Connecticut College Alumnae News, Spring 1970

Connecticut College

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Connecticut College Alumnae News

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Contents
Peking's Foreign Policy: An Appraisal by Kent C. Smith 2
Warlords and Commissars: China's Military Development by Cynthia H. Enloe '60 5
Communist China: the First Twenty Years by Charles J. Chu 11
China and Japan: "Close Neighbors Make Poor Friends" by Thomas R. H. Havens 22
China in a Grey Flannel Suit by Ellen Leader Pike '68 25
Ruby Reeves Kennedy Memorial Service by President Charles E. Shain 26
Conn Currents by Gertrude E. Noyes '25 30
Connecticut College vs. Coast Guard Academy 32
Class Notes 34

COVER by Chi Pai-shih (1863-1957) Translation: He who likes this painting is bound to become well-known some day.

PHOTOGRAPHS on p. 28 and bottom of p. 32 by Philip Biscuti

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To know China is as elusive as to drink a moonbeam or catch a shadow; it is centuries of famine behind the natural elegance of Six Persimmons and the sweet face of an almond-eyed child distorted by a wooden gun, the bitter cold of a Peking winter and the poignant beauty of Chinese junks against a sunset in the South China Sea; it is Mao's poetry and his hydrogen bomb. For all that, know China we must.

To ignore her is madness, for China has approximately as many people as the USA, USSR, and Europe combined. Besides, our government has resumed the Warsaw talks and lifted certain import bans affecting Chinese goods, and it is up to us to know why. The News, therefore, questioned qualified faculty and alumni about the People's Republic of China; their answers fill this issue, and a short bibliography encourages further pursuit. A point many Sinologists argue today is whether or not Communism fits into the traditional Chinese patterns. What do you think?

China's tradition
"mandate of heaven" — when an emperor fails his people, heaven sanctions rebellion, a new dynasty ("dynastic cycle"), and a new ruler.

Is Mao's reign one more "mandate of heaven"?
"graded love" [jen] — a Confucian principle justifying authoritarianism through a series of five relationships: between friend and friend, younger brother and older brother, wife and husband, father and son, and the highest — between subject and emperor.

Has Communism merely transferred "graded love" from family-father-emperor, to the people, the Party, and Mao?
"mutual responsibility" — a social and political ethic of Confucius. Members of a family are responsible for one another, and families within a village are responsible for the actions of other families.

Are not Communist "street committees" carrying out the ethic of "mutual responsibility"?
"self-cultivation" — an ancient process of self-criticism whereby man improves himself by putting his knowledge into action, and conversely, learning from action.

What difference is there in the aim of "self-cultivation" and Communist "thought reform"?


Peking's Foreign Policy: An Appraisal

Kent C. Smith
Assistant professor of history

"History has proved and will go on proving that people's war is the most effective weapon against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. All revolutionary people will learn to wage people's war against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. They will take up arms, learn to fight battles and become skilled in waging people's war... U.S. imperialism like a mad bull dashing from place to place, will finally be burned to ashes in the blazing fires of the people's war it has provoked by its own actions."

Lin Piao in Long Live the Victory of People's War!

When Peking released Lin's revolutionary manifesto in 1965, much of official Washington was quick to seize upon it as further support for the conviction that Communist China is a reckless, expansionist power which menaces world peace. Here, they argued, was Peking's blueprint for world conquest.

More perceptive observers, such as Professor Donald S. Zagoria of Columbia, pointed out that these were extravagant fears, based upon a misreading of the document. Lin Piao was in fact saying to the Communist revolutionaries of the world: we Chinese Communists waged and won our revolution with our own forces. You should follow our example.

Far from promising Chinese intervention in revolutionary struggles elsewhere in the world, Lin was arguing that, in any given country, the people must make their own revolution rather than rely upon foreign assistance. The Chinese do indeed hope that revolutions will sweep across Asia, Africa, and Latin America, but they seem convinced that these revolutions must be indigenous, not Chinese-manufactured.

China today is a revolutionary nation, one bitterly dissatisfied with the status quo in the world and vehemently hostile towards those who seek to maintain it. China's resentment grows out of more than a century of humiliation. From the Opium War of the 1840's on, the Chinese saw the advance of modern Western technological civilization destroy shr had by shred the power and pretensions of their two thousand year old Empire. Accustomed to thinking of China as the center of the world—Chung-kuo, the Chinese term for China, means Central Kingdom—the Chinese quickly found their Empire shorn of its territorial dependencies. They were themselves treated as second-class citizens by the foreign powers who dominated their coastal cities. Foreigners residing in China were immune from Chinese law and could be tried only by their own authorities, and foreign warships plied China's inland waterways by virtue of treaties imposed upon China at gunpoint. China had become, in the words of Sun Yat-sen, a semi-colony.

Shortly before the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Mao Tse-tung pledged that all this had ended at last. "Our nation," he declared, "will never be insulted again. We have stood up." From 1949 to the present the dominant theme in Chinese foreign policy has been the effort to fulfill that pledge. Whatever Peking's long-range hopes for revolutions elsewhere in the world, nearly all China's energies have been concentrated upon domestic problems and defense, rather than upon meddling in the affairs of her neighbors. Americans who view the Chinese Communists as fanatical and reckless ideologues may be correct in some respects, but they have certainly misread Peking's record in foreign policy. Here the Chinese Communists have been sensitive to the limitations of their power and both shrewd and rational in employing it.

Within months of their triumph over Chiang Kai-shek's American-backed Nationalists, the Chinese Communists faced a major foreign policy crisis: the Korean War. Their handling of the crisis consolidated their hold upon China itself and earned them respect in much of Asia.

Most authorities agree that China had no part in the decision to send North Korean forces across the 38th Parallel into South Korea, and so long as the American-led United Nations forces remained in South Korea territory, Peking carefully avoided embroiling itself in the conflict. The Chinese did, however, warn Washington that they would intervene militarily should the U.S. send its troops across the 38th Parallel onto North Korean soil. Peking considered that the presence of American troops on its Yalu River border with North Korea would constitute an intolerable threat to China's security. Given the anti-Communist hysteria raging through America during 1950 and 1951, that fear seems understandable, though perhaps exaggerated.

When the UN forces did cross the 38th Parallel and proceed towards the Yalu, the Chinese army entered North Korea and drove the Americans and their allies back into South Korea. Washington weighed the risks of escalating the conflict and concluded that they were too dangerous. The war ended in 1953 as a military stalemate.

China had succeeded in her first test: North Korea remained Communist, a buffer against American power. At home the Communist leaders used the patriotic fervor stirred by the war to consolidate what they called "the People's Democratic Dictatorship." Abroad many Asians noted that China's armies, so often in the past the object of derision, had held at bay the forces of the world's greatest power.

During the Korean War Chinese Communist forces occupied Tibet, an action which shocked and angered public opinion in the West, India,
and elsewhere. The status of Tibet in international law is the subject of much debate, but the fact is that nearly all Chinese, including the government of Chiang Kai-shek, have long regarded Tibet as an integral part of China. The occupation of Tibet, like the brutal suppression of the rebellion there a decade later, was in Chinese eyes a reassertion of Chinese sovereignty. China had ruled Tibet from the 1720's until the first part of the present century. Rather than reflecting foreign policy principles, this question is, for the Chinese, an internal affair.

A related incident, the Sino-Indian border conflict of 1962, occurred under confused circumstances along the boundary between Tibet and India, a boundary which has been under dispute for almost a half century. The Indians threatened a general offensive against Chinese troops stationed in the contested territory, but it was the Chinese who initiated large-scale fighting. Their forces penetrated deep into India, then after routing the Indian Army withdrew unilaterally to the boundary as it has always appeared on Chinese maps. China's resort to arms laid it open to charges of aggression. Its goals had, however,
been limited ones, and the two countries' rival legal claims to the territory remained a controversial issue in international law.

If the Chinese Communists have sometimes employed force to make good their territorial claims, their resolve has always been tempered by a sober respect for the realities of power in any given situation. China remains an overpopulated, underdeveloped country, and it does not possess a credible deterrent to nuclear attack by either of the super-powers. China's wariness about any full-scale confrontation with the United States is illustrated by her policy with respect to Taiwan and the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu.

Communists and Nationalists alike insist that Taiwan and the offshore islands are Chinese territory, and here, unlike the case of Tibet, the population is ethnically Chinese. The Communists have pledged over and over again their irrevocable determination to "lodge" this territory from Chiang Kai-shek's forces. In 1954 and 1956 they seemed ready to attack the offshore islands, but in both cases they very prudently backed off when the resultant crises seemed likely to lead to war with the U.S.

Probably no issue stirs more resentment in Peking than the continued presence on Taiwan of a foreign-supported anti-Communist army. Mao Tse-tung and his colleagues recognize, however, that they hold a weak hand in this situation, and their policy here has been characterized by a combination of patience and caution.

The offshore islands crisis of 1958 reinforced Chinese caution. During the crisis Peking appealed to the Soviet Union for support against the United States, and Khruschev declined to involve the USSR in any significant way. From that point it became clear to the Chinese that, in any given crisis, they could count only on their own resources. As other nations have discovered both before and since, the USSR was a far from ideal ally. Later, in the 1962 Sino-Indian conflict, Moscow maintained an officially neutral stance and continued its foreign aid programs to India.

China's behavior during the Vietnam War further underlines its extreme reticence about dangerous military confrontations. Communist China has never controlled North Vietnam, and there is no evidence that Peking played any direct role in the decisions of either Hanoi or the NLF regarding conduct of the war. China confined its involvement to sending military supplies and also labor battalions which worked at repairing damage done by the American bombing of North Vietnam. Even when the Chinese Air Force shot down American military aircraft over China's own territory, Peking made no move towards more active intervention. Had the United States invaded North Vietnam—a possibility which Secretary Rusk repeatedly refused to rule out—China might well have entered the conflict, as it did in Korea. Short of that eventuality, however, China has been content to regard the struggle as one in which the Vietnamese Communists must fight for themselves.

Although Westerners have often charged China with coveting Southeast Asia's land and resources, it must be noted that since 1949 China has made no encroachment whatever upon the territory of these weaker and smaller neighbors. Unlike the cases of Tibet and Taiwan, China lays no claim to sovereignty over them. On occasion China has rendered clandestine assistance to revolutionary groups in Southeast Asia, but Chinese Communist interference in the area has never been on a scale which could compare even remotely with American intervention there.

In conclusion, the point is not that China is eager for friendly relations with all nations. It is not. The past century has left its wounds, and the Chinese Communists are implacably hostile to the United States, the Soviet Union, and all other governments it identifies with the international status quo. China will for years to come exert a disruptive influence in world politics.

The point is rather that the Chinese Communist leadership, for all its bellicose rhetoric, is preoccupied with China's internal problems. It has been rational and cautious in foreign affairs and is vividly aware of China's weakness. Even during the excesses and turmoil of the Cultural Revolution Peking kept a steady course in foreign policy, limiting its deviations to a few outrages against foreign diplomats and a great deal of empty posturing.

At the present juncture one can only speculate about the significance of China's most recent foreign policy crisis, the border clashes with the Soviet Union. It would seem, however, that Peking has not departed from the principles that have guided its foreign policy since 1949. Both parties to this dispute bear responsibility for the incidents, and China appears most reluctant to see them expand into general warfare.

The United States will continue to find relations with China difficult and dangerous, but the task of avoiding conflict will be easier if Americans discard the unfortunate stereotypes that have so long dominated their view of China's foreign policy. It might help too if Washington came to share at least one conviction with Peking, the belief that the outcome of revolutionary struggles in Third World countries will in the end be decided by the balance of forces there rather than by outside military intervention.
Warlords and Commissars: China's Military Development

Cynthia H. Enloe '60
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China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution formally ended last spring with the meeting of the Ninth Party Congress in Peking. But revolutions are not like symphonies; they cannot be started or stopped simply by a wave of the conductor's baton, even when the conductor possesses the powers equivalent to those of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Nor do revolutions follow a prescribed score known and rehearsed in advance. Revolutions grow out of crisis, and crises are fraught with uncertainties and surprises. The Chinese are well aware of this, as illustrated by their own character symbol for "crisis": a combination of two other characters, one for "opportunity" and the second for "danger".

The most important unintended result of the recent Cultural Revolution has been the ascendence of the military. In 1965, on the eve of the Cultural Revolution, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) was the handmaiden of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), and Mao's heir-apparent was the Party bureaucrat Liu Shao-ch'i. Now three years later the army-party relationship is radically changed. The purges, ideological campaigns and widespread factional conflicts have weakened the Party's organizational structure to the point that the Peking leadership is compelled to rely instead on the organizational resources of the PLA. Likewise, Liu Shao-ch'i has been vilified and Mao's mantle is now destined to fall on the shoulders of Defense Minister and military chief Lin Piao.

On the surface China seems headed toward a period of fragmentation and militarism reminiscent of the earlier warlord era. It would be profoundly ironic if Mao and his colleagues have sanctioned an upheaval that recreates precisely those evils they fought half a century to overcome—evils epitomized in the short-sightedness and independence of the warlords.

Warlordism, then, is not a subject for historians alone. It is a principal factor hardening the Chinese Communists' political commitment and it symbolizes the risks involved in setting loose the Cultural Revolution. More specifically, an examination of China's warlords reveals the political significance of an army in any nation struggling with modernization. An army serves as a window through which to survey the political system as a whole, particularly the conflicting forces for unity and disintegration. In China's twentieth century experience the warlords represent national disunity and impotence. By contrast, the PLA has reflected political consolidation and control.

It is common to discuss the warlords as if they are as traditional to China as green tea or carved jade. Actually warlords became prominent features on the Chinese political landscape only after 1900. In this sense they are a modern, not traditional, phenomenon. What is rooted deep in China's history, however, is a persistent tension between the forces of centralization and fragmentation. The genius of the Confucian Imperial system over the centuries was its capacity for overwhelming centrifugal tendencies—no mean feat for a country as vast as China and at a time when transportation and communication facilities were primitive. During the centuries when Europe and Japan were merely collections of warring feudal fiefdoms China was governed by a sophisticated centralized bureaucracy. Eventually, when Westerners did hammer out their own formula for political consolidation—the nation-state—and set sail to exploit the East, China's imperial structure was in a state of decay. The decline of governmental effectiveness was accelerated by these new pressures from the West, and ultimately the process climaxcd in the Republican Revolution of 1911. Inspired by the principles and leadership of Sun Yat-sen, dissident Chinese overthrew the decrepit Ch'ing (Manchu) Dynasty and proclaimed the Republican government in its stead.

As mentioned earlier, revolutions are born out of crisis, an equal mix of danger and opportunity. The revolutionary opportunity is to start something genuinely fresh and new; the danger is that a power vacuum will develop. Revolutions consist of two stages and, as any veteran revolutionary can testify, success entails not only top-

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pling the incumbents but erecting a new governing structure in its place—one which is legitimate in the eyes of the people and effective in its operation. In 1911 the Republicans brought the Manchu Dynasty tumbling down but failed to construct a viable replacement. Fifteen years later Sun Yat-sen’s successor, Chiang Kai-shek, tried again, but his success was shallow and short-lived.

The warlords sprang up in the vacuum created by a revolution which could bring off Stage I but not Stage II. It took a second revolution, led by the Communist Party, to fill the vacuum created by the decline of the Manchus and the feebleness of the Republicans.

Although they were a disparate group of individuals, the warlords shared four things in common: 1) armies trained in the techniques of modern warfare, but owing their allegiance to their commanders personally rather than to a government; 2) control over a geographic area; 3) revenues from their own tax collections; 4) an intense concern for power and wealth, rather than ideology or national welfare. Sun Yat-sen and, to a lesser extent, Chiang Kai-shek each accommodated the Kuomintang (Republican) Party to these conditions. The Communists wedded organization, ideology and nationalism in such a way as to overcome the same conditions.

In traditional Confucian China military careers carried little prestige. Instead, social mobility was attained by entry into the intellectual civil bureaucracy. Until the turn of the century rivals for power and threats to Peking’s central authority came largely from the civilian population. Dissident gentry took command of armies temporarily, but their long-range ambitions could be satisfied only outside the military. Professional military careers were not attractive to ambitious Chinese until the warlord period. Today Chiang and Lin Piao both reflect this significant change in the status system of Chinese society.

New sources of social prestige went hand-in-hand with the introduction of Western ideas and technology. Modernization of the Chinese military began while the Manchus still ruled in Peking. After the humiliating defeat by Japan in 1894-95, the Imperial Court ordered one of its young commanders to reform the Chinese army. Yuan Shih-k’ai, who twenty years later climbed on the Republicans’ shoulders and pronounced himself the new Emperor, carried out his commission well—almost too well. He adopted the German military as his model of a modern army and produced the most formidable fighting force in China at that time. But instead of bolstering the declining authority of the Manchus, Yuan’s
success spurred other Chinese officers to reorganize their own forces. The result was a proliferation of professionalized, newly equipped military units more capable than ever of defying the Emperor’s central control.

There is a caveat here—one which the Chinese Communist Party has not lost sight of. The Chinese experience of the early 1900’s suggests that modernization of a country’s armed forces will foster national unity and stability only if the central government itself is simultaneously reformed. To strengthen the military while neglecting the political system is not a reliable formula for national regeneration. Yet this is what was tried in China between 1900-1926.

Warlordism came into full bloom after the Manchus had fallen, the Republicans had retreated to the south and strong-man Yüan Shih-k’ai had died. Yüan’s death in 1916 is a convenient birthdate for Chinese warlordism, for it marks the beginning of a power hiatus which left the peasantry more exploited than ever and China helpless before foreign aggressors. From 1916-1927 China was a country decapitated.

A nominal government continued to sit in Peking, but in practice it was a football kicked about by rival military commanders. The various warlords, backed by their private armies, governed territories with little outside interference from the capital. Some of them, such as the “Christian General” Feng Yü-hsiang, attempted to introduce local reforms; most were preoccupied with collecting revenues from hapless peasants and with expanding their armies. Occasionally several commanders would band together to form a military alliance, but such cooperation was opportunistic and transient—hardly a basis for national unification. Even Sun Yat-sen, committed as he was to Chinese nationalism and popular democracy, came to rely on the warlords of the southern provinces.

This decade of unrestrained warlordism was ended by Chiang Kai-shek’s triumphant Northern Expedition of 1926-27. After Sun died in 1924, Chiang took over a deeply divided Kuomintang Party and gave it what it previously had lacked: an effective army. Upon reaching Peking after a series of victories, Chiang changed the name of the city from Peking, “Northern Capital,” to Peip’ing, “the North Pacified.” The Northern Expedition was to signal the end of internal strife and territorial disunity. The triumph was paid for with too heavy a price, however.

Caveat Number Two: Alliances of expedience cannot sustain national unity in a time of severe stress. Although some of the warlords were defeated by Chiang’s Nationalist army, others decided it was wiser not to resist and so offered to ally with Chiang and contribute their personal armies to the Nationalists. The problem was that the warlords and their forces were never fully integrated into the new regime, thus depriving Chiang of genuine control both politically and militarily. The difference between ad hoc alliances and thorough integration is critical for a party seeking to fill a power vacuum and construct a new government. The sort of integration that would have given Chiang the control and authority he needed required changing the structure of the warlords’ armies, shifting key personnel so that they would be dependent on and loyal to the new regime, and persuading the recruits of the rightness of the Party’s own goals. Instead, the Nationalists “reorganized” the warlord armies merely by “giving them numbers to identify them as units of the National Revolutionary Army; that was all.”

In addition to the continuing autonomy of many warlords, Chiang was plagued by growing internal disaffection within the Kuomintang itself and by the revolutionary activities of the Communist Party, which had aided Chiang in his Northern Expedition and then been purged. Gunnar Myrdal’s recent survey of the underdeveloped countries, Asian Drama, concludes that modernization is impeded because these countries are governed by “soft states.” That is, their structures for making and implementing national policy lack both the authority and the resources to meet the demands made on them. In 1927 Chiang unified China militarily; nonetheless, he governed with a “soft state.” It was unable to cope with popular needs or stave off the Japanese invasion.

The Kuomintang’s failure and the Communists’ success are different sides of the same coin: mass mobilization. What the CCP achieved in the 1930’s and 40’s that the KMT could not was an effective interweaving of ideology to explain conditions and define authority, organization to insure coordination and decision-making, and nationalism to instill pride and identity. On the other hand, despite its failure, the KMT was more like the Communist Party than like the warlords. For the warlords never even recognized the need for such popular mobilization; they were content with the limited power and short-range rewards that could be won with a mercenary private army. For the warlords mass mobilization was superfluous; for the KMT it was only halfheartedly sought; for the Communists it was the key to victory and development.

The People’s Liberation Army (previously the Red Army) illustrates the differences between the Communists on the one hand and the Kuo-
mintang and warlords on the other hand. Unlike
the warlord armies and to a far greater degree
than the Nationalist army, the PLA is a political
instrument intended not only to fight wars but to
mobilize civilian support behind the goals of the
Party and the Chinese government.

Probably the most misleading quotation from
Mao Tse-tung is, “Power grows out of the barrel
of a gun.” From this one would conclude—as
in fact too many have—that Chinese Com-
munist is more militaristic than even the war-
lords. Moreover, if one takes this quote at face
value it is impossible to comprehend how the
CCP managed to unify the country and establish
their own legitimacy. Militarism may be useful
in Stage I of a revolution, but it is certainly
inadequate for carrying out Stage II.

The puzzle is unravelled when one sees Mao’s
pronouncement in its complete form. Up north
in Yanan where the CCP had its headquarters
during the revolution Mao worked out the appli-
cation of Marxism-Leninism to China’s situation.
The Yanan writings remain the core of Maoism
today, and many of the aphorisms in the “little
red book” are drawn from the Yanan works. This
is what Mao wrote about the role of the army
in 1938:

—Every Communist must grasp the truth,
"Political power grows out of the barrel of a
gun." Our principle is that the Party commands
the gun, and the gun must never be allowed
to command the Party. [emphasis mine]

In effect Mao was warning his fellow revolu-
tionaries against the pitfalls encountered by the
Manchus when they commissioned Yuan Shih-
kaï to modernize the army and by Chiang Kai-
shek when he coopted the warlord armies. Both
revolution and modernization are essentially
political processes; they may utilize armed force
but can never succeed if guided by military
priorities. Consequently, during the conflict with
the incumbent regime and the post-war recon-
struction the army—the “gun”—must be sub-
ordinate to the Party. A repeated Chinese
Communist slogan is, “Politics in command!”

The CCP took a number of steps to insure that
the gun remained firmly in the hands of the
Party. First, soldiers were recruited from the
poor peasantry, that section of the Chinese
society which was most compatible with the
goals of the Maoist revolution. Second, troops
from surrendered KMT units were put through
political indoctrination programs before being
incorporated into the Red Army. Third, Com-
munist Party Commissars, outside the military
chain-of-command, were assigned to army units
at all levels. Fourth, the top echelon of the army
was filled by professional officers who were long-
time Party members. Finally, soldiers were
instructed to take great care in contacts with the
civilian population in order to inspire its trust
and cooperation.

The last thirty years have witnessed contro-
versies within the Peking leadership over the
application of this unique formula for political
control of the military. But, generally speaking,
the PLA has remained a nationalistic institution
putting the goals of the Party over its own needs.
In taking this route the Chinese Communists have
rejected the Soviet model, which has allowed
the demands for professionalization to separate
the military from the Party. In this respect,
military-political relations in the Soviet Union
are similar to those in the United States. The
Chinese find this sort of professional autonomy
intolerable and dangerous. No institution or sec-
tion of the Chinese populace can claim immunity
from political concern and activism, since this
would undermine that precious unity achieved in
the revolution. "Politics in command" is not
simply a slogan to assure Party primacy; it is the
Chinese formula for national integration.

The Korean War and the split with the Soviet
Union, especially, provoked debate over how this
formula should work in the PLA. Confrontation
with the Americans’ overwhelming air and fire
power in Korea made many PLA commanders
skeptical of the efficacy of their traditional
reliance on guerilla tactics, infantry and political
moral. Therefore, in the late 1950’s the Defense
Minister, P’eng Te-huai, urged his colleagues in
the Party Politburo and Central Committee to
devote more resources to the modernization of
the PLA. “Modernization” meant more military drill
and less political instruction in the training of
new recruits and more money spent for hard-
ware. Because China’s industrial base was still
limited, aircraft and heavy weaponry would have
to come from the Soviet Union. Thus moderniza-
tion not only meant less emphasis on ideological
indoctrination but rapprochement with Russia.
P’eng was a veteran of Yanan and a dedicated
member of the Party, but he was calling for a
reassessment of “politics in command.” P’eng
Te-huai was purged in 1959. In the recent turmoil
of the Cultural Revolution he has been referred
to repeatedly by the Maoists as an example of
despised revisionism.

P’eng was succeeded by Lin Piao. Lin spent
the next decade reviving the military’s morale
and bolstering the damaged authority of the Party
commissars throughout all units. These reforms
were climaxed in the abolishment of official ranks.
Now the PLA was truly a proletarian institution.
By 1966 the PLA was strong enough internally to
be held up as a model for the rest of the society
to emulate. The Liberation Army Daily made it
Hsüan-t'ung, last of the Manchu emperors, who lost his throne in 1912 when he was six years old.
clear that Mao intended the army to be concerned with far more than simply military tasks:
Chairman Mao wants us to run our army as a great school. Working mainly as a fighting force, it concurrently studies, engages in agriculture, runs factories, and does mass work... It is a great school for the study, implementation, dissemination, and safe-guarding of Mao Tse-tung's Thought.

... (It is) a people's army of a totally new type, completely different from the feudal warlord or bourgeois armies.

At an early stage in the creation of our army, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out that it would certainly not confine itself to fighting, but should be an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution.

After 1962 Mao became increasingly disturbed about the inclinations toward careerist opportunism and bureaucratic caution in the Communist Party organization. As his distrust of the Party grew he looked more and more toward the PLA to sustain revolutionary fervor. Thus whereas in the past the army was an instrument with which the Party could carry out its political mission, now the army seemed to be alternative to the Party. During 1966-69 the Party took the brunt of the Cultural Revolution. From provincial committees up to the entire Politburo itself Party officials were attacked for their revisionism, their inclination to put their own security or apolitical pragmatism above the spiritual transformation of the Chinese people. As the Party's organization was battered beyond recognition factions inside and outside the organization, especially the newly created Red Guards, began fighting among themselves for power. At first the PLA assisted the young Red Guards with housing and travel, though the soldiers themselves were kept carefully on the sidelines. However, as the Party machinery was dismantled and disorder spread throughout the country, the army was forced to enter the arena.

For the PLA the Cultural Revolution has had a two-pronged result. On the one hand, it has been given more political power than ever before. Military commanders are the dominant members of the three-way military-workers-Party alliances set up to replace Party organs at the provincial and municipal levels. Military men are also prominent in the reorganized Central Committee of the Party. On the other hand, the PLA is more vulnerable than ever to divisive political pressures which can tarnish its standing among the people and cause splits within its own ranks. There was evidence of both in the last two years. Street fighters attacked army units and, while some commanders refused to take sides among warring factions in their provinces, others sided with the Red Guard radicals, and still others lent their support to the local Party officials.

It has been this combination of growing military influence plus apparent disagreements between commanders in the field and Peking that has prompted some observers to assert that China was on the verge of new warlordism. However, if warlordism includes independent power bases, attempts to usurp authority and resources of other army commanders and ambitions to control power at the center, then what we are witnessing today in China is something short of a revival of warlords. For despite the different loyalty groups clustering around several elder marshals and despite arguments over how far to carry political mobilization and the split with Russia, there seems to remain within the PLA an overriding commitment to China's national unity. This commitment has been the basis for Party-army compromises and internal cooperation among officers.

The intensification of the border dispute with Russia may reduce the tensions to which the PLA has been subjected due to the Cultural Revolution. The flare-ups in the east and out in Sinkiang in the west, along with Moscow's thinly veiled threat of preemptive nuclear attack, undoubtedly have revived this common sense of nationalist pride within the army.

In the coming years the role of the army in maintaining China's unity and the Communist government's authority will depend on the PLA's ability to protect itself from political conflict, while at the same time not isolating itself from political control. This, in turn, will depend on the capacity of Mao, Lin Piao, Chou En-lai and the other leaders to carry out the reconstruction of the Party as pledged at the Ninth Party Congress last spring. If the Party machinery is not rebuilt the leadership will have little choice but to rely on the organization of the army and so involve it in continuing disputes.

This possibility suggests a third and final caveat with regard to the role of an army in revolution and development: An army contributes most to national integration and advancement when it is firmly guided by outside political goals; but use of the army to referee political struggles or replace political institutions risks weakening not only the army but the entire political system.

FOOTNOTES
Days in Yenan, 1936-46. In 1934, when forced to flee from their southern base in Kiangsi province by Chiang Kai-shek's encircling Nationalist army, the Communists began their incredible year-long trek to the northwest province of Shensi. After covering approximately 5,000 miles through 18 mountain ranges and across 24 rivers, and with almost daily skirmishes or battles, they reached Yenan which then became their sanctuary. From this border region, Mao, and the "old revolutionaries" who now rule the People's Republic of China, further developed and applied the strategy and tactics used in the War of Resistance and the Civil War in China.
Ta ta, tan tan (fight as they talk) 1945-48. The Japanese invasion in 1937 temporarily brought an appearance of unity between the Nationalists and Communists; however, with the end of World War II and a common enemy, this pretense soon faded. At Chungking conferences and through negotiations in Peking, General Marshall tried to bring the opposing parties together, but Chiang and Mao remained foes. Battles raged as talks continued until China’s Northeast was overrun by the Communists in the fall of 1948, and Mao’s army crossed the Yangtze river to victory the following spring.

A rare moment of truce between Mao and Chiang Kai-shek.
The new regime, 1949. The Preparatory Committee of the People’s Political Consultative Conference with 662 delegates representing 23 factions, ushered in a new era with the Common Program (a provisional constitution) on September 29, 1949. The basis of the new regime was the principle of a united front, but Mao’s “democratic” coalition did not exclude Communist dictatorship. At first, upper class non-Communists (liberal intellectuals) were given some prominent posts because their particular talents were needed, but their participation in government diminished with the adoption of the 1954 constitution.

Twenty years after the establishment of the new regime, busts of Mao Tse-tung are still being made and sold.
Land reform 1950-52. The creation of state, collective, and cooperative farms brought about a drastic redistribution of land; the goal, however, was as much social and political as economic. When cadres arrived in villages, they first of all identified their enemies and only then talked to the peasants about land reform. “Complaint rallies” where the people were encouraged to speak out against their landlords became popular, and were followed by trials in the People’s Courts where thousands were condemned to execution. Millions of others died as anti-revolutionaries. It was announced originally that each peasant would own his share of the redistributed land for a long period, but almost immediately a collectivist agrarian system was initiated through a program of cooperatives.

Realistic group-sculptures, such as this one, spread the ideology of Chinese Communism by reminding the people of past grievances. A tyrannical landlord is shown here berating a poor peasant.
Rectification movement 1952-. Started in the beginning as an intra-party measure to set various segments of the people on a "correct" ideological path, rectification since then has become an all-purpose political weapon of the Communists. In 1952, the “three-anti” campaign (anti-corruption, anti-waste, anti-bureaucratism) tightened party control over officialdom. At the same time, bourgeois industrialists were attacked through the “five-anti” movement (against bribery, tax evasion, cheating on labor or materials, stealing state assets, or theft of state economic intelligence). Intellectuals were also chastised through “thought reform” which carried out Mao’s 1942 premise that literature and art must be weapons in the political struggle.

Themes stressing “correct” behavior and the virtues of Chinese Communism are popular in ballet and opera.
Minority groups. Out of China’s population of 750 million people, four percent are minority groups living largely in the border provinces or autonomous regions. The Communists have made a great effort over the years to woo these nationalities, especially in the early 50’s. In spite of their attempts, large-scale immigration of Chinese settlers into such sparsely populated border areas has intensified friction between Chinese and the minority groups.

Parade of a minority group complete with banners, posters, red books, and gymnastics.
The first Five Year Plan, 1953-57. After three years of economic rehabilitation, the Peking government launched an ambitious plan to industrialize China. With Soviet aid, the three industrial centers of Mukden, Wuhan, and Pao-t'ou were developed, and the slogan “Learn from advanced experiment” was repeated enthusiastically. The goal set for production of machine tools and steel tripled at a sacrifice of only a small increase planned for light industry (consumer goods) and agricultural commodities. This concentration proved, however, to be impractical; today, less emphasis is placed on heavy industry.
“Let a hundred flowers bloom together, let the hundred schools of thought contend,” 1956. Assuming that only “responsible criticism” would be forthcoming, Mao used this slogan in encouraging intellectuals to criticize the government. But when extensive dissatisfaction with the aims and methods of the Party became evident, the authorities became alarmed, and criticism was quickly and harshly suppressed. What started out as blossoming flowers of free opinion, turned overnight into “poisonous weeds.”

Song of the Militia [a “hundred flowers” inspiration]

The Ching* people are determined and brave,
Rifle in one hand, oar in the other;
Real fish, false fish, let none escape,
Draw in the nets when they leap from the waves.

*Ching people are experienced fishermen.
People's communes and "the Great Leap Forward," 1957. Encouraged by the economic progress made during the first decade of the People’s Republic, Mao initiated the formation of large scale communes, and a program for greatly increased industrial production known as the "Great Leap Forward." Cooperative farms were amalgamated for maximum efficiency into self-sufficient, military-type organizations, each of approximately 5,000 households (about 22,300 people). Plans were made at the same time to increase steel production to equal England’s in fifteen years; the fervor went so far as to encourage backyard smelters manned by unskilled labor. It soon became obvious, however, that communes were impractical without mechanized farm machinery, and the smaller collective farms averaging 20-40 families returned as “production teams.” It was also found that more than enthusiasm was needed to make steel; “greater, faster, better, and more economic results” were not achieved. Management problems, planning errors, broken down transportation, and finally exhaustion and apathy led to an economic depression. The incredible statistics which had amazed the outside world in 1958 were rescinded in 1959.

From atom bomb to hydrogen bomb 1964-69. On October 16, 1964, the People’s Republic of China stunned the Western world by detonating an atom bomb. That first nuclear test was followed five years later by the explosion of a hydrogen bomb. Peking has said in the past that nuclear bombs are merely paper tigers, and Mao reminds the world that spiritual atom bombs are more important than physical ones, but as in our world—the race goes on.
The Great Proletarian Revolution, 1966-68. When Mao learned in 1966 that within China forces conflicting with his ideological and cultural front were increasing, he instigated a new method for wiping out opposition. “Revisionists” and “bourgeois capitalist roaders” were purged by youthful Red Guards and later the People's Liberation Army. Teachers were the first to suffer humiliation and punishment, and with the schools closed, Red Guards wandered about the country judging others and meting out punishment as they willed. Although the economy was not affected, political turmoil lasted over two years. This period in China's history will always be symbolized by “the little red book” containing Mao Tse-tung's thoughts. It was read night and day, from one corner of China to another, by young children and grandparents, factory worker and farmer.

A young Red Guard on his way to a meeting carrying his own homemade heater.
The 9th Party Congress, April 1969. With the 9th Party Congress, Mao Tse-tung's personal rule over China reached a climax. A new Party constitution was adopted, the Central Committee membership was revised to make it more of a monolith than ever, and Lin Piao, the defense minister, was named Mao's successor. It is clear that the moderates have lost another round. Today, China is going through a process of Party reorganizing, and conflicts are already in evidence.

A parade celebrating the close of the 9th Party Congress.
How has China’s most important Asian neighbor regarded her in the past 20 years? What difference, if any, does it make for Chinese-Japanese relations that a communist government rules the mainland? In what ways does the China policy of Japan, America’s closest trading partner, differ from our own? Japan’s Prime Minister Eisaku Sato has repeatedly cautioned the United States not to expect Japan to follow blindly in the wake of America’s approach to China in the 1970’s. What can we learn from the Japanese about China?

To take up the last of these questions first, the answer is both “a great deal” and “very little”—a great deal because Japan has lived with the realities of a powerful and influential China as her principal object of diplomatic activity for many centuries, but very little in the sense that few peoples understand each other less well than the Japanese and the Chinese.

Ever since the seventh century A.D. Japanese scholars and priests have crossed the Yellow Sea to drink at the fount of Chinese civilization, and until the late 19th century Japan usually found herself in a subordinate position in her relations with China. Much cultural interchange and a great deal of trade took place between the two countries, with varying degrees of intensity, during the long centuries of imperial centralism in China and feudal localism in Japan.

With Japan’s rapid industrialization during the late 19th century came a major shift in her contacts with China. A long era of hostility between the two lands was inaugurated in 1894-95 with the crushing defeat of China by the Japanese navy. Japanese politicians, businessmen, and especially military leaders increasingly looked upon China as a prize to be won in the scramble for colonies which the European powers were conducting at the turn of the century. Japan felt confident, and even superior, in her relationship with the enfeebled Chinese state throughout the years leading to the Revolution of 1911.

Once the depraved Ch’ing dynasty had been safely dispatched by the Chinese nationalists, Japan wasted little time in reasserting her economic and political weight in East Asia. The Japanese supported puppet regimes and warlords in China, pressed the so-called Twenty-One Demands of 1915, extended the execrable Nishihara loans the following year, and demanded the former German concession in Shantung at the Versailles peace conference.

A somewhat less aggressive China policy during the 1920’s was abruptly replaced in 1931 by the onset of Japan’s protracted war with China, the most active phase of which occurred between 1937 and 1945. Japan’s operations in China during World War II represented the culmination of a 55-year-long period of active hostility toward her larger neighbor, and the bitter experiences of the Chinese with Japan’s armies during the war account in great measure for the continuing bitterness between the two countries today.

Once Japan emerged from the cocoon which the victorious Americans imposed during the Occupation (1945-1952), she found the diplomatic situation in East Asia vastly changed. Japan was no longer the primary power in the Western Pacific; a blood-thirsty and inconclusive war was in progress next door in Korea; and a communist government, headed by Mao Tse-tung, was in power in Peking.

Japan entered a new stage in her relations with China precisely when the U.S. policy of militant anti-communism and containment of China was coming into fullest flower. To the extent that Japan’s external relations have been shaped by her ties with the U.S. since the end of the Occupation, it has mattered very much that China is communist. At the same time, certain geographical and economic realities condition the setting for Chinese-Japanese contacts and make it problematical whether Japan would react differently to any government in Peking.
Since April 28, 1952, Japan has been tied to the U. S. by a mutual security treaty which is frankly designed to protect Japan from a Chinese attack and to further the containment of China. As a military, diplomatic, and economic ally of America by conscious choice, Japan has not enjoyed the elbow room in diplomatic intercourse with China that has been available to neutrals in Asia.

But unlike most Americans, the Japanese have come to grant that China is a neighbor with whom they must try to get along, regardless of political differences. She is too geographically close and economically magnetic for the Japanese to ignore.

What is more, in the years since 1952 many Japanese have come to respect the accomplishments of the Chinese, quite apart from ideology. By comparison with any Chinese government in the past 130 years, the communists have made remarkable progress in education, transportation, agricultural production, military modernization, and, most importantly, administration. Sensitive as most Japanese have been to Peking's many failures, they have been more willing than most Americans to grant the Chinese credit where it is due. And thus a considerable fund of good will toward China has built up since the war, compounded by diminishing but still potent guilt feelings toward China on the part of those Japanese old enough to remember the atrocities committed on the mainland by the imperial armies.

It is easy to exaggerate the degree of Japanese awareness of China since 1952, for most Japanese have been involved in the mundane business of making money and rebuilding a new Japan. But at the very least it can be stated that few persons perceived much of a threat to Japan from the direction of Peking in the 1950's, and hence it became debatable whether the security treaty with the U. S. was really necessary. It was simply not reasonable, the Japanese public seemed to think, to presume that the Chinese would ever attack Japan.

Many persons in Japan began to talk in the late 50's and early 60's about building bridges between China and America, as though the Japanese had some special insight into the Chinese psyche which they could convey to Washington, and vice versa. Since they were (and are) profoundly pacifistic, the Japanese a decade ago spent a great deal of energy trying to tell America how to get along with China, even though the quality of the analyses varied and the U. S. was not very eager to listen.

This phase of bridge-building, sympathy toward Peking, and innocent affirmation that China would never threaten Japan came to an abrupt end on October 16, 1964, when China (in the midst of the gloriously successful Tokyo Olympics) exploded her first nuclear bomb at the Lop Nor test site. Accompanying this event was the steadily increasing American involvement in Vietnam that has clouded international relations the world over during the 1960's.

Psychologically, the Chinese bomb triggered a great reappraisal of Japan's China policy and her defense needs. Those who had been clamoring for an end to the security treaty with the U. S. and increased contacts with Peking began to recognize Japan's vulnerability to attack from Chinese rockets. A growing sense of nationalism in Japan, following two decades of self-abasement after the 1945 surrender, further contributed to the new mood of hesitancy about Japan's earlier assumption that China meant no ill will.

In practical terms, of course, the Chinese bombs mean little until they are much more numerous. Japan's defense is just as secure today as it was before the Chinese bombs exploded. It has been the Vietnam war, not China's nuclear tests, which has forced the Japanese into inactivity vis-à-vis Peking. lest Tokyo offend its major ally. Japan has been forced to continue indefinitely a policy of great unrealism toward China: non-recognition diplomatically and only limited trade relations. Any other policy would incur the wrath of Washington, and America remains far more vital to Japan than Peking.

It is true that Japan's post-1952 foreign policy has been centered on the separation of politics from economics (seikei bunri). This means that the Japanese have adopted a very soft, "low posture" approach to political contacts with other countries while simultaneously pressing trade relations aggressively. This idea is regarded by most countries as unrealistic, but it has worked remarkably well for Japan, especially in those areas of Southeast Asia where the memory of Japan's colonial empire during World War II remains vivid.

But the Japanese would like very much to eschew seikei bunri in their China policy, because it does not do to deny your most important neighbor's existence. Japan has nonetheless refused so far to recognize China diplomatically, and they have not so far voted to admit her to the U. N. although they privately favor such a step. Japan's trade with China is considerable but limited: the volume of trade in both directions is about $1 billion per year, and China is Japan's fifth largest trading partner in dollar volume. But much more trade could take place between the two under different diplomatic conditions (which include a
change of heart on the part not just of Washing-
ton but also Peking). This is so despite the built-
in limits on China's capacity to sell to Japan so 
long as China's level of economic modernization 
lags far behind Japan's.

The Japanese recognize that once Vietnam is 
over, it would be psychologically satisfying to 
recognize Peking before the U. S. does. This they 
will manage to do, despite the complications with 
the government in Taiwan. Taiwan is even more 
important a trading partner than is the mainland, 
but the Japanese are confident that an accom-
modation can be worked out which will not inter-
rupt enlarged trading contacts with both 
governments.

What remains unlikely is that Japan will re-
nounce her political ties with the West in favor 
of alignment with China. Japan has too much to 
lose economically from such a move, since the 
U. S. and Western Europe do not recognize the 
separation of politics and economics. Japan,

moreover, is a rather conservative, self-satisfied, 
consumer-oriented society which is in no mood 
to join forces with Marxist governments except 
under severely circumscribed conditions (such as 
Japan's current development operations in 
Siberia). Any sudden shift toward alliance with 
Peking would run the grave risk of a rightist 
counter-coup in Tokyo, something Japan can 
well afford to do without.

It is important for America to permit Japan to 
pursue her own path to Peking in the 1970's, even 
if that path is a different one from our own. 
Japan is a major economic power, but she will 
not become a major political and diplomatic force 
until America grants her more leeway. The long 
term interests of the people living in East Asia 
dictate greater freedom of action in the relations 
between the two Asian giants, China and Japan. 
As close neighbors, they have been remarkably 
poor friends during the past century, but they 
must learn to live as peaceable neighbors.

TO KNOW CHINA: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Although the People's Republic of China differs ideologically from the United States, it shares with us at least one modern skill—advertising. Studies of political indoctrination and mass persuasion frequently isolate the techniques used by communist societies as if their processes were unique. Quite the contrary. Commercial advertising in both communist and capitalist countries is such that each audience falls prey to conscious and unconscious psychological manipulation to the same degree.

The American label of "brainwashing" misleads most people into thinking of Chinese persuasion techniques as something mysterious and sinister. Not so. For the past twenty years, with varying degrees of intensity, the Communists have concentrated on "selling" their way of life to the masses. To be successful, the propagandists not only had to make Communism look desirable, but to demonstrate as well that it is a beneficial and workable commodity. In this effort, they possess an arsenal surprisingly similar to Madison Avenue's.

Numerous factors in China, however, militate against making commercial advertising a consistent force as we know it. For the economic design of the People's Republic enforces a well-constructed ethos of non-consumption, and precludes a system of free enterprise or consumer sovereignty. The materialistic, acquisitive thrust inherent in our commercial advertising is untenable in their ideology. Furthermore, newspapers are forbidden by Party edict to carry ordinary commercial advertisements unless they fail to achieve economic self-sufficiency through other means.

However, as we know from our own experience (through advertisements for political candidates, the Peace Corps, Vista, and the like), advertising need not be tied to consumer goods to have persuasive force. Advertising in Communist China developed from an image-building imperative. It was born of expediency and served only those economic goals which were tied to the broader political aims of the leadership.

A study of a particularly important period during the late 1950's demonstrates how and when the government uses advertising to suit its purpose. As the official information organ for both the Chinese Communist Party and the Central Government, The People's Daily (Jen-min jih-pao) functions mainly to spread propaganda, to agitate, and to increase communication between the government and the people. Clearly, advertising in this newspaper is used only to reinforce these objectives. The paper's circulation in April 1956 was only 810,000 copies despite a wide geographical distribution; it is printed in seven major cities. This disparity shows that advertisements were addressed to a relatively small number of party cadres, industrial workers, and other urban dwellers who were literate—the economic "bourgeois," not the peasant.

Before 1956, uncertain conditions surrounded business enterprises, for at this time the government's efforts were focused on consolidating political control and laying the groundwork for later economic development. But from 1956 through 1958, commercial advertising flourished in The People's Daily. It was a period when gradual socialization of the economy had become an admitted success, and before the economy's communization (the Great Leap Forward) had failed. Once policies insuring moderation and stability in economic life had alleviated whatever dislocation there may have been in business earlier, advertising appeared in The People's Daily.

During the second half of 1956 and throughout most of 1957, the nature of these advertisements corresponded to the general moderate tone within the economic sphere; they were straightforward and apolitical much like the advertising which appeared in this country during the placid 50's. However, from late 1957 through 1958, at about the same time that the Soviet Union (then China's mentor) launched the first earth satellite, and the Great Leap Forward began, advertisements became more ubiquitous, obtrusive, and political in design. But with the failure of communization, the withdrawal of the Soviet technicians, and the abandonment of all economic planning, commercial advertising became a negligible quantity in The People's Daily because retrenchment and reconstruction activities then occupied the government. And as soon as the country became absorbed in the Cultural Revolution in 1966, commercial advertising in The People's Daily faded completely.

One can speculate here that the role of advertising, more particularly the necessity for it,
changes as political, social, and economic needs change. For example, the period when advertising was more economically and less ideologically oriented coincided with the socialist transformation of the economy. The Communist regime was committed ideologically to the elimination of private ownership, but this socialization process was actually a pragmatic one, designed to institute the fundamental planning believed necessary for the economic development and growth of the country. By 1956, for all practical purposes, private enterprise had ceased to exist, and so the state became the principal advertiser.

At this time, advertisements served only an informative purpose. In advertising his goods, the producer informed the people of the availability of commodities which the government had previously determined the company could produce. By carefully following the advertisements, the reader had visible evidence of the progress of state planning.

Until the first Five Year Plan (1953-57), China's simple factories were incapable of manufacturing a piece of equipment from beginning to end. Machinery was assembled and repaired in these workshops only after being supplied from another source with the necessary parts. Yet China's entire industrial future depended upon mastering modern methods of fabrication. The government, therefore, placed the emphasis of the first Five Year Plan on industrial capital construction with heavy industry at its core.

Here in the United States, steel girders, transformers, diesel engines, pneumatic drills, or mining equipment are not advertised in our daily newspapers, but throughout the 1956-58 period these products could be seen in The People's Daily. These advertisements provided the subtle suggestion that the country's focus was on machinery and capital construction; however, sometimes this advertising was more explicit. For example, late in 1958, two very large advertisements appeared in the paper: one for telephone and telegraph relay equipment, the other for diesel engines. The former depicted a huge, fierce-looking worker carrying a large (presumably red) banner and pointing to two very small U.S. soldiers who were about to be drowned by a high wave. Illustrations of the equipment surrounded this scene. The engine advertisement showed a worker riding a fiery dragon. In one corner, three fearful looking Westerners were falling into a large crack in the earth. The political connotation of these advertisements is clear: the "east wind" was to prevail over the "west wind."

One interesting psychological sidelight into China's plan for industrial modernization was displayed in a type of advertising which apparently urged a certain behavior. The products receiving the most continuous exposure from 1956-58 were medicinal panaceas: headache remedies, medication for stomach upset, eyestrain, and tension. It could be that these ads were to suggest that a modern, industrialized country is a "healthy" one, and that a "healthy" country is also efficient and strong. But there is another less contrived explanation. The Chinese had always used remedies of this sort, and there was no reason for them to be discontinued. Indeed to have done so might have aroused animosity among the people. This type of advertisement subtly told the reader what society expected of him, and about the general conditions he should expect from it.

Although heavy industries were more important to China's development goals than consumer goods, the availability of the latter was not affected, if one is to judge by their prevalence in the advertising section of The People's Daily. Most of the advertised goods were not luxury items by our standards; they included cotton and woolen cloth, socks, scarves, mittens, gloves, shirts, blankets, fountain pens, leather handbags and shoes, and hats. These advertisements were most likely designed to preserve as much of a normal atmosphere as was possible at that time. Furthermore, it was safer to supply these small goods than to risk the political consequences if they were not available.

The advertisements for most consumer goods (and a few luxury items such as wrist watches and cameras) were directed toward high level cadres and industrial workers. These were the people with sufficient funds to be able to buy whatever extravagances there were in Communist China, and by being the main purchasers, they took over the socio-economic position held previously by the bourgeoisie. In sharp contrast, the average Chinese household at that time had scarcely enough with which to buy food. However, there was little danger of exacerbating class hatred by advertising these items since the newspaper for the most part was restricted to the higher strata of Chinese society. Also despite the great demand for such goods by those with higher incomes, they were never produced in great quantities, nor advertised on a regular basis.

At the time when China's economic plans required substantial funds for industrial development, many advertisements suggested frugality.
There were ads for preservatives of various kinds (such as for leather), shoe polish, wax for bicycles and cars, and spare parts for all kinds of machinery and vehicles. It is impossible to be certain, but these products suggest the need for thrift in a country dedicated to a crash program of industrialization, a program tolerating no waste so that all funds could be used for national construction.

Could this advertising yield any returns within the scope of the extensive propaganda campaign undertaken by the Communist leadership?

The Chinese Communists faced a formidable task in winning the confidence of the masses, yet before the regime could concentrate upon technical and economic advancement, it had to build good will. Thus, the first aim of their propaganda was to establish Communist leadership as the arbiter of all that was “good” for Chinese society. Only then could the government be assured that its policies and programs would be accepted.

In this context, one advantage held by advertisements in The People’s Daily during the 1956-58 period, was that it was read by the literate element who had replaced the old bourgeois capitalists. If any group had cause to be skeptical and offer resistance to the Communist program, it would have been this one, for in economic terms they had the most to lose. It was to this group, therefore, that the government directed its advertisements. They geared their message to those who would understand the political importance of a modern, industrial economy.

The Communists could not point to a life of ease and leisure as a selling point for their program because the possibility of the Chinese achieving modern comforts was remote, and in any case, idleness was anathema to communist ideology. What they could do was to suggest their industrial and technical achievements by advertising what was according to Chinese standards, modern and sophisticated machinery. By doing this the Chinese Communists could impress those who may have been skeptical, and ultimately inspire them to work to attain the ideals of security and prestige for their country.

What the Chinese were selling was an image: an image of China as an advanced industrial society. They were selling what might be called a culture of modernity to the heretofore technically ignorant and economically backward Chinese. Commercial advertising was only a small part of the propaganda effort. Its value lay in being an auxiliary medium through which the government could sell the masses the prospect of a communist nirvana.
Ruby Jo Reeves Kennedy was born in Sanger, Texas, on November 5, 1908. She was graduated from Texas State College for Women in 1929, and later taught there. In her early academic years, during the first Roosevelt years, she worked as a research associate at Yale and in the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington. Her graduate degrees were won at Yale. She became a member of Connecticut College in 1945, coming from Vassar College where she was acting chairman of Sociology. For twenty-four years she served as our Chairman of the Department of Sociology and in 1963 she was named Lucretia L. Allyn Professor. When she died she was the College’s senior professor in years of regular service in that rank and she was our College Marshal.

These latter marks of academic distinction and service were dear to Ruby Jo Kennedy. She believed in the structure and in the rituals of our academic world. In recent years she openly regretted the diminishing of these loyalties to form and tradition among the new academic generations. But she was no elitist and no snob. Her own style was ardent and directly personal. The Lucretia Allyn Professor of Sociology was always delighted to be able to deliver a gift of two dozen home-grown brown eggs in a brown paper bag to our kitchen doors. But her eyes would snap as she defended the College’s right to expect professors when on duty to act like professors.

Ruby Jo Kennedy was asocial sociologist and she practiced what she preached. None of us in this College was so useful to our surrounding community as she. Her notions of active citizenship and service sprang from her generous personality, and her liberal politics were rooted in Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal. As an academic sociologist she was interested in the sociology of marriage and family life, and especially in the care of children who were handicapped by birth defects or severe human dislocations. Over the years her students in the course “Social Work and Social Welfare” were her troops in the community. Student activism and academic credit for off-campus activities were not educational innovations in her life as a teacher. Even her patterns for running a department were based on the family system. To be continually available to her majors for long talks, to keep conversations going between members of her staff, always to talk things over: what other means had God given us, she seemed to say, for solving our kinds of problems and having our kind of fun.

Those of us who are relatively newcomers to this college feel at this moment how much the character of this good place owes to the long life here of Ruby Jo Kennedy and a few others like her. That it feels like a college that is both a formal and an informal collection of people old and young, that classroom sessions have an atmosphere of mutual respect and affection, that we are all supposed to keep in touch with each other in class and out, these are some of the marks of Ruby Jo Kennedy’s long and priceless presence among us.

She will be long and sorely missed.
Alumnae who have not yet contributed to the 1969-70 AAGP and wish to designate their gift for one of the following may do so by noting the fund's name on the return envelope or check. Gifts are used chiefly for scholarships unless specified for a definite purpose.

Alumnae Scholarship Fund
providing annual scholarship to daughter, son, sister or brother of an alumna.

Robert C. Bredeson Memorial Fund
for books in American literature.

E. Alverna Burdick Scholarship

August Centeno Fund
for books relating to Don Quixote.

Class of 1920 Memorial Fund
in memory of deceased classmates.

Class of 1922 Fund
for library books.

Class of 1934 Memorial Scholarship Fund
with annual award given preferably to a relative of a '34 alumna.

Class of 1968 Scholarship Fund
for purchase of books for scholarship students.

M. Robert Cobbledick Freshman Scholarship Fund
C. C. Club of Fairfield County Scholarship Fund
for students from Fairfield County.

Dean's Discretionary Fund
for emergency needs of students.

Marjorie R. Dillely Seminar Room
in new wing of Palmer Library.

Marjorie R. Dillely Book Fund
for books for Seminar Room.

J. Lawrence Erb Memorial Room
in Cummings Art Center.

George Haines Memorial Room
in new wing of Palmer Library.

David D. Leib Memorial Scholarship
Robert Fulton Logan Graphics Studio
in Cummings Arts Center.

Michigan Scholarship Fund
established by C. C. Club of Birmingham for annual award to student from Michigan.

Gertrude E. Noyes Scholarship Fund
Leila Stewart '28 Memorial Room
in new wing of Palmer Library.

Frederick Henry Sykes Memorial Lectureship
Rosamond Tuve Memorial Fund
for books in Medieval and Renaissance Literature.

U.S. Coast Guard-Connecticut College Scholarship
awarded to daughters of Coast Guard commissioned officers.

Florence M. Warner Fund
for books in the field of economics.
Conn Currents

Gertrude E. Noyes '25
Dean emeritus

JANUARY — ACADEMIC FREEZE AND THAW

EXAMS. AND SPECIAL STUDIES

Self-scheduled Exams. — Bright New Experiment

This year the famous stress of exams was alleviated by the NOW method, the self-scheduling system. Students spaced their exams, as they wished over six days, with morning, afternoon, and evening periods. Heaviest times came at the beginning and the end, as students plunged into their supposedly easiest exams. (with some miscalculations) and then concentrated on their hardest, taking them at the last chance. Having given their all, students departed to ski or otherwise revive, while faculty faced stacks of blue books. There was no confusion, no examination was lost, and if students had nervous crises they concealed them to prove their long-awaited scheme effective. If some planned unwisely, they cannot blame an arbitrary schedule and intend to plan better in May. Faculty adjusted to the new system with good grace and apparently felt no hardship.

Special Studies — An Experiment in its Second Year

Last year an innovation, Special Studies was characterized by high spirit but low organization. This year under a student-faculty committee headed by Miss McKeon, there was high organization but less spirited participation. Any alumna scanning the catalogue would feel her mouth watering; indeed, an updated Sir Francis Bacon would have been enticed, for here was not only all knowledge but also into the types of counseling services. Among the topics listed, the stress on current problems was reflected in such seminars as: Rewriting the U.S. Constitution, Teaching a Second Language, the University in America, the Politics of American Protest, Our Commodity Universe and Scientific Self-scheduled Exams. — Bright New Experiment

The Placement Office offered internships for those considering this type of work, and the Admissions Office cooperated with the Afro-Ams. in planning recruiting trips to the New York and Boston areas as well as to some Connecticut cities. These students had the experience of working with College Board Corporation, Conntac, Metco, and local counselors and thus gained an insight not only into the high school students' thinking in different communities but also into the types of counseling services.

Special series were offered in the late afternoon and evening, such as Know Your Community with local officials lecturing on their departments and Convocation lectures by Dr. Harold Mendelsohn on New Directions for Television and the Social Good and Dr. Alpheus T. Mason on America's Unfinished Revolution. Slide lectures were given on the New English Towns by an economist, Iceland by a naturalist, and Archaeological Explorations by a Biblical scholar and a classicist. There were poetry readings and musical events, including a workshop of choral work for a performance of scenes from Brigadoon and Figaro, and experimental theatre sessions. Over the weekend Shanti ('Religious Fellowship that was') sponsored a conference on the Environmental Crisis: Can We Survive? National and regional authorities lectured, there were seminars and films, a boat trip "up the polluted Thames," and a bus trip to "areas of progress and decay" in New London. The weekend culminated in a special Chapel exploring the human implications of the environmental crisis.

Practice-teaching and independent projects occupied many students, while seniors found time to complete their applications and take interviews. Two groups had valuable experiences abroad, one visiting British Infant Schools and the other studying baroque art in Italy. Whether or not this novel program is continued, those ten days were full of new insights and provocative discussions — a far cry from the dull Januarys of former years!

FEBRUARY — WELCOMING THE SPRING SEMESTER.

NEW IDEAS AND APPROACHES

New Personnel and Courses

Second semester opened with the usual flurry of excitement, new curiosities, comings and goings. Twenty new students enrolled, including 4 men, and 15 students returned from study abroad or at other colleges. Meantime 10 took off for a semester at Wesleyan, Williams, or Amherst under the Consortium plan, while 10 others left for study with Wesleyan groups in Germany and France and 3 joined the Beaver College group in London.

Two part-time appointments were made to enable the College to offer additional courses in Black...
Studies. Mr. William Barnwell, instructor in Yale Upward Bound Programs, is teaching Black Music and Its Place in Contemporary Society; and Mr. Edwin Sanders, Co-director of the African-American Institute at Woceleyan and student at Yale Divinity, is teaching The Black Church as a Revolutionary Institution. Other new courses include Ceramics, Group Dynamics, Applications of Computers in the Behavioral Sciences, and Governing the City.

Interdepartmental Majors

Among curricular developments is the initiation of several interdepartmental majors: to Human Ecology, already established, have been added: American Studies, Asian Studies, Russian Studies, and Urban Affairs. These majors typically consist of a corps of required courses, a group of electives within certain departments, an integrative seminar, and individual study or honors work. Students also have the option of proposing special combined majors if they can justify them logically.

Psychology and the URP Program

The Psychology department has received funds from the National Science Foundation to continue and enlarge its Undergraduate Research Participation program, begun last summer under Mr. MacKinnon's direction. Incoming juniors with special promise as researchers are invited into a continuing summer and academic year program culminating in honors or individual study. Each student decides on an area of research (learning and motivation, perception, language learning, experimental social and personality), receives training in the summer preceding junior year, proposes a research project to be done during the year, serves as a leader the following summer in training new students in the program, and then proposes a senior honors project. Research teams, consisting of faculty members, graduate students, and undergraduates at the two stages of advance will join in frequent discussions and seminars.

Campus and Community

Under Mrs. Kahler's direction, cooperative projects with the community are constantly increasing. In addition to the various tutoring programs (Head Start, drop-outs working for high school equivalency certificates, and adult education), students helped to furnish the local Half Way House for Drug Dependent People. Last summer's Black Institute for local secondary and elementary teachers has brought rich results. A group of 34 local school administrators met recently at the College to discuss the revision of texts and course content to include black studies and recommended a continuance and enlargement of the Institute this summer. Students are now serving as interns in several community offices, such as Welfare, Legacy, and Planning; and a non-credit seminar in Urban Affairs for a special group of faculty, students, and townpeople is being sponsored by Mrs. Kahler and Mr. Klatsky, Development Coordinator for the City. A faculty member and a student (Mr. Niering and Christine Howells '71) have been named to panels on the Governor's Committee on Environmental Policy.

The Flourishing Arts

Cummings has more than justified its existence by being the busiest building on campus. To mention only a few events, there have been exhibitions of the paintings of Charles Chu and of Peter Leibert's stoneware, ceramics, and gum bichromate prints, the last being featured in the current issue of the photography magazine, Camera 35. Albert Fuller, distinguished harpsichordist, was Artist In Residence during the first week of February, participating in classes during the day and giving nightly recitals and talks.

Looking Toward Another Year

Next year students will assume a more responsible role in College Government. The Faculty has voted to admit them in equal numbers to major committees, delaying action on the Instruction Committee, whose future function is under consideration. Elections of student members will occur in the spring, and the new committees will assume their duties in the fall.

Sabbaticals and Leaves

Sabbaticals have been granted for 1970-71 as follows: Mr. Armstrong to study baroque church music in Italy; Mr. Bradford to complete his work on the use of Roman history in Renaissance drama; Mr. Christianson to study new approaches for his course in Contemporary Science; Miss McKeon to work on recent developments in organic chemistry and the electrochemistry of organic compounds; and Miss Rice to prepare a critical apparatus for the works of Emilio Ballegas. In the first semester Mr. Woody will be writing on social and political freedoms for the individual; and in the second semester Mr. Evans will continue his study of the sentimental tradition in eighteenth century English literature. Mr. Wiles will do research in New Testament at Cambridge University, and Mr. Williston will continue his study of French dialectology. Leaves were also approved for Mr. TeHennepe to work on the philosophy of language, Mrs. Ohmann on the heroine in English fiction, Mrs. St. Taranow on the text of Hamlet in 1870-1920, Miss Taranow on the text of Hamlet in relation to Plato's theories in Ion, and Mr. Williams on sociological research in Nigeria.
Connecticut College vs. Coast Guard Academy (certain things never are out of fashion with our basketball teams — headbands, for example).
The National Scene

Introducing the “Newspage”:
designed to help readers keep up in an eventful decade

• QUIET SPRING? In marked contrast to
the wave of student unrest they experi-
enced last spring, the nation's col-
leges and universities were fairly
quiet last semester. Observers wonder:
Will the calm continue in 1970 and be-
yond? There are signs that it may not.
Ideological disputes have splintered
the radical Students for a Democratic
Society, but other groups of radicals
are forming. Much of the anti-war move-
ment has drifted off the campuses, but
student activists are turning to new
issues—such as problems of the envi-
ronment and blue-collar workers. A na-
tionwide survey of this year's fresh-
men, by the way, shows them to be more
inclined than their predecessors to en-
ge in protests.

• ENTER, ENVIRONMENT: Air and water
pollution, the "population explosion,"
ecology—those are some of the things
students talk about these days. The
environment has become the focus of
widespread student concern. "Politici-
cization can come out of it," says a
former staff member of the National
Student Association who helped plan a
student-faculty conference on the sub-
ject. "People may be getting a little
tired of race and war as issues." Throughout the country, students have
begun campaigns, protests, even law-
suits, to combat environmental decay.
Milepost ahead: April 22, the date of a
"teach-in" on the environment that is
scheduled to be held on many campuses.

• CATCHING UP: Publicly supported
Negro colleges, said to enroll about a
third of all Negroes in college today,
are pressing for "catch-up" funds from
private sources—corporations, foun-
dations, alumni. Their presidents are
telling prospective donors: "If you
don't invest in these colleges and make
it possible for Negroes to get an edu-
cation, you will be supporting them on
the welfare rolls with your taxes." Coordinating the fund-raising effort
is the Office for the Advancement of
Public Negro Colleges, Atlanta, Ga.

• FOUNDATION TAX: Exempt for decades
from federal taxation, the nation's
private foundations must now pay the
government 4 per cent of their net in-
vestment income each year. Congress re-
quires the payment in its Tax Reform
Act of 1969, which also restricts a
number of foundation activities. One
initial effect could be a proportionate
cut in foundation grants to colleges
and universities. Foundation leaders
also warn that private institutions
generally—including those in higher
education—are threatened by federal
hostility. The new act, says one foun-
dation executive, reflects an attitude
of "vast indifference" in Washington
toward the private sector.

• NONRESIDENT TUITION: An Ohio woman
married a resident of California and
moved with him to that state. When she
enrolled in the state university there,
it charged her $324 more per quarter
than it charged California residents.
Unfair? The woman said it was, and asked
the courts to declare the higher fee un-
constitutional. State courts dismissed
her challenge and now their judgment

• MONEY TROUBLE: Many members of Con-
gress favor more federal funds for
higher education, but President Nixon
balks at the notion. He vetoed the 1970
appropriations bill for labor, health,
and education on grounds it was infla-
tionary, and the lawmakers failed to
override him. Further austerity is sig-
naled by the President's budget for 1971. He wants to phase out several
programs of aid to colleges and univer-
sities, hold back on new spending for
academic research, rely more on private
funds. In the states, meanwhile, the
pace of public support for major state
colleges and universities may be slow-
ing, according to reports from 19 capi-
tals. Overall, state appropriations
for higher education continue to grow,
with much of the new money going to
junior colleges.

• DOUBLE JEOPARDY: Should a college's
accreditation be called into question
if it experiences student disruption
over an extended period of time? In some
cases, yes, says the agency that ac-
credits higher education institutions
in the mid-Atlantic states. Although
it won't summarily revoke a college's
accreditation because of disruption by
"forces beyond its control," the agency
does plan to review cases in which an
institution suffers "prolonged ina-
bility to conduct its academic pro-
grams."

PREPARED FOR OUR READERS BY THE EDITORS OF THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Please take a minute to let the News know what you think about this feature.
Class Notes

Editor of Class Notes:
Mrs. Huber Clark
(Marion Vibert '24)
East Main Street
Stockbridge, Mass. 01262

1919 Correspondent:
Mrs. Eno B. Comstock (Juline Warner)
176 Highwood Ave., Leonia, N.J. 07605

Mail since last June has fallen into two classes: letters from those unable to attend our 50th and from those who were there.

"Glad so many of '19 could be there," writes Margaret Mitchell Goodrich. "How much there must have been to talk about and to see." Lucy Marsh Haskell sends her regrets, "My husband broke his hip in the snow and is still on crutches or canes. I have heard what a success the reunion was and am so glad." Back home in Poughkeepsie, Va., from their Christmas spent with daughter Cathy and her family, Helen Cannon Cronin, one of the dispossessed sharecroppers, found "lots of mail and do I love it!" Mrs. Enos B. Comstock, (Juline Warner)
176 Highwood Ave., Leonia, N.J. 07605

1920 Co-correspondents:
Mrs. Philip Luce (Jessie Menzies)
1715 Bellevue Ave., Apt. B-902
Richmond, Va. 23227

Mrs. Allie Winder (Marjorie Viets)
350 Prospect Ave., Westerfield, Conn. 06109

"Our Reunion - make it the best!"

1921 Correspondent:
Mrs. Alfred J. Chalmers (Anna M. Brazos)
Box 313, Rte. 4
Quaker Hill, Conn. 06375

Dorothy Wolfe Weatherhead, after 20 years at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, is enjoying traveling. She spent a great part of the year in Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, with two trips to Milwaukee to attend nieces' weddings, and expects to go to Europe in May to see relatives in Sweden and Germany and to tour Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Normandy and Britain. Dorothy Gregson Slocum spent the past summer in Danbury, N.H. and returned in the fall to enjoy the autumn foliage. Her sister Betty, CC '25, and husband are now retired and living in Peterborough, N.H. Dorothy Gregson Slocum will go west for her annual family visit in California. Olive Littlehales Corbin and Emory took a trip to the British Isles last summer. They are now doing a play, "Halfway to the Tree by Peter Ustinov, with Olive playing the lead woman and Emory as stage manager. They go to their daughter's in Maryland for the holidays and in late January plan a Caribbean cruise. Helen Rich Baldwin of Elyria now lives in Connecticut and is taking the White House conference on food, nutrition and health. She is involved in the local Quaker Hill, Conn. 06375

1922 Co-correspondents:
Mrs. David H. Yale (Amy Peck)
570 Yale Ave., Pomfret, Conn. 06470
Miss Marjorie E. Smith
181 Irving Ave., Providence, R.I. 02906

Mary MacLear writes of a life full of interest and activity and wonders where that mythical hammock and book for leisurely reading are. She is involved in the local (Westport) World Affairs Center and in a nearby Head Start library, is a member of the county board of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and last spring went to England connected with an 18th century project of the Antiquarian Study Group of which she is president. Melvina (Mopey) Mason is looking forward to touching two years ago and with her husband now design and sell houses, on a small scale and as a hobby. She hand-dipped shingles for an early American house built last year and sounds ever so knowledgeable about footings, beams, decks, etc. Mopey has a grand daughter and 3 grandchildren, "all very special of course." Kathryn Wilcox McCollom winters in Pompano, Fla. and plans next summer to go abroad, including the Passion Play at Oberammergau in her itinerary. Helen Hemingway Benton returned from Arizona last spring just in time to open her house for three house and garden tours and a champagne party given by the Fairfield alumnae in May, to which Mary MacLear referred with enthusiasm. Helen and her husband again attended the annual festa at "Tailtstest" at Owen Scottsdale, Ariz., given by their friend, Mrs. Frank Lloyd Wright in memory of her husband. Katherine (Tony) Stone leaves will go to England for her annual family trip. She is interested in English literature and "retirement - it's wonderful." She is concentrating on her music (organ), joining a class in oil painting, and continues her program on "New England through the Seasons" at the South Church in Hartford, assisted by her nephew who is the church organist. Between times she is "getting re-acquainted with the neighbors." Harriet Woodford Merriman has revived a College-oriented interest in French by taking a course in conversational French, and continues her work in the museum in Chicago on a part-time basis after ten years of full-time work there. Emily Slaymaker Leith-Ross regrets having missed our 45th reunion but her husband had been very ill. She is cataloging Tony's paintings now and helping him prepare for a group show this winter. Mary Wheeler retired last November. "Forty-three years last November - forty-three years labor at Yale," then took a Berlitz course in Spanish which paved the way for her "adopting and bringing up a refugee family" in New Haven, a mutually stimulating and worthwhile experience. Alice Ramsey is also living "...estranged from her Irish write good books worthy of the Pulitzer Prize." She attended an interesting and successful Career...
Night on campus last fall where 16 alumnae talked to juniors and seniors about their jobs, and at dinner at Larrabee House afterwards she had her first exposure to the integrated college experience through her housefellow. Ruth McCollum Bassett '21 sends a newsletter from the Mansfield (Conn.) Historical Society which announces an annual dinner and exhibition to be held on Friday, October 29th, where they just relax and have a mini reunion last fall with much chatter. Virginia Lutenkirk still works part time in a retail store in Washington, D.C. and enjoys her two cats and her house and garden and the concerts and art exhibits in town. She joined the Alliance Francaise. Genevieve Delap Speer is still at Von Dorene but feels full of vitality. John is a trial lawyer. Genevieve Delap Speer has 3 grandchildren. "The young folks can have the big house and wonderful." Five of her grandchildren are her daughter's girls living in Hawaii where Howie expects to visit this spring. She sees Eugenia Walsh Bent '24 fairly often, as they are practically neighbors.

In March Lydia Chalfie Sudduth was at Alumnae Colloquium for secretary. Sarah Pithouse Beeker as an alumnae Trustee, and your correspondent as '27 representative. Lydia's "sincere" who married the dean of Grace Park '26, bought a girls' camp in Maine, so they are the new owners and directors. Of her move to smaller quarters. "Grands" up to 9," Sally is "handing two jobs in Haverford and both mean I need to ask for money." Lydia visited Frances Fletcher Kruger, who with Burt keeps busy swimming every day, Estrid Aksuand Thur moved to Winter Park, Fla. and enjoy their house and garden and the concerts and art exhibits in town. She joined the Alliance Francaise. They have 2 grandchildren. Daughter Kirsten was married in January. Elizabeth Tremaine Pierce and Neil spend the holidays in Omaha, where Ben Bill is stationed. Bill returned from Vietnam wearing a Major's stripes for "outstanding leadership and professional competence" while serving at DaNang. On their return to New Jersey, the Pierces visited their daughter Christie in New Hampshire. Pat's daughter Kay became a housefellow. "Successful graduates of the College of Nursing, teaching nurses at the U.S. Court of Appeals. Our family tale maintains some sort of sameness, with peace and peace." Your correspondent is striving to maintain some sort of sameness, with peace and contentment as center and circumference. My daughter married and moved to Miami; is really quite complete now that our four children are launched and we are the same. To all you classmates, contentment and peace. Your correspondent is striving to maintain some sort of sameness, with peace and contentment as center and circumference. My daughter married and moved to Miami; is really quite complete now that our four children are launched and we are the same. To all you classmates, contentment and peace." Your correspondent is striving to maintain some sort of sameness, with peace and contentment as center and circumference. My daughter married and moved to Miami; is really quite complete now that our four children are launched and we are the same. To all you classmates, contentment and peace." Your correspondent is striving to maintain some sort of sameness, with peace and contentment as center and circumference. My daughter married and moved to Miami; is really quite complete now that our four children are launched and we are the same. To all you classmates, contentment and peace." Your correspondent is striving to maintain some sort of sameness, with peace and contentment as center and circumference. My daughter married and moved to Miami; is really quite complete now that our four children are launched and we are the same. To all you classmates, contentment and peace." Your correspondent is striving to maintain some sort of sameness, with peace and contentment as center and circumference. My daughter married and moved to Miami; is really quite complete now that our four children are launched and we are the same. To all you classmates, contentment and peace." Your correspondent is striving to maintain some sort of sameness, with peace and contentment as center and circumference. My daughter married and moved to Miami; is really quite complete now that our four children are launched and we are the same. To all you classmates, contentment and peace." Your correspondent is striving to maintain some sort of sameness, with peace and contentment as center and circumference. My daughter married and moved to Miami; is really quite complete now that our four children are launched and we are the same. To all you classmates, contentment and peace." Your correspondent is striving to maintain some sort of sameness, with peace and contentment as center and circumference. My daughter married and moved to Miami; is really quite complete now that our four children are launched and we are the same. To all you classmates, contentment and peace." Your correspondent is striving to maintain some sort of sameness, with peace and contentment as center and circumference. My daughter married and moved to Miami; is really quite complete now that our four children are launched and we are the same. To all you classmates, contentment and peace." Your correspondent is striving to maintain some sort of sameness, with peace and contentment as center and circumference. My daughter married and moved to Miami; is really quite complete now that our four children are launched and we are the same. To all you classmates, contentment and peace."

Elizabeth Cade Simons' note: "I feel fortunate to have the time to enjoy my work, and be involved in many activities does not lessen my love for my family, and I feel for my loved ones in Mexico." through a printing error, the name of Elizabeth Gordon Van Law '28 was omitted from the roster of Alumnae Laurels in the Gifts Bulletin Listing 1968-69 gifts to "Quost."
1928 Correspondent:
Mrs. Alexander C. Mitchell
L (Louise Towne)
15 Spruce St., Cranford, N.J. 07016
1928, Our Reunion — make it the best!

1929 Correspondent:
Mrs. Thomas L. Stevens
287 Overwood Road, Akron, Ohio 44373
1929, Our Reunion — make it the best!

Christmas mail indicated that most everyone is thinking about returning to campus for reunion. Here's hoping that what was a desire in December becomes a reality in May that our 41st is our best reunion ever.

Flora (Pope) Moore and her husband, Dan, are building a retirement home on the north fork of the tip of Long Island, near Orient. Gill's health is improved since his retirement, but they have a happy time traveling, and entertaining. Beth Houston March continues to teach. The Marshes have two grandchildren, and one granddaughter. Beth and Alan spent two nights on the south rim of the Grand Canyon on their last trip West and saw that masterpiece in some of its varying moods. Their travels took them through Zion National Park and Mesa Verde. Arlene Brown Stone's daughter Betsey, CC '69, is working in Boston and sharing an apartment with two of her college friends. Also working in Boston is Barbara and John Gant. Ben Bailey's daughter Janet who is in a Head Start program in East Boston, Bee and Bob had a visit with daughter Linda, CC '60, who lives in California. Their son-in-law took them on a plane trip up and down the Grand Sur. In December 1980 Muriel Whitehead Jarves' husband died from complications resulting from flu. Muriel was seriously ill with flu at the same time and was incapacitated for many months. She is all right at last. Mary Scallergood Norris and her husband Bob had a happy but strenuous time at Christmas when daughter Annsie, her husband, daughters Sarah and Marion and the latter's husband planned to spend Christmas in England and attend son Clark's wedding. Sarah graduates from high school this year. Catherine Steele Batchelder had an eventful holiday year. In February Martha Catherine Solbak was born in Kobe, Japan, to Arna and Molly Batchelder Solbak. In June the three of them arrived in Lancaster for a six weeks visit. On June 30 Ann Patricia Batchelder was born in West Chester, Pa. 19380

We were saddened to learn of the death of Grover on Oct. 9 of Frances Hall Staples and extend the sympathy of the class to Dr. Staples and her family; and to Muriel Whitehead Jarves on the death of her husband, our sincere sympathy.

1930 Correspondent:
Mrs. Paul T. Carroll (Ruth Cooper)
6017 N. 78th St., Arlington, Va. 22205
1930, Our Reunion — make it the best!

Co-correspondent:
Mrs. Emily C. (Carol W.) Spangenberg
10 South High Street
Westfield, N.J.
1930, Our Reunion — make it the best!

Mrs. Ernest A. N. Seyfried
(Williamina C. Brown)
On Cape Cod South St., Aalesund, Pa. 10864

Caroline B. Rice, our Class Fund Agent is pleased with our response in our reunion year and hopes we will keep up the good work in 1970. Grace Reed Regan moved to Cheshire, Conn. from Lancaster, Pa. The Regents had five weeks in Europe last fall. She was sorry to miss reunion. Anna Swanson Varman keeps busy with club activities and improving her golf. She does not expect to come east much now that her mother has passed away.

Beatrice Whitcomb highly recommends the Clearwater, Fla. area for reunion. She is a member and secretary of the CG Club of Florida West Coast which has 40 on their mailing list and was organized in 1967. Jane Williams Howell is the only other member of our class who lives in the area. Lois Tuesdale Gaspar's son Jay, married to a CG '67 girl a year ago, is now at Lackland AFB after four years of teaching. Son Bill is a graduate of Boston Univ. Daughter Susan is at MIT with this year. Lolee's hip surgery is progressing slowly but she hopes eventually to get back to golf. Dorothy Rose Griswold, husband, daughters Sarah and Marion and the latter's husband planned to spend Christmas in England and attend son Clark's wedding. Sarah graduates from high school this year. Their travels took them through Zion National Park and Mesa Verde. Arlene Brown Stone's daughter Betsey, CC '69, is working in Boston and sharing an apartment with two of her college friends. Also working in Boston is Barbara and John Gant. Ben Bailey's daughter Janet who is in a Head Start program in East Boston, Bee and Bob had a visit with daughter Linda, CC '60, who lives in California. Their son-in-law took them on a plane trip up and down the Grand Sur. In December 1980 Muriel Whitehead Jarves' husband died from complications resulting from flu. Muriel was seriously ill with flu at the same time and was incapacitated for many months. She is all right at last. Mary Scallergood Norris and her husband Bob had a happy but strenuous time at Christmas when daughter Annsie, her husband, daughters Sarah and Marion and the latter's husband planned to spend Christmas in England and attend son Clark's wedding. Sarah graduates from high school this year. Catherine Steele Batchelder had an eventful holiday year. In February Martha Catherine Solbak was born in Kobe, Japan, to Arna and Molly Batchelder Solbak. In June the three of them arrived in Lancaster for a six weeks visit. On June 30 Ann Patricia Batchelder was born in West Chester, Pa. 19380

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1931 Correspondent:
Mrs. Ross D. Spangler
(Mary Louise Holley)
810 South High Street
Westfield, N.J.
1931, Our Reunion — make it the best!

Mrs. Ernest A. N. Seyfried
(Williamina C. Brown)
On Cape Cod South St., Aalesund, Pa. 10864

Caroline B. Rice, our Class Fund Agent is pleased with our response in our reunion year and hopes we will keep up the good work in 1970. Grace Reed Regan moved to Cheshire, Conn. from Lancaster, Pa. The Regents had five weeks in Europe last fall. She was sorry to miss reunion. Anna Swanson Varman keeps busy with club activities and improving her golf. She does not expect to come east much now that her mother has passed away.

Beatrice Whitcomb highly recommends the Clearwater, Fla. area for reunion. She is a member and secretary of the CG Club of Florida West Coast which has 40 on their mailing list and was organized in 1967. Jane Williams Howell is the only other member of our class who lives in the area. Lois Tuesdale Gaspar's son Jay, married to a CG '67 girl a year ago, is now at Lackland AFB after four years of teaching. Son Bill is a graduate of Boston Univ. Daughter Susan is at MIT with this year. Lolee's hip surgery is progressing slowly but she hopes eventually to get back to golf. Dorothy Rose Griswold, husband, daughters Sarah and Marion and the latter's husband planned to spend Christmas in England and attend son Clark's wedding. Sarah graduates from high school this year. Their travels took them through Zion National Park and Mesa Verde. Arlene Brown Stone's daughter Betsey, CC '69, is working in Boston and sharing an apartment with two of her college friends. Also working in Boston is Barbara and John Gant. Ben Bailey's daughter Janet who is in a Head Start program in East Boston, Bee and Bob had a visit with daughter Linda, CC '60, who lives in California. Their son-in-law took them on a plane trip up and down the Grand Sur. In December 1980 Muriel Whitehead Jarves' husband died from complications resulting from flu. Muriel was seriously ill with flu at the same time and was incapacitated for many months. She is all right at last. Mary Scallergood Norris and her husband Bob had a happy but strenuous time at Christmas when daughter Annsie, her husband, daughters Sarah and Marion and the latter's husband planned to spend Christmas in England and attend son Clark's wedding. Sarah graduates from high school this year. Catherine Steele Batchelder had an eventful holiday year. In February Martha Catherine Solbak was born in Kobe, Japan, to Arna and Molly Batchelder Solbak. In June the three of them arrived in Lancaster for a six weeks visit. On June 30 Ann Patricia Batchelder was born in West Chester, Pa. 19380

We were saddened to learn of the death of Grover on Oct. 9 of Frances Hall Staples and extend the sympathy of the class to Dr. Staples and her family; and to Muriel Whitehead Jarves on the death of her husband, our sincere sympathy.
In June Jane Wertheimer Morgenthau's daughter Kate was married to Stephen Edmund Shapiro. Mary Eaton Leaman, the husband of the deceased, was active in the bloodmobile program and Newcomer's Club and some of her art work which she sells in various craftshops. She delights in being a Grandma, Dot Algire holds an administrative position in Cancer Research Div., Natl. Inst. of Health. Four generations were represented when children, grandchildren and great-grandfather Hamilton gathered for Christmas. Doris Krall has two adult daughters, 21-year-old granddaughter, Kay, and a grandson. The Gillmer family and newly married son, a physicist with Los Alamos National Laboratory, continue to live most of the year in Santa Fe.

1934

Correspondent:
Mrs. [.] Arthur Wheeler, Jr.
P.O. Box 454, Niantic, Conn. 06357

1935

Correspondents:
Mrs. Thomas S. McKeown
2114 Ridge Ave., Apt.-3-A
Evansville, Ill. 47720

Mrs. Eugene S. Backus
(Catherine A. Cartwright)
17 Halsey Drive
Old Greenwich, Conn. 06870

Lydia (Jill) Abbe, mother of a grandson,
and her husband continue to live most of the year in Santa Fe. They are spending the winter at the home of their daughter, Judy, and her family.
Thanksgiving and then drove to see Joanne and her husband who is a professor and Dean of the Chapel at Denison Univ. at Granville, Ohio. Elizabeth (Betty) Gerhart Richards is still working as a reference librarian in a branch library of the fictional library at the University of Connecticut. Barbara Harvey Reussov and Charles have a new 1970 25' "Open Road" motel motor in which they will travel from May to September. They are hunting for a larger home in Boca Raton. Bobbie's step-son Brad is on his first Job with Computility, Inc. in Boston. Martha Hickam Fink and Rudy's son Albert is safely back from Vietnam. Hurrican Camille was devastating to many of Martha's friends but the Finks lost only a car and some old trees. Martha is now working only four days a week and playing more golf.

The class extends its sympathy to Betty Ann Corby Fellar on her husband's death in 1966.

1936 Co-correspondents: 
Mrs. Elmer Pierson (Elizabeth Davis) 9 Riverview Street, Essex, Conn. 06426
Mrs. Aly斯 Grinwall Haman 577 Road, Old Lyme, Conn. 06371

1937 Correspondent: 
Mrs. Emma Manning (Emma Moore) 304 Soquel Drive, San Mateo, Calif. 94403

Lenore Gibson Williams' daughter Mary is a freshman at CC and a nephew of Elizabeth Bessell Carroll is among the first men attending this year. Portland Cole Duncan has recently embarked on a correspondence school course studying to become a public accountant. Margaret Aymar Clark plans to retire from teaching this coming June. Elise Thompson Ballen's daughter Ann made her debut in December at the Waldorf Astoria in NYC. Margo Coulter of Texas attended the ceremony. Sue spent a delightful July in Canada fishing and golfing. In the year of our 30th reunion, Vivian Graham Hope and Thomas celebrated their 30th wedding anniversary. Both of their sons are married. Son Richey returned from Vietnam last April and had a delayed honeymoon in Europe. Their older son is playing golf and curling. "Sad but exciting" says Margaret McCutcheon Skinner of sending one's only child off for his freshman year at the Unv. of Maine. Marie Whitwell Gilker's son's daughter Kay is married and living with Army husband in Germany; son Dick is in the Navy on his second tour. Barbara Kunz; son Thomas is a senior at Cornell. Ursula Dibbern Baal'e-Schmidt's daughter Renate came from Germany last summer to vacation with them. Harriett Ernst Veale had two grandchildren for the Dickgiessers. Robert Wood College '65 and '67 and are married. Two grandchildren. Son Albert is safely back from Vietnam. Hurry Dick built a log cabin in Vermont. In all four seasons. Barbara and Amy, graduated from Lindonwood College '65 and '67 and are married. Two granddaughters, Robert graduated from Dartmouth in '69 and is now there in the Thayer School of Engineering. Ann is in the class of '72 at Lindonwood and Charles graduated from Vermont Academy last June. Our deepest sympathy to Henrietta Farnum Coshell whose husband Coughton passed away suddenly in October.

1940 Co-correspondents: 
Mrs. William J. Small (Elizabeth Lundberg) 131 Sewall Ave., Brookline, Mass. 02146
Mrs. Charles L. Rockey (Glady's Bachman) 59 Harrison Brook Drive Basking Ridge, NJ. 07920

1941 Co-correspondent: 
Mrs. Ernest T. Shaw (Jane Whipple) 521 Altavista Ave., Lakemore Manor Harrisburg, Penn. 17109

Jeanette Holmes Beach was awarded an M.A. in math at Bowdoin College last June. She returned to Robert E. Fitch Senior High School in Groton as chairman of the Math Dept. Susan Fleisher wrote from Aruba while vacationing. She was honored with a citation and sapling for 20 years service to The Experiment in International Living. Friends from around the world attended the ceremony. Sue spent four months in Germany recently. Miriam Rosnick Dean's daughter graduated from Lesley College and teaches in Rockville. Bruce is at the University of Maryland. Robert Clark enjoys presenting fashion showings of custom clothes. Daughter Jennie attends Christian College in Pacific, Mo. is a tall 16. Dorothy Boschen Holbein's son Bruce is in 1st year Harvard Law, daughter Tina in art college and Gordon in 8th grade. They ski in winter and golf in summer. Bruce is an elder in her church and teaches illiterates to read on a one-to-one basis. Elizabeth Neiley Cleveland's daughter Cathy, a June graduate of Hollins College, married Bill Melnyk, graduate of Washington & Lee, a 2nd Lt. in the Army. Son Arthur majors in chemistry at W. and L. Elizabeth moved to Our lady of the Lake, A.C. and teaches with the Hartford Symphony Chorale and is their representative on the Executive board of the Symphony Auxiliary and also on the board of Hartford Opera Theatre Guild. Ruth Sokol DeWitt teaches sociology and anthropology at the S.E. branch of Univ. of Conn. Her Daughter is at George Washington and her son completed one semester of law school before being taken into the Army. Helen Canty McKeeown moved to Brevard Junior College, finished. Ruth Libby now a half-day baby sitter for her 16-mo-old grandson to help out daughter Laura. For a vacation, Lib and husband planned a flying trip to the Caribbean in their Cessa 337. To keep up with her job, Joanne Dickerson is in graduate school at the Univ. of Dallas. Son Hank is a senior at Windham College in Putney, Vt. and daughter Sally a freshman at Middlebury. All four live in Vermont and summer on Cape Cod. The five children of Mary Winton Dicklissler are all married or away at school. Their husband Dick built a log cabin in Vermont. All four have their own families. Barbara and Amy, graduated from Lindonwood College '65 and '67 and are married. Two grandchildren, Robert graduated from Dartmouth in '69 and is now there in the Thayer School of Engineering. Ann is in the class of '72 at Lindonwood and Charles graduated from Vermont Academy last June. Our deepest sympathy to Henrietta Farnum Coshell whose husband Coughton passed away suddenly in October.

Connecticut College Alumnae News • Spring 1970
Lazarus last winter. Ruth DeYoe Barrett, who returned from Chile in ’66 to Kalamazoo College and their farm has one ... at Wesleyan, although they took the first semester off to see Europe.

Again this year Katherine Wenk Christobers

Lazarus last winter. Ruth DeYoe Barrett, who vacations at the 1000 Islands in summer and Ann Breyer Ritson has two children in high grade. Uffie still pursues watercolor painting.

pool who was there for a banker’s conven-
sion saw Natalie Sherman Kieinkauf in Honolulu Hawaii. Her daughter Priscilla graduated from school, three others on their own. The family

visited Ireland and then headed to the small town of Crosswicke, N.J. to the benefit of all concerned. Dorothea Nichols Hamill lives in Hawaii. Her daughter Priscilla graduated from Smith and Marlan is a freshman there. Dorothy Sherman Kleinkauf in Honolulu for marriage of daughter Anne at Pearl Harbor Chapel and Mildred Loscalzo Vandernool who was there for a banker’s convention in Hawaii and then headed to a florist business where Helen specializes in wedding work. Each of her two married sons has a child. Her daughter Marian is a horse
crub. They have two trips to Europe.

Donora howard McChesney lives in Madison, N.J. after a transfer from the Lake Forest College campus plan a trip to California for the wedding of daughter Glenn, a June graduate of U. Cal. at Santa Barbara. Another daughter is at Univ. of Cal. at Davis. Morris Wiscof Cooper vacationed at St. Crox with both CC daughters. Lynne graduated in June. She now works as an artist for an advertising firm. Elizabeth Holingshead Seelye’s daughter Kit had two years at Lake Forest College and plans to absorb culture. BQ managed to see son Bill on

absorb culture. BQ managed to see son Bill on

in New York a couple of days

Saturday night folk dancing, exploring lakes and rivers in their small Boston whaler.

Jane Barksdale Pelzel is living through the ups and downs of her 7th grade daughter. She is rather critical of Mother, a familiar phase, she suspects. Leigh is a big 3rd grader, the engineering type, who plays soccer and studies judo. Helen Sherman Underwood lives in the West Coast. The McChesneys plan a trip to Europe for Christmas when the thermometer registers 85. She and daughter Lisa entertain thoughts of flying home for Hco’s springs from Milton Academy in June. Bill and Eleanor Strohm Leavitt loved their relaxing 10 days visiting friends in Barbados which gave Strohmeie strength to take their two daughters and Glenda and Al to Alaska. Peter and Linda Kress says they gave up plans for retirement from the Air Force in March when Les’ promotion came through. She would like to be at reunion if they can. Also that Joyce Stoddard Arason is in New Orleans where he is with ROTC at Tulane. They miss Betsy who is a high school senior in Williamstown but she happens to be accepted at Sophie Newcomb (Tulane) as a freshman next year. Joyce’s parents will join them during Mardi Gras. Art and writing fill Margaret Marion Shiffert’s time in Nitley, N.J. She does a little on a commercial basis but much of it is contributed to church and charity organizations. Having found a beautiful handmade Italian cello, she is excited about playing even more and allows her taste for luxury of lessons with a cellist from the American Symphony. On Christmas Eve she and the children played together at the early service and then all played carols for the choir at the midnight service.

Norm and Natalie Bigelow Barlow are building a house in Sherborn, Mass. Nat has a demonstration Hour Start Classroom and many ongoing statewide meet-

ings and workshops. Mary graduated from CC last June, worked all summer to earn a 9-week trip to Europe and came back a job as assistant. Junior year was spent with psychotic children. Job as baby-sitting and part-time work. Leslie is a freshman, both at Lawrence Academy. Gail and husband Greg are at Wesleyan, although they took the first semester off to ski.

Again this year Katherine Wenk Christoffers
To keep pace with the increased use of Harkness Chapel, minor alterations have taken place recently: a new Meditation Room on the sanctuary level, a chapel office in the basement. And a "conversation room-lounge" is planned for the vacated choir room (the chapel chorus has moved to Cummings). Funds are now needed, however, to furnish these rooms in a style appropriate to Harkness Chapel, and the suggestion has been made that a contemporary stained or etched glass window would greatly enhance the new Meditation Chapel. Alumnae who would like to assist with these projects in any way are invited to inform Mr. John Detmold, director of development, of their interest.

by young people. She has two girls in college, Simmons and Kenka, and two boys in high school, Thomas Grace Hartmann, Frank director of marketing for 3M Corporation, and Margot's two daughters sent Christmas greetings from Long Island where the family is living in a 190-year-old "barn" featured in the April House and Garden. Margot is active in community affairs and continues to teach good-grooming courses for teen-agers. Daughter Margot at CC is in her year abroad at the University of Geneva. Christina is at the Wellington School in Scotland. The sisters met in London over Christmas vacation. Lisa is in high school, Regina in 8th grade and Sondra in 5th grade. Her high school home is in Verona, she purchased property in Cheatham, Conn. where they plan to build. Ricky was discharged from the Army, Phil attends Windham College in Vermont, Cathy is in high school, Peter in 8th and Susan in 3rd. June Williams Weber's son Eric is at Amherst where he has received a grant to finance independent arts projects, and Chris is at Syracuse. A daughter in high school, a son in 8th grade. The family enjoy their New England home; Judy and Sue Web play a lot of bridge "without ever becoming experts". Lorraine Pimm Simpson was a daughter at Russell Sage and another in high school. Sports-minded Jim keeps her busy, as does the chairmanship of the Cultural Arts Committee for Westport PTA Council. In April she plans to chair the ladies for the spring luncheon. Sarah Marks Wood moved from Poughkeepsie to Albany where Woody started a new job in January. Nan is at St. Lawrence where she's a member of the ski team and a guitar player for dancing groups. There are two new grandchildren, Nancy Powers Thomson and family attended Don's reunion at Princeton. June Coulter Mertz drove her mother to CC for her 50th in June. Ann is in Philadelphia; plans NOW to attend our 25th in June 1972?

1948 Correspondent: Mrs. Robert A. Duin (Phyllis Hammer) 106 Quinn Rd., Severna Park, Md. 21146 Mrs. B. Milton Garfinkle Jr. (Sylvia Joffe) 22 Vista Drive, Great Neck, N.Y. 11021

Our Reunion — make it the best!

1949 Co-correspondent: Mrs. Rona Glassman Finkelstein is chairing the Dept. of Philosophy at Delaware State College and teaching part time. Nick (Whalen) has joined another inc. industries which manufactures the Apollo space suits. Their boys, Jesse and Loren are involved in all the usual activities. Phyllis Hammer Duin writes, "Bob has been transferred to Coast Guard headquarters in Washington to head a new ocean engineering division. "We will remain in Severna Park and he'll commute." Barbara Norton Fleming sends the following news. Gretchen (Dutch) Van Slyke Whalen divides her time between her 1810 Cooperstown home; her children: Mary 11 and Mark 8; and her dentist husband Ed, while working on her master's in history. She has handled the real estate field, now a qualified broker for a Westchester firm. Her daughter Lynn will enter Western Reserve. The other three children are 10, 13, 15. Judy substrate and a ruler planed the 10th floor choir and is secretary to the planning board. The Johnsons live in Croton Falls, N.Y. and summer in Beach Haven, N.J. Anne Glazier is in her 2nd secretarial year as the office of the president of First National Stores. Constance Raymond Plunkett lives in Milton, Vt. where she enjoys country living, cross country skiing, plays in a community orchestra and in the Vermont Symphony. Arlette Statz Turner finished her master's degree work this year and is teaching 3rd grade. Her children are in grades 4, 7, 9, 11. Margaret (Poob)

Connecticut College Alumnae News • Spring 1970
Ashton Biggs has completed her first year of public school teaching after a number of years in private school. She and her husband, a family of two boys and two girls moved to western New Jersey. They spend summers at their Block Island cottage. Of herself, Bobbie writes, "Jim did the things you would think with discipline problems and personality differences. Anne and Jamie's move from Boise, Idaho to New Jersey was a major change in their lives. Martha's first child was born in Hong Kong in March. Bruce is commanding officer of the GCC Winnebago which was station ship in Hong Kong for three weeks as part of a 10-month tour. In his spare time, she says, "Fabulous place, fabulous time, fabulously shopping—didn't even mind sightseeing in the lousy weather, no sun the whole time." Newton and Betsy Wasserman Coleman (New York) are enrolled at the Univ. of Pittsburgh for her Ph.D. in education. "I spend a lot of time reading and intend to specialize in the field of visual-perceptual difficulties in the field of reading for my doctorate, an exciting new development in education." George and Elizabeth Babbott Conant continue to enjoy their home in Wellesley, Mass. Their busy living includes camping and flying to places as Alaska and the Bahamas in their Cessna, with George piloting and Babbie navigating. Babbie is not teaching at Wellesley this fall; she plans to do basic homemaking technical papers. Inez Marg Hemlock is an art teacher in the Glastonbury, Conn. public schools and hopes to finish her master's in art education at the Univ. of Hartford. From Peoria, Ill., Elizabeth Ann Hotz Waterhouse writes that she is enrolled in the College of Education at Bradley Univ., to get a teaching certificate, with special training in "the disadvantaged child." She takes art classes at the local museum, in sculpture. Mary (Betty) Beck Barrett whose husband John is a U.S. Air Force physician lived in Suffolk, England, for three years. In August they started their next tour of duty in Washington, D.C. at Andrews A.F.B. Louise Hill Carlin and Earl have a new sailboat, Margaret Park Maunten and Milt could not attend the reunion because of delayed honeymoon in Turkey. Peggy has had a career in publishing, her latest position that of special projects editor, working with authors in the development of Mandarin Chinese Stecker Steck is a teacher in a Milford, Conn. elementary school. She has been writing two books. As president of the Alumnae Ass'n for 1952, Northrup Cameron was outstanding in the graduate, Pa. Betsy is teaching English to 9th and 12th grades at High School which is near her home in Woodbury, Conn. Anne Holland Gruger teaches English to 9th and 12th grades at Freehold Regional High School in New Jersey, with great fun. She also has to cope with discipline problems and personality differences. Anne and Jamie's move from Boise, Idaho to New Jersey was a major change in their lives. Martha's first child was born in Hong Kong in March. Bruce is commanding officer of the GCC Winnebago which was station ship in Hong Kong for three weeks as part of a 10-month tour. In his spare time, she says, "Fabulous place, fabulous time, fabulously shopping—didn't even mind sightseeing in the lousy weather, no sun the whole time." Newton and Betsy Wasserman Coleman (New York) are enrolled at the Univ. of Pittsburgh for her Ph.D. in education. "I spend a lot of time reading and intend to specialize in the field of visual-perceptual difficulties in the field of reading for my doctorate, an exciting new development in education." George and Elizabeth Babbott Conant continue to enjoy their home in Wellesley, Mass. Their busy living includes camping and flying to places as Alaska and the Bahamas in their Cessna, with George piloting and Babbie navigating. Babbie is not teaching at Wellesley this fall; she plans to do basic homemaking.
Born: to Richard and Zeneca Byerley Doyle twin girls, Zeneca Elizabeth and Mary Catherine 6/2/56

Alice [Ajay] Waterman Eastman and husband Tom live in Baltimore, Md. with their 4 boys, Todd, Tim, Nicky and Dusty. Tom is a partner in the law firm, Ober, Grimes and Shriver and he and his sons attend Woodberry School in Baltimore. Ajay is active as treasurer in the Jr. League.

She was a former assistant treasurer and delegate to the A.J.L.A. Annual Conference in Colorado Springs in 1969, where she saw Martha [Martha May] Flora, '48, and eulogized the work of the Philadelphia League. Last year Ajay was a beneficiary of the Baltimore CC Alumnae Club. Beverly Tusko Lusk is teaching high school algebra and her husband, Clyde, and children 5-13 do lots of camping and skiing and enjoy archery, tennis and swimming. Joan and Gail are in accelerated programs in junior high, reading many of the same books. Ann Fishein Bennet and Philip enjoy tennis from April to November and skiing from December to March. Ann, busy with Michael, Steven and Eve Sarah is editing a book for H.E.W. on what higher education should be like. One of the many ambitions is independent study. Valerie Marrow Reut and family, Robert Jr., Chris and Romalin, live in Puerto Rico. Val is doing free-lancing and teaching children for the Institute of Contemporary Art and the Museum. "This is the way of life that I would like to live permanently. Fortunately their house is large enough to accommodate the two girls who were a complete surprise, and the boys, Jim, Michael and Timothy. Neta has a daughter, Anne, 4, and David, 2, who has been a great help. Judith [Penny] Pennypacker Goodwin is involved with Cubs and Brownies with Robert, Jeff and Karen. She and husband Wes both teach substitute teaching this year. Wes is doing more substitute teaching this year. Wes coaches Bantam Basketball League. The Goodwins had a mini-reunion in September at Mary Lou Moore Reilly's with Nancy Simp- son, Nancy, Robert, [Constance] Caroll, Virginia Quinlan and husbands and children. Barbara Rosen Goodkind writes that after 4 glorious years in Rome, a splendid summer in Connecticut and Maine, she, husband, Goody, Sandy, 15 and Sandy's son, Paul, 21, are moving in the fall to a small village of settling into a huge house in Brussels for 4 more years. Constance Watrous is still librarian at the Stonington High School in Stonington, Conn. Ruth [Connie] Silverman and Vivian Giesser lives in suburban Boston and has three boys, Jim, Eric and John. Connie works for the Institute of Contemporary Art and the school library and does some para-professional work at the Summer Streets Program. The Giessers are involved in politics. The whole family skis despite broken legs. Cynthia Donnally Anderson, husband Steve and children, Tim and Jamie, returned from 3 years in Paris and 3 months in Stuttgart where Steve, an aviator and commander in the Navy, was stationed with the Headquarters U.S. European Command in the Rhineland. Having done much European touring and skiing, they the looking forward to sailing and the fun in the sun in Jacksonville, Fl. Martha [Muffy] Williamson Burhdyt reports a tandem bike her big gift for her 20th birthday from husband Dick and the children. She wonders whether

It's 2-year-old Peter in the rumble seat or 36-year-old muscles that make bicycling seem more difficult than during college days. Sounding like a dilapidated Dave, Claris H. Patten, '42, who lives in Naples, Fla., reports her husband Tom, Kun and Kevin have lived in California for almost 13 years. Their town Glendora suffered badly last winter from the floods and mud slides, but "Beauvest" is up and running. Having done much European touring and skiing, they find her work exciting and exhausting. All the McClintics are tennis enthusiasts and Tom and Ken enter tournaments all over southern California. With Buell and Bubba and family are still in Savannah. Besides business commitments, husband Andy is active with the YMCA, Art Museum and Art Assn. Li, busy with Andy, Elizabeth, 22, and Cacon, finds time for the local Boys' Home, science museum, Jr. League and try to get an organization for (SID) children.
started. Liz say Ajax Waterman Eastman and family who stopped en route to Florida and Harry and Mary Jane (Mimi) Dreier Ber- w睹t, Bassett Fons whose husband Stan is a radi-
ologist at the Elliott Hospital there. Paul and Gull, her home and volunteer work keep Liz busy. The Farens enjoyed a ski week at Waterville Valley and a cruise to the Bahamas last year. John Vossenberg resides in Latham, Md. with husband Lee, a builder and developer and children Larry, Laurie and Mark. Lee is building town houses in the new exciting city of Columbia, Md. halfway between Baltimore and Washington, D.C. After graduation from CC, Judy got an M. Ed. from Goucher College in 1956. Last year she took two courses in reading instruction at Loyola College and then taught for six months at the Loyola Laboratory School. This year finds Judy a reading specialist at Valley School, an independent school in Baltimore County. Hal and Donna Jenson got to Taylor last February to visit old friends and to San Francisco for a com-
modation of business and pleasure. While in California, Dona saw Barbara Schutt Thompson and her husband Bob and had a side trip to a Castle. Donna’s husband Hal has started a new job in Chicago and will be commuting from Pennsylvania until they can get another house built. Dave and Dorothy Rugg Fitch enjoy skiing most winters on their Lightning. Dave is a commodore of the Spotford Yacht Club. Dottie is chairman of the local choir festival and keeps busy with three church choirs and three choristers at home, Scotty, Tommy and LaRea.

1956

Correspondent: Mrs. Norris W. Ford (Eleanor Erickson)

242 Branchbrook Road
Wilton, Conn. 06897

1957

Correspondent: Mrs. Robert Friedman (Elaine Manasevit)

195 Sloatsburg Road
Northvale, N.J. 07647

Mrs. James L. Dalgleis (Beverly M. Valtchev)

3201 Whitethorn Road
Cleveland Heights, Ohio 44118

Borns: to Alan and Eleanor (Jaynor) Johnson Johnston, Rachel Jane 12/25/08; to Kim and Sandra Maxfield Shaw Douglas Gordon, 4/8.

Joan Gilbert Segall received her M.S. degree last June. Since September she has taught 7th and 8th grades and has taught her studies for a Ph.D. in political science at the Graduate School of Public Affairs in Albany, N.Y. Joan and Larry were househunting. She had a visit from Helene Zimmer Loew and her son David, Richard and Elaine Diamond and Andrea and Henry Maxfield Shaw plays in the Hingham Civic Orchestra and advises teen-age groups at church. Dick and Joan Helen Winokur took their three children to Florida last winter to visit Joan’s parents and friends they had not seen since moving to Connecticut.

Sarah (Sally) Hargrove Sullivan, who has served two editors of the Almanac News Board in charge of Graphics, has won many awards for dis-
tinguished work in her field. Among these are the Turck & Reifeld book jacket com-
petition: 1962, 1963, 1965, 1967; American Insti-
tute of Graphic Arts (AIGA) 1964 Paperbacks U. S. A.; An Exhibition of Covers: traveling in U. S. and abroad; AIGA 1965 Covers exhibition; AIGA 1966 Covers exhibition; Fifty Books of the Year, 1965, 1967; The Scottem annual book jacket exhibition, Edin-
burgh Festival, 1969; First Peace Book Medal in Religion Committee, 1967; "Yale Medi-

1958

Co-correspondent: Mrs. Richard A. Bilotti (Philippa A. Iorio)

77 Fairmount Ave.
Morristown, N.J. 07960

Mrs. John S. Stokes (Margaret Moross)

232 Seneca Place, Westfield, N.J. 07090

1959

Co-correspondent: Mrs. Arthur G. VonThaden (Ann Entrelia)

44 Nothaven Rd.
Short Hills, N.J. 07078

Mrs. James A. Robinson (Ann Franken)

Route 32, Swanzey Center, RFD 1
Keene, N.H. 03431

Borns: to Joseph and Dorothy Davis Bates Cassandra, 7/1; to Philip and Glenda Otley Philip Graham John, 12/17; to Concepts and Anthony Illuccchache Antoniades Theo- dore (Theo), 1/26; to John and Joyce Johnson Nevin Charles Johnson, 11/8; to Ernest and Susan Jonas Emerling Priscilla Lee, 10/17; to Don and Eleanor Jones Huntingdon Christopher Granger, 11/4; to Peter and Frances Kerrigan Starkweather Sandra Marie, 8/4; to Doug and Virginia (Ginger) Reed Levick Deborah Kent, 8/23; to James and M. Theresa Parkinson Kirby Scott, 1/14; to Tracy and Katherine Usher Henderson Geoffrey Francis, to David and Anne Warner Webb Margery Ellen, 8/29; to Herbert and Marjory Waterstrom Gross Laurence, 10/21; to Ted and Dale Woodruff Flke Julia Woodruff 5/27.

FLIGHT TO EUROPE

The Connecticut College Student Travel Bureau is now making plans for the 1970 Group Flight to Europe, leaving from New York for London during the second week of June, and returning from London to New York the first week in September. Definite dates will be available in early January. The group will travel by Pan American jet. Round trip fare is a low $245. All members of the faculty, the administration, the alumnae, and their families are eligible to take advantage of this low fare. A $25 deposit is re-
quired to reserve a place with the group. If you are interested, contact the Connecticut College Student Travel Bureau, Box 1181, Connecticut College, New Lon-
don, Connecticut 06320.

The birth of a first daughter last May brought Edmea Silveira McCarthy her fourth to the U.S. Her first, an exchange student. Eddie initiated her into the family tradition by taking her on tours of CC and of the Coast Guard Academy, John’s alma mater. Bill and Annette Castell Esposito had 3 children this past year. Dick and Martha Veale Lampkin spent much of last year traveling abroad with their two sons in a VW bus. In Austria, they stayed in Karl’s ancestral castle, built in 1920. D.V. and Marta moved to Czecho-
slovakia, then motored through Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Turkey, arriving in Iran to spend two months excavating. Before returning to the States, Martin and Jack Karl in Paris to celebrate their 10th wedding anniversary. Karl is now a full professor of anthropology at
Harvard. Conde Spaulding, Sean's husband, Jerry Itarled his own investment banking firm, Sean, Sucley & Co. in Kenilworth. Mary (Mimi) Adams Bitzer took a three-week vacation to southern California and came home via Portland, Ore., where she spent some time with Kathleen. Mary spent a week this winter with Phil and Emily Hodge Brassfield. Em works with crippled children. She and Phil had a trip to Tides Inn and Williamsburg and a brief visit with Judie Helbling, in Newport News, Va. After visiting parents in Cleveland and Palm Desert, Calif., Edith Berkowitz Hargreaves and Stephen look forward to welcoming David and Torrey Gamen Fenton upon their arrival in England. Edie and Stephen spent a glorious holiday in Sweden living in a log cabin by the sea and "running in the fields gathering daisies." The Harringtons will be in NYC next summer. Bob and Carole Brero Bishop moved to Springfield, Vt., where Bob is controller for an aviation company. Peter and Margaret Brown Guinness enjoy a busy sea at Brown and Nichols School. Their two boys attend Ecolle Bilingue, a French-English school in the Boston area; Kate is at home. Peggy worked as a CC admissions aide and is impressed with the progress of the program. All from Roselle (Rusty) Krueger Zahar told that she and Mel bought a house in Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Rusty is active in ORT and PTA and is on a citizens' committee for better educational facilities in the community. She sees Jill Davidson Krueger occasionally. Jill has her hands full with four boys. The Zahars have had Steve and Nancy Kushlan Wanger for dinner. Steve is a neurologist at Lewisohn Memorial Hospital while his wife, who works with the Harvard Glee Club. Margaret Wellford Tabor's husband Owen is in his last year of residency at Campbell Clinic in Memphis. They are taking a trip to Virginia Beach to look at the land for their eventual retirement. They then go on to Chicago for the annual orthodox convention. Dorothy Davis Bates and family live near the Univ. of Maryland. Jake is taking final courses to qualify for teaching positions in Maryland while he works at a re-engineering field assignment destined for Southeast Asia. Ruth Dixon Steinmetz’s daughters, Anne and Katie, had as their guest for the month of July, a negro girl from Boston as pass word in the Teachers College, Columbia Univ. program. In August Ruth and Marty took a trip to Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. Back home in Cleveland are Bill and Carlotta (Lolly) Espy Paschal. They spent six months in Holland while Bill worked out of the Amsterdam office of McKinsey & Co. Stephanie Alan Moore, husband Scott and two sons live in Denver, Colo. Scott is with Ideal Basic Industries and teaches courses over U.S. Shiff works for the Univ. of Denver. They have just been named one of the Zoological Foundation and is treasurer of the Jr. League. She rides and skis a great deal. E.J. and Nancy Desch Lecourt are buying their first house. E.J. left the Coast Guard and now works for Deepsea Ventures. Tom works for the Daily News, Va. Besides caring for John and Meredith, Nancy teaches 4th grade Sunday School and helps with the Brownies. Barbara Glazer has been Mrs. Irwin L. Schwartz for 13 years and presently lives in Stamford, Conn. They have two children, Jeffrey and Deborah. Barbara sees Carol Wice Gross occasionally. John and Joy Johnson Nevin have moved to Armonk, N.Y. John is assistant to the vice-president of manufacturing at International Harvester. John is now the new home for Peter and Suzanne Ric Day. They will be there about two years. Peter now works for Beeline Fashions. Sue is taking a course at Northwestern Univ. and doing volunteer work for Peace and World Affairs Center. She is feeling more settled in Europe. It was Anne's first trip and she hoped it would be. Living in Oxford, Ohio, are Spiros and Ronnie Illiaschenko Antonidjis. Spiros teaches in the history department and is chairman of the AAUW. reservations chairman of the AAUW, reservations chair of the Navy OWC and class agent chairman of the Navy OWC. She is treasurer of the Zoological Foundation and is treasurer of the Navy OWC.

1960 Correspondent:

Mrs. Peter L. Cashman (Susan Green)
Joshuaway Road, Lyme, Conn. 06371

1961 Correspondent:

Mrs. James F. Jung (Barbara Frick)
268 Bentleyville Road
Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022

Born: to Robert and Marjorie Fisher Howard, Charles, 10/21/66; to Herbert and Laura Cohen, Karen, 11/11/66; to John and Paula Parker Raye, Karin L., 2/10/68; to James and Dalia Cortez, Karen Lynn II, 7/13; to Paul and Susan Franco, Carlos, 12/13; to John and Paula Parker Raye, Karin L., 2/10/68; to James and Dalia Cortez, Karen Lynn II, 7/13; to Paul and Susan Franco, Carlos, 12/13.

Maraaret Goodman Huchet is director of special services in the Teachers College, Columbia Univ. and is taking a course at Northwestern Univ. and doing volunteer work for Peace and World Affairs Center and the L.W.V. She is now active as president of the local Community Action Council. She sees Gaele Mansfield Crockett who works with her three children, Susan Hostek Hahn and Rome; with a 3-day sailing trip around the Narragansett Bay; and with the boys who are in the Brown Univ. area of Providence, R.I., she'd love to see you. Before the birth of his fourth child, Frances Kirigg Sturweather and Peter Hartmann came to Italy and Switzerland and went back to all of Sam's favorite "tascas". Off for a skiing holiday is Katharine Lloyd-Reeves Miller who joined Jacobson and Shedd at Sugarbush, hoping to be joined by Susan Brink Butak. Diane Miller Kelly spent three weeks in London and Rome; with a 3-day sailing trip around the Isle of Wight (the British made it all very pleasant by dressing up for dinner) and a Roman evening, complete with a real street fight ("it's much more dramatic in Italy.").

Still in fine voice, Nancy Savin Willheim teaches singing at Wesleyan Univ. and performs with the Hartford Modern Dance Theater. Andrea Thompson and her husband, a professor at Harvard, spend their Vermont summer house and are building deeper in the woods near Smugglers' Notch ski area. Andy hopes to get on the slopes more often around the paddle Mill. Gregg is a member of a YMCA swimming team and is very active in paddle tennis. They see Nad and Margaret Henderson Whitmore often around the paddle court. Ann works on a supervisory and reorganization committee in a local child welfare auxiliary club. She is a member of the A.4U.W. in addition to PTA and occasional research and writing for the N.H. Historical Society.

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for Conn. She also sings with the Navy wives' singing group. Ann Harwick Lewis is working toward her master's in secondary counseling at the Univ. of Maryland. John and Janice Hall McEwan enjoy their house in Brookfield Center, Conn. John is a pilot for Pan Am Airlines and they plan a European skiing trip. Sally Foote Martin teaches at Newton High School where she is senior class advisor. She enjoys free lance writing and traveling with husband Al. Cheryl Cushing Campbell is occupied with children, gardening, decorating and the Jr. League nominating committee. In January she and John plan a trip to Puerto Rico. Last spring Andrea Burbro finished her B.A. She is now working on her teaching credential. She will soon begin practice teaching 10th grade English at Marin Catholic, Santa Barbara, Calif. Bob and Marjorie Fisher Howard live in Bervoyn, Pa. Bob is a marketing manager in the Isokith Dept. of Pennwalt Corp. in Philadelphia. Margie is active in the YMCA competitive tennis program and is an advisor to the Jr. Tri-Hi Y group. 45th, 8th and 9th grade girls. She teaches 3-year old Sunday School. Susan Kisik Schulman is interested in art and antiques and in February leaves for Paris. She will also tour Southern France including a safari on the Amazon River. Laura Cohen Roskind is sec'y of the Charlotte Chapter of the B'nai Brith Women and volunteers for the Citizens for Progress campaign. The Hollanders moved to the first floor of the Glen View Apartments. The Parker Rays are currently settled in Nashville, Tenn. There Paula keeps busy with sewing, gourmet cooking, Vanderbilt newcomers and tutoring French to high school students. In June at Denver John will attend another year of fellowship in neo-natal physiology at the Univ. of Colorado School of Medicine. Dalila Santos Radzimirski is busy this year with home, garden and two children. Ken and Joan Steinensen Perkins love Gordon, Australia, 10 miles from downtown Sydney and a similar distance from Pacific beaches. "The air is quite hilly and enjoys the cool summer sea breezes; eucalyptus trees hide many of the houses, and the early morning laughter of the koalas suggests a rural setting rather than sprawling suburbia." Joan is occupied with three daughters and their various activities as well as her own tennis group. After full time teaching with Sydney Univ. Medical School for two years Joan has now been consultant in gastroenterology. Bob and Denise Boitel Graham live in Canada where Bob is doing research in theoretical physics at the Univ. of Toronto. Denise spends her time with son Michael and troopin with the Jr. League puppet group. Stephanie Young is associated with Finch College, N.Y. as student adviser for a group traveling in Europe on an international study plan. They will visit four countries. Playing in one area they will be living in Rome, Paris, Madrid and London. There they will study art, history and languages and return next June. In addition to her four lively children, Susan Wright Morrison is interested in gardening and duplicate bridge. She was sec'y of an afternoon bowling league. Carol Marty Garlington is active in the school Voluntary and is doing reading help in the public schools of Syrac-
ese, N.Y. Darrell and Susan Stehagy Zander are settling in Caracas, Venezuela. Sue is a member of the Venezuelan American Ass'n of University Women and works as part time sec'y to Darrell. She enjoys playing tournament bridge. Last summer the whole Zander family vacationed in Cliff, Maine. John Swanson Vazakas is on the executive board of the Berkshire District Aux. of the Med. Soc. and is taking the Jr. League provisional course. Sydney and Lynn Kony Porter have just moved into an interesting Tudor house in the English Village of Wynnewood, Pa. Syd is vice president of a new company, Radiation Management Corp. Their daughter Dawn is in 1st grade.

1962 Co-correspondents:
Mrs. E. Benjamin Loring (Ann Morris) 27 Old Meadow Plains Road West Haven, Conn. 06517
Mrs. C. E. Wolff II (Barbara MacMaster) 128 Tulip St., Summit, N.J. 07901

The Class of 1962 extends its sincere sympathy to Tamsen Evans George and Arial on the death of their son Jon Brewster, who died January 6, 1962 of a virus infection.

1963 Correspondent:
Mrs. A. P. McLaughlin III (Millibrey Wallin) 23 Claremont Road Belmont, Mass. 02178

1964 Correspondent:
Mrs. Richard T. Young (Nancy Lindstrom) 18 John Robinson Drive Hudson, Mass. 01749

1965 Correspondent:
Elizabeth Murphy 19 Everett St., Apt. 43 Cambridge, Mass. 02138

'70, Our reunion — make it the best!
Eline DeSantis Benvenuto, John and their daughter Kezia recently moved to Washington, D.C. where John has a fellowship in psychology at the National Insti-
tute of Mental Health. Eline worked for Women's Wear Daily in New York for two years and will transfer to the Washington office. Jill Andrist Miller has a job as systems programmer at Zayre Corp. Her husband Tom is on leave from his job with the Watershed Ass'n, a group organized to prevent pollution. Carolyn Lewis Jennings' husband Miles, out of the Army, works in the bond dept. of Traveler's Insurance Co. Sara Stancil has completed her Candida dissertation at the University of Rochester. Doug and their daughter Tracey have moved to Baltimore, Md. where Doug teaches ceramics at the Maryland Institute. Martha Williams Woodward and Tom live in Detroit where Tom is an engineer at Ford. Parnie and her husband Bob are living in Bambi Mitchell Levine's husband Melvin, who recently completed his residency in pediatrics at Children's Hospital in Boston, is now a captain in the Air Force. They are now in Manila. Bambi received her master's degree in social work at Simmons in June. At Merry Margaret Usher Rothbard's wedding, where Dr. Gordon Wiles officiated at Harvard Church, his sister Barbara and Carole Lemuel were bridesmaids. Merry is teaching 7th and 8th grade science in Westfield, N.J. while her husband is in the executive training program at Chase Manhattan Bank. Eleanor is teaching biology and chemistry at the Smith School in Westfield. Ann Renda and Carole Leber Taylor were bridesmaids. Mimi is teaching English in the Bronx. The Bernsteins moved to California last May. In the time not required by a new baby, they are glad to be back "home." While the Gatelys found the west coast interesting, they are glad to be back "home". Where the Rosses found the east coast interesting, they are glad to be back "home." Dick is director of the Lake Tahoe Chamber of Commerce, and the United Crusade. While Cliff Bunting and his husband both study at the School of Education at Harvard. Margaret Connelly Rawlins and her husband are in Chile. She is director at the University of the Pacific in San Francisco. In the fall she will return to Manchester. Merry and her husband both study at the School of Education at Harvard. Margaret Connelly Rawlins and her husband are in New Haven, Conn. while Doug teaches economics at the University of Rochester. His dissertation in psychology at NYU. Ann Renda works in Manhattan, commuting daily from New Haven, while Joe completes his residency at the Yale-New Haven Hospital. Mimi has graduated study at Boston Univ. in the field of documentary filming. Mimi visited with Leslie Sharpe Christodouloupolous and Nicholas when Leslie and new husband were present at Laurie Maxon Kala's wedding on Cape Cod where both teach in high school. They are working toward their master's degrees. Ann Renda moved to Washington, D.C. Dick is a marketing manager in the Sales and Marketing Dept. of the department store. Barbara Chase Winlow and Pete live on Cape Cod where both teach in high school. They are working toward their master's degrees. Ann Renda's husband, Miles, is director of the Lake Tahoe Chamber of Commerce, and the United Crusade. While Cliff Bunting and his husband both study at the School of Education at Harvard. Margaret Connelly Rawlins and her husband are in New Haven, Conn. while Doug teaches economics at the University of Rochester. His dissertation in psychology at NYU. Ann Renda works in Manhattan, commuting daily from New Haven, while Joe completes his residency at the Yale-New Haven Hospital. Mimi has graduated study at Boston Univ. in the field of documentary filming. Mimi visited with Leslie Sharpe Christodouloupolous and Nicholas when Leslie and new husband were present at Laurie Maxon Kala's wedding on Cape Cod where both teach in high school. They are working toward their master's degrees. Ann Renda's husband, Miles, is director of the Lake Tahoe Chamber of Commerce, and the United Crusade. 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Mrs. Richard T. Young (Nancy Lindstrom) 18 John Robinson Drive Hudson, Mass. 01749

1965 Correspondent:
Elizabeth Murphy 19 Everett St., Apt. 43 Cambridge, Mass. 02138
Married: Ruth Berkholtz to Aaron A. Ciricaks on June 28; Deborah Johnston to Steven Cook on July 12; Deborah Kline to William L. Miller; to Carol L. McNemar, husband Jay graduated from Tulane School of Medicine and is interning in Brooklyn. Ellen Wolovsky Kness graduated from Yale Law School, works part time as a teaching fellow and part time as a law clerk for a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals judge. She will receive her M.F.A. in writing in June from Univ. of Iowa and will spend next summer visiting Indian reservations in southwest U.S. Anne Holbrook, who lives in Brookline, Mass., finished her M.A. at B.U. in August and is in her 3rd year teaching also. Deborah Johnston Cook lives in Canoga Park, Calif. where she plans to go to NYC where he has a job in greater detail in October Mademoiselle. She handles PR work, Terry's job is varied. Terry and roommate Elizabeth Gaynor spent their vacation in France last summer. Ann Morgan is off to work on her M.A. at the Sorbonne as part of NYU in France program. Judith Betar Metro works in NYC as copy editor. Children's Book, for Viking Press. The daughter of B.U. student, they spent last summer in Europe.

Connecticut College Alumnae News, Spring 1970

1966 Correspondent:

Mrs. Michael Britton
(Wendy Thompson)
32 Mountain View Ave.
Avon, Conn. 06001

1967 Correspondent:

Mrs. Patrick K.S. Lim
(Joan M. Bucciarelli)
1032 Lima Dr., Honolulu, Hawaii 96817
Married: Sheila Ryan to Lt. Peter Wilkinson; Margaret Sahrbick to William J. Jacobs; Michael Scheckman to Terence Hubka on Dec. 26; Margaret Schmidt to Merrill Fox on June 14; Susan Schwab to George Turi; Ellen Steinberg to Mark Mann on Aug. 24; Karen Sullivan to Dr. Robert Weitz on June 11. Both recently elected to the M.A.T. Advisory Committee which Barb will head. Sue White is studying for a master's in speech pathology at the Univ. of Va. at the Univ. of Maryland and Mary Phillips is teaching retarded children in a public school in Philadelphia. Mary is working for an M.S. in ecology and Ellen at the Graduate School of Social Work. Commuting between New London and Boston is Marilyn Weast Rorick who is studying for an M.S. in administration at Harvard. Both are stationed aboard the USS Fargo. Anne Tenenbaum took time off from her doctoral studies in European history at the Univ. of Mich. to travel in Europe and North Africa during summer vacation. Bettina Scott who teaches Spanish to 5th and 6th graders on Long Island. Boston has attracted many families with the good schools and new housing. countertrip with Susan Judd and Susan Naigles, Washington, D.C. to travel in Europe and North Africa during summer vacation. Bettina Scott who teaches Spanish to 5th and 6th graders on Long Island. Boston has attracted many families with the good schools and new housing. countertrip with Susan Judd and Susan Naigles. Catherine Cadigan works in the office of the American Legion in Chicago. Her husband works in the Chicago office of the American Legion. In addition to teaching her own class, she is involved in a team teaching reading and math program. Her husband works in the field of electronics and stereo components. In their spare time they travel, hoping someday to visit Europe. Sczaniec Palecki and her husband are permanently settled on the island of Oahu, Hawaii, overlooking Pearl Harbor and the Arizona War Memorial. She worked for California Blue Cross for four years. Her husband currently works for an insurance company in a management position. Both now live in West Bend, Wisconsin, where they have a home. Mr. Skolnick's husband Jerry hopes to be discharged from the Army in March 1970. Judy, who taught kindergarten in a Core area school in Buffalo, has now moved to Alexandria, Va. where her husband Frank teaches elementary French in the grade school. Catherine MacDowall, who works part-time as the librarian for the Rink Welle and Associates Advertising Agency in Chicago. Her husband works in the Chicago office of the company. Before getting married, she received her M.S. from Simmons and worked for the CIA. Ruth Burchholtz Carpenter is a registered nurse in the intensive care unit at the University of Chicago. She has been married for three years. Ellen Kronick is in her second year teaching educationally handicapped children at James McBride Elementary Specially Handicapped School. In addition to teaching her own class, she is involved in a team teaching reading and math program. Her husband works in the field of electronics and stereo components. In their spare time they travel, hoping someday to visit Europe. Sczaniec Palecki and her husband are permanently settled on the island of Oahu, Hawaii, overlooking Pearl Harbor and the Arizona War Memorial. She worked for California Blue Cross for four years. Her husband currently works for an insurance company in a management position. Both now live in West Bend, Wisconsin, where they have a home. Mr. Skolnick's husband Jerry hopes to be discharged from the Army in March 1970. Judy, who taught kindergarten in a Core area school in Buffalo, has now moved to Alexandria, Va. where her husband Frank teaches elementary French in the grade school. Catherine MacDowall, who works part-time as the librarian for the Rink Welle and Associates Advertising Agency in Chicago. Her husband works in the Chicago office of the company. Before getting married, she received her M.S. from Simmons and worked for the CIA. Ruth Burchholtz Carpenter is a registered nurse in the intensive care unit at the University of Chicago. She has been married for three years.
Man against himself: can he survive?

The past decade has been one of tragic social failure. Our central cities are collapsing as liveable places, our major rivers are seriously polluted, a pall of smog hangs over our cities, and crime is everywhere on the upsurge. In short, American environment has deteriorated to alarming proportions under the assault of increasing population and technology. Projections for the next thirty years indicate an acceleration of these trends. *Decisions which we make now may decide survival rather than progress.* We must re-examine our traditional social, economic and political institutions and the values upon which we base our decisions, not the least of which will be those affecting the human environment. And further, we must become informed as to the most effective methods whereby we can institute social change.

Richard H. Goodwin
Faculty Adviser to Alumnae College
It's up to...
REUNION WEEKEND '70
JUNE 12, 13, 14

Class Festivities for:

See page 48 for details of Alumnae College — "Man Against Himself — Can He Survive?"

State of the College Banquet Tours and Talks

All alumnae are encouraged to attend any or all Reunion Weekend events. Those whose class is not meeting this year return as the "Class of 1911."

50th Reunion of the Class of 1920