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Connecticut College

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# CONN CENSUS



CONNECTICUT COLLEGE

Vol. 50 — No. 33

New London, Connecticut, Monday November 22, 1965

Price 10 cents

## Pro Musica To Present Music Of Baroque Period

The NEW YORK PRO MUSICA, a group of eleven vocal and instrumental virtuosi, will perform here Tuesday, November 23rd, in Palmer Auditorium.

The PRO MUSICA was founded by Noah Greenberg in 1952. It is a unique ensemble which has delighted audiences throughout the country by "bringing back to life" the gay, romantic and spiritual musical masterpieces of the Renaissance and pre-Renaissance eras, encompassing the music performed during the Baroque period at the courts of France, Spain, and Germany.

In 1960, the PRO MUSICA presented performances in London's Westminster Abbey, and in the oldest church in Paris, St. Germain des Pres. In 1963, the ensemble played the "festival circuit" in Hol-

land, Spain, Israel and Yugoslavia.

The group includes in its vocal section two sopranos, a counter-tenor (male alto), a tenor, a baritone and a bass. The four instrumentalists play such rare instruments as the viola da gamba, the family of five recorders, the krummhorns, the portative organ and the harpsichord.

The performance will feature Orlando Gibbons' composition "Magnificat," and will also include English madrigals and songs and instrumental music from the period of Elizabeth and James.

Although the PRO MUSICA concert is part of the Connecticut College Artist Series, a limited number of tickets are available at the Business Office at special students' rates.

## Special Buses and Meals Available for Thanksgiving Vacation-Bound Students

The Connecticut College student population will jam public conveyances as the mass exodus for Thanksgiving recess begins tomorrow.

Those lucky enough to be without classes Wednesday will be able to leave tomorrow for numerous destinations. Others will attend Wednesday morning classes for the full period on a changed schedule with classes slated for eight, nine, ten and eleven o'clock.

Regular Wednesday breakfast will be served at all the dining rooms. Lunch will be served at the regular time in Harris Refectory and Knowlton House. Returning students may have Sunday supper at Jane Addams and Burdick houses.

Although the dormitories will

close officially at noon Wednesday and open again at 2 p.m. Sunday, the library will be open until 4 p.m. Wednesday afternoon. Students will be able to use the library facilities when they return at 2 p.m. Sunday.

One bus will leave from Crozier-Williams for New York Port Authority at 10:15 a.m. It will reach its destination at 12:45. Three buses will leave from the same point at 12:15 and reach Port Authority at 2:45.

The Thames Valley Transit Co. will send two buses to Port Authority to convey returning students to the college at 7:30 Sunday night. The departing platform will be announced at the station from 6 o'clock on.

## Southeastern Connecticut United Fund Group Presents Plaque To Shwiffs

The plaque was presented in recognition of the Shwiff's benefit performance at a United Fund (of Southeastern Connecticut) campaign dinner October 21, 1965, at Mohican Hotel Roofgarden.

Included in the performance were several numbers of the repertoire; the theme song, "Low

Bridge," "Lullabye of Broadway" and "Parents."

When asked for her comment on the award, Wendy Wilson quipped, "You know about as much as we do. We are pleased and happy; we love to do that sort of thing. The award was a complete surprise."



Miss Sue E. Hallstein, '67, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, accepts a plaque from Miss Warrine Eastburn, Secretary of the College, in behalf of the Shwiffs.

## Birdsall to Lecture On Protestantism

Mr. Richard Birdsall of the History Department will speak on "Protestantism", Tuesday, Nov. 30, in the Harkness Chapel Library at 7:30 p.m.

Mr. Birdsall's talk will be one in a series of six talks sponsored by Religious Fellowship on "Forms of Western Religion."

There will be four talks in all on Protestantism. Mr. Birdsall's discussion will be the first of the Protestant lectures and will be on "mainline" Protestantism, according to Claire Gaudiani, head of Religious Fellowship.

Mr. Birdsall described his presentation as a "subjective" view of Protestantism. He said he was "more interested in the Protestant idea than particular churches."

He will rely mainly on the writings of Paul Tillich.

He said he will concentrate on the unity of the Protestant position, after first tracing its historical development, starting in the sixteenth century and including the "liberal bourgeois synthesis of the nineteenth century."

He will also include some discussion of art and its relation to Protestantism.

The remaining lectures on Protestantism to be given this semester include one on Eastern Orthodoxy given by Mr. Denis Mickiewicz, one on Anglicanism given by Mr. Robert Jordan, and one on "Sect" Protestantism to be given by a speaker to be announced.

Next semester Rev. Gordon Wiles will speak on Catholicism. Mr. Konrad Bieber has presented a lecture on Judaism.

## Sophomore Class To Sponsor Dance

The Hard Corps from Yale and the Jabberwocks from Brown will perform at "Terpsichorean", a semi-formal dance sponsored by the sophomore class, Saturday night, December 4, from 8:30 to 12:30 in Crozier-Williams.

"Terpsichorean", named after the Greek muse of dance, is the first dance of its kind at Connecticut. The class of 1968 hopes that this semi-formal will begin a new tradition for the college—a fall dance sponsored by the sophomores and open to Connecticut College students and their dates.

Admission to "Terpsichorean" will be two dollars per couple and will include refreshments. Tickets may be bought from any sophomore dorm rep or at the information desk in Fanning.

## Franco Simone To Lecture Here

Professor Franco Simone, visiting Professor of French for the first term at Yale, will speak to the Italian club Monday, November 22, at 4:20 p.m. in the library. His topic will be "Boccaccio and His Influence in France."

Professor Simone is the founder and editor of "Studi Francesi," a learned periodical dedicated to the study of the reciprocal influences

(Continued on Page 6)

## Professor Erhmann To Speak On "De Gaulle and the U. S."

"De Gaulle and the United States" is the topic of the Dec. 2 International Relations Club lecture.

Guest lecturer Henry W. Erhmann, Joel Parker Professor of Law and Political Science and chairman of the Government Department at Dartmouth College, will speak in the Main Lounge of Crozier at 7:30 p.m.

A native of Germany, Professor Erhmann studied law at Berlin and Freiburg and worked in Paris as an associate of the Amsterdam International Institute of Social History. He came to the United States in 1940, when he joined the New School of Social Research in New York. From 1943 to 1947 he served in the Office of War Information and the War Department.

In 1964 Professor Erhmann collaborated with James B. Conant in a Ford Foundation-sponsored survey of the social studies teaching in the Berlin school system for which he spent several months visiting schools in Berlin and West Germany.

Professor Erhmann was selected by UNESCO to be the editor and co-author of *The Teaching of the Social Sciences in the United States*, published in 1954. He also served as rapporteur for a conference of the International Political Science Association and edited its ensuing volume, "Interest Groups on Four Continents."

He was awarded a Fulbright lectureship in France in the summers of 1958 and 1962 by the U.S. State Department. While in France he



Henry Erhmann

lectured on American politics to a selected group of French graduate students at the Nice Seminar and served as director of studies for the seminar.

Erhmann holds awards from the Rockefeller Foundation and the Social Science Research Council and has served on the editorial board of the *American Political Science Review* and on the Fulbright Awards Selection Committee.

Professor Erhmann is the author of two books, *Organized Business in France and French Labor from Popular Front to Liberation*, and has edited several books, including *Democracy in a Changing Society*, of which he is also a co-author. He contributed an article on U.S. government to a new volume of the *French Encyclopedia* and an article to a Festschrift honoring the director of the John F. Kennedy Institute for American Studies in Berlin.

## Rev. Paul Lehmann From Union To Speak at Vespers



Paul H. Lehmann

Rev. Paul Lehmann, Auburn Professor of Systematic Theology at Union Theological Seminary, will speak at vespers services Sunday, December 5, at 7 o'clock in Harkness Chapel.

After receiving a B.A. with honor and a B. Sc. in Education from Ohio State University, Rev. Lehmann received his B.D. and Th.D.

degrees from Union Theological Seminary.

He was ordained by the North Illinois Synod of the then Evangelical and Reformed Church, now the United Church of Christ, in 1937. He was pastor of St. Paul's E & R Church, Garwood, New Jersey, and pastor's assistant of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, New York City, and was received into membership of the Presbytery of Boston, United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., in 1946.

Having held various professorships at Elmhurst College, Eden Theological Seminary, Wellesley College, Princeton Theological Seminary, and Harvard University, he was also associate editor of Westminster Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

He was vice president of American Theological Society in 1960-61 and was a delegate to the general assembly of UPUSA to the 19th General Council in Frankfurt, Germany, in 1964.

A participant in several lecture series, Rev. Lehmann's publications include: *Forgiveness, Decisive Issue in Protestant Thought*; *Re-educating Germany*; *Ethics in a Christian Context*; and *Your Freedom Is In Trouble*.



# ConnCensus

Established 1916

Published by the students of Connecticut College every Monday throughout the college year from September to June, except during mid-years and vacations.  
Second class entry authorized at New London, Connecticut.

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| Represented for National Advertising by<br>National Advertising Service, Inc.<br>College Publishers Representative<br>18 East 50 St. New York, N. Y.<br>Chicago - Boston - Los Angeles - San Francisco | Member<br>Associated Collegiate Press<br>Intercollegiate Press |
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## Editorial . . .

## Let them pass and be forgotten

As the Thanksgiving holiday approaches, Connecticut College students must once again plan their departure and arrival schedules around calendar days. The requirement of attending all classes on the two days immediately preceding and following vacations has led to much senseless frenzy.

We see no reason why calendar days should be an issue. They are an institution which ought to be allowed to pass quietly out of existence.

Responsibility to learn rests squarely on the shoulders of the student. We see little point in insisting that they attend classes on some days and not others. If here is a point in commanding presence on some days, why not on all?

It is assumed that students will not abuse the present cut system. To our knowledge, most of them have neither taken advantage of the privilege nor considered it lightly. There is no reason to suppose that serious students will vanish a day or two early from campus under a non-calendar regime.

Perhaps teachers complain that they would be, under such a system, facing empty classrooms. The girl who vanishes on Friday of Harvard-Yale weekend, will be, by and large, the same girl who disappears a day or two early for vacation.

To protect the classrooms from the depredations of this type of girl, who ranks her pleasures above her education, serious restrictive measures have been imposed on those who have legitimate reasons for early departures. We think it is up to the individual student to decide whether or not her excuse is legitimate.

If the administration feels that the majority of students are not responsible enough to realize the importance of their classes, and if it chooses to force them to realize it, we recognize this right. The penalty imposed, however, of subtracting credits from a student's record, seems analogous to that of depriving a girl of her shoes for the offense of treading barefoot upon the grass.

Finally, are we to suppose that the rule is intended to protect the teacher from empty classrooms?

We assume that the student is not here to provide the teacher with an audience; nor is the teacher's presence to be regarded as a book to be opened or closed at will by the student. We maintain that the majority of the college community recognizes the reciprocal relationship fundamental to education.

A.C.L.W.

**HAPPY  
TURKEY  
DAY**

(but see you on calendar day)

# Ministry of Disturbance

By Pat Attobello

Over the campus and through the Pinky gate (even Grandmother has given up the woods for a suave uptown abode, and as for rivers, "Save water while there's water to save.") to a peaceful Thanksgiving vacation we go. But not quite as fast as was anticipated.

For one reason or another, native cars are like Mr. Toad's, a figment of the imagination, and 12 out of 13 lucky vacationers seek the unique comfort and convenience of public transportation. As the final minutes of Calendar classes are counted off, a bustling brigade of suited and suitcased souls descends upon mid-campus to engage in the battle of the buses. The victors are those who not only haul all 58 pounds of holiday apparel and 48 pounds of books to the best seats, but also manage to get on the right bus.

The brave train travelers are not excluded from the vacation excitement. They, too, have been aptly attired since breakfast, incurred three runs in the post office rush and dashed the entire length of campus (with luggage) in pursuit of a cab with nine people already in it. Of course, they have enjoyed additional pleasures peculiar to their group alone. With 6 1/2 minutes until train time, they have undoubtedly been driven to the station by the only cab driver who knows eight speedy shortcuts through historic old New London. Twenty minutes ahead of time (i.e., only twenty minutes ahead of the time the next train is due) the noteworthy "New Haven, New York and No dining car" steams in ready for the tedious trek.

Meanwhile, at the College only a few remain, untouched by the jovial fellowship of mass transit. Typical of this group and its esoteric joys is the flyer who can't get a plane until six and spends the afternoon packing IN THE LIBRARY because her dorm has been closed.

Once home (or a reasonable facsimile thereof) the weary traveler is heartened by the prospects of vacation with all its peace and leisure. Thursday brings one football game or another and a bulging Turkey table. Dedicated dieters are caught up in the America, Land of Plenty mood, and plenty usually settles around the belt. Even Mother is indulging festively and forgets—at least until tomorrow when little sister won't eat liver—that "there are thousands of starving children in Asia" (to which 12 year old brother will reply: "Name Two!").

After dinner, the idea of starvation begins to be attractive as the stomach feels like Sunday morning after a big weekend at the frat lodge, though causes may differ. Friday is spent in a pre-mono state of complete exhaustion from indigestion and relatives. By Saturday, the thought of the coming week with three hourlies, two papers and all that involves and the evening date with the local beau and whatever that involves becomes frighteningly close.

Salvation finally arrives with Sunday and the end of "vacation." Back to the quiet, easy college living with just enough time to rest up for the rigorous grind of the Christmas season!

Have you ever felt trapped? Sort of bound into a state or condition by ineradicable circumstances?

Held in by your own quirks that smother you every time you try to escape?

Well, for some time I've tried to get out. But these darn walls don't move.

I run from one side to the other

But neither side budges.

Sometimes it becomes oppressive and terribly depressing,

running around in two inches of space.

But thank God the vertical is infinite; I never run out of words.

SPF

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

We would like to protest your method of "reviewing" Senior Melodrama. It is our understanding that the play review emanated not from watching the show itself, or even any of the rehearsals, but simply from the plot outline.

To do such an article, and to allow it to stand implicitly as a review, does not conform to journalistic ethics. Obituaries of famous people are regularly prepared before they die, but your lifeless piece was written before Senior Melodrama existed.

In the future we would hope that you either label "Previews" appropriately, or write "Reviews" based on opening night performances.

Katie Farley '68  
Susan Abbe '66

### EDITOR'S NOTE

Melodrama didn't "exist" before the night of the performance? Marvellous! We never would have known from the way everyone knew their lines on opening night!

And that was a review? We fear Miss Farley and Miss Abbe don't know the meaning of the word.

And if it were? Our critics fail to understand the ethics of a "canned" review.

Oh well, this is an educational institution where none needs to feel shame in admitting her ignorance.

To the Editor:

Last year I leafed listlessly through limp legends of literary lore and released Conn Census lethargically (into the wastebasket).

This year I rally myself, race to the post office, and read ravenously the remarks, reviews, reports, and recent results of this world of reality revolving around our routine of requirements. May the renovated Conn Census remain infinitely and uninterruptedly the incalculably ingenious and inflaming

influence indigenous to our institution, that it is today.

J. Irving '68

P.S. News of other colleges is a welcome, non-dull relief. Keep it up. Do hope the paper keeps pace permanently on its high plane of performance.

To the Editor:

I really do not mind being somewhat ridiculously misquoted, but please do take a moment to check on the spellings of such well-known composers as Henry Purcell (not Percil), Monteverdi (not Montaverdi), and Thomas Morley (not Morly).

Thanks, kind of,  
L. J. Pliskin

To the Editor:

Taken from the New York Times, November 12, 1965:

"Senator Edward Kennedy . . . said last night, on return from an Asian tour, that some of the American soldiers in South Vietnam were 'concerned' about demonstrations being held in the United States against Washington's policy in Southeast Asia."

We would rather die non-violently, Be rather Red than dead. Or fight Objecting with what conscience

We profess. Our generation, undernourished

Love-hungry, lean, with Cold-War eyes,

We fast for bombs; we don't need bread.

We act directly, without flinching, We burn our draft cards and ourselves

In all consuming peace and freedom.

We resist, resolute, unrelenting, Overcoming for the cause,

The middle-class, the common Joe, Who in some mud-hole, lifts his rifle

Trembling, pulls the trigger, Dies rather violently,

All for God and Country.

Lenore Farmer '66

To the Editor:

In answer to Marcia Geyer's arti-

cle in last week's Conn Census about white supremacy in South Africa, I would like to make the following observations.

The racial problem in South Africa is not as cut and dry as it first appears. There are reasons why the native white minority so strongly desires to maintain its tight control of the black majority, and although the reasons themselves may not be justifiable, the fear that lies beneath them certainly is.

The white South African has a three hundred year old history in South Africa. He is a true native in the sense that South Africa is his home; he considers himself no more a European than an American does. Thus the strengthening force of the African black nationalist movements, which seriously threaten his homeland, give rise to an understandable fear. The white in South Africa will lose a beloved tradition and culture if ever they are ousted from the country by the black majority.

Too often we are inclined to draw a parallel between the Negro's situation in the United States and the Bantu's situation in South Africa. The problems are entirely different if only because of the population factor. In a population of sixteen million, only three million South Africans are white. They are in a definite minority, and if they expect to maintain any say at all in the government of their country, they feel that they must guard their control. It is in their personal, political, and traditional interests that they have developed the policy of apartheid.

These points do not justify the actions and policies of the government of the Republic of South Africa, but they do present the other side of the struggle, and one that I believe has a right to be considered in arriving at a workable solution to the problem.

Susan Paull ('69)

(Continued on Page 6)



## Two College Students Debate Pros and Cons Of Non-Violent Demonstration Protest Method

Editor's Note: The following articles are the first in a series of Political Debates which will run in Conn Census throughout the year. Interested students and faculty members are encouraged to submit their comments to the Editors.

### PRO

By Marcia Geyer

I believe that non-violent demonstrations are a useful and valuable mode of political expression and a legitimate part of the representational process in democracy. The value depends, however, in large part upon the quality of the leadership. Leaders have a responsibility to maintain order and to insist that demonstrators conduct themselves non-violently.

Others may believe that because the demonstrators may be assaulted by bystanders, non-violence is impossible and the demonstrators are producing a threat to civil order. I do not think that the demonstrators actively invite violence upon themselves. Their pledge of non-violence (usually required beforehand and in writing) prohibits them from acting in any sort of provocative manner. It is true that demonstrations are usually about highly controversial and emotion laden subjects, but if anything is conducive to civil order, it should be the discipline to which the demonstrators commit themselves when they pledge non-violence.

The right of any person to demonstrate in a non-violent manner is defensible regardless of whether or not one agrees with the content of his position; as with freedom of speech, peaceful assembly is a right to be defended absolutely.

But this must be within the limits of the law, which include not advocating revolution, subversion of the draft, or creating a public nuisance, and not destroying property. These actions are totally foreign to the spirit of non-violence anyhow.

One of the problems with demonstrations is that some may conform minimally to non-violence in that they are not riot or mass assault; they may at the same time completely violate the spirit of non-violence. Insofar as they do, they will appear as aggressive nuisances to the community.

The prototype of the non-violent act is simply to call attention or to act as a witness to what one feels is an injustice or a grave error; such action is not passive, but it is supposed to be done in the spirit of justice. All sorts of human weaknesses can lead to betrayal of this spirit by well-meaning leaders under pressure. But it is the resulting half-conformity and half-

betrayal that leads to severe and justified criticism. Stall-ins, dumping garbage on Brooklyn Bridge and lying in the street to block traffic are examples. These are not bona fide acts of non-violence. In contrast, the sit-ins and marches have usually been conducted properly.

Demonstration, letter writing and petition are all techniques for mobilizing an interest group to bring pressure on those in power. This has always been recognized as a legitimate part of representational democracy. That is why the right of peaceful assembly and protest is part of our Constitution. I think the spirit of non-violence is a particularly commendable mode of expressing protest.

### CON

By Jim Fox

"Look, Harry, if it bothers you so much, why don't you write Senator Dodd; after all, that's what congressmen are for."

"Are you crazy? Any fool knows that Senators spend 3/4 of their time in Florida, 1/8 on their country estates, and all the rest picking up votes all over the state; why, they have to have huge staffs which do nothing but throw away unread mail. That's not the way you do things nowadays. Look, the boys at the office have this great idea—we're going to form this society; it'll be called STEM—the Society for Taxing Even Motherchurch. We'll demonstrate every Sunday morning outside St. Elizabeth's and carry signs saying 'Rich Bishops and Poor Accountants,' 'God is too Rich,' and things like that . . ."

"Folks, thirty years ago, 18% of all Americans were members of minority groups. Ten years ago, 45% of all Americans were members of minority groups. Today 96% of all Americans are members of minority groups. Keep your country strong by showing your own interests—demonstrate, and demonstrate often. This has been a paid public announcement by the Society for the Creation and Elevation of All Morale by Everybody Roaming the Streets, the SCREAMERS."

"What's the matter, kid? She went with that other fella to the demonstration in Washington when you wanted to take her to the Harlem Pavement-Pounders' Convention? What you need is Acme's new Pre-adolescent beard-grower, made especially for the guy who's never shaved—and doesn't want to. To go along with this new wonder-drug, we have a special introductory offer: for every bottle of Acme's PAD which you buy, we will

include free a box of Acme's new lice-grower, together with a free instruction book on how you can enjoy being grubby. Acme also offers their sawed-off sandals, pre-starched blue jeans, and spray-on dirt at reduced prices this week. And for you youngsters who don't want to miss out on the fun, Acme is now selling their Mario Savio T-shirts, with a full color picture of the man himself on the front and a message from Mario on the back—"I have not yet begun to pacify." Sold at finer stores everywhere."

"Who're yuh takin' to the demonstration Saturday night, Herb?" "Barby Bladderball. She's the kind of girl who has . . . well, finer feelings, yuh know what I mean? Noble ideas, sympathy with the underprivileged. Besides, I'd like to see them cops try to lift her up off Forty-Second Street without a derrick."

"Naw, I wouldn't rush STUDS if you paid me. That's for guys who can't sing. The best one here is APPLE—they have a keg in the rec room every night, and everybody sits around and sings 'We shall undergo'—they can get the folksier folk-singers for their big weekends, like that guy who wrote 'Masters Of Roar.'"

"This is WDEM reporting the important news of the day. Whew! What a day! SNICKUMS set out on a march from the lakefront to city hall to try to get the mayor to put fewer cracks in sidewalks. But all ten thousand members of the National Society for the Prevention of Demonstrations were lying on Michigan Avenue, directly in their path. Unbeknownst to the NSPD, the SCREAMERS were waiting for them with white paint, and . . . well, there was quite a melee . . . An angry whitewashed passerby called the police, but was unable to get help—they were demonstrating for bigger paddy-wagons in front of the City Council President's office. Poor cops—they didn't find out until late afternoon that the City Council President was out on a picnic for the Fathers of Young Democrats. The mayor was unable to help, as he was mediating a dispute between seventeen rival demonstrating organizations. He called the president to ask for help from the national guard; the president, unfortunately, was tied up in an emergency meeting with his special advisors to decide what to do about a new radical group that wants a return to the system of voting, representation through congressmen, and all that stuff that's been passe for almost fifty years . . ."

Ed's note: Jim Fox is a senior at Yale. This is his first article for Conn Census.

## Students In Lazrus House Benefit From Working And Living Together

By Nancy R. Finn

"I've learned more in three months here than in three years of home ec!" exclaimed Ellen Steinberg, class of 1969, as she scrubbed the kitchen stove. "It's the greatest thing that ever happened to me."

Miss Steinberg is one of twenty-eight students living in Lazrus, Connecticut's new co-operative house.

Living in a co-op is one form of scholarship aid. Living costs are reduced because the students assume responsibility for all housework. To remain in a co-op students must maintain a 2.25 average.

Leslie Fenn, '69, believes the pressures of living in the co-op are no greater than those of any other type of scholarship. She added, however, that she is more aware of saving money than if she had only an academic scholarship.

Many of the girls receive full or partial academic scholarships, in addition.

Ideally, explained Miss Fenn as she swept out the fireplace, everyone in a co-op is responsible for everything. If a girl notices that a job is incomplete, she should remind the assigned person or do it herself. Miss Fenn believes this system works quite well in Lazrus.

The time that must be spent on chores is not overwhelming. Miss Steinberg explained that each girl has a daily job requiring less than one hour. In addition, she has a "weekly," a more time consuming duty, done only once a week. In this category is floor waxing or refrigerator cleaning.

Girls are always willing to switch duties with someone who must study, or plans to go away. Housework, performed in this spirit of co-operation need never seriously interfere with academic or social life.

Several girls said that the time they devote to housework would otherwise be spent talking or procrastinating. Miss Steinberg often considers that her chore-time is a good study break.

Judy Harrigan, '68, is a "transplant," a girl who moved into Lazrus after a year in a regular dorm. She hadn't realized how many jobs are required to keep a co-op functioning.

She said she spends about the

same amount of time studying as she did last year, but she wastes much less time "fooling around." Originally she planned to stay only a year, but now she wants to remain in Lazrus.

Julie Whitwell, '69, explained that the co-op's house president (Asia Riel, '66) is concerned solely with the dorm's affairs. She prepares the work schedules and sees that everything functions smoothly. The vice president attends House of Rep. and maintains contact with student government.

Miss Whitwell mentioned that the responsibilities of co-op living are greater than those of dorm living. For example, if a girl plans to be out late, she must take a dorm key with her, because the doors are locked by 10 p.m. If a key is lost, all locks must be changed.

There are many rules to be followed in addition to those in the "C" Book. Quiet hours last all day and evening, except for forty-five minutes at lunch and dinner. They are strictly enforced.

Miss Steinberg said all the girls are quite considerate, but no one hesitates to remind her next door neighbor to quiet down. Also, no one types in her room after 10:00 p.m., but goes to a special carrel.

With such added responsibility to the dorm and to each other, the girls feel more independent. They realize, however, their obligation to each other.

"After all," remarked Miss Steinberg, "if a girl is breakfast cook and forgets to get up, she and twenty-seven other girls go without breakfast. Needless to say, this doesn't happen often."

There are no distinctions by classes. Both freshman and seniors work equally hard, but all classes share in the benefits of living in the co-op. The girls entertain male guests in the comfortable living room where there is often a fire in the fireplace. They may invite guests to dinner which they prepare themselves in their own kitchen and serve in their candle-lit dining room. Several girls mentioned that they feel they live in a house rather than in a dormitory.

Above all, the girls emphasized their closeness as a group, which is the result of living and working together with their common goal of co-operation.

## Personnel Bureau Offers Guidance To Seniors Joining Working World

By Eleanor Abdella

Miss Alice Ramsay advised those who will be entering the labor market next year to evaluate themselves seriously before choosing a vocation.

Miss Ramsay, director of the Personnel Bureau, spoke to the seniors in Palmer Auditorium November 17. She suggested that seniors do research on themselves to determine their own strengths and weaknesses and their likes and dislikes. Miss Ramsay also suggested that in order to be sure that the picture a girl has of herself is accurate, she ought to check her evaluation with a friend who knows her well.

Having evaluated herself, it is important to establish her self-confidence, since it will be necessary to "sell yourself" to a prospective employer, she added.

The best choice of a vocation will be in keeping with one's particular aptitudes. "It's your best where you can be most useful," Miss Ramsay said.

Noting that in recent years 6,000 new job occupations have been born, Miss Ramsay recommended that seniors investigate all the vocational fields open to college graduates.

These new occupations have developed especially in the personal services. Three out of five people in the United States are now involved in such occupations.

Mrs. Julie King, secretary in the Personnel Bureau, requested seniors to fill out their individual profiles which will be sent through campus mail.

The Personnel Bureau continues to serve Connecticut students even after graduation, Mrs. King added. She asked that, in case future alumnae need a reference from the Dean, a letter to the Dean should include the maiden name and class along with information about activities in past years.

Miss Marcella Harrer, Assistant Director of the Personnel Bureau, spoke about the way to go about securing a job. A written form is filled out by the applicant, followed by a personal interview, devoted to impressing the employer with her character and interest.

An applicant is judged, Miss Harrer added, first by her appearance, second, by the interest which she has in common with the requirements of the job, and third, on the basis of how well she has impressed the employer with her suitability for the job.

## VISTA Recruiters Interest Students in Volunteer Work

By Ruth Kunstadt

VISTA, a major anti-poverty program established by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, was the topic of discussion in a lecture given by Mr. George Gault and Mr. Frank Townsend, VISTA workers, November 17 in Crozier-Williams.

Opening the meeting was a film entitled "Small Miracles." Various jobs undertaken by VISTA volunteers were described and explained.

Following the movie, Mr. Gault presented a brief resume of VISTA's program. VISTA workers are placed in a variety of environments, including slums, migrant farms, Indian reservations, and job corps camps. There is also opportunity to work with the mentally ill. These situations demand complete involvement. There is no established nine to five work day.

The volunteers receive a monthly living allowance covering housing, food, clothing, and transportation. In addition, they receive

\$75.00 for incidentals and \$50.00 a month, presented to the volunteer at the end of the year.

The minimum age for volunteers is 18. Married couples are also eligible. Applicants must be United States citizens or permanent residents. After filing a preliminary application form, applicants fill out detailed questionnaires which are used in the final selection.

Mr. Gault sees essentially two approaches in VISTA. One involves an organized system, the other a flexible system where the volunteer is fairly free and independent in his work. "I think the kinds of things done are fundamental . . . but they are a heck of a lot of fun," said Mr. Gault.

Following Mr. Gault's presentation there was a general question and answer period. When questioned about training programs, Mr. Gault said that they run from four to six weeks. There are twenty such training centers in the country.

Usually there is a brief orientation, and then the volunteer is put to work in a slum or other problem area. On the weekends, volunteers discuss problems with professors and attend seminars. The entire program is informal, covering both field and classroom work.

Volunteers can request the type of work they would like to do, but geographical placement depends on the various projects' needs, added Mr. Gault.

As Gault pointed out, there are no set qualities which volunteers must possess. "It is a completely individual thing," remarked Mr. Gault. "I personally think flexibility is a pretty important thing in adjusting . . ."

Although the volunteer may become involved in specific projects, they all must be willing to listen and talk with the people. As Mr. Gault said, of major importance is "helping the kids find their own answers."



## "Punch Card Cupid" Computes Tips To Students Seeking Perfect Dates

By Andrew H. Malcolm (CPS)  
It all started a year ago.

Jeff Tarr, then a junior sociology major at Harvard, was watching Art Linkletter's "People Are Funny" program, and Art was matching up some people in the studio with dates. Lights clicked, wheels began to turn and Operation Match was born.

On the 15th of this month, a large IBM 7090 computer (cost: \$650 an hour) will begin scanning about 100,000 college students' names. Within 14 days each will receive a list of at least five persons of the opposite sex in their geographical area who, the machine says, have similar tastes and traits and are willing to date.

Since last fall Tarr and two college friends have formed the Compatibility Research Corporation (to protect themselves if any jilted lovers ever sue, they say), tagged their project "Operation Match," secured some financial backing, and organized a network of 2,000 campus workers across the country (who will receive 30 cents for each answer sheet returned to Cambridge). They have rented a Cambridge office and have hired five women full-time and 50 Harvard students part-time to help process the cards.

Tarr and associates have made arrangements with a Wall Street corporation to set up regional processing center next spring. These will be connected to a huge computer and any Friday night when a weary student would like a break, he (or she) will be able to type out what kind of date is desired, pay \$3, and insert the data into the machine. The information will be flashed into the central computer and in three minutes the student will have a list of at least five women (or men) who are free at the moment and within driving distance.

"I had to have a topic for my senior thesis," Tarr said. "And I've always been interested in what people look for in other people. So, we got together with some sociology profs here and . . ."

He continued: "We ran this little test here in Massachusetts last spring. We sent out 25,000 questionnaires and about 8,000 came back."

This past summer, Tarr and his two associates expanded the test to nine cities. Their success in this series of tests indicated to the group that they had a good thing

going.

Each answer sheet, which is mailed to Cambridge along with a \$3 fee, is programed into the machine's memory, contains space for answers to 105 questions including age, height, sex, race, religion, education, "Do you consider yourself sexually experienced?", grade average, parents' income, political affiliation, hometown population, graduated rankings of your physical attractiveness to the opposite sex, and how important you think it is. There are also six situation questions.

This fall's test is the first "real big time run," Tarr said. More than one million postage-paid answer sheets have been circulated, two each in 518,000 question booklets.

Needless to say, the questionnaires have pretty well made the rounds in some schools. A Northwestern sophomore was given one during summer registration. The coed, Joan Held, 18, said, "Well, I just happened to have an extra \$3 so . . ."

A few weeks later she got a list of eight boys. Four called her. "Three were losers," she says. Number four was Larry Tidrick, 21, and a senior at DePauw, Indiana. The first date they went for an ice cream cone. "We clicked right off," Joan says.

You guessed it. Three weeks ago while waiting for his car to be fixed in a little Illinois town, Larry popped the question. They'll be married next summer.

There's another story Operation Match people love to tell. It's about a set of twins who answered the questionnaire and tried to fool the machine. But IBM won out and the computer matched brother and sister.

Then there's the one about several husbands and wives who applied separately, without their spouses' knowledge. There were some surprises when the answers came back with their mates at the top of the list.

Tarr isn't worried about five similar firms that have emerged since his. "I'm working 70 hours a week now," he says. "By next fall we'll really be big." He plans to go on for three more years in business school and then maybe another three in law school. But what about that thesis on Operation Match? "Oh I've got some of it done already. It's not due until April Fool's Day."

## Peace Corps Seeks New Approach To Student Volunteer Recruitment

WASHINGTON (CPS) — The Peace Corps, which fell short of last year's recruiting goal by 500, is worried about its image.

Some members of the Peace Corps staff think it has grown old and bland in its appeal on the nation's campus. "We are becoming somewhat square on campus, a swell thing like Smokey the Bear," admits one official.

The corps is interested in recruiting more student activists. Frank Mankiewicz, Latin American regional director of the corps, defines an activist as one "who has some knowledge of the political process." He says the corps is interested not only in liberal students but conservatives as well.

"We want people who are interested in politics in a social science sense, in the way people participate in the affairs of society," he said.

Warren Wiggins, the corps deputy director, says he thinks the corps needs to convince students that the Peace Corps is more than "applied altruism." He notes that the 12,203 volunteers since the corps was or-

ganized in 1963 have come primarily from campus idealists and says the corps must continue to appeal to these groups if it is to keep getting volunteers.

To get ideas on how to organize communities—and to recruit activists on the campuses—corps officials have met with Paul Booth and Carl Oglesby of the Students for a Democratic Society.

SDS runs community-organization projects in city slums, and Peace Corps officials are considering having volunteers work in these projects as a part of their training.

"SDS community development projects require the political savvy and understanding we have developed," Mankiewicz said. "And the same thing that moves moral youth into political activity would be very useful to the corps."

Wiggins explains that whether a student approves of U.S. policy in the Dominican Republic and Vietnam is "irrelevant" to the corps. He is quick to warn that corpsmen will not be permitted to protest American policy once abroad.

## Lyman Allyn Shows Japanese Artists

By Betsy Staples

The Lyman Allyn Museum is showing an exhibition of eighteen works by ten young Japanese artists. They were selected by Professor Roland Gibson of Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, who is himself a collector of such works.

The ten represented artists, who are currently working in New York, are Nobumitsu Fukui, Hiroshi Hattori, Toshio Iwasa, Isamu Kawai, Takeshi Kawashima, Reiji Kimura, Tatsuo Kondo, Masaaki Kusumoto, Tadaaki Kuwayama, and Rakuko Naito.

Two works of great interest are by Isamu Kawai entitled *Dream of Mesotron I*, and *Dream of Mesotron II*. Both are constructed with plywood, which is carved out to form many super-imposed circles of varying sizes. These give the construction an illusion of space and movement.

Isamu Kawai was born in 1931. He studied and exhibited in Japan; he came to the United States in 1960 and studied at the Brooklyn Museum Art School.

An extremely vibrant painting is one by Rakuko Naito entitled *Black and Yellow Circle and Stripes*. It is an oil on canvas work with a large degree of unresolved tension. It necessarily evokes a response from the spectator, even if only physical.

Rakuko Naito is the wife of Kuwayama, another artist represented. She was born in Tokyo in 1935, and came to the United States in 1958 with her husband. Her style has been quite influential in the designs of women's dresses, men's pajamas, and women's kerchiefs.

The exhibition will remain at the Lyman Allyn Museum through December 24.

## Arts Building Group Views Floor Plans

Members of the Music and Arts Committee viewed several plans for the building including elevation sketches, floor plans and sectional sketches at its first meeting Nov. 4.

Harriet McGown was elected senior chairman, and Francee Rakatansky was chosen as junior chairman.

Last week the group met for a second time to discuss the plans with representatives from the firm of Skidmore, Owens and Merrill, Mr. Edward J. Mathews, a partner in the firm, and Miss Patricia Swan, designer.

Student and faculty suggestions for the building should be addressed to Harriet McGown, Box 1092.

## Leonard Krasner To Lecture Here

Leonard Krasner, professor of psychology and director of clinical training at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, N. Y., will speak at a Psychology Colloquium at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, December 2, in Hale lecture hall.

His topic will be "The Modification of Behavior—From the Laboratory to Real Life."

Professor Krasner is presently involved with studies concerning the application of conditioning. He will discuss how techniques developed in the laboratory have been successful in the treatment of neurotic and psychotic disorders.

Research in Behavior Modification and Case Studies in Behavior Modification are two current books of which he is co-author. Professor Krasner has published articles dealing with behavior therapy.

## Mystic Oral School Helps Deaf Children Speak, Learn

By Jennifer Josephy

The Mystic Oral School for the Deaf is a free state-run school for deaf children which starts these children on the hard road toward acquiring speech and knowledge.

Mr. Alan Crouter, director of the school, spoke here Monday, Nov. 1 about the work of the Mystic school and demonstrated teaching techniques used at the school.

Crouter's discussion hinged on the fact that for a person who can hear, language is a vehicle for communication about which he rarely thinks, while for a deaf child, language is a slow and painful process of creation.

Crouter began by tracing the development, beginning in the fifteenth century, of the oral method of teaching. This involves the "element" method of combining consonants and vowel sounds, as in combining "t" with "ooth." This method excludes the manual method of communication used in some schools in conjunction with the oral method. He thinks this is the best way to teach the children because this is the only means of communication they will use in everyday life.

Children attending the school range in age from two to around eighteen. The course of study is from kindergarten through ninth grade. Many of the students go on to high school and vocational school, and a few later attend college.

The children should come to the school at the earliest possible age, as they must learn to speak from

scratch. Also, deaf children, because of their handicap, are normally two to five years behind children who can hear.

He stressed the very basic problems encountered in teaching a deaf child to speak. Words like "a," "an," and "the" are extremely difficult to differentiate. "Ask," "say" and "tell" are similarly hard to explain.

Crouter emphasized the need for teachers for these children. He termed it "very rewarding work." Salaries are high, and usually start around \$6,500 for a beginning teacher.

After Crouter's remarks, Miss Laird, a nursery school teacher at the school, and three students there demonstrated the teaching techniques used. The children, two boys, twelve and nine, and a five year old girl, all totally deaf, were poised and articulate.

The children conversed easily with Miss Laird by reading her lips. The five year old girl read written commands to "run" to "point to a top" and others, and also carried out vocal instructions. The nine year old spoke about days of the week, months and Thanksgiving, all abstract concepts. The twelve year old answered questions about such topics as football and "kid" sisters which Miss Laird asked him.

Anyone who is interested in obtaining information about teacher training should write to the Editor, *American Annals of the Deaf*, Gallaudet College, (the only college for the deaf in the world), Washington 2, D. C.

## Goldwater Enjoys New York Blackout

Former Senator Barry Goldwater remarked that he had never seen New York look better than during the blackout. He liked it that way, he commented to a group of Connecticut and Yale students.

Six Connecticut College girls travelled to Yale to hear a talk given by Goldwater in the Law School Nov. 11.

Dena Gwin, president of the Connecticut College Young Republicans, and Renny Scott, her Yale counterpart, began the day by taking Goldwater on a tour of the University. As the group walked around the campus they did not attract a crowd, though some surprised students recognized Goldwater. Others reacted as they would to a familiar face.

Miss Gwin and Lynn Baquie, Marian Bruen, Peetie French, Adele Germain, and Pat Hitchens attended a small reception for the former presidential candidate immediately preceding his speech. Although not himself familiar with Connecticut College, he was interested in the school since his son had visited here.

Conversation skirted politics and ranged from flying (Mr. Goldwater flew himself from New York to New Haven) to his ham radio, to the New York blackout.

An audience of eight hundred listened attentively to Goldwater's speech. His main point was support of U.S. policy in Vietnam. He also touched on Southern Republicans and racism.

Asked what he would do if he were in President Johnson's place, he responded "I'd do the same thing, except I'd be catching hell for it."

At the present time Goldwater lives in Arizona, though he maintains New York and Washington apartments and writes a syndicated column for the Herald Tribune. He says he plans to run again for Senator from Arizona.

## Five Psych Majors In Honors Program

Two Juniors and three Seniors are undertaking Honors work in Psychology this year.

In a recent interview, Professor Otello Desiderato proposed a "tentative approach" to the psychology Junior Honors program.

Professor Desiderato noted: "In other fields, such as history, mathematics and English, the student is acquainted with the subject matter before college." Psychology is a new discipline, he observed, which is largely technical and which requires serious preparation and training.

This semester two students are participating in Junior Honors work. Prior to this, Honors work had been undertaken in the second semester of the Junior year. Thus, under the new program there is an increase in the number of Honor students participating in the independent study during their Junior year.

After qualification and certification at the end of the Junior year by the Psychology Department, the student is directed by one faculty member during her Senior year.

Three Seniors Honors candidates are conducting experimental studies. Lisa Hays is focusing on "discrimination learning," that is, the learning of retarded children, under Associate Professor Jane Torrey. Anita Shapiro is considering an aspect of race prejudice also under Miss Torrey, while Peggy Rifkin is concerned with verbal learning under Assistant Professor Sheldon Ebenholtz.

Professor Desiderato stated: "Under the present system we are maintaining the program very much as we did in the past." He proffered "inter-disciplinary" studies to integrate the endeavors of Honors students in related fields.



# Members of Psychology Department Discusses University of Colorado Cuts Johnson Administration's Walk To The Right Off Relations with NSA

Lyndon Johnson was victorious in the Presidential election because the American people wanted, and considered Barry Goldwater a threat to, world peace. In a recent interview, Mr. Philip Goldberg of the Psychology Department at Connecticut College explained to a Conn Census reporter that "why we supported Johnson is why we argue now."

That Johnson has begun the long walk from the left to the right cannot be denied, Goldberg commented. Even Goldwater has recently stated that the President is currently fulfilling the promises made by the Republican candidate.

The LBJ of the election was backing a reflective, sober, cautious policy in world affairs. The LBJ of today has lost the respect and support of many liberals who voted for him for just that sober policy, he remarked.

Mr. Goldberg is not alone today; nor was his voice singular one year ago in the November, 1964 election. Mr. Goldberg said, "Then our attitudes and opinions were valuable to the National Democratic Party. But now, during this foreign policy escapade, we are wrong, and called 'dangerous idealists.' Our attitudes, loyalty, and astuteness are questioned."

Mr. Goldberg, along with many other scientists, allowed his support of Johnson to be publicly acknowledged with others (e.g., Dr. Benjamin Spock), in a paid ad in the "New York Times."

"Johnson has changed; we have not," Goldberg stated. Today the names supporting LBJ include those of Barry Goldwater, William Buckley, and various other right-wing spokesmen from the American Legion and the American Nazi Party.

But Mr. Goldberg is not a pacifist. He explained that there have been times when to kill has been the only alternative. This, he stated, is not one of these instances. Mr. Goldberg's ideas are based on

the Christian ideal that there exists no good reason to needlessly take away life.

The presence of the U.S. militia in Viet Nam has been defended by Johnson on the grounds of morality and American national self-interest, Goldberg said.

The moral issue stems from the Geneva Accords, to which our government has voiced support. These Accords were clear in stating the principle of "self-determinism" in Viet Nam, an assurance (and insurance) of free elections.

These elections, however, were not held: the regime of Diem forbade it. Eisenhower has stated in his memoirs that if the free elections had been allowed, South Viet Nam would have joined forces with the northern communists. Apparently Diem also held this belief, Goldberg continued. Militant Viet Cong activity as a revolutionary force was born with the death of this promise.

The U.S. also claims we have been "invited in"; yet, by reduction, the governments that have extended the invitation are not the voice of the people, merely because they have not been elected governments. They are not representative. Indeed, not all the revolutionists are communists today; some are members of the Freedom Liberation Movement, who fight against a dictator, corrupt government, and apathy.

No guerrilla action can be successful without the support of the

population. They rely on the population not only for food and shelter, but for intelligence information about the government forces (e.g., amount and location). There was one period during which the Viet Cong were greatly outnumbered; had we known this then, there would be no problem now, Goldberg said.

Goldberg stated further that there have been "atrocities committed to the Viet Cong" that would not be tolerated if done to the Europeans or other Caucasians.

The issue of national self-interest is unclear because there have been no letters with which to spell victory. What exactly would determine victory? he questioned.

It is the fashion today to be sophisticated; and "cynicism is often equated with sophistication," he said. Yet in the long run, this cynicism is not realistic. It is impossible to impose indefinite military presence in opposition to the will of the people.

Moral principles do create a concrete force. The French prolonged the Algerian revolution for ten years. The outcome was that they had to withdraw and take their forces with them. We, an imposition, "are bleeding in Viet Nam now."

Boulder, Colo. (CPS) — University of Colorado students voted 1,849 to 1,711 last week (Nov. 4) to disaffiliate from the United States National Student Association (NSA).

The 138-vote margin represented a victory for Young Americans for Freedom, as virtually every other student group on campus, including the student government, interfraternity council, Young Republicans and Young Democrats, supported NSA. YAF's national STOP-NSA campaign is now in its third year.

NSA supporters, who were surprised at the outcome, saw two major problems:

—The ballot was worded in such a way that a student had to vote "NO" in order to stay in NSA.

—The other question on the ballot was a referendum concerning government policy in Vietnam (The outcome: supporters of the

government—3,268; non-supporters—472; refusing to take position—407). The NSA opposition had spread unfounded rumors that the organization supported draft-card burnings.

Beyond these difficulties, however, supporters declared that "the main problem was the past." They criticized the lack of effort on the part of the student government to explain the workings of the organization to the campus at large until a referendum fight loomed. They expect to seek another referendum either in the spring or next fall.

NSA membership continues to remain near 300, with a half-dozen affiliations and a half-dozen disaffiliations so far this year. Besides Colorado, recent disaffiliations include the University of Washington, Michigan State University and the State University of Iowa. Affiliations include Rutgers University, American University and Florida State University.

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SIMONE

(Continued from Page 1)  
 between French and Italian writers. Born in Poirino, Torino, Italy in 1913, he was Professor of French literature at Genoa from 1948 to 1951, and at Rome from 1951 to 1954.

He received the Laurea in Lettere from Milano in 1956 and has been Director of the Institute of Languages and Literature at Turino from 1954 to the present. Professor Simone will lecture in Italian.

LETTERS

(Continued from Page 2)  
 To the Editor:  
 Calendar days and rules concerning them here are carried almost to the absurd. Why, first of all, can you not be excused until after a vacation? It is ridiculous to

have an ax (called losing anywhere from four credits on up) hanging over one's head. What does that do to a vacation?  
 What if one has, as a friend of mine does, perfect reservations for travelling a long distance (with two or three plane changes) and is not able to use them? What if one loses three or four days on travelling time because one is frightened to death of missing one hour of class?  
 We have a one third academic cut . . . which no one advises that we milk for every drop—and yet, if we cut one class at that lovely time of year, we can lose credit for a semester. Even the most reticent would be inclined to call this preposterous.  
 Then, of course, there is the monetary consideration. Last year I lost \$40-\$50 per vacation that I

went home because I had to spend a night in New York and sometimes in Miami as well.  
 "Cutting" is one thing, granted, but a legitimate reason for missing a class on a calendar day is another. We are here to learn as well as to go on vacation. I am sure that the large majority of people would not "run out" a week early. We have an honor code here, and an unwritten part of it is that we should use our time here wisely.  
 If we are too immature to not have calendar days—fine—I still don't believe it. But if they're here to stay the rules should be revised for those of us who are legitimately hurt by them. And none of us should have to go on vacation wondering if, upon our return, the ax will fall.

M. Lynn Baquie



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