Psalm Book of 1640. Our college motto is taken from this Psalm. After an address by the President of Smith, Herbert Davis, Mr. William A. Putnam, chairman of the Board of Trustees, inducted Miss Park as president. The assemblage then sang "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," and the Rev. Paul F. Lauenstein gave the benediction. Then, in a scene which must have been very like the one we witnessed Friday, the new president, the faculty, and distinguished delegates recessed to Jean Francois Lesueur's "Coronation March."

Topic of Candor

(Continued from Page Six)

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

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

J. M.