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Satyagraha

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE



Vol. 53, No. 17

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT

Tuesday, November 18, 1969

Ex Drug Addicts To Present Drama About Drug Usage

by Joy Tagliavento

In Palmer Auditorium on November 17, 18, 19 the Daytop Drama Club will present matinee and evening performances of "Changes" a play vitally concerned with the aspects of drug addiction in today's drug-oriented society.

The performers are non-professionals from Daytop Village in Staten Island who have all been drug addicts at one time or another and have been rehabilitated at this halfway house.

"Changes" is their own very personal story and as such, can be nothing but a personal experience for all who see it performed.

The drama was first performed and created by the Daytop Theatre Company. The original script was assembled by the director, Mr. Sacharow, from rehearsal tapes. The company would then improvise their own material which was later used in final performances.

The play is not memorized, but rather it is performed in an improvisational manner and thus is a genuine spontaneous emotional involvement for everyone concerned.

"Changes" does not merely present the physical aspects of drug addiction; rather, it examines drug addiction and drug abuse in its social and personal context. Facets of human contact and love (and the lack of it) that lead to a person's eventual drug addiction are revealed and explored in depth as the Daytop performers, through the medium of drama, tell of their struggles and their victories at Daytop Village.

"Changes" will undoubtedly be one of the most moving and exciting theatre presentations ever to come to the Connecticut College campus, and anyone who fails to see it will be doing himself a great disservice.

13 Seniors Named Wilson Candidates

Dean Cobb announced Tuesday that 13 seniors have been named Woodrow Wilson Foundation candidates, following nomination by a faculty member in their major departments.

The students are: Diane Wassman, Susan Clash, Emily Harvey, Margaret McCreary, Anita Laudone, Regina O'Brien, Mary Wick, Laura Nash, Myrna Chandler, Nancy Florida, Barbara Troadec, Constance Morhardt and Kathleen Fowler.

Woodrow Wilson Fellowships are awarded to students who show promise as a college teacher, especially in the humanities and social sciences.

The Foundation itself awards no money. The financial grants are offered by the graduate school that the Wilson Designates and Fellows attend; in cases where the graduate school can award no money, the Foundation makes a financial award.

If the candidates are selected by the regional committee, they will be interviewed in January. Following the interviews, 1,000 Designates will be chosen. Of this group, 100 will be given additional grants for independent study.



YAF Fails To Appear For Proposed Meeting

by Anne Lopatto

The Young Americans for Freedom meeting, which was held on Thurs., Nov. 13 at 4:30 in Harkness Chapel, proceeded smoothly and pleasantly despite the absence of the Young Americans for Freedom.

The YAF, an organization whose members remain anonymous, had placed a poster on the Post Office door inviting all interested parties to attend the meeting, whose proclaimed purpose was "To oust Rev. Shepherd for his Moratorium activities".

However, the 70 "interested" students and faculty members who did show up were quite obviously interested only in showing support for Rev. Shepherd and disagreement with the stated aims of the YAF.

Unfortunately, although the group had gathered at the time

and place appointed by the poster, not one Young American for Freedom ever showed up to start the meeting. After a thorough search of the Chapel, the group disbanded.

Gordon Christiansen, professor of chemistry, commented on his reason for attending the "meeting." Stating that the YAF represented no real threat to Rev. Shepherd, Mr. Christiansen continued: "But they were going to try him for treason. And if anyone on this campus is going to be tried for treason, I want to be there."

Satyagraha contacted the office of Miss Margaret Watson, Dean of Student Activities, to determine whether or not a local chapter of Young Americans for Freedom is registered on campus. The office stated it had no record of such an organization.

"We, the undersigned members of the faculty and administration of Connecticut College wish to make public our rejection of President Nixon's Vietnam policy and our support of the aims of the November Vietnam Moratorium.

Thank you for your cooperation.
J. Barrie Shepherd
Otello Desiderato

Mrs. Peter R. Leibert
Peter R. Leibert
Gordan S. Christianson
Ellen Strenski
Margaret Williams
Allen Zimmerman
Jane R. Bredeson
George C. Daughan
James R. Baird
William Meredith
Harutune H. Mikaelian
Jane W. Torrey
John F. Loud
Martha Myers
Helen Reeve
Bernard Murstein
Fredric Bogel
Philip A. Goldberg
Wayne R. Swanson
Michael A. Burlingame
Sara Lee Burlingame
Ruby Turner Morris
Gisele Bisaccia
Charles E. Shain
John S. Williams, Jr.

Jane F. Jackson
Eugene TeHennepe
Helga B. Brodtkin
Edward Brodtkin
Anne LeCrenier
Otello Desiderato
Lester Reiss
Sabine Jordan
Edgar Mayhew
Jane Smyser
Kent C. Smith
David A. Smalley
Ronald M. Glassman
R. Francis Johnson
George J. Willauer, Jr.
Lillian M. Greene
Robert M. Stearns
Tom V. Schmitt
Mary Mackenzie
Peter B. Machinist
Ernest Schlesinger
Sara B. Kiesler
Jeanne C. Prokesch
Randall C. Freelon.

Academic Cttee. Studies Field Work for Credit

by Linda Rosenzweig

At its meeting on Monday, November 3 the Student-Faculty Academic Committee considered the issue of Field Work for credit.

Mrs. Margaret Kahler, Director of the Office of Community Affairs, was present at the meeting to help the Committee with its discussion. She explained some of the problems of the field work now being conducted in the community under Independent Study.

Mrs. Kahler mentioned first that community work is more time-consuming than are most single courses. There is also the problem of objectivity when the student writes a paper on his project as it is completed. Frequently, students become so emotionally involved with their work that they have difficulty separating impression from fact, and in determining which aspects of their work were most significant.

The College catalog presently states that Independent Study must be integrated by a final paper. A committee member suggested that an alternative to the final paper would be an oral report and evaluation to be presented to the department which is advising the student in his Independent Study field work. Another committee member

added that since some subject matter simply does not lend itself to a paper, other methods of integrating the work must be sought.

Student-Faculty Academic Committee may also consider allowing a student to receive academic credit for summer government internships and other summer jobs which can be regarded as field work.

Another committee member made three suggestions at the close of the meeting: 1) to abolish the grade point requirement; 2) to have field work extend beyond two semesters if the project merits it; 3) to create alternatives to the final paper as a means of integrating the field work.

The Student-Faculty Academic Committee will submit its suggestions on the topic of field work for credit under Independent Study to the departments.

Although the individual departments decide which field work projects will be granted academic credit, Academic Committee, will probably submit related recommendations to the departments. These may include abolishing the grade point prerequisite for field work, and recommending that the departments grant credit for summer internships.

Rabbi Israel Discusses Place Of Religion in 20th Century



Rabbi Israel speaks with Reverend Shepherd following Vespers.

-photo by hoekayle

by Laura Resnikoff

Rabbi Richard Israel, Jewish chaplain at Yale University and director of the Yale Hillel Foundation spoke before a congregation of one hundred people at Harkness Chapel on Sun., Nov. 9. He prefaced his topic of discussion, "Is Relevant Religion Relevant?" by a quotation from Abraham Heschel: "The trouble is that religion has become 're-irrelevant'... It is no longer an event."

Rabbi Israel addressed his speech to the contemporary dilemma of traditional religion versus modern secularism. The question raised from this ambivalence, "Can a religious person who takes the text seriously manage to be relevant to his times?" is answered by the religious tradition which teaches that it "should be possible to bring the sacred to every burden of life."

As an example of the problem of meeting twentieth century secularism within the bounds and context of traditional thought, Rabbi Israel discussed the idea of the sermon.

The traditional presupposition underlying the sermon is that three elements are essential to a sermon; the text, congregation

and preacher. The preacher's duty is to present the text, which is true by virtue of being part of the religious writings, in a lively, new way. The congregation is brought together with the preacher as they study the text of the Lord.

However, Rabbi Israel, asserted that this presupposition is no longer true. The preacher no longer regards the text as it is written as the integral part of his discussion.

Rather, the implications of the text which are judged personally by the preacher form the foundation of the discussion between the preacher and the congregation. Rabbi Israel believes that these relevant views must be instructive for both participants of the discussion, the preacher and the congregation.

The chaplain asserted that although one might study and live in contact with the traditional religious literature, addressing himself to contemporary implications, it is not possible to find relevance in all of the texts.

Although religious tradition is not dogmatic and thus is open to modern interpretation, one should "stop trying to make G-d general." Tradition is only able to help some of the time; it is not able to provide an answer for all modern problems.

Realizing that it is much easier for an individual to live in the twentieth century modern liberal climate than to live with tradition in the twentieth century, Rabbi Israel implored his congregation to ask the right questions, but not to expect the right answers so easily or so quickly from the tradition. "The extent to which we can make our lives relevant to these categories of worship and study" is the extent to which one can make religion relevant.

Editorials . . .

Student Referendum Urged

A vote on the proposal by the Ad Hoc Committee on Student Representation on Faculty Committees is slated for the December 3 faculty meeting. The Committee's recommendations provide for equal student and faculty participation on the committees.

Certain faculty members have said that they have no clearcut sense of student opinion on this issue. They wonder not only if students support the proposal, but also if they are willing to do the considerable amount of work that these committees involve.

We recommend, therefore, that a student referendum be held before the faculty meeting to provide an accurate indication of student opinion on this issue.

"Wisdom of the Abbot Macarius I"

by John Beecher

Said he: "I can no longer sanction any war for any purpose under God's sun or stars" And they put him in chains.

Said he: "I can no longer sanction any war for any purpose under God's sun or stars" And they showed him the scaffold

Said he: "I can no longer sanction any war for any purpose under God's sun or stars" And they laid his head on the block

Said he: "I can no longer sanction any war for any purpose under God's sun or stars" And the ax fell

Whereupon the multitude fell silent thinking well

He could be right.

The Writing on the Wall, 108 American Poems of Protest, Walter Lowenfels, editor (Garden City: Doubleday & Co., 1969)

Letters . . .

To the Editors:

I wish to disagree with the unfortunate spate of letters composed by a faculty colleague concerning the Afro-American students' proposal. I have always found it dangerous to assume that all "brattish" immaturity resides in students and all magnificent maturity in the faculty.

I happen to believe in our students. I respect them as individuals capable (as is true of human beings of any age) of making mistakes and profiting from them. They are also capable (as is true of human beings of any age) of making intelligent judgments and arriving at mature decisions. I can make no monolithic judgments of student groups no matter what organization, society or club they happen to represent.

While I may deplore the rhetoric which accompanies some student proposals, I respect the right of all students to be heard. To fail to hear the cry of legitimate pain behind the rhetoric of the Afro-American students' proposal is to fail to be aware of the most pressing problem which confronts our society today.

Alice Johnson Associate Dean of the College and Associate Professor of English

Dear Editors:

We write to express our regret and non-concurrence in both the tone and content of a letter written by a colleague and published in *Satyagraha* on Nov. 11, 1969.

Just as we think we and many other students and colleagues on this campus — black and white — regretted and deplored the charges contained in the Afro-American Society's "Open Letter" to the effect that all white Americans are racist, so we are perhaps even more strongly chagrined and disapproving when a faculty member, who should hopefully set examples for students by the temperate and accurate nature of his own observations, levels against all the Afro-Americans a blanket charge of "brattish behavior".

May we please take the important questions raised by the Afro-American Society's "open Letter" out of both the newspaper and the range of hyperbole, and may we instead proceed to consider these questions with all the wisdom, good will and intelligence which, surely, this college can command.

Sincerely, Sara Lee & Michael Burlingame Instructors Dept. of History

To the Editor:

There is a saying here at Yale: "When you are being raped the issue isn't negotiation, it is withdrawal." In the rape of Vietnam that is exactly the issue. For two years first Lyndon Johnson and now Richard Nixon have consistently ignored our demands for an end to this war.

Instead they have persisted in their uncompromising stance at the Paris peace talks—talks which drag on while thousands are dying.

We have expressed our protest in many ways, culminating on October 15 in the national moratorium, and are still being ignored. Now we propose another level of protest which the president will not be able to ignore.

The idea of a National Fast for Peace on the days of the moratorium had its beginning here at Yale and is now spreading rapidly. On October 15, five hundred fasters here and elsewhere began the movement. There are now over three hundred thousand students, professors and professional men in this area who have signed the enclosed commitment. We are encouraged by medical, religious, and political advisors of many

(Continued to Page 4, Col. 4)

TOPIC OF CANDOR

by Barbara Keshen

The idea of freedom in America is being very severely threatened on all sides by the political powers in the United States today. Recent events have demonstrated beyond any doubt that the attitude in America is rapidly disintegrating from one of encouragement and acceptance of free expression to that of repression and suppression of it. Every day the rights and freedoms of the individuals of America are challenged and denied by that Government which was created and is sustained to uphold them.

Two recent events are of special significance in substantiating this fact; the first is the trend of the government toward suppression of demonstrations organized by United States citizens, and the second is the denial of Constitutional rights to specific individuals and to the citizenry at large.

President Nixon in his November 3 address made one of the most appalling statements ever made about the concept of democracy in America. Mr. Nixon stated that "For almost 200 years, the policy of this nation has been under our Constitution by those leaders in the Congress and the White House elected by all the people. If a vocal minority, however fervent in its cause prevails over reason and the will of the majority, this nation has no future as a free society."

Implicit in this extraordinary statement is that to take democracy to the street is to deny democracy. And yet democracy is born and perpetuated by concerned people in the street. If we delegate all decision making activities to our political leaders and, further, if we refuse to express concern, favorable or opposing, about the consequences of these decisions, then democracy is truly dead. The demonstrators and protestors are trying desperately to keep democracy alive, vital and functioning.

Nixon's statement is dangerous in another way. One may infer from it that the government has no obligation to answer to or engage in dialogue with a sizable amount of its population who is challenging it. If this attitude continues then this nation has no future as a free society.

Yet this is precisely the position that the government has taken toward its youthful demonstrators. The fact that the government policy will permit scholarships to be revoked from its students if they participate in demonstrations is a direct violation and negation of the rights of the individual.

Most flagrantly repressive is the government's tactics concerning the march in Washington for the Moratorium. The government has refused to grant the demonstrators to permit a march down Pennsylvania Avenue. This denial is in direct opposition to the right assured us as citizens of the United States. American citizens are being denied the rights of free assembly and of free speech guaranteed by the United States Constitution.

Further, the intent of this denial is as obvious as it is demonic. The government knows that some demonstrators will insist upon their rights and that, inevitably, they will march—with permit or without it. The sanctified guards of the republic, all 28,000 of them, will then have ample excuse to start provoking and arresting the demonstrators. The government is deliberately trying to undermine the peaceful intent of the demonstrators.

The second major violation of freedom experienced in the U.S.A. today is the utilization of the political arrest. Men who speak out convincingly and compassionately in opposition to United States policies suddenly disappear from the political scene. They are either forced into exile (Eldridge Cleaver is the prime example) or arrested under some false trumped-up charges (like the entire Black Panther hierarchy).

The trial of the Chicago Eight is a frightening example of how our rights are being deliberately trampled. To charge these men with conspiracy is to deny one of America's most cherished freedoms—the right of free speech. America's new policy toward eradication of her political opponents is certainly not in keeping with her postulated principles of democracy, freedom and liberty.

Further, the preposterous mockery of a trial proceeding in

(Continued to Page 4, Col. 3)

THANKSGIVING?

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Beyond the Wall

by Myrna Chandler

McGill University:

Marlene Dixon, a sociologist at McGill University in Montreal, has begun a women's liberation movement. The movement is pressing for day-centers for working mothers, more flexible employment opportunities for women, and an "end to feminine oppression in universities."

Although the movement is presently focused on university women, its organizers hope to eventually reach working women too, for "younger women are respecting the popular image of women as sex objects," whether in the university or not.

Alfred University:

Dr. Leland Miles, president of Alfred University, Alfred, N.Y., recently warned that government attempt to legislate standards of student behavior at American colleges "could be more dangerous to us than all campus disruptions combined." Dr. Miles suggested that laws of this kind opened the door to further government intrusions into university affairs and threatened the continued existence of academic freedom. He voiced his "uneasiness" over the new legislation, whether passed or under consideration at the state or federal level.

Dr. Miles cited specifically New York State's recently-enacted Henderson Law. The law requires colleges and universities in New York to file with the Commissioner of Education a policy governing public order on campus. Failure to file could result in a loss of State fiscal aid.

He described the law as a moderate piece of legislation and praised the "political skill and leadership of Assemblyman Charles Henderson" for avoiding a far more distasteful act. But President Miles contended that it was this type of law, "however well intended, which infringes on the sovereignty of educational institutions. This law could be the beachhead for more extensive intrusions into university affairs.

If we are not watchful the state regulation of student conduct might slide imperceptibly into state regulation of curriculum and even into state regulation of the requirements for a degree," he said. "Should such developments occur we should then have reached the end of the university as a center for free inquiry. This kind of infringement in the long run could be more dangerous to us than all campus disruptions combined."

Dance Editor Describes Theatre of Louis XIV

by Anne Hammel

Doris Hering, assistant editor of Dance Magazine, spoke to an audience composed largely of dance history students last Thurs., Nov. 6. Miss Hering's topic was on the dance-life of King Louis the Fourteenth of France.

"The Days of the Dancing King", as the lecture was entitled, always included some kind of dance activity. As a child, Louis was instructed in dance every day, as well as in history, mathematics, Spanish, English and athletics.

Dance lessons were considered part of the seventeenth century man's military training. The best dancer proved to be the best fencer. In the case of the noble, the rules and etiquette of dancing were of vital importance at social occasions.

In his lifetime, Louis performed in twenty-six ballets. This isn't a valid indication of the king's dance excellence, since in his time, ballets were performed by members of the court, all amateurs. The ballets as a result, suffered.

At this time, ballet was not an independent art. Instead it was a part of an elaborately costumed and staged operatic production. Dancers probably only walked in symmetric floor patterns. This type of choreography is termed "planimetric".

The mythological, fanciful, or semi-historical plot of the ballet intrigued the audience as much as any "one-line" plot would. Amazingly enough, performances ran between three to eight hours.

Despite the fact that Louis had the role of statesman to play, he concerned himself with the arts. His court included forty-five french writers and fifteen foreign writers. Among them were Moliere and Benserade.

The king improved the quality of future court orchestras when he abolished the tradition of inherited positions. Instead, potential members had to audition for chairs in the orchestra.

King Louis' dance staff also included choreographers, costumers, set designers, architects, painters and composers.

In 1699, Louis saw to it that changes were made in the Royal Dance Academy. Under the direction of the king's lifelong dance teacher, Beauchamps, the academy had been a school only for nobles. Now it became a school for professional dancers, women included. Beauchamps sought to establish ballet standards, named all existent movements, and codified the five positions.

Now ballet had the freedom to grow into an independent art. Ballet progressed to the point where movement, not costume, was the important element in the dancer's performance. Costume had once limited the movement, now the opposite was true. Now that ballet was free of many inhibiting factors, its future was ensured.



Hero saves heroine in Senior Melodrama. —photo by york

Students interested in working abroad in a planned, guaranteed work program operating in all of the Western European countries, and covering nine work categories visit the I.S.T.C. representative on Monday, November 24, 1969, 10:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., in the Placement Office, 211 Crozier-Williams for complete program details and applications. An excellent opportunity to learn or perfect a foreign language and become familiar with foreign cultures. General information is also available.

Review Japanese Music Climaxes NHK Symphony Performance

by Allen Carroll

In the second concert of the Connecticut College Concert series, the NHK Symphony, directed by Hiroyuki Iwaki, received a standing ovation for a precise and very exciting performance.

The most popular pieces were "Bugaku" ("Ballet Suite") by Toshiro Mayuzumi and the encore, both of which were Oriental in character. The orchestra also performed Chopin's "Concerto no. 1 in E minor" and "Symphony no. 8 in G Major" by Dvorak.

The conflict between a Western orchestra and Eastern music played a large part in making "Bugadu" a success. The composer used not only Western instruments but many Occidental musical principals in illustrating a theme that was very Oriental.

Through clever orchestration and unusual use of traditional instruments (especially the strings), Mayuzumi was able to get a variety of "Eastern" sounds that one would have thought an orchestra could not produce. Except for occasional sliding whines from the violins and violas which might have made the listener a little woozy, the musical effects were pleasing and quite fascinating.

The symphony performed this piece in an outstanding manner. Throughout the concert it was apparent that while the conductor paid great attention to detail, he was able to mold the details into a harmonious whole.

The Chopin concerto, especially after the excitement of the Mayuzumi, was a little disappointing. What salvaged the piece was the fine performance by the soloist, Hiroko Nakamura. Her expertise coupled with the apparent enthusiasm and love she held for the music was what made the piece the success it was.

The music—especially the first two movements—was somewhat shallow. The too-subdued orchestral accompaniment made the performance seem more like a piano recital than a concerto.

The Dvorak symphony was, to put it simply, fun to listen to. The composer introduced simple



Hiroko Nakamura, piano soloist, and Hiroyuki Iwaki, conductor and musical director, pose following their performance with the NHK Symphony Orchestra. —photo by york

postoral themes that might have been called "musical cliches" but Dvorak's many variations on these themes made the piece very entertaining. The music flowed—and sometimes jumped—between different levels of pitch, volume, and tempo in a way that easily held the listeners' interest. The composer's use of irony in occasional sudden changes of tempo and volume added excitement to the work. The orchestra paid close

attention to these changes, and interpreted the piece very sensitively.

The encore was introduced with a driving beat from the large and rather unusual percussion section. A reserved blues-like flute solo followed that was accompanied by the strings. The final section was a return to the original pounding rhythm, which brought the piece to a thrilling climax.

Mozart Performance Uneven Lacks Coherent Musical Style

by Linda Herskowitz

Last year, the music department acquired a replica of the piano used by Mozart in the eighteenth century. Last Sunday afternoon, Miss Tsuya Matsuki stepped on the stage of the Dana concert hall and expressed her delight at having the opportunity to use this instrument in her lecture-demonstration of Mozart's music.

Miss Matsuki presented her program under the auspices of the "Touch and Go" music club, a New London organization, and the Connecticut College Office of Community Affairs. According to the program notes, Miss Matsuki "has made a life-long study of the music of Mozart."

Her remarks not only demonstrated her knowledge of the subject, but brought into intimate focus the life, temperament and personality of the composer.

Unfortunately, Miss Matsuki's performance as a pianist did betray her years of study under such renowned teachers as Dame Myra Hess and Tobias Matthay.

Chooses Minuets

Miss Matsuki performed four minuets: in F Major, D Major (K. 355), F Major (from Don Giovanni) and a transcription for piano of the Minuet from the G Minor symphony (which she performed as a duet with Mrs. Claire Dale.)

(Continued to Page 4, Col. 2)

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News Notes

Tomorrow night at 7:30 in Harkness Chapel the Revitalization Corps will hold a memorial service in memory of the late President Kennedy. Edward Coll, founder of the Revitalization Corps, will be the guest speaker.

* * *

Dr. Marian Winterbottom, Staff Psychologist at Beth Israel Hospital in Boston, will speak at the Psychology Dept. Colloquium Tues., Nov. 18, at 4:20 p.m. in the Main Lounge at Crozier-Williams.

Dr. Winterbottom, a former faculty member at Connecticut College, will speak on "The Underprivileged—How Can Psychology Help?"

* * *

Temple University's Intern Teaching Program for College Graduates is designed for liberal arts graduates who wish to become secondary or special education teachers. Selected applicants begin studies June 22, 1970.

For information write to Bernard Miller, Intern Teaching Program for College Graduates, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa. 19122.

REVIEW/HEROCHOWITZ (Continued from Page 3, Col. 5)

Miss Matsuki's performance was surprisingly uneven, with recurring rubatos wholly inappropriate to the Mozartian style.

Her other solo performances, the Fantasie in C minor (K. 475) and the popular Sonata in A Major were quite disappointing, with a general lack of polish, uneven runs, wrong notes and superficial interpretation.

Another highly unusual aspect of the program was Miss Matsuki's choice of a piano transcription for the Minuet from the G minor Symphony. Transcriptions of instrumental works or piano are sketchy at best, and are rarely if ever presented on a recital program.

Assisting Miss Matsuki were two vocalists: Mrs. Eugene TeHennepe, who performed two selections from Mozart's opera "The Marriage of Figaro" and Mr. Eddie Merideth, who performed a selection from "The Magic Flute."

TOPIC OF CANDOR (Continued from Page 2, Col. 5)

Chicago is nothing short of a disaster in the American judicial system. And Judge Hoffman's malicious treatment of former defendant Bobby Seale (sentenced four years for being in contempt of court) converts the trial from a disaster to an atrocity.

Even Time Magazine, usually a vehicle of the status quo, condemned "Judge Hoffman's harsh handling of the defense."

A statement of page 29 of November 10's New York Times explained that "the defense will attempt to show that the real conspiracy here in the summer of 1968 was not by the seven defendants, who are charged with conspiracy to incite a riot during the Democratic National Convention, but by Mayor Daley and others who sought to stifle all effective protest."

This is the whole point. The United States Government is conspiring to crush the voice of those

who still cling to the expressed ideals of democracy. It consistently and categorically denies to a large segment of its citizenry the rights that are theirs by birth. It suppresses dissent in any form, using measures and tactics so repressive as to deny the whole concept of American democracy.

If the Chicago Eight are convicted; if demonstrators are denied their rights; if America continues in this reactionary posture, then, in the words of President Nixon, "this nation has no future as a free society."

our conviction that the war must be stopped, and a solidarity with the millions of Vietnamese who are starving because of the war. Politically, we can at the least for another perceptive comment by Mr. Agnew.

If anyone is interested in further details or organization please contact:
The National Fast for Peace
38 Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Sincerely,
Linda Darling
N.F.P. Committee

LETTERS (Continued from Page 2, Col. 3)

universities, including Reverend William Sloane Coffin Jr., Vincent Scully (Yale U.), Father Daniel Berrigan (Cornell University), William Davidom (Haverford), and Richard Falk (Princeton).

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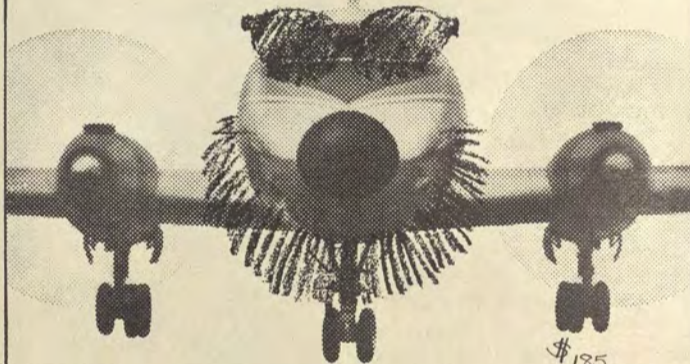
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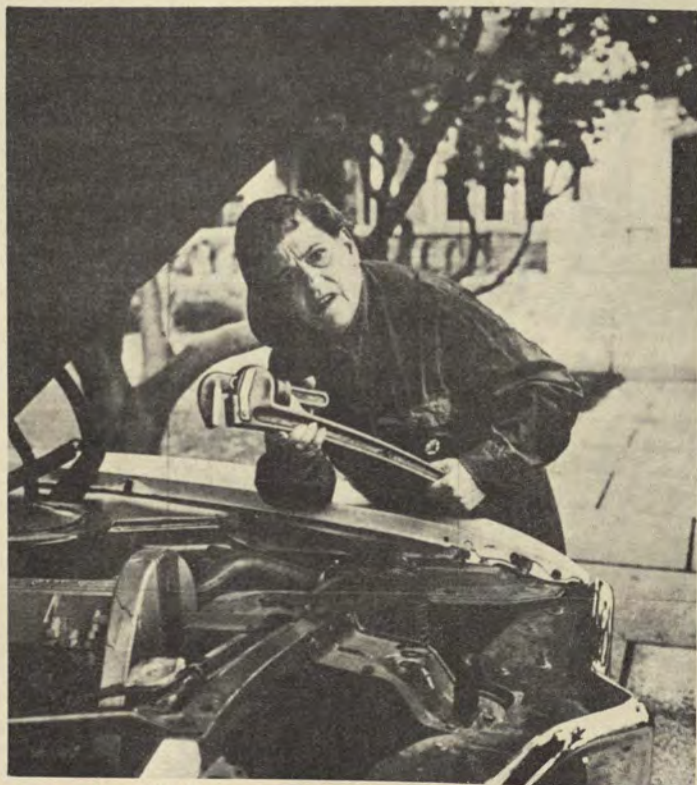
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