Frye Delivers UN Address; Finds Cuban Crisis Negotiable

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

It is recognized that Cuba is merely a pawn in the hands of her friend, the Soviet Union. Although this act is recognized, we must not discount Cuba and her thoroughly “irresponsible and un-American” leader, Castro, as a danger in itself. The possibility of Castro, independent of Russia, “hurling H-bombs at the source of military bases.”

The Castro regime is not only of military bases. To accomplish its purpose, the United States will consider it as an attack by the Soviet Union and will retaliate.

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

At present, Mr. Frye finds the outlook encouraging. The Russian and Cuban delegates have spent their time defending their positions and attacking the United States, rather than stating any specific actions they will take. To quote Selwyn Lloyd, former British delegate to the UN, “the Cuban crisis makes the most noise rarely gives the most milk.” Mr. Frye finds that so far there has been much “noise,” but little “milk.” Since there has, as yet, been no threat of specific action, since the UN is being used as a safety valve, since there still is the possibility of negotiation, what can we negotiate?

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

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

Negotiations never bring about unconditional surrender. Our highest asking price in this case would be the replacement of the Castro regime with one modeled on western democratic ideals. We realize we cannot achieve this, because in order to negotiate with the Soviets a Cuban as well as a Russian delegate must be at the bargaining table. To negotiate with Cuba present is to recognize the existing Cuban regime.

Our minimum selling price would be the severance of Cuba’s ties with the USSR, and the ousting of military bases. To accomplish even this minimum, we must be willing to negotiate.

The Soviet asking price, the removal of all American bases in Europe, is very much like our maximum asking price. Or to quote Kennedy’s aphorism, “negotiating an apple for an orchard.” Obviously the Cuban solution must be worked out on the basis of disarmament. The Russian preoccupation with the position of the world is not hostile to the position of the United States and our arguments regarding the Cuban situation are generally accepted and considered justified. But if we were to go one step further, what is considered the “not actively hostile nations to the United States would no longer sympathize with us. At this point, since the fine line between war and peace is so delicately balanced, world support is desirable. Since our current method will probably prove inadequate, in keeping world support, and if the minimum use of force, the next course must be negotiation in that body created for this purpose—the United Nations.

Dr. Shain Delivers Address, Emphasizes Goals of College

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

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

The goals and purposes of the American College are exceedingly complex, and anyone who would attempt to define them must be thoroughly aware of every aspect of college life. “Connecticut College and other colleges like it, presumably best display their educational ends by the quality of their day-to-day life. But this life itself is the mystery of the place. And the mystery has its various cults, and the cults have their hierarchy of priestesses, and the priestesses disagree. When we want to find out, as we say, what really goes on at a college, we read a novel about it. But those who were there at the time inevitably say, No, it wasn’t like that at all.”

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

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

C. Ernest Wright

C. Ernest Wright of the Harvard Divinity School will be the guest speaker at ves- pers this Sunday at 7 p.m.
In Support of Kennedy

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

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

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

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

FREE SPEECH

A Forum of Opinion From On and Off the Campus

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

To the Editor:
It makes me sick to attend lectures, amalgos and other college events in Palmer Auditorium. I am appalled by the lack of respect accorded visiting speakers and even the President of our own student body. Papers rustle, people squirm and it is quite evident that they have no interest in whatever is going on. But the thing that really drives me crazy is the sudden epidemic of coughing fits that drown out every other word uttered. It seems to me and, I'm relieved to say, to at least a few others on this campus, that girls who cannot control their spastics should refrain from coming. They have no right to ruin the pleasure of the rest of us. Papers rustle, people squirm and it is quite evident that they have no interest in whatever is going on. But the thing that really drives me crazy is the sudden epidemic of coughing fits that drown out every other word uttered. It seems to me and, I'm relieved to say, to at least a few others on this campus, that girls who cannot control their spastics should refrain from coming. They have no right to ruin the pleasure of the rest of us.

To the Editor:
I would like to object to a recent administration pronouncement that forbids the charging of phone calls to either the dormitory or post office box numbers.

The ban on using dorm phones for a credit number is a reasonable restriction, one based, right undoubtedly on experience that has proven the Connecticut College dormitory dweller to be on several instances both irresponsible and dishonest. A student living in conjunction with fifty other students must certainly share the responsibility that such an existence imposes on the individual. I would assume that paying one’s own bills would be such a responsibility.

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

Susan Epstein '64
Post-Graduate Training Boom
Feature of Thorp's Address

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

Professor Thorp joined Princeton's Department of English in 1926, after completing his initial experience at Smith College. He became departmental chairman in 1938. In his years at Princeton he has been largely responsible for the development and work in their professional fields. The Institute which he originated is designed to increase the intellectual productivity of talented women at different stages of their development and has established fellowships for them.

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

American civilization as "an organic whole . . ." An impressive list of publications of many sorts can be attributed to Professor Thorp. His edited, among others, Literary History of the United States, An Oxford Anthology of English Poetry (with H. F. Lowry), Songs from the Restoration Theater, and A Southern Reader.

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

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

"Large is the result of this change of attitude, young people."

See "Thorp"—Page 7

History of Four Inaugural Proceedings
Reflects Development of Conn College

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

On October 9, 1915, the official inauguration of the first president, Dr. Frederick Henry Sykes, was held in Thames Hall. An academic procession of faculty, trustees, and delegates assembled in New London Hall, from where it proceeded to Thames after passing at the flagstaff west of Plant Hall, where the national flag was presented by the W. W. Perkins Auxiliary Corps, No. 18. At the ceremony, addresses of welcome were given by the chairman of the Board of Trustees and the governor of Connecticut, and congratulations were offered by the presidents of all the colleges in Connecticut and of the other women's colleges in the East. In his inaugural address Dr. Sykes said that he saw our college as "the most beautiful and spacious, the widest in scope of instruction, and the most steadfast in faith in woman and her abilities, so far founded on the earth."

The inauguration of Dr. Benjamin Tinkham Marshall in November, 1917, stood witness to the progress the College had made—"no more held in Hillyer Hall, the college gymnasium just then completed, which now houses our post office and bookshop."

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

See "Inauguration"—Page 3

President Bunting Discusses Role of Women's College

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"In education as elsewhere when a task is urgent one does not merely give advice, one lends a hand. We can no long..."
Reeve Returns from Russia; Commends Cultural Progress

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

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

During his visits, Reeve observed an upsurge of creative freedom exhibited by Russian artists since the "burst of '56." He feels Americans are often unaware of the extent to which de-Stalinization has relaxed the cultural climate in Russia and stressed the fact that "writers are far more free to express themselves than we realize." Reeve observed that "de-Stalinization is changing the political climate for young Russian intellectuals to grow in a new atmosphere of freedom rather than by ability. As a result, Russia is growing politically and artistically." 

"Writers," he said, although more free than most Americans believe, want the kind of freedom of expression they believe we have."

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

"The reception given Robert Frost this summer was tremendous," Reeve remarked. "Most Russians, especially the university students, were sincerely grateful for the poet's visit." He said that the older generation knew Frost by name and were delighted with the poet's engaging wit and sharp intellect. Among Frost's two poetry readings, in Leningrad and Moscow, were well received; in fact, "they were jammed."

Reeve felt the tenor of the whole trip bespoke an attitude of complete cooperation and friendship on the part of the Russians. Everywhere they evinced their genuine interest in American culture, especially in what they believe is our unrestricted freedom of expression."

Foothnotes quoted from the Wellesley "Argus."

Barth Warns Against Surrender Of Precious Heritage, Liberty

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

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

In order to see the political implementation of the idea of unalienable rights, or man's "shrine of conscience," one must turn to the first half of the seventeenth century in England and the Leveller Movement. In that era of many controversies a chief political concern was whether Parliament or the King was supreme. Parliament insisted that the King was subject to acts of Parliament; King Charles said that he personally was subject to acts of Parliament, but that liberty and freedom consisted of a government of laws and that soverign and subject are two different things.

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

Mr. Barth cited examples of men who defied power for liberty. Among the aims of such men was "Liburne, a man who, despite the fact that he was subject to arrest and held for questioning without a particular charge. Here, Mr. Barth said, "the right is guaranteed by the Constitution and upheld except for certain exempt Congressional committees."

Levellers advocated absolute religious toleration, a "wall of separation" between church and state, enlargement of freedom to include all free men, rather than just owners. Their most important contribution, however, was a proposal to establish a new government in England with a written constitution as its basis. Here in the United States the Levellers ideal, that of a government with a written constitution became a political reality.

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

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

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

Senate Rivals to Debate Issues at Forum Nov. 2

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

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

Members of the active political organizations in New London have been invited to this program. It is hoped that the organization and debate will follow the speeches by these two men. The program is sponsored by the Political Forum and two of its affiliated groups, the Young Democrats and the Young Republicans.

Educational Testing Service Innovates National Teacher Examination Program

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

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

A Bulletin of Information, containing an application and descriptive registration procedures, may be obtained by college or school superintendents, or directly from the National Teacher Examination, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey. Completed applications, accompanied by proper examination fees, will be accepted by Educational Testing Service from January 1, 1963, but in any case must be received at Educational Testing Service not later than January 18, 1963,
Gordon Hall Informs CCUN Delegates Of Activities, Ignorance of Rightists

Niggers, you too can be a Jew!" This was the message on some leaflets shown to CCUN delegates last weekend by Gordon Hall, expert on extremist right-wing organizations. Over the past 12 years he has been investigating facts of extremist publications, hoping, in jest, that the more he has the less they can circulate.

Hall, who also has an affair with his display of right-wing publications such as "The Stormtrooper," a magazine published by George Lincoln Rockwell's Nazi group.

"The American Council of Christian Churches has stated that one of its objectives is to save America from Catholicism. This group has been labeled the "Christian Crusade," a publication extols the Aryan ideal. I have just seen an Ingemar Bergman movie. The girl comes out on a certain signal, he will perform whatever he is told to do without remembering afterwards what he has done or even that he has done anything. Laurence Harvey portrays theargent captain in the role of Tarkov in 'Amarcord'."

"The Mercurian Candidate" is concerned, in the main, with a man who is conditioned so that, on a certain signal, he will perform whatever he is told to do without remembering afterwards what he has done or even that he has done anything. Laurence Harvey portrays the aristocratic captain in the role of Tarkov in 'Amarcord'.

Mr. Harvey, along with Frank Sinatra in the role of Harvey's wartime captain is convincingly part of a scene at the cast are Angela Lansbury and James Gregory. To tell you who and what they are doing would give away too much of the film than I want to write. The best thing I can advise is that you come in at the beginning of the movie and let the story and its characters unfold before you.

For instance, this vivid picture from an Urban Convalescence: Mr. Hall's information gave me more reality to the situation than one would want to believe. According to information these organizations work with budgets as large as $2 million per year. The American Council of Christian Churches has stated that one of its objectives is to save America from Catholicism. This group has been labeled the "Christian Crusade," which extols the Aryan ideal.

Peppery Yale philosophy Professor Paul Weiss is the "star" of the show, whose host is Dick Banks, Yale publicist and short-story writer. Each Sunday at 1:00 PM on WNHC-TV, Channel 8, New Haven, Connecticut.

"No," said Hall, "When I mentioned to some people that the extremists claim that NATO is an extreme right they were only amused."

"What's NATO?"

"Isn't your concern as excessive as the extreme right?"

"It's not," said Hall, "I've been teaching bleeding."

"What's NATO?"

"That's right, NATO," said Hall, "It's not mentioned in the UN prayers."

Virginia Chambers '65

Students' Muddles

Weiss Unfuddles!

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

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Topic of Candor

There can be no doubt that for the last forty-eight hours... UN will be able to... arbitrate successfully and proceed with the world body is a “potent... in the face of a new danger is ridiculous... we do not yet have... in the face of... we discard this system, as... with an eye to today's world. I... significant and to re-evaluate... and courage for the perilous days ahead.” The letter further states that the paper's eventual goal is to be supported solely by Mississippi... the support of people throughout the nation who hold common principles of justice and equality.

The great strengths of the publication are its rational approach to an emotional subject and its appeal to a national audience... the only “truthful” paper in Mississippi.

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

Sideline Sneakers

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

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

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

Mississippi Newspaper Reports Rationally on Integration Steps

by Virginia Chambers '65

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

The article further explains the psychological fears of the Negro. “Negroes, it states, are eager to fulfill their constitutional rights but are scared of openly defying the white man. It is noted that the Negroes are now living under a “subtle” psychological and economic slavery, and that the days of physical slavery are still remembered so that any conflict with the white man is universally rung out. If several Negroes were finally gathered at the registrar’s office the registrar was out. The potential voters were turned away in the return, but the issue was still closed as it continued to be on the following day.

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

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

Freudland Babes Of Albee’s Creation "Curse and Carouse"

Ellen Greenspan '64

Who’s afraid of Virginia Woolf? It sounds like a literary nursery rhyme chanted by fuzzy toddlers in an academic playground. But in Edward Albee’s electrically and often shocking play the phrase is hardly an expression of innocent merriment. Mr. Albee’s children may once have been precocious monsters but on stage they are nothing less than super-nerd adults and if they play children now they are cleverly and satirically sublimating the Host and Get The Good Playpun has become an academic jungle. For Mr. Albee, Mother Goose is the Wicked Witch of the Gingerbread faculty cottage where one finds, not pastels but the dark at the top that scares. Fuzzy characters get that way from alcohol not ariel; they are hallowed and are of the type "A" and “Virginia Woolf" is definitely not child’s play.

Mr. Albee’s effort is not for the faint-hearted or unsophisticated... with a fairy-tale princess in a lavish costume. The little Brendan Behan’s plays before it, the tale is one of the author’s views on subjects as various as Bosie Davis’s movies, the academic profession, and the biological future of the human race. Empty talk is nobly dull, particularly if you pay to hear it, but either through the skill of Mr. Albee or that of his brilliant cast, each word “Virginia Woolf” each striking phrase and each tart observation snaps the audience to greater and greater attention. From the opening act, the characters snap at each other with devastating barbs and scatological knives.

It is therefore to be noted that the extensive profanity and tole- lements of the costumes are nothing less than pastels, but it is integral to the development of reality in the play. The characters are not stock-value icing but is integral to the development of reality in the play.

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sibility of our equipment West Germany with nuclear arms might prove a logical basis of ex- ception in negotiation. Mr. Frye emphasized the possibilities for negotiation are only speculative.

We can see that the Cuban crisis has made even more critical the issue of whether the UN is an organization capable of “actively influencing the course of events.” We hope that the UN can prove itself to be able to arbitrate successfully and prove this world body is a “potent force...
and the players. The plot is simple, following classical unities; the characters are complex in the manner of modern psychological drama.

Mr. Albee's long night's journey begins at two a.m. when Martha and George, the babe and Honey, the daughter of a wealthy gardener, Nick is interested in becoming N. C. Prexy by becoming Martha's pet stud and Honey got married because she was "all blown up."

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

Needless to say, such vicious and slashing drama cannot be maintained consistently by either actor or author through three and one-half hours of sex, scotch and suffering. The play is a precise, even at and at is dramatically erratic, dampered by unnecessary Freudian symbols and enlightened by Mr. Albee's plastic manipulation of the language. But "Virginia Woolf" is it if it is not great theater with a lofty, concrete message, is an exciting plunge into the horrors of the human heart and the talents of Mr. Albee.
Inauguration
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friends of the faculty and student body swarmed into the tent to see Miss Blunt instituted into her office in the presence of a notable gathering of delegates from other institutions of learning. Among those attending were the executives of 17 colleges and universities, and deans or other high officials of 80 other colleges, universities, and preparatory schools.

Closely resembling Dr. Shain's in order, Miss Park's inauguration was on May 17, 1947, in Palmer Auditorium. Since it was wartime, the national anthem was played at the opening of the ceremonies. Luther A. Weigle, dean of Yale Divinity School, offered the invocation, while J. Edgar Park, president of Wooster College and father of Rosemary Park, gave a short address on Miss Park as a scholar. The hymn which was sung was a metrical version of the first Psalm from the Bay Psalm Book of 1640. Our college motto is taken from this Psalm. After an address by the President of Smith, Herbert Davis, Mr. William A. Putnam, chairman of the Board of Trustees, inducted Miss Park as president. The assemblage then sang "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," and the Rev. Paul F. Laubenstein gave the benediction.

Then, in a scene which must have been very like the one we witnessed Friday, the new president, the faculty, and distinguished delegates recessed to Jean Francois Lesueur's "Ceremonial March."

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

There are too many of us questioning the value of our present way of life who do not offer an alternative, who suggest only a life without values. It seems that continuing with order is more effective than embarking upon an era of disorder. It seems admirable to me that we have not bet on the bomb, that we have not burned our bridges. Attendance at classes has remained constant, the library is not empty. There is no reason why we cannot continue with our day-to-day existence and make a life for ourselves in a chaotic world.

There is no reason that we cannot tend to our patterned garden.

J. M.