

Connecticut College

Digital Commons @ Connecticut College

1963-1964

Student Newspapers

10-3-1963

Conn Census Vol. 49 No. 2

Connecticut College

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.conncoll.edu/ccnews_1963_1964

Recommended Citation

Connecticut College, "Conn Census Vol. 49 No. 2" (1963). *1963-1964*. 19.
https://digitalcommons.conncoll.edu/ccnews_1963_1964/19

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Student Newspapers at Digital Commons @ Connecticut College. It has been accepted for inclusion in 1963-1964 by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Connecticut College. For more information, please contact bpancier@conncoll.edu.
The views expressed in this paper are solely those of the author.

CONN CENSUS



CONNECTICUT COLLEGE

Vol. 49—No. 2

New London, Connecticut, Thursday, October 3, 1963

Price 10 Cents

Fields of Psychology, English Welcome Nine New Members

The English and psychology departments at Connecticut College have gained nine new faculty members this year.

Five additions are in the department of psychology. Bernard I. Murstein, a new associate professor of psychology, has taught previously at the University of Connecticut where he was associate professor of family relations in 1962-1963. He had previously been Director of Research and Principal Investigator of the National Institute of Mental Health and Interfaith Counseling Center in Portland, Oregon. He has recently had published *Theory and Research in Projective Techniques*. His articles and reviews have also appeared in the *Journal of Projective Techniques*, *Child Development*, *Psychological Bulletin*, *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology* and others. While at Connecticut College, Mr. Murstein's two main projects will concern research on the psychological and sociological factors that go into choosing a marital partner, and on an attempt to perfect projected techniques and to determine exactly what effect the degree of ambiguity has on projection tests.

Mrs. Sandra Fitch and Mr. James C. Saunders are part time graduate assistants in psychology. They are taking part in the general experimental program and will be assisting in the independent study projects.

Miss Judy Krieger '64 and Miss Sarah Tehan '65 will act as undergraduate teaching assistants in the department of psychology. Sarah will be working with Mr. Murstein while Judy will act as an assistant to Miss Torrey.

Four new members have joined the English department. Mrs. Elaine C. Thiesmeyer, a 1959 graduate of Connecticut College and an Alan Olmstead Fellow, 1962-63, will act as an instructor

in English. Miss Marion Hamilton, a new part-time lecturer in English and headmistress of Williams Memorial Institute was previously an assistant professor of English at the University of Richmond and at Wellesley College. Among her publications are: "The Early Editions of Dryden's 'State of Innocence,'" *Studies in Bibliography*, Vol. and V., "The MSS of Dryden's 'State of Innocence' and the Relation of the Harvard MS to the First Quarto."

Miss Joan Hartman, an assistant professor of English, and housefellow of Mary Morrison House, has been a teaching fellow in history and literature at Harvard University, and an assistant professor of English at Wellesley College. Her main field of interest is Renaissance 17th century English literature. Miss Patricia Craddock, an instructor in English, and the housefellow at Bradford, was an anonymous (English) fellow at Yale University and an instructor in English at Alabama College. She has recently submitted to Yale University a dissertation entitled, "The Style and Construction of Givens' Autobiographies."

John Macquarrie Author Theologian To Deliver Vespers



Dr. John Macquarrie

Dr. John Macquarrie, Professor of Systematic Theology at New York's Union Theological Seminary, will speak at vespers services this Sunday, October 6, at 7 p.m. in Harkness Chapel.

Born in Renfrew, Scotland, Dr. Macquarrie received his M.A. from Glasgow University in 1940, and his Bachelor of Divinity from Trinity College, Glasgow in 1943. In 1944, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Paisley into the Church of Scotland. Dr. Macquarrie received his Ph.D. from Glasgow University in 1954. Between 1959 and 1962 he was the Director of Lay Education in Glasgow.

Dr. Macquarrie's books include *An Existential Theology* (1955); *The Scope of Demythologizing* (1960); and *Twentieth Century Religious Thought*, published last spring.

Cyril E. Black To Investigate Historical Idea

Cyril E. Black, Duke professor of Russian history at Princeton University, will deliver the twentieth Henry Wells Lawrence Memorial Lecture in Palmer Auditorium October 8 at 7:30. His topic will be "Russian Interpretation of World History: Nationalist, Marxist, and Marxist-Leninist."

A leading authority on Russia and Eastern Europe, Professor Black has served both the United States government and the United Nations. In 1958, he visited Russia as a member of the three-man delegation sent by the U. S. government to observe the elections to the Supreme Soviet. Following the election, the delegation had a two-hour interview with Mr. Khrushchev. Previous to that visit, Professor Black had served as the alternate U. S. member of the U. N. Subcommittee on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. He has written widely in his field, including *The Establishment of Constitutional Government in Bulgaria*, and (with E. C. Helmreich) *Twentieth Century Europe: A History*. He has a personal interest in Connecticut College for his wife is an alumna.

The Lawrence Memorial Lecture is supported by a fund set up by colleagues of Henry Wells Lawrence, chairman of the department of history and government at Connecticut College from 1920 to 1942. "Russian Interpretations of World History" is the twentieth lecture in the series.

Lazrus Grant to Give College New Co-operative Dormitory

President Shain announced at the opening assembly on Thursday, September 25, that Connecticut College has received a gift of \$100,000 from Mrs. Oscar

Lazrus of New York City. The gift is to be used for the construction of an additional co-operative dormitory to be named after Mrs. Lazrus' late husband, S. Ralph Lazrus, a former president of the Benrus Watch Company.

Admission Office Names Jeanette Brooks Hersey New Associate Director

Mrs. Jeanette Brooks Hersey, former director of admissions at Bennett College, Millbrook, N. Y., has assumed her duties as the new associate director of admissions at Connecticut College.

The position was created this year in order to provide greater individual attention to the increasing number of college applicants.

Mrs. Hersey will work closely with M. Robert Cobbledick, director of admissions at Connecticut College since 1941. She will assist him with interviews with high school girls who visit the campus and will do considerable traveling to secondary schools throughout the country to talk with guidance counselors and students about the advantages of the liberal arts education available to women at Connecticut College.

The 17 foreign students in residence on the New London campus this year will be advised by the new admissions officer.

Mrs. Hersey comes to her new post with a background of 11 years in the specialized area of college admissions problems. She has been at Bennett College since 1958 and prior to that was an admissions counselor for six years at Illinois Wesleyan University.

Connecticut Faculty Members Attend Liberal Arts Workshop

Four members of the Connecticut College faculty participated in the Danforth Foundation Workshop held in Colorado Springs this past summer. Miss Eastburn, assistant to the President and dean of administration; Miss Finney, professor of economics and director of graduate studies; Mr. Cranz, chairman of the history department, and Mr. Kent, chairman of the zoology department, represented the college at the seventh Workshop on Liberal Arts Education from June 17 to July 5.

Twenty-five other liberal arts colleges also accepted the invitation to send a team of four representatives. Among those taking part in the program were Brown, Mt. Holyoke, Union, Carleton and Brandeis. The delegates attended daily seminars, heard distinguished speakers, exchanged opinion on the nature of the liberal arts program, and talked about the strengths, problems, and future of the liberal arts college.

Each college participating in the Workshop was also asked to state its study purpose. The concern of the Connecticut College team was to study ways to maintain unity in the undergraduate program in view of new developments in areas such as acceleration, pre-professional training, honors programs, and institu-

tional relationships to the community. Each member of the Connecticut.

The Workshop is one part of the Danforth Foundation's effort to strengthen American education. The Foundation was created in 1927. Its purpose is to enrich higher education through its own programs of fellowships and workshops as well as through grants to colleges, universities and other educational agencies.

Varied Programs Resume at WCNI

The Connecticut College radio station, WCNI, 620 on the AM dial, has resumed broadcasting for the 1963-64 school year. A preview, featuring various types of music to be played, was heard last Wednesday. In the future WCNI will be on the air Monday through Friday from 7:30-8:00 a.m. and 7:00-11:00 p.m. Morning programs will feature news, weather, and music. Classical and opera, classical, folk and classical, Music 109 listening and jazz, shows and light classical will be heard in that order Monday through Friday on the 7-11 p.m. shift. Hootenannies every other Friday evening are among projected plans.

WCNI premiered last night with two hours of folk music, followed by two hours of classical selections. The station staff hope students will continue to appreciate the programs offered, welcome any suggestions and help, and thank them for their current interest and response.

Eminent Musicians To Present Recital

A song recital featuring Helen Boatwright, soprano vocalist, and William Dale, pianist, will be presented on Sunday afternoon, October 6, 1963, at 4:00 in Palmer auditorium. The program will also include a composition by Miss Martha Alter.

Mrs. Boatwright is one of America's leading singers. She has sung recitals all over the United States as well as in England and Germany (under auspices of the State Department), and in India during a year's residence there. Last spring she was requested to sing at the White House for the President and Mrs. Kennedy and their guest, the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg. She has made several recordings including a now-famous one of many songs of Charles Ives. She has also appeared in television programs in New York. Mrs. Boatwright holds the rank of lecturer in music at Connecticut College.

Miss Martha Alter, composer of the "Prayers of Kierkegaard," is professor of music and chairman of the music department. She holds degrees from Vassar, the Eastman School of Music and Columbia University.

Work Begins on Koine; Editor McNeary Urges All Classes to Take Part

KOINE may mean "common" in some circles but at Connecticut College it means "yearbook" with the positive connotation "uncommon."

Carol McNeary '64, editor of this year's KOINE, worked on the literary staff of last year's book. She knows from experience that a few individuals with a flair for writing, photography, or art work will add spice to the book and give it the vitality a yearbook needs. She has chosen Karen Cornell '64 and Sue Thurston '64 to manage respectively the art and photography departments of KOINE '64. These girls need the assistance of members of all four classes to give the book the full coverage that this year's KOINE is trying to achieve.

Circulation (sales) is being directed by seniors Nancy Cogut and Suzy Geeter. Marilyn Ellman '64 is advertising manager.

All of these chairmen need the help of girls with ideas as well as those who would like to help with the busy work. Carol especially urges non-seniors to assist this year so that a group of girls in each class will develop a solid background in sales, photography, and other aspects of "yearbookery" that will be invaluable when the time comes for KOINE '65, '66, and '67.

KOINE sales are being handled by dorm representatives; the price for the 1964 book is \$5.50.

The Student Government is sponsoring the showing of the movie "David and Lisa" for the benefit of the Rosemary Park Fund. The film will be shown at 8:00 p.m. on Saturday evening at Palmer Auditorium. Admission will be 50 cents.

ConnCensus

Established 1916

Published by the students of Connecticut College every Thursday throughout the college year from September to June, except during mid-years and vacations.

Second class entry authorized at New London, Connecticut.

<small>REPRESENTED FOR NATIONAL ADVERTISING BY</small> National Advertising Service, Inc. College Publishers Representative 18 East 50 St. New York, N. Y. <small>CHICAGO - BOSTON - LOS ANGELES - SAN FRANCISCO</small>	Member Associated Collegiate Press Intercollegiate Press
---	--

Editor-in-Chief
Judith Milstein

Managing Editor
Barbara Goldmark

Editorial Staff

News Editor	Gerry Oliva '65
Feature Editor	Virginia Chambers '65
Copy Editor	Christina Zylman '64
Assistant Copy Editor	Martha Williams '65
Makeup Editors	Joan Bucciarelli '66, Sue Leiser '66
Advertising Manager	Judy Ballen '65, Carolyn Shamroth '65
Business Manager	Hedi Maulsby '66
Circulation	Donna Maulsby '66
Exchange Editors	Emily Littman '65, Beth Murphy '65

Senior Board

Marie Birnbaum '64, Linda Dexter '64, Susan Epstein '64, Karen Kunstler '65, Milanne Rehor '65, Joan Ross '64.

Staff

Carolyn Crossley, Gay Justin, Carolyn Lewis, Janet Matthews, Diane Neale, Janet Sandberg, Holly Lee Schanz, Bruce Stoddard, Christine Upham, Ruth Zaleske.

Editorial

God and Woman

Religious Fellowship has at last taken decisive action in the face of the pietistical torpor which seems to pervade this campus.

It is hoped that the new system, by representing the three major faiths on campus, will serve to increase participation and representation in individual religious activities, while consolidating the whole into a more dynamic and active body.

Of course, time alone will tell whether the new regime is capable of achieving its aims or not. At present, we harbor some trepidations as to the wisdom of the plan. One of the professed goals of the new system is to try to "eliminate apathetic views toward religion on campus." We cannot help but feel mildly insulted at this statement. The presence and expression of anything even remotely resembling a 'view' would immediately indicate the complete reverse of apathy. It would seem far more logical to fear apathy and inertia where no views were held at all. Apathy implies complete lack of activity and motivation. Was it slothful apathy that abolished the compulsory chapel requirement? Quite the contrary. We seem to remember some rather heated debates on the subject, and it would appear that the members of the student body have a healthy air of individualism and independence about them. They appear to prefer to 'get' their religion when and how they feel they should, not as someone else dictates, regardless of the competence of those persons dictating. One is led to think that the major part of the student body prefers its own 'personal' religion, rather than a mass-produced, and mass-oriented version of the same beliefs.

Toward this end of more individual religion, the new system may be a significant step. It remains to be seen how large a part of the student body will find it appealing. Individuals may now join the group of their choosing, in hopes that the planned activities will be more in accordance with their particular religious view. This would certainly imply an improvement over the mass-produced variety. We wonder though if the difference will be that great after all. If the apparent individualism was strong enough to remove the entire compulsory system, it is quite possible that the same, or nearly the same, amount will prevent any large jump in attendance at meetings which are aimed at a somewhat smaller audience, but which would still retain traces of being 'group-oriented.'

The other apprehension we have is that the entire system might degenerate into a sort of 'social whirl,' with the various groups vying for the use of the student lounge at Crozier-Williams in order to hold 'mixers' and 'workshops' with affiliated groups from nearby colleges. We feel that this is entirely possible. Let us be honest: Which would you prefer, a mixer with the Yale Newman Club on Friday night, or a half-hour lecture on the "Role of the Christian Woman in Modern Society"? Perhaps we have underestimated the religious fervor of our student body but if Religious Fellowship itself finds us so apathetic, we doubt it.

Admonitions, warnings, and speculations aside, we eagerly await the outcome of an interesting innovation.

M. R.

Letters to the Editor

To the editor:

The International Relations Club will soon be making out its annual list of dorm representatives. We would like to locate at least two people in each dorm who would be willing to help us publicize lectures and discussions, and who would be interested in participating in discussions with guest speakers. Our publicity activities include making posters for the dorms, making announcements at dinner, and helping to stuff mailboxes. Additional help would also be needed in selling UNICEF Christmas cards, and in collecting books for our Books for Africa drive. We welcome people who have a general interest in international relations, who have ideas for a subject for a discussion group, and who wish to meet guest speakers and help us with the planning of lectures. If you would be interested, please contact me (Box 545) as soon as possible.

Jill Landefeld '64
President, IRC

Expanded Religious Program

To the editor:

The Connecticut College student has been generally informed of Chapel activities and programs to be sponsored by the Religious Fellowship this year through the regular media of campus communication — posters, campus mail, I.C.C. bazaar, Freshman Week, etc. It has seemed wise to us, the President of the Religious Fellowship and the Acting Director of Chapel Activities for 1963-1964, to set forth at the beginning of this year the general philosophy behind the plans we have made. By setting forth the "why" as well as the "what," we hope to establish some basis of understanding so that students will freely participate in what is offered.

The Sunday Vesper program is the responsibility of the Director of Chapel Activities. Our speakers this year were arranged through consultation with representatives of the Administration (the President and the Dean), the Student Body (President Joanna Warner), and the Religious Fellowship. We have attempted to bring the best available speakers to you for these services. The context in which these speakers address the students is that of a Chapel Worship service. Our Chapel stands in a particular liturgical tradition which can best be described as inter-denominational Protestant Christian. The service is similar to that used in a number of New England colleges. Chapel participation is voluntary, and no student is compelled to participate in a service of Worship which is foreign to her religious traditions. Since the college experience is a broadening one, we highly recommend that students from other religious traditions (whether they be Catholic or Jewish, Buddhist or Moslem) participate in, and learn from, what is offered. While the basic service of Worship will continue unchanged, we hope to experiment this year (on occasion) with elements of other liturgical traditions. For example, on October 20 we shall have a speaker who is an Episcopalian. We hope to have an Episcopal Evensong on that occasion, not only for the benefit of those students who are of this particular tradition, but for those who are not, that their circle of appreciation and respect might be broadened. We shall also have speakers from other religious traditions (e.g., a Jewish Rabbi, a Catholic Priest, a Russian Orthodox Priest), and alterations will be made in the liturgical pattern on these occasions. Our Chapel will be made available, for times other than Sunday evening, for Worship services which the newly formed groups may desire to schedule for their own benefit or for the College community on a whole.

With the expanded student body and new policy of voluntarism, the recognition and acceptance of religious pluralism was a

most natural and needed step. Beginning this fall is a new Roman Catholic group, a Jewish group, a United Protestant group, a Christian Science group, and possibly a Unitarian group, an Eastern Orthodox group and a Friend's meeting. The religious fellowship cabinet will continue to act as the co-ordinator of all religious activities on campus by adding a representative from each of the three major religious groups. By the common meeting of the major faiths in the cabinet, it is hoped that we can more easily administer to the many and varied religious needs on campus. As has been our policy in the past, Religious Fellowship will sponsor a series of talks on **Religious Issues in Modern Literature** which we feel will be of general interest to everyone regardless of her particular faith. These talks will be given by prominent faculty members who have a special interest in the author on whom they will speak. Mr. Bieber, chairman of the French department, will begin the series next Wednesday evening, October 9, with a lecture on Camus. Turay Ucal, one of our foreign graduate students, will begin our series of discussions on other religions. She will speak October 10 in Larrabee living room on Islam. The move from the formal and institutionalized atmosphere of the Chapel proper to the library downstairs, to dorm living rooms and even to the snack shop, will facilitate, we hope, an atmosphere of informality, openness and participation. The series of lectures on **Religious Issues in Modern Literature** and the series of discussions on other religions will be the only programs sponsored by the Religious Fellowship cabinet as a united body. We hope that the religious groups will take the opportunity of filling out our usual weekly program times with their own discussions, lectures and services.

Mr. James D. Purvis
Mary E. Speare

Test-Ban Treaty

To the Editor:

Just a week ago the United States Senate voted 80 to 19 to ratify the partial ban on nuclear weapons tests. For several weeks prior to the vote, testimony and debate on the treaty dominated the news; for several months before that, public discussion and comment on the proposal raged through the daily press. Any newspaper reader could hardly have avoided awareness that something important was happening. I wonder, though, if your readers are fully aware of the variety of stresses exerted on the treaty itself and on the process of its ratification; I wonder also if they are fully conscious of the

meaning and implication of the issues raised by these stresses.

I am writing because I think that the issues surrounding the actions on this treaty are of profound and paramount importance to every human being. I address my comments to your readers because the issues strike directly and immediately at young adults. If you and your fellow students are not desperately concerned about these issues, you certainly should be.

The issues I am talking about are the immediate ones — the things that are happening to young people right now—like dying of leukemia or thyroid cancer, like having children with gross genetic defects, like loading your bones with cancer producing radiation simply through eating cereals or drinking milk. There is, of course, the much bigger issue of the relation of bomb tests to nuclear war. But this is a controversial question and therefore is generally excluded from genteel discourse. It also is a long range question (hopefully); it certainly is a subtle and complicated mixture of politics, science, morals and strategy—far too complicated a mixture to deal with in this letter. I will therefore limit myself to these immediate issues, even though I think they are secondary.

Points of the Treaty

The treaty itself is very short and simple; it took only 20 column inches in the July 26 **New York Times**, including the preamble and five short articles. Article I is the basic agreement by the three initiating powers, United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union, to "prohibit, prevent and not to carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion" in the atmosphere, outer space or underwater, or in any other environment (i.e., underground) if the radioactive debris passes outside the tester's territorial limits. Other articles provide for amendments (veto power retained by the initiating three) and for the joining of other nations in the agreement (over 80 nations but not France or China have already ratified the treaty).

Then there is Article IV. This one is the gimmick—a real Yossarian's Catch 22:

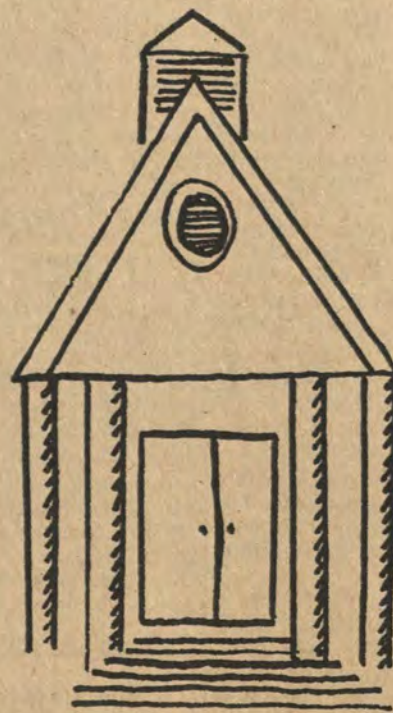
"This treaty shall be of unlimited duration.

"Each Party shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the treaty if it decides that extraordinary events have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice . . . three months in advance."

This arrangement for instant withdrawal leaves the treaty with an aura of profundity and permanence about equal to that of a fourteen-year old's decision to "go steady."

Affirmative Arguments

This is a serious indictment—
See "Bombs"—Page 5



Under New Management

Dr. William S. Coffin Appeals For Man's Self-Examination

"Choose you this day whom you will serve."

With this passage from Joshua as his central theme the Reverend William Sloane Coffin, Jr., chaplain of Yale University, launched a Vespers audience of several hundred into an hour of deep and welcome reflection. To say that it was "good" to see the Chapel entirely filled for this opening Vespers service will not suffice, for although the Chapel was holding its capacity, it is still a great shame that every student could not have experienced the power of Mr. Coffin's address.

We might describe Mr. Coffin as a young, vigorous religious practitioner. He spoke not only as a Protestant to a non-sectarian gathering, but as a humanitarian to a group from "Western Civilization." Mr. Coffin's speech called not only for purpose but for right purpose. His appeal was one for action.

Question Values

Mr. Coffin's speech called for man's re-examination of his vision. History has shown that man strives for absolutes on behalf of which he may act. It is not that man has lost his absolutes, says Coffin, or his desire for them. Man has, instead, turned in the wrong direction. He has made what should be relative absolutes his ultimate absolutes. Man has made the family and the nation, as examples, his absolutes when he should have turned to God, whom Coffin said, is the one ultimate. It is from God, as manifested in our ability as human beings to love, that we derive our value.

What Mr. Coffin said is that our turning to relative absolutes has made us lose our wholeness as human beings. It has blinded us to our potentials to love, and it is this love that will give us the courage necessary to stand up and fight for the values we as individuals should know are right. He referred to our choice which is after all "only to become who we are." It is then and only then when we become who we are, that we will have re-established ourselves as worthy of being called human beings.

Mr. Coffin is well known for his forceful activities in the Civil Rights movement. His tone Sunday evening, however, was not offensively radical, but penetrating and moderate. He certainly gave the staunchest racist, nationalist or elitist of any kind cause to reflect.

Seeks Rededication

The scope of Mr. Coffin's message is great, for we may consider the import of his words on many levels. We may consider seriously and without breaking a Commandment where our obligation to parental and traditional restrictions end and where our obligation to ourselves begins. We have allowed ourselves to get far "off base" by putting the insignificant before greater long-range commitments.

Contemporary authorities frequently dwell on the huge responsibility and challenge of the future faced by our generation of college students. We are threatened by a total war unlike any holocaust ever imaginable. We are confronted by an ideology which challenges our most basic commitment as Americans. We are surrounded by friends and instructors who have "no time" for God. We live in a democracy which at any time could be ripped open because of the sham of



"equality between the races." Mr. Coffin asked us to recall the words of Luther's hymn, "A mighty fortress is our God." He urged us to remember what our God really is and he reminded us of the many idols with which we have replaced Him. We cannot afford to let Mr. Coffin's words slip away from us, for Sunday night he reminded us of what we have lost as human beings. He showed us the horrible consequences of allowing our most basic quality of being citizens equal under God to slip away.

If the excellence of Mr. Coffin's address is an example of the quality that the Chapel plans for us this year, then we are confident that the Vespers program will receive the attention it will deserve.

V. Chambers
C. Jaffin

'Insight' Announces Editors; Projects, Date of Publication

The projected publication date for *Insight*, the college creative writing magazine, is Wednesday, December 11. Working on the editorial board this semester are: Pat Arnold, editor; Marie Birnbaum, literary editor; Marcia Phillips, business manager; Nancy Dana, exchange editor. Ivana Obst and June Adler are working on advertising, and Joan Ross heads the art board. Carolyn May will do the layout and motif drawings for the magazine.

The tryouts held last Friday night brought forth the new creative writing board: Karen Stothert, Julia Sternbach, Carylle Bartholomew, Susan Pettibone, Susan Ford, Lois Weiner, Kimba Wood, Bonnie Johns, Marianna Kaufman, Jamie Kaulley.

As in previous years art, music, prose, poetry, essays, and photography will be accepted for publication. Once again the staff encourages students to submit accounts of the interesting work they are doing in scientific fields. All submissions should be given to either Pat Arnold (Plant, box #29) or Marie Birnbaum (Marshall, box #64), or sent through

campus mail to box #64, by Tuesday, November 5.

Each submission for publication is judged ANONYMOUSLY by both the editorial and creative writing boards. At a preliminary meeting of the editorial board all work is briefly considered. During ensuing meetings of the creative writing board, each submission is carefully examined, and suggestions for publication or rejection are made. The editorial board meets again to discuss the submitted material. Final decisions for publication are based on suggestions made by both the editorial and the creative writing boards.

A new policy begun last year by former art editor Ellen Schulman will be continued and culminated this semester. In previous years excellent art work submitted to *Insight* was rendered totally ineffective by the sizing and change of medium necessary for publication in the magazine. This year students who wish to have their work published are asked to submit a representative work to Joan Ross (Morrison,

Fleming's Bond Offers Solution To British Security Problems

There's a curious drug on the market that has been hooking an appalling number of literary sophisticates, at one time proud of their immunity to the common garden variety blood 'n' guts mys-

box #727). On the basis of these submissions the art board will select students to create work with the size and medium of the magazine in mind. Since lithographs can be sized for the magazine without adverse effect, students are also encouraged to submit lithographs for immediate consideration. Sculpture can be easily photographed for publication.

Copies of the 1963 spring issue of *Insight* are now on sale in the book store for 60c. The college community is asked to support *Insight* as representative of the creative work being done by students on this campus.

tery novel. This menace of the intellectual health of the intelligentsia puts a severe strain on the nerves. Having contracted crippling Bonditis, as it is popularly called, it takes a lot of nerve to admit to being addicted to something as uncouth as a cloak and dagger story. Notable among those afflicted with this rare malady is Harvard's version of "Whistler's Mother." When anticipating an attack, he shifts his rocking chair into automatic pilot and surrenders himself to James Bond, British Secret Service agent 007—a super-spy with a license to kill. And kill he does, expertly and quite often with remarkable artistry.

Ian Fleming created an answer to Britain's security problems in the fictional person of James Bond. Cunning, ruthless, frighteningly attractive, 007 is a genuine pain in the neck to organized crime and Russian counter intelligence. Given free rein by the chief of the double 0 section of the secret service (a group of male rarities in the security system granted the option to assassinate), Bond rips his way into the intestines of two of the most impressive organizations of crime and espionage ever to threaten the free world... S.P.E.C.T.R.E. (Special Executive for Crime, Terrorism, Revenge and Extortion) and SMERSH (a collection of Communist Boy Scouts who earn their merit badges by eliminating enemies of the state), as well as a menagerie of colossal crooks including Goldfinger, the Spangled Mob, the Cement Mixers and the Unione Siciliano.

Writing with an eye to minute detail... for Bond is a connoisseur of women, automobiles, alcohol and food... and the touch of a Marquis de Sade, Fleming maneuvers 007 through gun battles, torture chambers and boudoirs all over the world leaving corpses and panting women at the scene of each conquest... and all to the glory of England's secret service! (It seems a pity that James Bond is merely a figment of an agile imagination.)

Improbable as the man might be, agent 007 is a delight to be mentally savoured. Cruel, rugged and amazingly expert in everything from card sharpening to scuba diving, from vintage champagnes to exotic perfumes, he cools his way through some of the most extraordinary situations ever conceived, the best of which are meticulously described in *Live and Let Die*, *Thunderball*, *Dr. No*, *Goldfinger*, *Casino Royale* and *Diamonds Are Forever*. The others, while most entertaining, cannot quite match the brilliance of the six mentioned. Nevertheless, once addicted to James Bond, there is no way out save that of complete saturation... unless, of course, your rocker runs down.

Bunny Bertollette

Senior Offers New Seminar; Faculty Would Join Discussion

A prospectus for a Senior Center at Bowdoin College states, "We detect at Bowdoin signs that for too many students the senior year is not the culminating fulfillment of undergraduates' hopes and expectations. Many students, concerned about their careers, military obligations, marriage, and personal plans, find themselves less committed to classroom work and College activities than was the case a generation ago. Second, there appear from many sources indications that Bowdoin's situation is by no means unique. The findings of social scientists who have addressed themselves to college education indicate that the undergraduate program requires modification to meet the peculiar needs of mature students."

Many students here agree with the ideas contained in this statement, and offer several specific examples or reasons for their discontent: 1) by senior year, seminars are thought to be the most valuable form of class, but there are too few of these to go around, so to speak; 2) emphasis on long papers tends to decrease student motivation to prepare for class thoroughly enough to enable the promotion of good class discussion; 3) by senior year, there is generally considerable concentration in a student's major, often at the expense of a comprehensive view of material or problems.

Partially to meet this situation, we propose a "senior discussion seminar" for credit, which would emphasize an integrative approach to some problem in the modern world, in much the same way as does the Freshman summer reading program. The format of the seminar would be as follows: at each meeting two professors would be present, one as the "leader" of the discussion, the other as a member of the seminar. The following week the "member" professor from the last

meeting would become the "leader" and a different professor would enter as a member. This two week arrangement seems sensible for three reasons: 1) with different professors serving as leaders, different points of view and areas of specialization would be brought out in the discussion series; 2) by having each professor (except the first) sit first as a member of the seminar, he would be able to get a feeling for the other members of the seminar, and hence more easily be able to lead the discussion the following week; 3) whereas many professors may not want to take on an entire semester of this type of seminar, they may be more willing and interested in such a program if they were responsible for only a short period of it.

The main purpose of the seminar would be discussion, which would presumably be based on reading for that meeting. This purpose, plus the fact that several professors would be leading the seminar during the semester would suggest that papers and tests should be excluded. This would not be unprecedented, as exemplified by the required senior colloquies at Stanford University.

"The colloquies are not conducted as research seminars. Normally the students are asked to write a creative essay on some aspect of the problem around which the colloquy is conducted, and the course grade is based on this essay and the student's participation in the discussion rather than on a formal examination." (Stanford University Catalogue.) In view of the fact that several professors would be leading the

See "Seminar"—Page 4



FAR EAST HOUSE
— ORIENTAL GIFTS —
22 Green Street
New London, Conn.

House of Imports

247 State Street
Delicious Meals
Friendly Service

THE ELEANOR SHOP

Yarns and Rental Library
Telephone 442-3723
9 Union Street

Imported & Domestic Yarns
Free Knitting Instructions

Fridays 1 - 4
Saturdays 9:30 - 12:30

House of Cards

50 State Street

— Cards for every occasion —

Birthday

Anniversary

Holiday

Graduation

LANZ

ours alone in new london

you're welcome to browse
you're welcome to charge

bernards

230 state st.

Hughes' Dream Explodes Montage of a Dream Deferred

WHAT HAPPENS TO A DREAM DEFERRED?

DOES IT DRY UP LIKE A RAISIN IN THE SUN?
OR FESTER LIKE A SORE—
AND THEN RUN?

DOES IT STINK LIKE ROTTEN MEAT?

OR CRUST AND SUGAR

OVER—

LIKE A SYRUPY SWEET?

MAYBE IT JUST SAGS LIKE A HEAVY LOAD.

OR DOES IT EXPLODE?

Langston Hughes

The summer of 1963 saw a dream explode. It saw a people who have waited too long for a dream to be fulfilled; the Negro people can wait no longer. The turbulence of the past summer has struck at the conscience and hearts of many Americans. The Negro revolt has become a revolution of Americans throughout the entire country to achieve the justice and democracy of which we have talked for so long.

The many murders which occurred this summer are only a few of the more than three thousand lynchings and murders of Negroes that our country has permitted in the twentieth century. But the Negro people in this country, and many white Americans too, are no longer willing to sit idly by while their brothers and sisters are denied the vote, forced to suffer indignities, humiliated, and, in many cases, murdered, castrated, lynched, and raped. The country is outraged, the people can wait no longer, and the Congress has begun to respond.

The move this summer was to the streets. In Jackson, Mississippi; Danville, Virginia; New York City; Chicago; Los Angeles; Birmingham, Alabama; Savannah, Georgia, and in countless other cities in the United States, people, at the same time restless and tired, demonstrated for their rights and those of their fellow man.

On August 28, the dream of many civil rights leaders and

deeply concerned Americans exploded and came true in what was the most solemn and, at the same time, joyous of the summer's demonstrations. The March on Washington proved to the nation and the world that the integration movement is, in fact, non-violent and that its demands for constitutional rights and dignity will be made in a non-violent, peaceful manner. The march demonstrated the cohesiveness and strength of the movement, bound by an omnipresent, penetrating love, something which many Americans doubted when the size of the march was predicted.

The march on Washington was awesome and beautiful. It mourned for the many who have died in the fight for freedom, but it also inspired optimism in those who might have become discouraged by the defeats so as not to see the progress.

Most of all, however, the March on Washington reached out to those who were not there. The conscience and heart of America were hit by the exploding dream which has, perhaps, begun to awaken the 'killers of the dream.'

K. K.

Self-Help Goal Characterizes African Project

Operation Crossroads Africa was conceived and organized in 1957 by Dr. James Robinson as a program in communication between young people of the United States and Canada and those of the African continent. The work project was chosen as the ideal medium for this program because it offers the best opportunity for the establishment of person-to-person relationships. This summer there were 63 invitations from both private and government agencies to come to 28 African countries. Our group of 11 students from the United States and Canada, both Negro and white, worked with the Depart-

ment of Community Development in Handeni, Tanganyika, a village of approximately 500 people, about 200 miles inland in the northeastern part of the country.

By the end of the summer we had almost completed the classroom building and dormitory for the Community Development Training Center. When the eight building complex is completed it will be used for short courses in adult education. Most Crossroads groups have African students as counterparts. However, due to a mix-up in planning, the students were in school and we worked with prisoners instead.

The project was part of the Tanganyikan government's self-help scheme . . . i.e. if a given village wants a school or a road, the government provides materials and an engineer and the local people provide the labor. The self-help idea was new in our area, and we observed a number of different reactions. Some days not one person would come to the work site. Other days, 50-100 people would arrive. The number of people working was not, however, proportionate to the amount of work accomplished. Most of the men have never led very arduous lives and were usually content to watch us and their wives lay bricks.

We worked government hours, 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. and were then free to do whatever we wished. Because of the absence of organized recreation, we spent most of our afternoons wandering through the town and local countryside, trying to communicate in our limited Swahili. We found the people to be the most generous, hospitable, and friendly we had ever met. They had an endless curiosity about the "strangers from America" and continually pelted us with questions about everything from the corn belt to the race question. Although few people have had above an elementary education and most have no education at all, they are extremely perceptive and knowledgeable of the problems that our country faces. Tanganyika achieved independence in 1961 and because of the problems they went through they are extremely sensitive about the race problem and are prone to accept statements such as those recently made by Senator Ellender as the

Sir Hugh Foot Presents Talk On Future of African Nations

The International Relations Club began its yearly program last Friday by presenting Sir Hugh Foot, who gave an encouraging talk on Africa and the United Nations.

Sir Hugh Foot is currently the High Consultant to the Managing Director of the Special Fund of the United Nations. He has obtained invaluable experience through years of service with the British Colonial Office. He has served as governor of Cyprus, Jamaica, and Nigeria, and diplomats credit him as a leader in the development of these three nations.

Sir Hugh Foot's years of experience and assumption of positions of extreme responsibility and authority give him the privilege to speak with a critical and prognostic point of view. As Consultant to the Special Fund of the United Nations, he very likely contributes an objectivity gained through years of subjected involvement, tempered with his sense of responsibility to the in-

general consensus in our country.

We were able to take several weekend trips during the summer. We spent a few days in Tanga, a city-port on the Indian Ocean and one day in a Masai village. As a part of the summer's program we were allowed two weeks to travel. The first week was spent in Dar es Salaam, the capital of Tanganyika and in Zanzibar, an island off the coast. Dar es Salaam is a very modern city. Zanzibar, however, still retains much of the Arab influence, both in architecture and the pace of life. Our last week was spent in Nairobi, Kenya. During our stay we were privileged to meet Tom Mboya, the vice-president of Kenya. Nairobi is as modern as any American city, but it has one distinct feature that none of our cities have, a game park only five miles from the city. A tour of the park was a very fitting close to a summer filled with new experiences, new friends, and hopefully, a little insight into the problems and aspirations of one of Africa's emerging nations.

Sue Gemeinhardt '65

ternational cause. In fact, it appeared that the essence of Sir Hugh's lecture was that the hope of the world lies in an objective internationalism as the political force of the future.

Even though Sir Hugh is working for a world organization, he could not help but wave the British flag vigorously in his lecture that was to analyze the peculiar position of Africa in the United Nations. Speaking as the former governor of several British colonies, he stressed the fact that British colonial policy is consistently oriented toward the eventual attainment of independence. To confirm this, he pointed out that only four of all the British colonies have chosen not to be members of the Commonwealth: Burma, Ireland, South Africa, and the United States.

Foresees Conflict

Along the same line, Sir Hugh reminded his audience that the British governor is never an agent of London, but acts as the advocate of the nation that is being governed. He also said that it is of the utmost importance that the rule of law prevail in any colonial situation. Equal justice is a necessity that goes without saying. It is not surprising that the Union of South Africa is not a member of the Commonwealth.

Sir Hugh's prognostication for the Africa problem was one of an inevitable, bloody race conflict. He sees this as being likely to occur first in Portuguese Angola, rather than in South Africa. The restrictions and force of the police state in South Africa make any immediate trouble unlikely; however, the situation in Angola is much different. Because of this specter of violent conflict, Sir Hugh places all his hope in the powers of the United Nations to solve an African crisis. He commented that the newly emerging nations, besides having a strong belief in national independence, have an equally strong belief in the necessity of international organizations. The success of the United Nations as a peaceful mediator appears to be centered with a small group of dedicated men who counteract the strong nationalistic fervor of the two opposing "big nation blocs," with an international interest that must in the end be successful.

Sir Hugh noted in response to a question concerning the African opinion of United States racial conflict, that the Africans are more interested in African affairs than in those of the United States. South African racial slavery is much more of a concern than that form of slavery practiced in the South of the United States.

S. E.

Today's most interesting students read The New York Times

Why don't you? You'll find it a rewarding daily addition to your college days and studies. It keeps you on top of today's exciting events . . . helps you in a variety of courses . . . gives you vital background for discussions in and out of the classroom.

Why not sign up for a subscription today? You'll like the convenience of campus delivery of The New York Times . . . to read and enjoy before classes begin and at your leisure throughout the day. Your New York Times campus representative will be glad to serve you with a copy early every morning at special college rates.

Elaine Stanley

Emily Abbey Hall

Phone: 443-1199



20% Off Regular Rates for
College Girls
ROCCO'S
BEAUTY SALON
443-2138 85 State

ON CAMPUS
Every Tuesday and Friday

TROY services
fabric care
LAUNDRING
DRY CLEANING
FOLD & IR STORAGE

COURTESY
DRUG STORE

119 State St. 442-5857

Checks Cashed
Free Delivery
Charge Accounts
Photo Developing
Freshmen—
Stop for Your Free Gift

Bombs

(Continued from Page Two)

and I have others—but before I comment on what I think is wrong with the treaty, I should make it clear that there are some good things about it.

First, it is an easing, however minor, of the paranoiac hostilities of the cold war. Senator Joseph Clark, writing just before the ratification, described this effect: "The climate of Congressional opinion towards the Soviet Union is, for the moment, less stormy than usual." Others have hailed this agreement as the beginning of a detente between the United States and the Soviet Union. I think that Senator Clark's statement is more nearly accurate. Furthermore, whether it is the beginning of a U. S.-S. U. rapprochement or just a momentary lull in hostility, the main basis seems to be a coincidence of hate-China feeling. The effect is not one of easing the cold war but only a shifting of principal enemies.

Second, the ratification of the treaty is clearly a set-back for the forces or right wing militarism. It is minor; it is almost certainly temporary; and the ratification was accomplished only at the expense of sweeping concessions to the militarist. The fact remains, however, that in an open, all-out contest the national decision went against the generals, the bomb builders and the extreme rightists.

Third, the treaty (as long as the parties to it choose to keep it in force) will inhibit the pollution of our atmosphere with radioactive debris. We are still suffering under the burden of radiation that has been forced on us by previous tests. Our environment is daily being further profaned by radioactive fallout particles generated in tests of two years ago and still slowly seeping from the stratosphere into our atmosphere; the strontium 90 that was deposited in our bones years ago is constantly affronting our tissues with cancer producing radiation, and it will continue throughout our lives; the damaged chromosomes which we already carry as scars of previous tests are a permanent degradation of the genetic integrity of the human race. Even so, it is still true that so long as governments refrain from further atmospheric testing, the additional increment of environmental contamination by damaging radiation will be lessened.

I must quickly point out, though, that the spoiling of our environment by radioactive bomb debris is by no means stopped entirely—which raises one of those related questions that may have more significance than the treaty itself.

Continuance of Testing

France, the fourth nuclear power, and China, the most probable candidate for fifth, have both made it clear that they are hav-

ing no part of the treaty and reserve the right to test openly.

Even more serious than these probabilities are the certainties and actualities of our own weapons developers. (Incidentally, the arguments offered by Edward Teller to the U. S. Congress against the treaty are remarkably similar to those the Chinese used on the Russians.) In order to placate our own critics of the treaty it was necessary for the administration to verbally reassure the world that our stock of genocidal weapons is: (a) several times greater than that of the Soviet Union; (b) many times more than enough to totally destroy all of the Soviet Union (overkill factor variously estimated at from 10 to 100); (c) several times greater now than it was two years ago; and (d) will continue to be increased in magnitude and sophistication in spite of the agreement to ban atmospheric tests. (See, for example, the testimony of Defense Secretary McNamara, NYT, August 14.) But this verbal nuclear chest thumping has not been enough; it was also necessary to continue to ransom the health and genetic integrity of the people of the United States to security through weapons development by a doubled and redoubled program of underground testing.

In theory, nuclear explosions carried out underground are totally contained and do not spread radioactivity into the environment. In practice almost all of them have vented a major part of their radioactive by-products into the surrounding atmosphere. In the year and a half from September, 1961 to May of this year at least seven major instances of "venting" occurred. These are the ones admitted by the Atomic Energy Commission, although non-governmental scientists claim there were others. Since May there have been many underground explosions and several of these have vented radioactivity at contamination levels in local areas comparable to the worst fallout from surface or atmospheric tests.

Biological Effects of Radiation

Without going into a technical discussion of the problem, it is still possible to illustrate the biological effects of these underground tests. On December 10, 1961, Project Gnome was executed in New Mexico for the purpose of demonstrating that small underground explosions are undetectable except by on-site inspections. This was a 2 kiloton explosion (about one tenth the size of the Hiroshima bomb and one thousandth the size of our standard high yield weapons). Incidentally, the seismic waves from the shot were observed and identified as far away as Upsala, Sweden. Also, the shot vented. It laid, over most of the area of New Mexico, a blanket of fallout particles such that the children in the area received thyroid doses of iodine 131 estimated to be about 50 rads. In meaningful terms, with that dose of radiation about one child in every 520 would be

expected to develop cancer of the thyroid.

A second example of facts about radiation from these bomb tests will serve to make the point. On dozens of occasions the concentration of iodine 131 in milk in southern Utah has reached levels over 0.05 microcuries per liter. This is about three times as high a concentration as the Atomic Energy Commission allows research scientists to handle in laboratories without a special license. For example, Mr. Kent, who uses radioactive materials in his research, must meet certain safety requirements and be issued a license in order even to have in his laboratory as a reagent a solution containing more than 0.02 microcuries of iodine 131 per liter. Strictly speaking, the Utah dairies were violating A.E.C. safety regulations in even handling their milk at all. Yet such radioactivity "hot" milk has on many occasions been consumed by the children of Utah.

I could raise several other disquieting questions about the weakness and even threat inherent in the treaty, most of which are associated with these extreme concessions to the militarists which seemed necessary in order to ensure Senate ratification. One of these is the ugly international image created by the repeated insistence, even by its backers, that the treaty really doesn't mean much; we are way ahead in the art of mass destruction; we can use the loopholes in the treaty to stay ahead; and, besides, we can pull out any time we want to. All of this is true; but, as the NYT editorialized on August 23, "A treaty smothered in a blanket of fear and distrust represents a poor foundation for further progress."

Generals Have Veto

One of the peripheral issues that bothers me most is the demonstration that the generals and weapons mongers have a veto power over any national action toward disarmament or easing of the cold war. All the generals except Thomas Power, C. G. of the Strategic Air Command, finally were forced into line with at least a qualified acceptance of the treaty. But it was abundantly clear that if only a little more reluctance had been shown or if even a couple of more top generals had held out, the required 67 votes for ratification could not have been mustered.

Yet, even with all these caveats I am grateful that we now have the partial test-ban treaty. It is a small step forward, and there are some clear benefits for humanity. I only urge you to see it realistically for what it is and for what it may become. If it is immediately followed by new and decisive steps toward rationality in international affairs then the action of the United States Senate last Thursday could be the turning point that saved civilization. If the multitude of forces hostile

See "Bombs"—Page 5

Seminar

(Continued from Page Three)

seminar, and hence the student would be exposed to several points of view, it would seem sensible to use this type of creative essay as the final exam.

The idea of a program designed especially for seniors is not new, nor is the idea of cross-disciplinary seminars or courses. A few departments here have seminars of the former type. Bowdoin's senior program is the extreme of this idea of segregation of seniors academically. Dartmouth, in its Great Issues Course required of all seniors, falls into both categories, as does Stanford in its colloquia mentioned above. Allegheny College also has a "Seminar in General Education." "This is a course restricted to seniors, in which a small group of students meets weekly with one or two faculty members to discuss a series of contemporary issues, cutting across subject matter lines. Topics are developed not only to arrive at answers, but to give experience with the process by which answers are formulated. The atmosphere of the seminar provides an opportunity for the student to discern and evaluate his own educational achievements." (Allegheny College Catalogue.)

There are several reasons why the type of seminar suggested here would be beneficial in the senior year. First, it would be valuable to explore in depth, and from many angles, a single issue or topic, in contrast to the concentration on several issues from one angle that is required by concentration on one's major. Second, development of one's ability to discuss issues with precision and insight, as well as with confidence, seems to fall short of what it might be. Third, most students of Connecticut College do not go on to graduate school, and hence will not need skill in writing long papers as much as they will need facility and skill in reading and discussing books. Furthermore, one generally reads much more carefully, and hence retains more, from books that he will have to discuss than on books for a paper, or from which he is required to glean only the essential facts. Fourth, and somewhat parenthetically, the first intellectual activity that freshmen engage in as members of Connecticut College is the reading and discussing of several books on a particular topic. It would be symmetrical, and interesting for purposes of contrast, for seniors to end their four years with a somewhat similar program.

In conclusion, it is suggested that this type of a seminar be opened second semester of this year, on a trial basis, to be evaluated at the end by participating students and faculty. If anyone has ideas or comments, I should appreciate them.

Mary Emery
Box 284

This Week

This week we are Seniors.

We lugged our cartons up from the basement, put last year's dirty spread on the bed and at long last gave that awful rug to the community fund; dashed over to Bill to rent our favorite Picasso, buried the Yale banner, filled our shelves with Great Books, and opened for business.

We proved our status by donning our bat black robes and joining a procession of color. It always seemed like a "fun thing" to march down that long aisle towards . . . We shall accustom ourselves, by next year, to being grown up.

Many things have changed since we arrived, new buildings come, old buildings go, some forgotten. The library stays open 'til 11:00 these days but I'll bet the books fall asleep by 10:30 out of force of habit. We do.

It would be nice to do something this year. One of those many things which has been waiting until later. We conquered bridge freshman year, slum sophomore year, and a pack a day in our juniorhood. What will it be now? Something that can be done quickly, fast results, packaged products for rushed endings. Guitar perhaps.

We live in fear of the "mystique" these days. It's part of being a senior, we are told. Why we ask, anyway, after three years of preparation are we not prepared. We have made choices, we have, we hope. We have plans, tentative, dependent. We wait, expectantly, anxiously, to enter the world, this first week that we are Seniors. Perhaps next week when the novelty has worn off we will just be students. We will stop sitting around the dorm discussing graduate school, work, life.

We are Seniors this week; we learn to play the guitar and read philosophy in our spare time. We see that freshmen are three years younger and that that is how old we were just three years ago. It is strange to have aged three years in the time it takes to walk down a long aisle in Palmer Auditorium towards . . . J. M.

FOR Leisure-Hour
Ease



Smart looking, smooth fitting casuals for indoors or out. Finest quality leather, master-crafted in genuine moccasin construction, cradles your foot in comfort from heel to toe.

CARWINS

115 State St.
442-8870

BASS OUTDOOR FOOTWEAR

Puritan Restaurant

235 State Street
Come Enjoy
Delicious Food

As Close as Your Phone . . .

Call GI 3-8439

For All Your Pharmaceutical and
Cosmetic Needs

Free Delivery, Charge Accounts Invited
Checks Cashed

Open Daily 8:30 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.

DYER'S PHARMACY

237 Jefferson Ave.

New London

Connecticut Yankee Motor Inn & Restaurant

50 Rooms
Restaurant and Lounge
Dancing Nightly except Sundays
Meeting and Banquet Rooms

(Special Winter Student Guest Rates)

Exit 74 Conn. Turnpike, Niantic, Conn.

Telephone: 739-5483

FOR ALL YOUR TRAVEL NEEDS!

- ★ Hotel Reservations
- ★ Air Tickets
- ★ Holiday Reservations
- ★ European Tours
- ★ Steamship Tickets

KLINGERMAN
Travel, Inc.

11 Bank St., New London
Phone GI 3-2855
For the Best in Travel Service

Liberal Arts Forum Fails to Stimulate Inarticulate Group

The custom of the Student-Faculty forum was revived after six years of dormancy on Tuesday evening at 8:00. A panel of student leaders and members of the faculty selected the topic of "The Meaning and Aims of the Liberal Arts Education" for the opening discussion. Miss Warrine Eastburn, Dean of Administration and Assistant to the President acted as moderator and Mr. Phillip Jordan of the history department and Mr. John Kent of the zoology department made the opening remarks.

Mr. Jordan, who was obviously well-prepared, discussed the meaning and the history of the Liberal Arts and went back to the ancient Greek idea of the "whole man" for its origin. Mr. Kent presented the various procedural alternatives open to a liberal arts institution. Mr. Kent based many of his remarks on a study he made this summer at a workshop on the liberal arts through a Danforth Grant (page 1, column 3). Mr. Kent's defense of the non-vocation liberal arts education was certainly worth exposing to both the over-laboratoried chemistry major and the scientific English major.

The topic, "The Meaning and Aims of the Liberal Arts," was poorly chosen for an audience of girls who have obviously decided on a liberal arts education and could raise no serious objections. The nature of liberal arts was ignored for a rehashing of the pros and cons of a liberal arts education. Since everyone seemed in agreement, the discussion soon disintegrated.

The advent of the forum as an arena for open, stimulating exchange between students and faculty had been anticipated, but the lack of attendance on the part of both students and faculty, and the general lack of enthusiasm displayed made this a disappointing attempt. It is hoped that there will be further forums in which a more imaginative topic will be chosen and wider participation can be aroused.

G.G.

meals a day and education for the children. They would be happy there.

L. Luis '64

An evening in Madrid . . . pitchers of sangria in the Meson de La Guitarra and the chance for fascinating conversation with two Madrilenians . . . one, a lawyer; the other, a civil servant. In Spanish and in French—aided by many gestures—we asked them to explain the reactionary movement to the Spanish government. Our friends were revolutionists. They spoke of what seemed to us to be a peaceful organized resistance to Franco, boring from within. Three hours of intense talk followed, leaving us with feelings of confusion.

Nancy Sinkin '64
Linda Cohen '64

Stendhal—writer during the romantic period of French literature, author of such novels as *Le Rouge et Le Noir* and *La Chartreuse de Parme* claimed Grenoble as his home town. However, this association with Stendhal is not regarded too highly by his fellow citizens. There is only a non-existent school that remains to commemorate this author, and a somewhat obscure museum in the off-limits, (unless one is literally armed to the teeth), both famous and infamous Algerian section. Grenoble, surrounded on all sides by the French Alps and fast becoming one of the largest cities in France, is not, however, noteworthy only for Stendhal.

One finds here Place Grenette where the prototype of Julien Sorrel of *Le Rouge et Le Noir* fame was guillotined, now the site of the city's central shopping area. Here, too, a bit higher, is La Grande Chartreuse, a monastery, where originates the famed liqueur. Grenoble is also the glove centre of France. In addition, there is the telepherique, French version of an aerial tramway which carries one into the Vercors mountain range, where began the resistance movement of World War II. Site of the Universite de Grenoble, the city welcomes over two thousand students to participate in its summer program and the student organization, C.U.I.G.,

they would have a home, three where at any time one can go to "twist and shout." If passing through southeast France next summer, bring your madras wrap around and school banners—Grenoble is a college town.

Emily Littman '65
Barb Slotnik '65

Bombs

(Continued from Page Five)

to the aims of the treaty are allowed to prevent its follow-up or are able to reverse its intention, then the events surrounding the ratification of the treaty may have marked the final slip toward total nuclear war. The choice is up to the men and women of goodwill who in America still have a chance to influence the course of national policies.

Which will be the choice? To paraphrase the song: The answer, my friends, is blowing on the wind.

Gordon Christiansen
Professor of Chemistry

CinemaScoop

GARDE

Thru October 8th
The VIPs
Starts October 9th
The Castilian
Wall of Noise

CAPITOL

Thru October 8th
The Haunted Palace
Terrified
Starts October 9th
Wives and Lovers
Paris Pickup

WATCH THIS SPACE

From Abroad

Riding on a train in Germany, we met a West German. He spoke excellent English and was a brilliant conversationalist. One of our group was a New Yorker, and when our new friend had gleaned this bit of information, he leaned back in the seat, drew on his pipe, and said casually, "You know, I think they should take the Statue of Liberty and set it up in Alabama."

Sue Lates '64

The one-armed Neopolitan and his ragged little four-year-old daughter looked ironically out of place even in Mario's. The odors of spaghetti and wine were dominated completely by the laughing summer crowd of American students that gathered there each evening for what reputedly was the cheapest meal in Rome. The Neopolitan sat in the only empty seat available, placing the child on his lap. While Paul shared his bread and spaghetti with the obviously hungry child, the father told us how he'd lost his arm in a fishing accident and was now selling inexpensive stationery in order to feed his family. He had sent his wife and the older children to Genoa to stay with relatives while he sold his goods from door to door. He was now enroute to Genoa with the little girl. In Genoa there would be more opportunities to earn the money that would enable him to sail to New York. To settle in the land of golden opportunities where a man could become prosperous was his dream. His family would follow him when the richness that America guaranteed became a tangible part of his life. There



the shape



The shapeliest shape...a rather narrowed A-frame, moving smoothly as panthers. Its most knowing version... a firm wool herringbone, fully lined. Wear it as a jumper, or bare-armed. Wear it swinging, or (occasionally) with its sash. Burgundy, Navy. 5 to 15.

\$19.95

Long Sleeve Button-Down
Shirt—White, Blue, Pink,
Yellow, Linen, Cranberry.
10-16 \$5.95

N. J. GORRA & BRO.

New London, Conn.

Phone: 443-7191



DEAR MOM,
Well, I'm back
in the swing of things...

CALL---

JAMES DRUG

for the fastest . . . most frequent . . .

delivery service in town

HEADQUARTERS FOR:

- S. S. Pierce Products
- Meiers Sparkling (non-alcoholic) Wines
- Russell Stover Chocolates
- Trappist and Trappistine Candies and Jellies
- SPECIAL GIFT DEPARTMENT

COSMETICS — TOILETRIES

Our Cosmetic Department is the Finest, Most Complete, Most Luxurious in Eastern Conn. Names such as Germaine Montiel, John Robert Powers, Mary Chess, Elizabeth Arden and a host of others are always in stock.

36 Complete Lines — Over 150 Fragrances

24 HOUR PHONE SERVICE

Why Not Open a Charge Account?

Charge and Send — The Easy Way

JAMES DRUG CO.

INCORPORATED

Bank Street at Pearl

442-8575

Apothecaries to the Medical Profession and
to the Home Since 1914