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Satyagraha

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE



Vol. 53, No. 30

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT

Tuesday, May 5, 1970



President Shain after his April 29 speech in Palmer. photo by davit

Pres. Shain Speaks On Financial Problems

by Sue Kronick

"We're not alone in our financial plight," stated President Shain at the April 29 all-college finances. Alone or not, the financial picture that the president painted was far from an optimistic one.

In a series of slides that he had prepared for the meeting Mr. Shain presented students, faculty and administrators with two hypothetical five-year projections. Projection A, which provides for no growth in the student population, consists of the following criteria:

1. Salaries and wages are projected at an annual average increase of 6%.
2. Student aid expense is maintained at the same perstudent level as 1970-71 and provides for tuition increases.
3. Tuition increases are projected at a \$200 per year increase beginning with \$2500 in 1970-71.
4. Library additions are projected to be functional beginning 1973-74.

5. Provision is made for normal inflation.

The thorough evaluation of Conn's current revenue is a highly complex project. It is clear, however, that the bulk of Conn's income is drawn from student tuition and fees, endowments, gifts, and research grants.

The estimated revenue from student tuition and fees in 1969-1970 is \$3,549,815. Under projection A this figure would increase to \$3,969,800 in 1970-71. By 1974-75 this figure would expand to over five million dollars.

At present, the student-faculty ratio is 10.6:1. In addition, the College's operating expense per student is \$4,739, and its operating revenue per student is \$4,011. Consequently, Conn suffers from a \$728 deficit in educating an individual student for one year. This figure stands despite the fact that the endowments per student

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 4)

Paul Newman, Rock Groups Highlight "Citizens For Duffey" Rally in Palmer

by Mary Ann Sill

In a speech delivered in Palmer Auditorium April 30, Paul Newman gave support to Rev. Joseph Duffey's senatorial campaign. The appearance was primarily a question and answer session to familiarize students with Duffey's views on important issues.

Also on the program for the rally were two singing groups, Nick and John and Swamp Gas.

There was a twelve minute movie on Joe Duffey; Duffey himself was unable to appear at the last minute.

Newman was asked several political questions, the first of which was about Mayday in New Haven. He related that Duffey believes Black Panther Bobby Seale will get as fair a trial as any black man is able to obtain in this country.

He stressed that racism would be less evident because the trial is so public.

In response to a question on the Middle East situation, Newman said Duffey feels it is our responsibility to recognize the government of Israel and to maintain the balance of power in the Middle East.

When asked about Cambodia, Newman made it clear that the answer would be negative with merely a "thumbs-down" gesture.

According to Newman, Duffey favors the lowering of the voting age to 18 and establishing a volunteer army.

Newman stressed Duffey's honesty and straightforwardness. He appealed to students to "go out and make your presence felt." It's a hard thing to work through the system, he continued, but it is necessary.

Auxiliary Drain is open and functioning. Winthrop basement is now the place to come and relax to candlelight and sounds, coffee and food. Auxiliary Drain is open every night from approximately 8 to 12. It opens somewhat later on Monday's and stays open later on weekends.



Paul Newman discusses Duffey at press conference. photo by davit

Conn Signs Controversial Agreement with Pa. Agency

by Anne Lopatto

Connecticut College has signed an agreement with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to report to the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency the names of any Pennsylvania students at Conn who may be arrested or dismissed for "radical campus activities." Any student so reported to the PHEAA would be declared ineligible for financial aid from that agency. Some Pennsylvania residents now studying at Conn are receiving loans or scholarship grants from the PHEAA.

The College is one of eight Connecticut institutions which agreed to provide this information to the Commonwealth. As of April 15, 29 colleges in this state had refused to cooperate with the PHEAA. Yale, Trinity and Wesleyan have so far delayed a decision on whether or not to sign the agreement.

A college's refusal to sign the agreement means that students at that particular school are no longer eligible for PHEAA loans or scholarships.

The Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency was created by the state legislature in 1963 to administer a state program of guaranteed loans and grant assistance to able students with financial need who reside in Pennsylvania. The financial aid may be applied toward the cost of out-of-state colleges.

Last fall, the Pennsylvania legislature, outraged by nationwide campus disruptions, passed the two bills which many colleges have attacked as an infringement on the student's civil liberties.

The impact of these measures was described by Haverford College President John Coleman in an open letter to his students. Coleman wrote:

"The acts set down knew conditions to be met before any Pennsylvania student may receive scholarship or loan funds from the state. The college which the student is attending must agree to supply the following information on all Pennsylvania students before any one of our students may

get such a publicly-financed scholarship or loan:

—names and pertinent facts surrounding dismissals from the college for breaking one of the rules which refusal in the opinion of the Institution contributed to the disruption of the activities,
(Continued on Page 4, Col.4)

Connecticut College cannot protect its students from on-campus police search or arrest arising from illegal possession of drugs, according to President Shain. The College administration had not been warned of the state police action taken on campus last week.

"We thought that our relations with local police insured us that their entry on campus would be preceded by a warning. But police entered last night without our previous knowledge," Shain stated last Wednesday. The President also emphasized that the action was taken by state rather than local police.

College policy on illegal use of drugs is outlined in the College handbook, the "C-Book." The statement reads:

"We absolutely disapprove of the taking of drugs illegally. Students involved in their use or distribution will be liable to College disciplinary action which may include dismissal and cannot expect protection against responsible public authorities."

State laws, newly revised on October 1, 1967, are very severe. For example, any person found giving, not selling but giving or administering legal drugs to another person is liable to a penalty of imprisonment for not less than five years.

Simple possession of illegal drugs may be punished by imprisonment of not more than ten years. (Marijuana is considered a drug under Connecticut State Law.) The new law is equally severe on the possession of any quantity of amphetamines and barbiturates. All these offenses are felonies, not misdemeanors.

John Doar, Rev. Paul Moore To Speak At Commencement

The Commencement speakers for the fifty-second graduating class will be the Rt. Rev. Paul Moore, Jr., Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of New York, and John Doar, President, Bedford-Stuyvesant Development and Service Corporation.

The Rt. Rev. Paul Moore, Jr. will address baccalaureate services on Saturday, June 6. Principal speaker at the June 7th Commencement exercises will be John Doar.

Bishop Moore is chairman of the Committee of 100 of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense Fund and serves on the advisory board of the Urban League of Washington, D.C. from 1963-1970. Moore served for a time as director of Operation Connection, an interfaith coalition concerned with the relation of the new black leadership to the white community, especially in the area of economic development.

He is also a member of the Yale Corporation at Yale University and is a trustee of the General Theological Seminary. He is a graduate of Yale and holds an honorary S.T.D. degree from the General Theological Seminary and

an honorary D.D. from Virginia Theological Seminary.

John Doar is former U.S. Assistant Attorney General in the civil rights division of the Department of Justice. During his seven years with that department he was an active participant in the government's voting rights enforcement program, the school and public accommodations desegregation programs and the equal employment opportunities program.

In recognition of his civil rights activities he received in 1964 the President's Award for Distinguished Civilian Service. In 1968 he received the New York chapter of the American Jewish Committee's Stanley M. Isaacs Human Relations Award.

Doar was elected president of the New York City board of education in 1968. He is a charter trustee of Princeton University, where he earned his B.A. degree. He is a graduate of the University of California School of Law and holds honorary L.L.D. degrees from Princeton University, Rutgers University and the University of Wisconsin.



Rt. Rev. Paul Moore, Jr.



John Doar

We Can't Afford It

President Shain's speech last Wednesday, which concerned the future prospects of the College, was an attempt to bring our unlimited aspirations for quality education in line with our limited financial resources.

The College is, as most of us had suspected, in a financial bind. Under present conditions, the College is operating under an increasing annual deficit, and indications are that the situation will worsen in coming years.

President Shain's only proposed alternative to financial catastrophe threatens to aggravate a situation which is already causing student discontent. Mr. Shain suggested that the college increase its enrollment by 400 students—while not increasing the faculty proportionately. This would raise the student-faculty ratio from its present 10.6 to one, to twelve to one.

On the surface, these figures do not seem particularly alarming. However, with the recent trend of rising student interest in already under-staffed departments, a sizable increase in enrollment could create a difficulty for students, and an almost intolerable situation for overworked faculty.

Mr. Shain also announced the creation of a Summer Planning Commission, similar to the one which operated in the summer of 1968. The Commission, comprised of faculty and students, will make proposals on the future academic direction of the college.

We realize there are no easy answers to the pressing financial problems of the College. However, we hope that the Commission will study alternative measures to expanded enrollment.

In order to effectively provide an intimate learning experience for its students, this College must remain small. A college is nothing more than the interaction between students and faculty. The student-faculty ratio, in part, is a measurement to both prospective students and faculty of an institution's commitment to an educational life style.

In an era when educational institutions follow the trend toward expansion, Connecticut College cannot afford to compromise its position—which is becoming increasingly unique—as a small, creative, liberal arts college. It is our most important asset.

Nothing Gained-or Learned

"Now It's the Indochina War," Newsweek's cover story blared last week. In an appallingly dispassionate remark in his television speech rationalizing America's involvement in Cambodia, President Nixon asked that if America didn't 'stand up' in Cambodia, what would she do in the event of "a real crisis?"

Blood being spilled in the name of America's avoidance of "humiliation and defeat" does not constitute a "real crisis," according to the President.

Nixon's refusal to admit to the American people the grave implications of his decision to enter Cambodia is a frightening distortion of the facts.

The President asserted that once American troops had weeded out North Vietnamese base camps and sanctuaries, we would immediately withdraw. Obviously, the lesson of Vietnam has escaped him.

Thursday night, the President dragged us deeper into the quagmire.

Next week, we will publish the last issue of SATYAGRAHA for the semester. All announcements, CONTROVERSY columns, and letters to the editor should be submitted no later than Wednesday, May 6 at 9:30. Material may be brought to the SATYAGRAHA office, or sent to P.O. Box 1351. The editors may be contacted at Ext. 504.

To The Editor:

The April 14 issue of your paper carried on page 6 a block announcement that seven seniors had been elected to the College Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. Your listing, unfortunately, left out the names of eighteen other seniors who were also elected to the society.

I hoped that you might have spotted your omission in time to print a correction in the April 21 issue, but I see no such correction.

Please be advised that during the 1969-70 term, 25 seniors (representing 15 major departments) were elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Four of these seniors were selected in September to bear the designation of Winthrop Scholar for distinguished work through the end of the junior year. The remaining 21 seniors were elected in March for scholastic achievement based on seven semesters of work toward the baccalaureate.

The complete list of all undergraduate members chosen for the current year was posted in Fanning Hall on March 18. A carbon copy of the announcement was delivered to the News Office for release after 4:30 P.M. that same day. (P.S. The Fanning Hall announcement was still posted as of 12:00 noon today, April 23.)

Surely there must be room in your newspaper column for appropriate mention of individual achievements which go beyond the everyday level.

Sincerely yours,
Robert Lee Rhyner
Secretary-Treasurer
Delta of Connecticut Chapter
Phi Beta Kappa

Satyagraha regrets the omission of the following names in their previous announcement of those elected to Phi Beta Kappa in March 1970:

Mauricia M. Alvarez
Cheryl S. Bostwick

Letters to the Editor

Myrna P. Chandler
Lynne T. Chrupcala
Susan H. Clash
Peggy A. Cohen
Barbara A. Dion
Deborah G. Foster
Judith Heilman Foster
Ellen S. Grenadier
Barbara A. Hawes
Anita H. Laudone
Diana S. Levy
Susanna K. Lewis
Laura L. Nash
Gail I. Pheterson
Cynthia Sokolov Rosen
Barbara J. Roses
Barbara E. Skolnik
Alison L. Stone
Janet L. Yeomans

To the Editor:

We of the Afro-American Society realize that the faculty of Connecticut College are not super-human. We realize that they are susceptible to petty jealousy. We realize that they are not above the game of power plays, and that they are just as vulnerable to the contagion of racial bias as any other respectable group of liberal white Americans. For these reasons we do not condemn the members of the Philosophy department here at Connecticut College. The Philosophy department has condemned itself.

We have watched a group of educators schooled in the fields of ethics and logic, dedicated to the pursuit of impartial inquiry and the preservation of truth and integrity, succumb to personal insecurities and negate the very ideals for which they stand. The dismissal of Dr. Joyce M. Cook proves the irrelevancy of your philosophy.

To our knowledge only one faculty member voiced his protest of the unjust dismissal of Dr. Cook. Are we to assume that the inconsistencies of the Philosophy department are representative of the entire campus? If so, this situation can no longer be endured; may your God have mercy on your souls.

To the Editor:

Receipt in my mailbox of the announcement about the Morris-Smalley colloquy on self-grading has moved me to raise a relatively small issue, but one which nonetheless has been a source of annoyance to me for some time.

The event is scheduled for Thursday afternoon at 4:30. In

February, the "emergency" meeting on the College calendar was held on that same day and at that same hour; many other campus lectures have been similarly scheduled.

I teach a class that meets at that hour, as do at least a handful of my colleagues; and I suspect that I speak for both some of them and some of our students in protesting the scheduling of events of campus-wide interest at a time when some classes are meeting.

The College has purposely freed the 4:20 p.m. hour on Mondays and Wednesdays from all classes so that meetings and lectures can be held. I suggest that if it can be demonstrated that more class-free hours are needed for activities such as the Morris-Smalley discussion, they be provided. Students and faculty who are currently scheduled to be in class during those late Tuesday and Thursday hours should not be presented with the recurring dilemma of whether to cut class or to miss a lecture or event of real interest to them.

Sincerely,
Sara Lee Burlingame
Instructor in History

Letter to the Editor

Young people in Connecticut have an unusual opportunity and important responsibility in this November's elections. Last year the General Assembly passed legislation placing an 18 year old vote question on the November ballot. Whether or not the Connecticut electorate will pass by a simple majority this voting age referendum is primarily contingent on what efforts young people make to organize themselves into a cohesive campaign force which can successfully sell the issue to the public.

LET'S VOTE 18 is an organization of young people and adults which for the past two years has lobbied intensively at the State Capitol in Hartford to bring into being this year's referendum opportunity. While adult support and advice has been encouraged and helpful, the organization's conception, plans, and leadership emanates from the ranks of this state's youth who are concerned about "having a say" in society and are willing to put in long hours to get it. While having in the

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

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CONTROVERSY

by Allen Carroll

For many of us, April was a frightening month. Just as spring was raising our spirits, we were forced by brutal and unexpected circumstances to face the awful problems which face our world, from the most personal to the most widespread international issues.

It all happened in April: —we were told of the dismal financial problems facing Conn College;

—we read and heard and talked about the expansion of a useless war that we had hoped was somehow being brought to an end;

—we watched the nation continue to polarize itself into extreme and fearful factions;

—we watched in shocked amazement the seemingly deliberate attempts of the Nixon administration to further this polarization;

—we became more and more aware of the tremendous environmental problems facing the nation and the world, especially those of overpopulation;

—we heard a major presidential advisor recommend "benign neglect" of racial pro-

blems;

—we read that a poll had revealed that a majority of Americans favor some abridgement of the Bill of Rights;

—we watched campuses erupt, bombs explode, policemen arrest people for flying kites.

The list goes on and on. April had perhaps been the most dismal list of crises, quotes, and occurrences since the summer of 1968.

But possibly the most frightening aspect of the experiences of the last few weeks was the prospect that the things we had read and heard about (and in some cases participated in) were only indicators of greater problems in the future—that things will get worse before they get better.

"Advisors" (and bombs) are being sent into Cambodia in much the same way that they were sent into Vietnam a few years ago, which makes us wonder if the whole thing is going to happen all over again. We wonder also if we will be able to avoid mass starvation and greater danger of large-scale war as a result of an

enormously increasing population. And will polarization continue until communication and reason are rejected to be replaced by name-calling and violence?

It is difficult, in the midst of a turbulent and confusing period of time, to approach the problems of that period rationally and objectively. For that reason, this article may reflect more alarm than is necessary. But in any case it is obvious that we as individuals and as a society are faced with major dilemmas that must be faced—and solved.

To me, the solutions cannot be reached through calls-to-arms and radical confrontations. They must be reached through a rejection of paranoia and over-reactions and a call to reason and sanity.

The biggest problem of all, then, is not Indochina or Environment or the End to Oppression. It is the problem of making ourselves realize the vital importance of sanity and of a reevaluation and reordering of all the wild directions we have pointed ourselves in.

Topic of Candor

by Anne Lopatto

Spiro Agnew's recent attack on Yale president Kingmen Brewster shouldn't be written off as merely another Agnewian tirade against a critic of government. It is, rather, part of the Administration's continuing effort to silence and discredit all dissenting intellectuals. As such, it raises some very disturbing questions about the role of the intellectual and the university in a free society.

The traditional societal role of the "intelligentsia" has been that of devil's advocate for unorthodox or unpopular ideas. The university, consequently, has prided itself on its independence and freedom to criticize. Historically, most societies have respected this freedom, and in most countries the intellectual is a greatly respected and sometimes awesome figure.

The intellectual hasn't fared nearly as well in America. In a country which has made a fetish of the mythology of the Common Man, this small highly educated group with its innate tendency toward elitism is viewed with suspicion, at best.

Brewster's sin was his criticism of the American courts.

He said, simply, that he did not think it possible for members of the Black Panther party to receive a fair trial under the present court system. Agnew retaliated by calling for Brewster's resignation.

The most ironic aspect of the whole situation was that Agnew was questioning Brewster's prerogative, to criticize the government in his capacity as a university president. Notoriously resentful of "effete snobs," Agnew seems determined to mount a public campaign against the intellectuals who have the audacity to openly criticize the government.

What is at stake, then, is the historical right of the university to pursue an independent line of thought. In calling for Brewster's resignation, Agnew has made it clear that, in his opinion, the university should submit to government will. Rarely in a "free" society has a government official so blatantly attempted to interfere in a private university. If Agnew had called for the resignation of the manager of Fulton's Fish Market for making the same critical remark, the American public would have

ignored him. But, given the present mood of the country, (according to a recent poll, 76% of all Americans favor some abridgement of the Bill of Rights), coupled with the traditional American suspicion of the intellectual, Agnew's chances of arousing public resentment against the universities are quite good. Neither have student demonstrations at several major universities helped to endear the university to the average American.

Then, too, the university is, historically, often the breeding grounds for revolution. Perhaps in Brewster's rather temperate remarks, Agnew hears echoes of wild-eyed anarchists calling for his overthrow. But the repression Agnew seems to endorse never can put an end to revolution and revolutionaries.

If the university and its members do not preserve their right to criticize all phases of American society, then they have no reason to exist. Mr. Agnew evidently sees the university only as a disseminator of approved information. But if we desire only learning by rote, we can all go back to programmed texts.

Wallace Stevens, "At Home With Harmonium"

by Michael Ware

Poets are sometimes the most profound philosophers. As poetry passes through them onto the page, art and philosophy are often spun together, but usually to a greater or lesser degree than the poet himself intended.

Wallace Stevens conceived of a piece of philosophic thought that Richard Allen Blessing, in his book *Wallace Stevens' Whole Harmonium* would like us to believe he lived up to.

Stevens' intention was to build a "Whole Harmonium," Dr. Blessing tells us. His collected poems are to have created one grand poem, the substance of the symbol, "Whole Harmonium."

Dr. Blessing's approach to this poet is interesting, being one which shows each poem as part of one cohesive work. This sets up wild expectations for the reader, because an artist whose vision truly encompasses all his works is a monumental figure.

It is certain the entire work of a reputable poet can not be easily understood. Blessing admits, "I spend most of my pages working with 'pieces' rather than with 'The Whole of Harmonium'."

Blessing sees Stevens as engaged in a growing process, showing how one set of poetry resolves into another in building the whole.

But this process of growing, with respect to any artist, is not new or really intriguing. It is natural. It is the way great works have been accomplished. The maturing artist cultivates skills, emotions, thoughts, and they show each time he creates.

Blessing submits that Stevens recognizes a cohesive trend in his own work and cultivates it for its own sake.

Stevens begins with a section called, "Harmonium." Its poetry is typified by the lines below from the poem, "Sunday Morning."

And, in the isolation of the sky,
At evening, casual flocks of
pigeons make
Ambiguous undulations as they
sink,
Downward to darkness, on
extended wings.

Stevens immediately impresses his audience with the most important aspect of his poetry, its trust in the reality of the world—as Dr.

Blessing puts it, "the phenomenal universe." More than this, Stevens is not only a believer, but it holds enough fascination for him to excite his poetry.

Each line cuts through thought to a greater understanding, one more satisfying, because of its mystery, and its appeal to the senses.

Twenty men crossing a bridge,
Into a village,
Are twenty men crossing twenty
bridges,
Into twenty villages.

As Stevens moves into later works, he not only relishes the reality so dear to him, but he comes to confront its relationships to man more fully.

Later poems contain more questions about the reality, understanding more about the reality's uncertainties.

In conceiving of "The Rock," his last set of poems, Stevens has become at home with more articulate philosophy. A quote from the title poem of this last offering suggests this.

In this plenty, the poem makes
meanings of the rock,
Of such mixed motion and such
imagery
That its barrenness becomes a
thousand things
And so exists no more. This is the
cure
Of leaves and of ground and of
ourselves.

Stevens became a finer poet, and perhaps an interesting philosopher for his engaging, imprecise manner.

The poet came to this point by being a simple man who let time and events change him, but not appreciably change his outlook. This is somewhat intriguing for he lived from 1879 to 1955 and saw diversity of life in all the confused moments within that time.

Yet the turmoils which must have surrounded him did not dissuade him from the belief in the creation of his "Whole Harmonium."

Stevens dealt with common things, with the conviction that within their symmetry was the answer for him.

As Dr. Blessing concluded, "The poems oscillate, slowly at
(Continued on Page 5, Col. 5)

Conn-Wesleyan Dance Group Performs "From Outside In"

by Sue Kronick

Dance was at its best the evening of April 29. Under the direction of Martha Meyers, the Connecticut-Wesleyan Dance Group presented "From Outside In," and indeed, the program did progress in just that manner.

On the lawn at the south end of campus, the program began with two dance classes presenting improvisational works. The twilight provided exceptional scenery for the dancers' movements which began to appear silhouette-like as the sky darkened. After balloons had been launched into the air, and the groups had finished their exercises, the audience moved into Palmer Auditorium where the more structured part of the program took place.

The first piece, "Energies and Attitudes," was divided into four sections, "Going, Bouncing, Leaning, Collapsing, Bumping, Punching." Each of these pieces displayed a professional analysis and execution of movements that are often taken for granted by the average pedestrian.

Gloria McClean and Anne Parks danced exceptionally well in "Collapsing" in that they projected a unique sensitivity to the act of complete relaxation. When a dancer strikes a difficult attitude, there is often a certain expectation on the part of the audience for a maintenance of the dancer's seeming potential for an ensuing dynamic movement. Thus, the limpness that followed each attitude gave the audience a sense of the comic, simply by the virtue of the fact that it was unexpected.

"Punching," too, was exceptional. Laurie Cameron and Woody Wilson performed the short sketch with a deliberate assurance and strength that was most successfully projected to the audience.

Libby Nye's "Jazz For 5+3" was danced to modern rock music. The swift entrances and exits of individuals and groups were responsible for the almost overwhelmingly fast pace of the piece. Although some aspects of this dance seemed to be executed in a disunified manner, the piece as a whole gelled well.

"Gargoile," choreographed by a group from Wesleyan, provided another comic addition to the program. Barrie Becker, Dave

Bonnano and Dennis Dubin simulated movements as they would appear under a strobe light. Danced to electronic music, their quick motions, larger-than-life facial expressions and primitive and religious poses created a highly imaginative and innovative framework. The piece was well-received by the audience and rightly so.

"Elegy," danced by five girls in long brown skirts is not only a serious work but also delightfully professional. Each dancer displayed a strong special awareness for the others. The result was an impressive unity that strengthened the dance's impact on the audience. Although the dance moved quickly, there was no sense of hurriedness, the absence of which is a professional mark.

"Light and Shadow" concluded the first half of the program. Indeed, the shadows created on the upstage backdrop were an intrinsic part of the composition. The deliberate and imaginative use of light gave the dance its unique character.

Susan Fitzgerald's solo to Czerny music was highly amusing. As plastic gold balls dropped from the ceiling and rolled in from the wings, her preoccupation with collecting them all drew uproarious laughter from the audience. In addition, more comedy was provided in the sketches done by Dave Bonnano, Matt Edelman, and Alison Stone to George M. Cohan's music. The most amusing of the sketches was one which satirized American patriotism in which red, white and blue light-bulbs were used.

However, the highlight of the evening was the company's final number, "Endroit Folklorique." Danced to the music of the Moiseyev Orchestra, the piece depicted a Russian street scene. Even amidst the dancers' spontaneous shrieks and constant activity, the talent of Anne Parks could not be missed. She projected an assurance with each step and indeed, a love of the art.

After this piece, the audience moved to the sculpture court where the company finished the program among red spot lights that scanned the dark.

The entire evening was unique and moving. Moving because the

company seemed to be enjoying what they were doing. As simple a statement as that may seem to be, it is often quite difficult for a whole company to give an audience the sense that they sincerely enjoy their art.

The program was, most assuredly, a delightful gift to all those who were fortunate enough to see it.

Attention All Juniors: There is a desperate need for a 1971 Koine staff. Anyone interested should attend a meeting in Lambdin living room on Wednesday, May 6 at 3:45. If you are not able to attend, contact Gwen Goffe, ext. 508.

Letters to the Editor continued

past organized upwards of 500 people to attend public hearings on the voting issue and having guided the proposal through the legislature, LET'S VOTE now turns its attention to presenting the voting age arguments full force to the people of Connecticut as they consider their voting stand on youth franchise.

WILL YOU HELP RUN THE CAMPAIGN? We need every student in this school to help organize this young peoples' effort. We are often asked to work for candidates in their quest for political office, which has most often been a sizeable factor in the candidates' success at the polls. However, here is an opportunity for young people to work for themselves, to run their own campaign, and to be their own candidates—for each and every one of us will have to sell our qualifications to vote and our image to a rather critical public. But this is the challenge, and one which is within our reach.

WHAT TO DO—If there is interest at this school for voting at 18, we ask that your newspaper editor, student council president, or any other interested party contact us at 397 Yale Station, New Haven, or 432-0518 to set up a speaking engagement (hopefully a school-wide assembly) for sometime this spring. Also, a committee should be organized to consider what strategy might be

employed to win local community support. There is a desperate need for money for office rent (an office will open in Hartford in the near future), literature, buttons, phone bills, advertising costs, stationery, paper, etc., etc. Perhaps activities such as car washes, dances, cake sales, and other fund-raising devices could be organized at school during the course of this spring. Also, a "Dollars To Do It" campaign is being started, and we hope you will send at least one dollar to the above address.

The task to organize an effective campaign for 18 year old voting over the next nine months will be an immense one, requiring all the ingenuity and plain hard work that this state's young people can muster. No one is going to win it for us, we have to do it ourselves. In the past several years over ten states have turned down a similar voting age referendum for a variety of reasons, including a bad image of young people, lack of support and bickering among youths with different political philosophies who are unwilling to bury hatchets and coalesce around this issue until after the election. We can push our various points of view after we get the vote, but we must not throw away our chance now because of them.

Organizations in each town are

being established this spring through schools, colleges, political parties, clubs, and other groups so that active campaigning and money raising can take place full time through the summer and fall. If we can "get it together" through November, we stand a better than even chance of convincing voters that we are more than capable of handling suffrage responsibility, and in fact can organize a campaign which will be more personal and more efficient than those of the myriad of candidates seeking the public's favor this fall. If we want more say, this is our chance—let's do it!

Edward J. Forand, Jr.
Chairman, LET'S VOTE 18

To The Editor:

President Shain has asked us to report on a study we did on the week of March 10 last year at the Crozier-Williams coffee shop, and we would like to submit it as follows.

On the week of March 10, 1969 we sat from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. in the Crozier-Williams Snack Bar and recorded faculty sociograms in order to study the pattern of interpersonal relations among the Connecticut College faculty. After recording our data, we statistically attempted to determine which of four variables—age, department, departmental rank, and political
(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)



Ann Sheldon, cellist, accompanied by Tom Schact at student recital

photo by oppenheimer

Douglas Faces Impeachment As Realist Not Revolutionary

Before most of Washington was able to grasp the reality that President Nixon's second Supreme Court nominee, G. Harold Carswell, had been turned down by the Senate, the Administration had countered that move with an assault to the legislative "Liberals" on another front.

Representative Gerald Ford, House Republican Leader, announced the day of the Carswell defeat that a group of House Republicans was seriously considering impeachment proceedings against Justice William O. Douglas, a 31 year veteran of the nation's highest court.

Among other charges, Representative Ford indicated that Justice Douglas' recently published book "Points of Rebellion" was one of the factors encouraging such a move.

Vice President S. Agnew offered his own perspective on such a move, stating that he felt the justice's record including the new book, should be "thoroughly examined: so that it could be determined "whether there's any reason to take action . . ."

The Vice President added, "It may be appropriate to look at some of his (Douglas') beliefs, among which, as I recall, is a statement that rebellion is justified in cases where the establishment has acted the way it's acting at the present time."

This statement from the Vice President indicates his ignorance of the content of the Justice's book more than any keen desire to protect the nation's judicial

system, which would presumably be the cloak used to disguise an Administration move to impeach Justice Douglas.

Beyond this, the very precept upon which the book is based, as set forth in the first chapter, "... The First Amendment (of the Constitution) creates a sanctuary around the citizen's beliefs. His ideas, his conscience, his convictions are his own concern, not the government's," seems to have been mercilessly ignored by the Administration in waging this attack.

National Theatre Institute To Provide Drama Training

by Adele Wolff

This fall at the Eugene O'Neil Memorial Theater Center, the National Theater Institute, an experimental program made possible by a Rockefeller grant, will conduct a "resident semester" for undergraduate students nominated by participating colleges and universities in the Northeast.

Three Connecticut College students—Heidi Crosier, Ciel Halstead, and Ted Chapin—have been accepted by the Institute.

The Institute program, directed by Mr. J. Ranelli, a faculty member on leave from the theater department at Wesleyan University, will include study in acting, directing, design, and theater history and literature. Courses will be taught by theater professionals.

The "resident semester" con-

sists of nine six-day weeks of instruction, two weeks of full time rehearsal, two weeks of touring engagements, and occasional trips to New York and other theater centers.

In conjunction with the Institute, Connecticut College will offer full credit, pass/fail courses in directing, stage design, costume design, theater history, and acting. Guest artists and lecturers will be made available for on-campus activities.

Although Connecticut College currently offers no dramatic arts major, the Institute may eventually serve as a theater department.

"Points of Rebellion" is little more than a written expression of the ideas, the conscience and the convictions of a man, made strong by over 30 years experience in the Federal Hierarchy. Critics of the book, such as conservative philosophy professor Sidney Hook, formerly of New York University, are missing the real importance of Justice Douglas' work.

At no time, I believe, did he intend "Points of Rebellion" to be a definitive work on the present state of unrest and dissatisfaction.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

Theater One Stages Updated Presentation of Antigone

The week before last, Theater One presented Jean Anouilh's *Antigone* under the direction of Mel Bernhardt.

Antigone is nowadays the favorite fare of theatrical enthusiasts and political dilettantes. One wonders, however, whether we may not be turning to the play for wrong reasons, since it is by no means a hosana to the 'revolutionary,' the 'anti-establishmentarian' visionary.

On the contrary, in the vague shadow of Sophocles, Anouilh is pursuing a different argument, articulating his own sense of doom. In that same shadow, the audiences tend to miss the shift of perspective.

Sophocles' *Antigone* is a mature, hard, unyielding spirit, a girl with a "hot mind over chilly things." Anouilh's heroine, on the other hand, is an adolescent, a repulsively self-conscious little actress, bent upon playing her role in a vacuum, "a hot mind" passionate about itself, oblivious of issues and modalities. Sophocles' *Antigone* dies supremely conscious of her cause; Anouilh's *Antigone* commits suicide, and the gratuitous politics of her act form the core of Anouilh's discourse.

Whether Mr. Bernhardt was aware of the fact that Anouilh, by pitting an uninformed, narcissistic consciousness against a set of

solid, perverted dimensions of moral reality, chose to deride our misconceptions of the tragedy and the tragic, we do not know. His direction gave us no clue to his conception of the play. He was content to ram the play through as quickly and as efficiently as possible. The actors were, therefore, left to their own devices.

Mr. Kneeland (Creon) was competent, if limited and repetitious in his gestures. Miss Laurie Joslin (*Antigone*) was consistently 'breathless', 'elevated', deaf to her own voice, bedeviled by her arms and hands. The same was true of the rest of the cast: their diction was poor, illogical, their gestures often embarrassingly angular and useless. Mr. Agerter (the page) and Mr. Talbot (1st guard) were the exceptions: the former had very little to say and said it well; the latter did his own thing.

The technical side of the production was quite satisfactory: it was not innovative, but it was faultlessly executed. A highly competent and dedicated crew are still waiting for a director who knows his mind and his business.

The Chorus ended the play with a plaintive question: "What could you do, my friend?" The answer is simple: we would do the play! Do it well, do it honestly, do it with the care and thought it deserves.

M.D.

CONN SIGNS AGREEMENT administration or classes of the Institution.

—names and pertinent facts surrounding known convictions in court for misdemeanors including moral turpitude or felonies, or for disrupting or attempting to disrupt the orderly conduct of affairs in any institute of higher education.

Coleman has thus far refused to sign the agreement, and has written other college presidents urging them also to refuse compliance. Haverford and other dissenting colleges are exploring methods to provide financial assistance to students whose PHEAA aid will be terminated by their school's refusal to sign the agreement.

President Shain recently stated that Conn may reconsider its agreement with the Commonwealth. "We may, after further consideration, ask the Commonwealth that our signature be sent back," the President admitted. However, he stressed that the College must seriously consider the effect of such an action on Conn students now receiving PHEAA assistance.

The Theatre Development Fund is offering tickets to THE EFFECT OF GAMMA RAYS ON M A N - I N - T H E - M O O N MARIGOLDS, by Paul Zindel, at special rates to students and faculty members. The play, produced by Orin Lehman, opened recently off-Broadway at the Mercer O'Casey Theatre. Tickets to 'MARIGOLDS' are available through the Theatre Development Fund for a four-week period which began April 28, at \$2.50 each. Any student or faculty member who would like to receive notice of this and other TDF offerings of plays at special rates should write the Fund c/o Palace Theatre Building, Broadway at 47th Street, New York, New York 10036.

Ralph Kirshbaum, renowned cellist, will perform on Thurs., May 7 in Dana Concert Hall, at 8:30 p.m. He will perform Locatelli's "Sonata in D Major" Beethoven's "A Major Op. 69, and works from Tchaikovsky and Samuel Barber.

Black Poet Clarence Major, "From Life, Not Illusion"

by Jay B. Levin

To hear Clarence Major read from his works and from the writings of other black poets was to feel the power of a new strain of American poetry. Last Wednesday night, Mr. Major read poems that will be in his new work, *Swallow the Lake*, and also from an anthology of Afro-American poets that he edited two years ago.

Mr. Major and his contemporaries have developed a poetry of total experience. They are not poets writing on something or about something, but they are definitely deep within their topic. On the whole it is the struggle to stand up and identify themselves in a white man's society. This new poetry has a breathless hard and fast rhythm and images shoot out with violence and strike deep. Mr. Major describes a dead baby: "sticky candy milk, twisted and all over her face." He also attacks the "huge color of ignorance," as he says in one poem, or in another, "the sacred, untouchable

insanities" that are polluting our American life.

Much of Clarence Major's poetry is filled with burning despair and a desire to be free of that heavy weight that is "the paradox of my birth." The idylls and classic illusions of past poetry are gone for the intertwining of an African heritage and an American present. At times the achievement of that past glory seems far away, no more than a "rusty possibility," or "the tombs in me," but in other poems Mr. Major lets you know just "how proud we are."

Mr. Major and the other New American poets are giving every reader or listener real poetry. They don't feel encumbered by the classic modes and overused conventions, but they have arrived with a new style that in many ways has conventions of its own. However, these conventions are from life and not from illusion. Clarence Major and his comrades are in no way afraid of shouting where life is really at—and the rest of America better be listening.

TOPIC OF CANDOR

by Michael Ware

In a speech prepared for a \$250-a-plate fund-raising dinner last week, Spiro Agnew displayed his own unique talent for making inappropriate remarks.

He quoted Kingman Brewster, President of Yale University, as having said that a fair trial for black revolutionaries in this country was not possible in our judicial system.

If Mr. Brewster had been slanderous, or openly attacked a person unfairly, crying impeachment or violent overthrow or something perhaps more repugnant to Mr. Agnew, I can see how a reaction such as Mr. Agnew's would be warranted. But Brewster was addressing himself to a situation hardly as clear cut as the Vice President would like us to believe.

In fact it is becoming increasingly clear that Black Panthers and others cannot get fair trials. In the case in New Haven, many rights have been suspended.

Agnew's self-righteous stand was not a defense of the judiciary system but rather his dictatorial manner asserting itself. Agnew called for the Alumni of Yale to dismiss Kingman Brewster, because in Mr. Agnew's opinion, he is not capable of giving a fair impression of the country to his students. Agnew would see a "more mature and responsible person" to head the institution.

Thanks to the American system, the chances of Mr. Agnew forcing Brewster out of a job are very slim.

If Mr. Agnew had opposed Kingman Brewster's arguments in any intellectual manner, it would have been alright. A debate over the issue could be nothing but helpful and perhaps reassuring. But either Mr. Agnew didn't feel like doing his homework or he preferred to rely on public acceptance of his remarks.

In any case, his line of reasoning is questionable. If

Kingman Brewster is to be replaced on Mr. Agnew's terms, it would be because he aired an opinion on a pressing issue. He has not asked anyone to accept this opinion, he lets it stand, as it should stand, alone on its merits.

Mr. Agnew has voiced his opinion but then has added a few cogent remarks on Kingman Brewster's maturity and responsibility, and ability to hold office. Beyond that, he has prescribed the cure. Dismiss Kingman Brewster.

I would like to say to Mr. Agnew that if it were so easy to replace people who don't think as you do, America would be sunk. How can Mr. Agnew hold his opinion in such high esteem? No responsible person should be so sure.

Mr. Agnew has been grossly unfair in trying to exercise power that he in fact doesn't have, and hopefully will never be able to obtain.

"HARUMPH—OF COURSE IT DOESN'T INCLUDE THEM."



Pradim
COLORADO DAILY 1970
College Press Service

DOUGLAS

faction in American, much less an historical account of this political first—as Mr. Hook would expect.

In "Points of Rebellion" Justice Douglas is confronting the times as he sees them, and relating to his readers his own private thoughts and projections, at no time intending for these to become any kind of license or policy. What he says is not new or even more shattering than all of the evidence of our present militaristic and inhumane society that has gone down before. What is unsettling is that this revelation comes from a Justice of the Supreme Court—from inside the Establishment—begging the Justice's pardon.

When Justice Douglas talks of rebellion and violence, it is not as an advocate, but rather as a realist, facing what increasingly appears to be the ultimate end of the confrontation between the haves and have nots in this country. Such a confrontation will unite the political "have nots" as well as the material and spiritual "outs" against an established and unresponsive government structure.

Over thirty pairs of glasses are on display in Fanning. These are glasses which have been found on campus this year.

If you have lost a pair of glasses this year, they may be at the information desk of the Admin. building.

LETTERS (Continued)

viewpoint were the most significant determinants of interpersonal relations.

The category of age was divided into two broad groups—young and old with forty years of age being considered as the dividing point. In the category of rank, instructors and assistant professors composed the first group while associate professors and full professors made up the other group. Political view was classified in two broad categories—liberal and conservative—so that the liberal group included political radicals, liberals and liberal moderates while the conservative group included reactionaries, conservatives, and conservative moderates.

The researchers' statistical analysis consisted of a series of percentage calculations of the percentage of time that each faculty member in our sample sat with someone his own age, department, academic rank, and political view as follows:

- Age: Mean 69.9%
Median 78%
- Department: Mean 28.4%
Median 26.5%
- Rank: Mean 51.9%
Median 64%
- Political View: Mean 67.6%
Median 80.5%

As the data was markedly influenced by extremes, the researchers consider the median the more valuable statistic obtained. The influence from the extremes, is, however, significant in indicating the wide variety of forms and patterns of interpersonal relations among the faculty.

In addition to these results, qualitative observations are able to be formulated from the researcher's observations. Members of the College administration usually do not sit with faculty members. This was especially true of the administrative secretaries and bookstore, infirmary and library personnel who sit in about the same group each day. Some faculty members tended to sit in larger groups while some demonstrated a marked affinity for sitting with only a few other individuals or alone. And, furthermore, most faculty members sat with the same or a similar group of people everyday they ate at Crozier. Return to College Students always sat with Return To College Students as was also true of most Special Students.

Myrna Chandler '70
Donna Rosen '70

BLESSING (Continued)

first, but then more rapidly, from mind to world and back again until they produce a rock, most certain, most sure."

Wallace Stevens could have been the boy dashing along beside the wagon rim, prodding it with his stick to be sure it would roll, and stroking it back with his hand not to get away.

There's only one corner of the universe you can be certain of improving, and that's your own self.

Aldous Leonard Huxley

Humor is emotional chaos remembered in tranquillity.
James Thurber

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It's an old gag, but we'll try anything to attract your attention.

You see, this is the time you have to do something about your telephone service.

If you're saying goodbye to these parts for good, best of luck and thanks for the opportunity to serve you. If you'll be around come fall, how about ordering next term's phone now? We'll have your service hooked up that much quicker when you return.

In any case, we'd like to disconnect your phone as soon as you leave. It's your protection against having to pay for long distance calls that you never made.

Please take a minute to fill out and return the brief form you'll soon be receiving in the mail, and have a great summer.



ECOLOGY

ecology (i'kol'aji) n. 1. THE BRANCH OF BIOLOGY WHICH TREATS OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ORGANISMS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT; BIONOMICS 2. THE BRANCH OF SOCIOLOGY CONCERNED WITH THE SPACING OF PEOPLE AND OF INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR RESULTING INTERDEPENDENCY. [FORMED FROM -MODIFICATION OF -GREEK OIKO(S) HOUSE + LOGY] (HOUSEHOLD)

THE INITIAL "E"

LOWER CASE - TO SYMBOLIZE THE PASSIVE YIELDING OR FEMINE ASPECT OF NATURE. THE "UPPER CASE" OR "MALE" FORM OF WHICH ALPHABETS ARE MADE TO APPEAR BY DIVISION.

environment

EARTH
EDEN
ETERNAL
EVOLUTION
ENCIRCLE
ENRICHMENT
ENLIGHTENMENT
EROS
EDUCE
EMPATHY
EVE
EMOTION
ECSTASY
EXISTENCE
ETC.

THE ELLIPSE

A SYMBOLIC DEMONSTRATION OF THE TRANSCENDENT UNITY THAT PERVADES ALL DUALITIES (ELLIPSE - THE SET OF ALL POINTS THE SUM OF WHOSE DISTANCES FROM TWO FIXED POINTS IS CONSTANT). ALSO THE FORM OF PLANETARY ORBITS. (MACROCOSM)

THE CIRCLE OR THE LETTER "O"

ORGANISM

ONENESS
OASIS
OM
OMNIFIC
OMNIPRESENCE
OMNIPOTENCE
OMNISCIENCE
ORIGIN
ORACLE
OPEN
ORPHIC
ORGY
ORGASM
ONTOLOGY
ETC.


THE CIRCLE (MANDALA)

THE UNIVERSAL SYMBOL OF WHOLENESS OF HARMONIOUS UNITY - THE CENTERING OF PSYCHE WITH COSMOS - THE RESOLUTION OF ALL OPPOSITES (GOOD - EVIL = GOD/MALE + FEMALE = LOVE) SANITY, PEACE, BEYOND TIME AND SPACE, THE SOURCE OF ALL CREATIVITY AND POWER.

THE SQUARE

SAME AS CIRCLE BUT MORE AS CONCEPT OR IDEA THAN ACTUAL EXPERIENCE. (C.G. JUNG)

A SYMBOL



EQUINOX (ASTROLOGY)

VERNAL MAR. 20-21
AUTUMNAL SEPT. 22-24

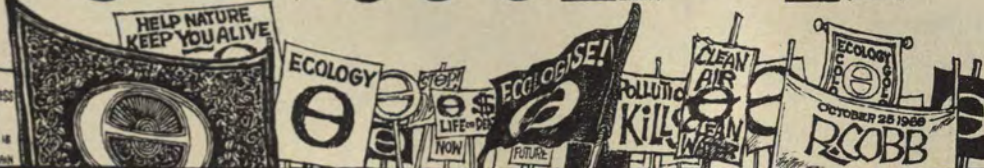
TROISM (CHINESE)

KNOWN YANG
UNKNOWN YIN

THE 4 ELEMENTS (ALCHEMY)

A → FIRE "MALE"
I → AIR "WATER"
W → WATER "FEMALE"
E → EARTH

HELP NATURE KEEP YOU ALIVE



SHAIN SPEAKS

equal \$235 and the gifts per student equal \$328.

The problems with Projection A in terms of the success of Connecticut's financial future is that it provides no way of diminishing the \$2,607,000 gap that exists between the College's income and expenditures.

Mr. Shain continued to explain that it is highly difficult to reduce student expenses while the College's expenses continue to increase. Amidst these problems, Projection B, he stated, will keep our reserves from dwindling away entirely by 1974.

Projection B, which accounts for an increase in student population, includes the first four provisions of Projection A, but provides, in addition, the following:

1. An additional 200 students to be added beginning 1972-73 with another 200 students to be added beginning 1974-75.
2. Student-faculty ratio is to be increased from 10.6:1 to 12:1.

As in Projection A, a provision is made for normal inflation. Mr. Shain's slides indicated that national inflation has cost the College a staggering \$2,858,000. President Shain explained that some of the burden created by our "limited financial means" might be alleviated by supplementary government funds. For example, next year 19 Connecticut

cut resident students will come to Conn each with approximately \$2000 of state grants.

This particular measure, however, will not nearly eliminate the problems that Conn faces. As a further step, Mr. Shain announced the creation of a Summer Planning Commission, the purpose of which will be to "study academic and other related solutions to our problems."

According to Mr. Shain, a trustee gave money to the College expressly for this purpose. Hopefully, the Commission will be able to produce suggestions as to how the College will be able to make its money go further without lessening the "high quality of education." In addition, the group will examine Conn's standards of academic purpose and academic success.

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POLITICS
AND
POWER**

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weekend in the chapel

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