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CONN CENSUS



CONNECTICUT COLLEGE

Vol. 49—No. 13

New London, Connecticut, Thursday, February 13, 1964

Price 10 Cents

Soviet Officials Detain Student; Letters May Evoke Clemency

The date was September 25, 1963; the place was a courtroom in the USSR; the verdict read "Guilty," and Peter Landerman, a 22 year old student from Riverside, California, USA, was sentenced to spend three years of his life in prison.

Peter, a graduate of the University of California, is now the only American prisoner in the Soviet Union. Letters from American citizens asking the Soviet officials for clemency may help him to be released so he can continue his education. He had planned to attend graduate school and specialize in South American Indian languages.

Automobile Accident Causes Imprisonment

One of thirteen members of an Experiment Association group from Boston, Peter was driving one of two Volkswagon microbuses down a dark highway outside Minsk on August 15, 1963. The group was to have left the Soviet Union on the following day.

Traveling along this same road on a motorbike with no light was a 62 year old Moscow citizen. Peter, who was driving at a speed between 25-30 mph (there had been no set speed limit on this highway), dimmed to his parking lights as several vehicles approached from the opposite direction. He had been informed by different individuals that this was customary in the Soviet Union. Suddenly Peter saw a moving object before him, but he was unable to swerve due to the passing cars in the other lane. Sitting beside him was an Intourist guide who was watching for the tourist camp sign where the group was to spend the night. She saw nothing before the collision. The injured man died five days later in a hospital, and Peter went to trial on September 25 for driving too fast under the particular conditions and for disregarding Soviet traffic laws by driving only with parking lights. On October 29, the case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the Byelorussian Republic where the verdict and sentence were confirmed.

Letters May Help Landerman

Since Peter has had an unblemished eight-year traffic record and is a good student who wants to study linguistics so he may help

educate primitive peoples, it is hoped that clemency will be granted by the Soviet authorities. According to Soviet law, letters may be written by family, friends, and all other interested persons who wish an appeal for clemency.

The letters may be brief, since the quantity is more important than the quality. The positive points (such as Peter's good records as driver and student) should be stressed, and an interest in obtaining better Soviet-American relations should be expressed. Any antagonistic criticism of Soviet law must definitely be avoided, since clemency is being sought, and the Soviets were within their rights to try him.

Three letters, which may be identical, should be written to:

- 1) His Excellency Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Chairman of the Praesidium of The Supreme Soviet of The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- 2) His Excellency Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev, Chairman of The Council of Ministers of The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- 3) His Excellency Anatoliy F. Dobrynin, Ambassador of The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the U.S.A., Washington, D. C.

In addition, it is necessary that writers requesting clemency for Peter let Mr. Edward Ginsburg, President of the Experimenters' Association at 1 State Street, Boston, Mass., and Connecticut College student Lyn Parker '64, one of the Experiment Association members, know the exact number of letters sent.

Air letters may be obtained from any Post Office for \$1.11, or a single sheet of paper in an ordinary envelope may be sent for \$.25 postage. Lyn Parker may be contacted through Box 665 for any additional information. M.E.

Pembroke Ends Honor System; Cancels Board

Pembroke College recently abolished its Judicial Board, and with it, the honor system. Minor offenses, including those pertaining to sign-outs and lateness, are now dealt with by a house council. Punishment for these offenses is standardized and codified. More major deviations, such as serious lapses in decorum, are referred to the Office of Residence.

Students began to question the function of a Judicial Board last November when the Administration suspended a sophomore for two weeks against the recommendations of the student organization. Since the Board could have any of its proposals rejected by the Administration, many felt that it served only as a mock court, a pawn of a higher organization. They decided that the new system, which would place more responsibility on the house presidents, would be more efficient, and the Judicial Board disbanded.

Student reaction to this new system varies greatly. The house presidents state that as the chances of being caught have increased, the number of minor violations has decreased. The general sentiment is that ill feeling about punishment has disappeared, since less emotion is involved in judging cases, and sentences are purely objective.

On the other hand, there are students who feel that this system is tantamount to a spy ring which places undue burden on the House Council. Many are eager to see a new substitute for the Judicial Board, which served largely to effect changes and to obtain privileges for the students. The main argument against the new system is that it implies that the former function of the Board was merely a punitive one.

Conference Sees Caribbean "Microcosm of World Struggle"

Puerto Rican Conference

Two members of the Connecticut College International Relations Club, Ann Staples and Ellen Grob, spent this past Christmas vacation attending the Second Annual Christmas Seminar on national and world affairs at the Inter-American University at San German, Puerto Rico. The two dorm representatives of the International Relations Club were chosen to go as the officers of the club could not attend the conference.

The theme of the conference was: "The Caribbean: Microcosm of World Struggle," and provided the 300 students from all over the United States, foreign students, members of the University, and students from other Caribbean countries and possessions to meet and discuss economic and political problems and interests in the Caribbean area in an informed yet informal atmosphere.

Among the brilliant and outstanding speakers (who included Dr. Cardenas, one of the leaders of the original Cuban rebel force) was Dr. Carlos Lastra, who received his degrees at the University of Puerto Rico and Harvard, and is an expert in Puerto Rican economy, spoke of his hopes and plans for an emerging Caribbean Economic Community, somewhat like the European Economic Com-

munity in scope and aim. He suggested that the community be initiated and led by Puerto Rico, as Puerto Rico is the most advanced country in the Caribbean, having the highest per capita income in the Caribbean except for the United States' Virgin Islands, and one of the British possessions. In effect Dr. Lastra expressed hopes that: "As the United States led Puerto Rico, so Puerto Rico can lead the Caribbean."

Valuable But Vulnerable

The importance of the Caribbean export of products produced only in the area, such as sugar, was stressed in reference to influence on world trade. The area is economically valuable, and at the same time is vulnerable to hostile forces such as those that destroyed Cuba. Thus all measures possible must be taken to strengthen the area. Despite geographic, political and economic diversities, unity and co-ordination must be sought immediately.

Two specific means by which it is hoped trade will be increased is by fostering growth in inter-island trade, and co-ordinating the sale of island products abroad. Another method will be to formulate programs to increase the tourist trade in the area. One of the ways in which it is hoped that this growth will be encouraged

See "Puerto Rico"—Page 6

Bond Drive for Mardi Walker Excels Half of Required Sum



Mardi Walker

Mardon Walker and Karen Haberman, sophomores at Connecticut College, were exchange students at Spelman College in Atlanta, Georgia last semester. On January 13, Mardi was arrested in a restaurant while participating in a non-violent sit-in and was arraigned in a Georgia district court for a violation of the Anti-Trespass Law. This law, permits the owner of a public facility to exclude clientele at his discretion. It is now being tested for unconstitutionality in the federal courts. Mardi was placed in the Fulton County Jail and her bond was set at \$1,000.

Bond money allows the prisoner to leave jail and assures his return for trial. Mardi's first bond was raised and paid by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Atlanta. Mardi then returned to Connecticut to start her second semester classes. On Wednesday she was recalled to Atlanta for her trial on Thursday.

Demonstrators Act Within Constitution In Breaking 'Laws'

I went to Atlanta with the idea that Atlanta was the "Enlightened City" of the South as far as racial relations were concerned. I soon realized that this was a false image. I talked to some of the civil rights leaders in Atlanta and discovered that in their "Enlightened City" less than one fifth of the restaurants are integrated. I asked if mediation were going on, and was told that mediation had been going on for years. About three weeks later I participated in a demonstration outside Rich's, Atlanta's largest department store. The demonstration took place because Rich's would not sign a written statement that they would hire more Negroes, although the management had verbally agreed to the statement. The demonstration was peaceful. There was singing, but no disorderly conduct; and the next day Rich's hired more Negroes.

Civil rights leaders assured me that effective steps toward integration occurred only as a result of demonstration. When I asked why laws could not be used to fight segregation I discovered that they only legalized segregation. Laws like the Anti-Trespass Law are only used against Negroes and demonstrators, and in this sense make segregation and discrimination legal.

Laws of the southern states deny men their Constitutionally-guaranteed protection and rights. When civil rights demonstrators break these southern laws, they are within their constitutional rights. There is no other way to make those rights good.

Because of a misunderstanding in time (The judge implied that the defendants would not be needed and the attorney said she could go to lunch.) she arrived at the court room after her name had been called; and was accused of trying to evade trial. Her bond was arbitrarily raised to \$2506. Her final trial started on Tuesday morning and will be concluded Monday. Mardi's lawyer has said he is sure that she will be convicted and that her bond will be set at \$5000. The date for her appeal trial will be unknown for some time. Until bond money is raised, Mardi will sit in the Fulton County Jail.

At an all college assembly on Tuesday afternoon, Joanna Warner and Flora Barth appealed to the students, faculty and administration of Connecticut College to help Mardi Walker as a fellow member of the community. In her appeal, Joanna said, "Please may I emphasize, we are concerned with Mardi Walker as an individual. Your help will be considered individual help, not help from Connecticut College as an institution. We want to see her return to Connecticut and to her classes. This appeal is to be in no way considered a recognition or a move in support of any established organization. Mardi is in a difficult situation and needs our help desperately."

Flora Barth is heading a committee organized to raise the \$5000 needed for Mardi's return. At the first count, Wednesday morning, more than \$2800 had been raised. At the time this paper went to press, the total was \$3361. Students contributing to the Bond Drive are given a choice as to where their contributions will go after Mardi's case is appealed. The money may be allotted as a gift to either Connecticut College or S.N.C.C. or eventually returned to the contributor.

Karen Haberman's trial involved a difference of opinion, a different court and a different judge. She returned to college Tuesday afternoon to start attending classes. Her municipal trial has been set for March 10.

Dales to Present Duo-Piano Recital

The Fine Arts Foundation of Connecticut will present Claire and William Dale, Duo-pianists, in a recital in South Church, Hartford, on Sunday, Feb. 16, at 8:30 p.m.

Mr. Dale is Associate Professor of Music at Connecticut College. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dale are graduates of the Yale School of Music. While at Yale, Mr. Dale studied piano with Bruce Simonds, and theory with Paul Hindemith and Quincy Porter. Mrs. Dale studied piano with William Gant while she was at Yale. Mr. Dale was the recipient of the Charles Ditson Foreign Fellowship from Yale in 1950, Yale's highest music award. He made his New York debut at Town Hall in 1953, and has given two recitals at Wigmore Hall in London.

Featured on the program will be a performance, in memoriam, of the Sonata for Two Pianos by the late Paul Hindemith. Hindemith was a former teacher of the Dales at the Yale School of Music.

The Fine Arts Foundation is a non-profit organization which promotes the work of musicians and artists from the State of Connecticut.

Warne to Discuss Purchasing Power

Practical hints which will increase consumers' "buymanship" and the purchasing power of the dollar will be the subject of Dr. Colston E. Warne's talk, "Commodity Testing Agencies," on Monday, February 17, at 4:20 p.m. in Palmer Auditorium.

Sponsored by the Connecticut College economics department but open to everyone, the lecture will include methods and devices which will enable the buyer to select the best brand of the many products available on the market.

Dr. Warne is President of the Consumers Union of the U.S., Inc. and is Professor of Economics at Amherst College. In 1962 when the Consumer Advisory Council was established, he was one of the eleven members appointed by President Kennedy.

"Dr. Warne is a marvelous speaker and has given talks all over the world," commented Professor Ruby Morris of the Connecticut College economics department. "He is one of the most distinguished persons in international consumer movements."

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Editorial

Commitment

We had planned in our first editorial to introduce a new and broader outlook for the paper. We wanted to stress again student awareness of and involvement in community activities, to make the paper a vehicle for the promotion of projects of various faculty members and student groups, to disregard the petty squabbles which have destroyed the dignity of student government and to urge the campus to join us in our effort. Recent developments on campus have shown, however, that there are those among us who are *not* completely immersed in themselves and in the trivialities of day to day campus life.

The assembly on Tuesday afternoon was perhaps the most graphic example we could have wished to illustrate this dichotomy between those who are concerned and committed and those who simply are. Two Connecticut students, Karen Haberman and Mardi Walker, have proven that they could see beyond the isolated environment in which we all find ourselves, that they were able to make a meaningful commitment. We as a community have been asked to make a commitment; a commitment which should rightly transcend the controversies and personal prejudices of 'civil rights' and 'race,' and which should have as its goal the support of an individual, a member of our community, who had the strength and determination to stand by her choice and cause.

Both girls chose to leave the relative security of Connecticut to seek for themselves the realities of a situation with which they had had no previous direct involvement. Through the knowledge which they gained they chose to act. Regardless of the consequences of their actions, the primary fact remains that these consequences were the result of personal conviction and commitment. And it is this kind of action, based on first-hand experience and calculated decision, which we had hoped would win the support of the College Community.

To our horror, but unfortunately not to our surprise, the assembly presenting an appeal for the support of one of these individuals degenerated into the usual niggling and inconsequential squabbling about high finances and legal clarification so reminiscent of those memorable Tuesday amalgams. The need was urgent; there was no doubt that to act with any effectiveness at all we would have to act immediately and as a unit. The strength of a unified front was not forthcoming, however, and now, a day and a half after the appeal was made, the total amount of bond money has not been collected.

Could this be just one more indication of the lack of concern, 'apathy,' self-centeredness, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera, with which this campus seems to be plagued?

It is the wish of we of *ConnCensus* that perhaps this event and its subsequent effects upon thoughts and discussions will serve to indicate at least to some, that there are realms and principles which lie beyond the immediate subjective concern, which lie even beyond the supposedly rational realms of law and justice, which involve at the very least, a certain degree of compassion toward a fellow individual, who has not asked for our help, but whom we should support because she is one of us, another human seeking truth and justice.—G.O., M.R.

Topic of Candor

Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock in Palmer Auditorium we were witnesses to the pettiness, ignorance, irresponsibility and lack of compassion of a large segment of this community. The all-college assembly was a disgrace to the college. The urgent fact of Mardi Walker's dangerous and unjust imprisonment was somehow lost in the petty quibbling of the student body. Connecticut College's notorious apathy once again prevailed.

It should have been an intelligent discussion at the very least. Joanna Walker and Flora Barth stated the facts of Mardi's case completely and unambiguously. It was abundantly clear that they understood the situation and had arrived at the idea of an appeal to the members of the college community after a careful consideration of possible alternatives. It was clear that it was an appeal not for civil rights or SNCC, but for Mardi Walker. Yet these facts were met with grudging suspicion, and worse, numerous ingenious suggestions for "passing the buck."

The same girls who are "for civil rights," who support our exchange program with Spellman College, are whimsically withdrawing their support of the inevitable consequences of the civil rights movement and the exchange program. The same girls who probably spent five thousand dollars in a month at Gorra's are refusing to give a few dollars to insure a classmate's safety and freedom to get an education. This attitude might be understandable in a group of uneducated, isolated people, but we should be able to expect something better from a group of educated, aware, and involved college students. If injustice and danger to one of our members cannot move us to even the smallest sacrifice, we should look to our values. If we fail to raise the required five thousand dollars, then the human rights for which Mardi has been fighting aren't worth very much. We can chalk it up to inhuman concern.

Janet Matthews

Conservative Anti-notes

I have to laugh at Martin Luther King, Jr. as a nominee for the Nobel Peace Prize . . . Wonder why Oswald's name hasn't come up . . . President Johnson will certainly be elected our next president . . . Why, the whole country should vote for him, 'cause he's for labor, he's for management, he's for the North, he's for the South, he's for agriculture, he's for urban renewal, he's for the rich, he's for the poor . . . We understand Peter Sellers played the part of a coke machine in his latest movie, "Dr. Strangelove" . . . We can only hope that he isn't impersonating some cigarette machine, as they seem to be going the way of 1920 bars, barrels, and stills . . .

It's hard to believe the rumors that Student Government is impotent before Student Org . . . Why, just this year it um . . . and unh . . . oh yes! extended the library hours . . . LBJ's Texas barbecue hospitality puts us in mind of another famed 3-letter man's practice of having wienie roasts for visiting dignitaries on the front lawn of the White House . . . When President Johnson declared his "war on poverty," most of this country's poor could watch him on their own private TV sets . . . We shouldn't be allowed to play with the Russians anymore . . . They always have to win—the Cold War, the Olympics—and they're poor sports . . . We can sit back and pat ourselves on the back now that it's been disclosed that a high level Russian was spying on us . . . the State Department must be laughing in their vodka . . . The candidates for Student Government must be having a wonderful time discussing their platforms among themselves, following that mad scramble at 6 p.m. to shift all name-cards to one table . . .

Ann Partlow

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

The dramatic events of this past week have impressed many observers with three important facts: American college students care, they are committed, they can act forcefully toward constructive ends.

Perhaps this accumulated energy might now be marshaled to extend even further the cause of universal civil rights so prominent in campus thinking. News of the Bond Fund reached many who live within 50 miles of New London. Undoubtedly, it caused these people to consider more seriously the struggles of Southern Negro students because that struggle had directly touched two students from our own Northern ranks. Unfortunately, however, the benefits of such a realization are often short lived.

Students of Connecticut College have the power to exert their influence for progress where it can be felt most effectively; in the Congress of the United States where the Civil Rights Bill, now under discussion, will shortly be considered by the Senate.

The representatives from the several states native to the Connecticut College student body will be effected by mature, thoughtful letters from a group of dedicated young women who care about the future health of the society which they will soon inherit.

Were *ConnCensus* or the Student Government Association to inspire a drive encouraging students to express their concerns in letters to Washington, the benefits of such action might well equal or exceed those attained by this week's Bond Drive.

(Mrs.) Margaret L. Thomson,
Director
Office of Press Relations

Bond Fund Supports Integration

To the Editor:

Tuesday's All College assembly was a heart-warming display of corporate sentiment for one of our group who is in trouble. I understand that the contributions to the Bond Fund were widespread and substantial. This tangible demonstration of our sentiments is more than heart-warming. Yet, in spite of these positive qualities of Connecticut College's response to the plight of Mardon Walker, and even at the risk of seeming less than genteel, I feel that I must point out a principle failure in our response.

I was deeply disturbed by the tone of yesterday's meeting. The sentiment was there; the humane response of help for a friend in need was there; but the element of principle was lacking. The discussion, both from the platform and from the floor, followed two main threads. There was some examination of possible ways in which Mardi's problem might be solved other than by the College community raising \$5000. And there was an extended discussion of the seriousness of Mardi's plight and the probability that if she does not get help from us her troubles will become worse. References to her reasons for being where she now is were few, oblique and muffled. Never was it clearly stated that this girl is in jail because she saw injustice being done and acted with her whole being against that injustice; that she was confronted by an unjust law and—as any person of conscience is bound to have done—she broke the law.

Central Issue Obscured

I was baffled as well as disappointed by this, to me seemingly intentional, obfuscation of the central issue. We were asked to give simply out of that noble human virtue, compassion. It is heart-warming to see a group respond quickly and compassionately to the needs of a girl in deep trouble. But simple compassion is not enough to meet even a small fraction of the instances of need—our resources of compassion and money are too limited. We must therefore select, and our selection can only be on the basis of the principles involved.

In my twelve years at Connecticut College, to my knowledge

there has never, for example, been an All College assembly for the purpose of raising money to pay for an abortion. This would also be an instance of a friend in trouble whose troubles would be multiplied and compounded unless she got financial help. There is clearly a difference between this hypothetical case and the case of Mardon Walker. That difference was obscured during the assembly on Tuesday. Because I think the difference is the difference of principle I think it must be drawn in starkly clear terms and must be looked at and understood by the whole College community. I think that the mood of the assembly was to bail Mardi out of her principle as well as to bail her out of the Atlanta jail. I also think that Mardi should and would refuse the one if it is contingent on the other.

Fund Supports Integration

Mardon Walker is in jail now because she acted to support of the principle of "Freedom Now!" She is in jail because she engaged in radical direct action in an attempt to achieve Civil Rights and Civil Liberties in a City where both are suppressed. Support for her in her suffering is support for these principles. Whether intended or not, a gift to the Bond Fund is a stance in support of the radical integration movement. This, as well as a feeling of compassion, is why I contributed to the Bond Fund and why I am delighted that it is a success.

Gordan Christiansen

Integration Through Legal Means

To the Editor:

The plea made at Tuesday's assembly for bond money to release Mardon Walker from her jail cell in Atlanta, Georgia, was a moving challenge to the generosity of the members of the Connecticut College community. All of us should recognize the plight of a fellow student and make a united effort to save her from her dangerous and uncomfortable position.

The effort should be made, however, with the determination that the community will never again be faced with a similar situation. A student who goes to Spelman College, or any place else for that matter, as a representative of Connecticut College should strive to attain goals of racial equality through legal and constructive methods.

Sit-ins, though dramatic, are neither legal nor constructive. Instead of eliminating prejudice and thus helping the Negro obtain deserved equality under law and custom, sit-ins serve to strengthen existing prejudices and magnify the commonly held impression of Negroes as a socially vagrant and irresponsible race. Civil disobedience is not the only, nor is it the best, way to promote an unbiased attitude toward all individuals.

In recent years, many of the most important steps toward racial equality have been accomplished through legal methods. The Civil Liberties Union which has been active in the integration movement, has won many court cases begun by their lawyers. The greatest strides in the integration of public schools have been made through legal means.

Sit-ins, on the other hand, are conducted mostly by young people who sincerely "want to do something," but who, through lack of knowledge, inexperience, and exercise of poor judgment defeat their own purpose by the antagonism which they arouse.

Students who represent Connecticut College should be aware of a host of legal and rational weapons available to them in the struggle for racial equality. Breaking a law will not change it; discreditable demonstrations are not the answer to ingrained prejudices. I hope Connecticut College students will recognize this fact and move to correct unjust laws and customs not through the irrationality of sit-ins, but through the intelligent exercise of citizenship.

Cynthia Miller '66

See "Letters to Editor"—Page 6

New Semester Brings New Horizons

Area Urban Renewal Project Increases Racial Segregation

With the Urban Renewal and low income housing projects under way in New London, new and serious considerations will have to be given to the problems of discrimination and segregation in New London.

Miss Torrey of the psychology department of Connecticut College has been involved in many aspects of the racial situation in general, having worked on and participated in the march on Washington, D. C. She is presently engaged in work in New London for voter registration and for the NAACP. Close contact with the town through work on housing legislation last year, agitation for housing ordinances, and creation of a board to consider housing discrimination in the summer of 1963 have provided Miss Torrey with some interesting insights into the racial situation in New London.

Discrimination, Not Open Segregation

The problem in New London is generally found in the form of discrimination as opposed to rampant segregation. Segregation occurs more often between specific houses and apartments and in small areas rather than throughout wide-spread areas. As a specific example, there is one section of Green Street upon which are located three apartment buildings; two house Negroes, the other is all white and will not accept Negro occupants. In other areas apartments have both Negro and white residents.

Thus the problem is not yet one of segregation, but the possibilities for more and larger areas of segregation to develop may grow as the housing project continues. This is because Urban Renewal requires movement of people from the buildings to be destroyed to new dwellings. When large groups of persons are moved, the effect is usually an increase in segregation, for the tendency is to move in groups to other already-established groups, with increased concentration. One of the problems involved in the re-development program is the need to avert housing discrimination which could lead to further segregation before it becomes intensified and concentrated.

Apartments Unaccountably Vacant

Specific examples of discrimination have occurred. There is the case of the man with four children who dwells at present in a three room apartment which has been called "crummy" at best. Three children sleep in one bed in the front room, while the youngest sleeps in the kitchen-dining-living room area. The rent is \$50 a month, but the man in question can afford better lodgings; his problem is to find them and be admitted to them. A similar case is that of a service man who also wishes to move, but is confronted with the following sequence, time after time: he hears of a place available for rent, telephones to see if there is a vacancy, is told there is, arrives to check it, and is turned down. Has the apartment suddenly been taken, or is the man turned down because of his color?

One possible mode of solution has been established by Mr. Peter

Seng, of the Connecticut College English department, who has formed a committee of white people who check such situations. If a person feels that he has been turned down arbitrarily, he may consult the committee; the committee in turn will check to see if the apartment has suddenly become vacant, in which case, action could be taken against the owner under the local fair housing law.

Complaints Prove Embarrassing

There are, however, few such complaints. It is embarrassing to have to go to someone else to tell

them that you have been discriminated against. There is an inhibition toward complaining and many persons would rather say nothing. There is also a fear of reprisal; in one instance a man was fired from his job for having complained of discrimination.

There are racial problems right here in New London, and students and faculty from our campus are committed and should be involved. Connecticut College has recently been involved with well publicized "foreign aid" programs, with several of our students embroiled in racial situations throughout the nation. Equally important but less well publicized, are those members of the student body and the faculty who are actively engaged in local "domestic aid."

The outside world blasts us for being egocentric and unaware. Girls sit around the snack shop sipping coffee and talking about doing something useful in the dim and distant future. Yet at this moment members of the faculty and students are actively tackling some of New London's most pressing problems. And what is more, they are getting things done.

This joint effort of students and faculty is not new. Faculty members, to whom New London is home, have long been aware of the community's problems. Quietly and unobtrusively they have been soliciting the aid of interested students to work with them in attacking specific social dilemmas.

The whole sociology department, for example, has begun work on several projects and is getting ready to embark on others. Under the direction of Mrs. Kennedy, eighteen girls are working in social agencies in the New London area. Also under Mrs. Kennedy's auspices, Hilary Harrington is working at the Juvenile Court in connection with her independent study.

Miss Macklin has recently become aware of another problem facing the community—the plight of the Puerto Rican in New London. She will be aided in further research by Hope Batchelder who has chosen this topic for her independent study.

New developments and current findings of these community projects will be featured in periodic progress reports in future issues of Conn Census.

Students Participate in Drive To Help Register Area Voters

Eight students from the College spent the better part of last Saturday working under Miss Torrey on the New London NAACP's Voter Registration Drive.

We gathered in the morning for a brief session, and were assigned in pairs to ring doorbells on designated streets. We set out with some nervousness, but the first doorbell was the hardest. Soon we were no longer wondering what we were going to say. Our mission was to go into

racially mixed neighborhoods and seek out all the Negro residents. We asked each family whether they were registered to vote, and if not, gave them information about doing so. Most of us found ourselves in predominately white neighborhoods. We could not help feeling a bit like sleuths.

The housing pattern in New London is interesting. We saw no one all-inclusive ghetto. It appears, however, that neighborhoods are smaller than one might think. In many cases, the situation within a block looks like co-existence, for the individual apartment buildings are generally (though not invariably) either white or Negro. Discrimination, which exists here as everywhere, seems to operate on the scale of a cluster of buildings or a single building. One gets the impression of tiny pockets where Negroes may live, surrounded by vaster areas marked "hands off."

Last Saturday marked the beginning of student participation in the Voter Registration Drive. We were finding out how to do our job by experiment and experience. We covered only a small fraction of residential New London. The Drive, with increasing student participation, will continue throughout the semester.

College participation in cooperation with the local NAACP marks, in the opinion of this reporter, a very healthy sign for our student body. All through the year the College has sponsored lectures and discussions, culminating in our Civil Rights Conference. These have been, on the whole, well attended. Our Civil Rights Group has grown tremendously this year. Also this year several students have joined the New London chapter of the NAACP. Now we are finally going out into the community to actually participate in constructive civil rights activities. M.G.

Negroes Announce "No Rent for Rats" In N. Y. Tenements

There is a rebellion going on in New York City today. It is a rebellion carried on by one of the few tactics that the Negro is able to employ—the economic boycott. And slowly people are beginning to hear the fire, and slowly they are reacting to the war. It is a war against an aristocracy—the slum lords—in New York and, as James Baldwin told a large gathering at a rent strike rally, "It is going to be harder and harder because the revolution has got to revise the entire system in order for us, as Negroes, to live and in order for the country to survive."

Mr. Baldwin is right. In order for this country to survive, there must be a complete revision of a system which, if allowed to continue, will destroy the Negro race in this country and, in doing so, will destroy the entire nation. A democracy, based (as we are told) on equality and justice, cannot survive with a rotten core of immorality and degeneracy. It is this that the school boycott sought to combat and that the

See "Kunstler"—Page 4



Carolyn Holmes (left), a senior at New London High School, visits an astronomy classroom for a session with her volunteer tutor, Maryann Golart '65.

Civil Rights Group Introduces High School Tutorial Project

Last spring, the Civil Rights Group at Connecticut College saw a need and decided to do something about it. From their insight has grown a tutorial program that today involves 40 Connecticut College undergraduates who have volunteered their time and energy to tutor a like number of students from New London High School.

Originally instituted, with the cooperation of the Northern Student Movement, to help stem high school dropouts among Negro students, the program is now biracial, open to any student recommended by the New London High School Guidance Office or his individual teachers. Some of the tutees are not in academic difficulty, but have sought the help of a tutor to improve an already satisfactory record. An example of such ambition is one Negro girl whose all-A record was marred only by a B in social studies. Through the New London chapter of the NAACP, she solicited the aid of a Connecticut College tutor, and finished the semester with straight A's.

College Junior Aids Math Student

Another Negro tutee, Jacqueline Fields, a New London High School senior, is taking an exceptionally heavy course and asked for help in advanced mathematics. Nancy Mallon of Winchester, Mass., a Connecticut College junior majoring in math, responded to the call. Now Jackie finds that just being able to explore with Nancy the points that have been presented in class helps her to understand better the abstract theorems and formulae she is studying. Jackie hopes that the one extra hour she spends each week in discussion with her tutor will be more than compensated by her improved chances of being accepted by the college of her choice.

The tutorial program is administered by a sub-committee of the Civil Rights Group, headed by Rona Shor of Great Neck, N. Y., and junior Patricia Olson of Chappaqua, N. Y. Assignments are made by the sub-committee from a list of volunteers who have been approved for this extracurricular work by the Office of the Dean of the College. Although 40 tutors have been assigned, the list is by no means depleted, and the Civil Rights Group welcomes inquiries from interested high school students.

Volunteer Tutors Indicate Preferences

When they volunteer, tutors indicate the areas in which they are qualified and would prefer to teach—usually subjects related to the field of their major concentration. The subjects that seem to cause high school students the most difficulty and that occasion the greatest number of requests for help are history, English, and foreign languages.

After a semester of tutoring, a high school sophomore who was having trouble with first-year German, reports, "I'm starting to pass my tests now!" Michael Devlin of New London is being tu-

tored by Elizabeth Niklasch, an Austrian exchange student who looks on her tutoring as a way of expressing her gratitude to America for giving her the opportunity to study here. Before coming to Connecticut College, Elizabeth completed one year at the University of Vienna and plans to return there next fall.

Students Prepare for College

In contrast, the high school students who ask for supplementary work with a tutor in order to improve their chances for college acceptance, want help in mathematics and the sciences. Such is the case of Carolyn Holmes, a senior in the college preparatory program at New London High School, who is being tutored in astronomy by Connecticut College junior Maryann Golart of New London. Carolyn is one of only three girls in a class of thirty students who are taking an advanced course in astronomy and oceanography at the High School. Carolyn is doing well in her studies, but she felt that additional tutorial help in astronomy would clarify the principles of the course and aid her in obtaining a higher grade. On several occasions, her tutor has brought her to the campus to use College laboratories and equipment, including the telescope. In her determination to go to college, Carolyn has also taken a job weekday afternoons and Saturdays to help defray foreseen college expenses.

Mr. Seng Helps Initiate Program

Among those who were instrumental in setting up the tutorial program last February was Dr. Peter J. Seng assistant professor of English, who serves as an advisor to the student members of the Civil Rights Group and acts as the College's official representative to the program. It was through the aid and advice of Dr. Seng that the project received the official sanction of both Connecticut College and New London High School and became a reality.

Now, four afternoons a week, the College station wagon transports volunteer tutors from their hilltop campus to the New London YWCA where facilities have generously been made available to the tutorial program. There tutors and tutees keep their weekly appointments. Scheduled to last an hour, these sessions often run longer when the work at hand becomes so absorbing that clock-watching is forgotten.

YWCA Commends Tutors

Miss Marian Granfield, executive director of the YWCA, is impressed by the seriousness and hard work of the Connecticut College tutors and their tutees and commends them for their efforts. The closeness of the ages of tutors and tutees seems to increase their ease of communication and thereby intensify their application to their studies.

For some of the tutors, their assignments this past semester were repeat performances. Ten of the volunteers were among the original group who began the tutorial project in February 1963.

**Help Wanted: NAACP
Voter Registration Drive
Contact: Marcia Geyer
Box 683
or Polly Coe
Box 299**

Dr. Marion Fay, Dean of Women's Medical College in Philadelphia, will speak on "Women in Medicine" on February 20 at 7:45 in the Student Lounge in Crozier-Williams. The lecture will be sponsored by Science Club and open to the public.

Teachers College of Columbia Requests Teachers for Africa

For the fourth consecutive year, Teachers College, Columbia University, is seeking American college graduates to prepare for teaching service in the secondary schools of East Africa.

The college has undertaken the recruitment, selection and training of the candidates at the request of the Agency for International Development of the State Department. Teachers are needed in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar.

The East African governments have requested more than 100 teachers in the fields of biology, chemistry, English, geography, history, mathematics and physics for employment beginning in the fall of 1964. To date, Teachers College has selected and trained some 400 teachers under this program.

Those interested are urged to apply immediately. Applicants must be United States citizens. Arts and science graduates and graduating seniors with no teaching experience but professionally trained, certified graduates with no teaching experience and experienced teachers are all eligible to apply for the program.

Accepted candidates will receive training fellowships at

Teachers College or Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda, or at both institutions. Upon completion of training, the teachers will receive two-year appointments as salaried education officers in East Africa.

Although preference in selection will be given to applicants who are single, married persons may apply and, if chosen, will receive travel allowances for dependents. However, it is not possible for both husband and wife to be employed with the project.

A brochure with details of the program can be obtained by writing to: Teachers for East Africa, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 10027

proceedings, and no slumlord understands what his tenants mean unless he sees his pocketbook getting smaller. By withholding his rent, the oppressed "slum-dweller" is using the most effective weapon he has for the elimination of a condition which is all too typical of urban America.

What this means is not merely that some Negroes in New York City want better housing conditions. The implications are far-reaching, and the problem, like that of education, is no longer a Negro problem. It is a problem of poverty, of discrimination, of unemployment, of automation, and of an insufficient government participation in alleviating conditions which plague millions of Americans. Like the school boycott, the rent strike is not motivated by a desire to break the law but rather to make the law work. And the law must be made to work if real democracy is to develop and last.

Organization Required

What is needed now is organization of the urban populations who suffer under the wide-spread inequalities. These groups must exert the necessary pressure in order to generate solutions. They are not, however, a solution. A solution will mean vast economic and political changes throughout the country. The rent strike, the school boycott, the organization of labor, the non-violent demonstrations are only beginnings. They should never be seen as ends, and a solution to any one of the problems about which they are concerned should never be accepted as an end. They are merely parts of what is to be a long chain of advancement which must materialize if democracy is to survive.

Housing Conditions Reflect Whole Society

If the critics of the boycott as a tactic would realize that rat-ridden apartments are results of a degenerating society and that they can only be abolished by a vast revision of society, and if they can see that nothing will be done without organized protest, then perhaps they will see that the rent strike is a valid weapon in the revolution.

No mother in the most prosperous country in the world should have to guard her child's crib for fear that he might be bitten by a rat, or perish in flames which rage through sub-standard tenements every day. Is such a mother asking too much when she demands freedom from the fear which has plagued her life? Is the rent strike's slogan, "No Rent for Rats," too strong? I think not. President Johnson has declared war on poverty. Many people have already joined the armies. If they don't win this war, we will all lose.



Conn-Quistador at work

Yale Turns Co-ed; ConnTacts Students Via Radio Waves

Rampant numphomania on the Conn College campus? Never! Suggestive? Me? But a Conn College girl always represents her college—she's the epitome of the prim and proper collegiate miss! "When in the course of human events it becomes necessary . . ." huh? The role of the college student in the community. Campus or chaos. Gandhian methods of non-violence in the Civil Rights movement. Malice in Traveland. The bicycle menace on campus—and there are parking problems at Yale? Satire on mixers—verified at Yale. Electronic music. Poe poetry, and the red laugh—aaaaaaaaaagh, choke sputter. A TIMELY discussion between two unsuspecting Yale men (one in the guise of debating club head unfortunately) and two Conn girls on Conformity. A Conn-test with sybaritic Conn girl as first prize—a Saybrook sophomore having won this date to our mid-winter weekend. And, of course, music.

This was CONN TACT. You might have been there. The time: Friday evening, February 7, 5-6:30 and 9-1 a.m. The place: WYBC, Yale radio. The action: a coup d'etat. Conn conquers (naturally by captivating). The consequences? CONN TACT.

Arriving with the express purpose of providing entertainment, WCNI proposed to aid Yale men in the pursuit of those inalienable rights of strife, liberty, and the pursuit of academia, or wife, liberty, and the pursuit of companionship—as you like it! (Apologies to the Declaration and to Shakespeare.) At this point WCNI denies that it has any connection whatsoever with the lunatic fringe—it is beyond the fringe and the semantics make all the difference. Signing off: one—two—three!

Reverend to Counsel Campus Protestants

Many Connecticut girls have expressed a desire to have some sort of religion-affiliated counsel or available on campus, to whom they could go with personal doubts, problems, or questions. In an attempt to fulfill this need, the United Protestant Group has arranged with the Rev. Richard Van Deusen, of the Presbyterian Church in Groton, to come on campus once a week. Mr. Van Deusen will be in the Meditation Room, in the Chapel basement, every Tuesday afternoon, from 4:00 to 5:30 p.m. He has also indicated that, should girls wish to talk with him at some other time, they should feel free to call him at his home: 445-8348.

Students Meet Local Policemen; Find Officers Constantly Alert

Around nine thirty last Sunday morning, two innocents filled with the spirit of adventure and curiosity went down into New London to take some photographs for Conn Census. The travelogue began at the Block Island ferry dock and followed a course through two of the major slum areas in New London. The spectacle was a bit strange, we must admit: running about town early on a Sunday morning when most sensible people are either asleep or in church, laden with cameras and snapping only the dingiest and most tumble-down scenes. Having finished the tour around twelve, the innocents returned to campus for the rest of the afternoon, venturing forth again in the evening to have dinner at the Holly House.

We noticed a rather dapper looking gentleman eyeing us from a far off corner, but gave this little note. Then somewhere in the middle of dessert, said gentleman appeared at the table side

and inquired about the success of the morning's adventures; thinking him a local observer, we replied that it had been most fun. He went on to suggest that far more interesting photos could be obtained from the top of the Gold Star bridge which would encompass a view of Electric Boat, Pfizer, the navy yards, etc. We were somewhat surprised at this suggestion, as we had little interest in these rather sanitary looking installations and were more concerned with the local tenelements. The man went on to note how we had 'stuck mainly to the slum area,' and suggested some other lower class areas we might try. The curious little interlude concluded with something to the effect that: "Well, Detective Frazer (sp?) and I thought it was very interesting . . ." There we had been, two people, and the alleys and backways of New London ours to discover and record, and lo there were four, two discovering and recording us! The New London police were there all the time.

The local police force is an institution which few people bother to take note of unless there is an incident of sufficient violence and gore to draw the attention of the local newspapers and gossip. In periods of relative quiet, no one knows that the police exist, that they are constantly alert. Those two oblivious innocents mentioned above found to their surprise that in New London at least, representatives of law and order are to be found in all sorts of odd corners, at equally odd times. M.R.

speedily cause our downfall, our death, in fact. It was hardly necessary to say how we enlightened ones would comment on this extraordinary belief. However, it was of dire significance to our cause that the Surgeons were adamant in their belief. These Surgeons were in desperate need of our help. It seemed that the most practical way to reform these people would be to allow ourselves to fall in with them. By going to partment at Connecticut had ex-the very source of the problem, with our security of course secure, we could devise the best means to counteract their difficulties.

A Rude Awakening

The dream has evaporated, fellow smokers. The psychology depressed a great interest in the findings of the Surgeon General's Report. They are also enthusiastic about the possibility of conducting a clinic pursuant to the aims stated in the report.

A solution is possible—A smoking clinic, for the duration of a week, for one hour a day, could provide the real answer.

Tessa Miller

Surgeon Generals Threaten Security Of Nicotine Fiends

There once was a dream. In the Twentieth Century, the standard of living and general well-being had grown by leaps and bounds. Now the last obstacle to our Utopia had been overcome. From the dawn of history, man had been plagued by the need of external support to allay his fears of the ever-dark insecurity which threatened to engulf him. The members of our increasingly affluent and creative society were overwhelmingly victorious in their campaign against the infamous monster. Now, man could stride briskly through life with his support securely in his pocket. Our new security had been secured by the addition of one tiny formula in a truly remarkable age of invention. The mere combination of a few shredded leaves with a shred of cheap paper ignited by a shred of even cheaper cardboard had sufficed to make man's life sheer bliss.

Height of Sublimity

We had reached the pinnacle of self-sufficient satisfaction. We could now reach down from the height of our sublimity to aid those unfortunate souls struggling along the path of unreality. The case in point was that class of benighted individuals known as Surgeons. More particularly—the members of this group who had laboriously compiled a 387 page study on not-so-cheap paper, criticizing that glorious invention, our mainstay and true light. The Surgeon-General's Report stated that our invention was not only ethereal, but downright harmful! In fact, it would not enable us to pursue the good life, assured of success, but it would

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Odetta

Odetta, "Folk Song First Lady," To Perform Sunday in Palmer

Some thirty years ago Odetta was born in Birmingham, Alabama. While in school in the Los Angeles area, she discovered that music was her language. From the Tin Angel to the Blue Angel, Odetta sang her way into the leading echelon of American folk artists. Performances at Town Hall, Carnegie Hall, the 1960 and 1961 Newport Folk Festivals, and many other places impressed upon audiences her vocal majesty and emotional projection. At Carnegie Hall in May, 1960, Belafonte introduced Odetta as the "First Lady of the Folk Song," a title which she still holds.

Although Odetta has recently

explored the field of blues, appeared in TV dramas, and acted in the film version of Faulkner's *Sanctuary*, her roots are in the folk tradition; it is in this field that she indisputably excels. Moved by ideals and passions grounded in historical soil, she stirs up in her audience memories and experiences buried in the mind and heart. Her powerfully emotional voice and driving, pulsating guitar give expression to deep human feeling.

Powerful singing is seasoned by her warm sense of humor and almost inaudibly shy speaking voice. At Town Hall she explained why she hadn't been to see a cinema movie in which she appeared: 'Because I couldn't stand the idea of seeing myself sprawled from over there to over there.' Odetta is a delight between songs as well as a captivating folk artist.

The resonance and depth of tone of Odetta's voice and guitar, along with depth of human feeling, effected at UConn this past October mass response to a song dedicated to Ralph Allen and the cause he and others stand for. Three years ago Princetonians stood applauding for fifteen minutes after Odetta had left the McCarter Theater. Seeing and hearing this artist, for that she truly is, is an experience never to be forgotten. Her art is of the soul and blood of the human race. Words cannot do Odetta justice: if you want to understand, listen to her.

Suzan Dill

Job Directory Lists Open Employment

According to Mrs. Mynena Leith, editor of "Summer Employment Directory," there is an increase of approximately 10% over last year in summer jobs for 1964 available to students and teachers throughout the United States. The greatest increase is found in summer camps, summer theatres and resorts in the New England and North-Central states.

A limited number of jobs are open at the New York World's Fair; students who want to go to the Fair can obtain a job in the eastern states within "day's off" distance of New York. Some camps plan a trip to the Fair as a part of their planned program of activities.

The 1964 "Summer Employment Directory" lists 35,000 specific summer job opportunities all over the country, names and address of the employers which offer them, salary, and a sample letter of application and personal data sheet to assist in making application. Employers are listed at their request and they invite application from college students.

Students who would like to obtain an individual copy may ask for "Summer Employment Directory" at the bookstore or order by mail by sending \$3 (special college price) to National Directory Service, Box 32065, Dept. C, Cincinnati, Ohio 45232. Mark "rush" for first-class mailing.

Mrs. Emil Chanlett Presents Problems Of Latin America

A Times correspondent once said, "There are no experts on Latin America, only degrees of ignorance." Mrs. Emil Chanlett's lecture, the fourth in a series given in honor of Mary Foulke Morrison, was an attempt at lowering this degree of ignorance.

One of the main points Mrs. Chanlett made was that the troubles and issues in Latin America are not all completely due to Communist infiltration, but to a number of elements. Within the twenty republics of Latin America, these elements are divided into several categories; colonial patterns, the hacienda system, the Church, the military, and the family.

The colonial patterns, with the great influence of the Spanish and Portuguese cultures upon the people, was never conducive to the establishment of political responsibility, as they have always had an authoritarian heritage.

The paternalistic hacienda system creates complete self-sufficiency and isolation from the more modern national government. Thus the different independent agricultural groups are both culturally and economically independent.

The Church in Latin America is so all-pervading that the people are "surrounded by church ethos and symbolism." Thus the Church is the one Western institution that has penetrated the Indian culture. The military has been the one stabilizing influence, although as Mrs. Chanlett said, there is a trend away from the military dictatorships. The one other factor important in understanding Latin America is the great influence of and loyalty to the family. Through this fact, there has been little responsible leadership on the social level. As Mrs. Chanlett said, they want the privileges of democracy without the responsibilities of nationalism.

As examples of the problems in these countries, she discussed those of Argentina, Brazil, and Peru. All of them have different standards of literacy, politics, and economics. The one problem common to all of them is that of the ever-expanding population. The population is expected to triple by the year 2000. This one factor affects all the others socio-politico-economic problems.

As the United States delegate to the Inter-American Committee of Women, which is a part of the O.A.S., Mrs. Chanlett is well-qualified to discuss the extent to which we are affected by the outcome of the problems of Latin America. Through her lecture, she made clear the extent to which we should feel a commitment to these problems, and the amount that we all have at stake.

The Fading Dramatic Scene

Ed. note:

The Fading Dramatic Scene is a two part series discussing the various dramatic groups on campus. The first article on Wig and Candle is the result of an interview with Miss Hazlewood, advisor, and Hilary Hinchman, president, and is a general study of the extent of cooperation in Wig and Candle. The second article will consider the problems of Experimental Theater and Compet Plays.

What is the point of sponsoring Dramatics for an unenthusiastic and unreceptive campus? Wig and Candle, Compet Plays and Experimental Theater seem to be suffocating to death under the oppressive aid of a disinterested student body. Where once valuable, the purposes of these various dramatic groups are fading as student and faculty support is weakening.

The first article of this series will consider Wig and Candle. The purpose of Wig and Candle once used to be the production of serious and stimulating drama; lately the purpose seems to be simply the indifferent production of two plays, claims Miss Hazlewood, director and faculty advisor of Wig and Candle.

No Support for Dramatics

Either there is no talent on this campus, an explanation which seems highly unlikely; or the talent is going to waste behind closed doors, hibernating in the library, playing bridge in the T.V. room, or simply wasting time. This second alternative comes closer to explaining the feeble participation in Wig and Candle. The fact is, the club is not getting the talent or the support needed; and both the students and the faculty are to blame!

Students Fear Serious Plays

The basic problem seems to be the choice of play. In the past few years Wig and Candle produced a serious type of drama. Ultimately the club is supposed to be able to choose its play; but the members are aware of a conflict between their decision and faculty opinion. Past serious drama did not induce enough talented people to try out; it also did not draw a crowded audience. In short, it did not appeal to the students. A serious play involves arduous work; but students seem to be afraid to attempt this challenge of complex roles and stimulating parts. Is the splendid title of *Auntie Mame* needed to fill the auditorium? Must students be bribed with the spectacular, the colorful, the entertaining? Worse yet, is the audience mentally lazy? Must viewers be persuaded and enticed into audience partici-

paton? Audiences seem to have reached the state of mental inertia; they expect an interpretation to be done for them, suggests Miss Hazlewood.

Drama Is Purpose

With a view toward the spring production, Hilary Hinchman, president of Wig and Candle, is aware of the problems the club will encounter in choosing a play. *Auntie Mame's* smashing success last semester should indicate the type of play which appeals to this student body. Yet the final purpose of Wig and Candle, Hilary feels, is drama, the value of which lies in the "happy medium" between profound drama and simple entertainment. The spectacular served as a means to this end. By presenting a first-rate production of talent and enthusiasm, Wig and Candle showed its packed audience that it had "the capacity to produce successful drama," which was Hilary's intent. The ball is now in the hands of the student body and faculty. Student enthusiasm must be extended toward the spring production. With the recent success still fresh in their minds, talented and interested girls must become aware of the unlimited possibilities for Wig and Candle's future work; they must participate in order to reach the club's final goal.

Faculty Support Needed

The faculty's duty lies in supporting the club's production at the various levels of its progress. Whether the play be of the 'spectacular' *Auntie Mame* type or something of a more serious nature, the faculty must show interest and spirit. The success of Wig and Candle requires this support. Perhaps even more faculty participation might be effected.

The burden of responsibility, however, rests for the most part upon the students. A dramatics club needs backing; a play needs an audience. Attendance at the productions expresses not only school spirit; audience participation from a large number of interested viewers expresses a desire to see Wig and Candle reach its ultimate goal on this campus: drama worthy of the talent and capacity which this campus affords.

L. White

Thursday, February 13 at 6:45 Dr. Kurt Opitz of the German department will give a lecture entitled "The New Realities of the German Novel." The lecture, sponsored by the German club will be concerned with the development of the German novel in the last twenty years since the war.

Mrs. Hersey Visits Education Meeting On New Methods

Mrs. Jeanette Brooks Hersey, associate director of admissions at Connecticut College, attended a three-day conference at New College in Sarasota, Florida, last week.

The purpose of the conference was to acquaint those attending with the new concepts in education developed by the administration of New College, which will welcome its first freshman class next September.

At the conference, Mrs. Hersey introduced New College's recently appointed Dean of Admissions, Robert J. Norwine, formerly Wesleyan University in Middletown. Mrs. Hersey also participated in workshops on various aspects of college admissions work.

Mrs. Hersey will also represent Connecticut College at the Fifth Conference on International Education, sponsored by the Institute for International Education in cooperation with national and international Participating and Observer Organizations. The theme of the conference will be "National Development Through International Education: Barriers and Breakthroughs," and will be held February 12-15 at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C.

This conference is the fifth in a series of meetings which have contributed significantly to the development of educational cooperation, to the advancement of knowledge and ideas in international education, and to the growth of public support for exchange-of-persons programs. Those attending will include educators, foundation executives, government officials, leaders in labor and industry, and civic leaders.

Among the highlights of the conference will be the Awards Dinner on Friday, February 14, to which President Lyndon B. Johnson has been invited. Others who will participate in the conference are Lucius D. Battle, Assistant Secretary of State; Edward R. Murrow, former director of the U. S. Information Agency; Tom J. Mboya, Minister for Justice, Kenya; and Senator J. William Fulbright (D-Arkansas), member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

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Letters to Editor

(Continued from Page Two)

Question of Reality

To the Editor:

Within the past week a bomb has exploded on this campus. We are all called upon to make a decision, in the form of whether or not to give a few dollars to bail a fellow student out of an Atlanta jail. Bombs have a habit of creating chaos, and it may be fairly said that this one has. Let us sort out the issues before us, then.

There are two basic calls to which we must respond. Let's not confuse them? The first is whether we, as a community, will act in a loyal and compassionate manner towards one of our own: whether we will support Mardi. The second is whether we will support Mardi's non-violent demonstration as part of the civil rights movement.

Loyalty may be a difficult attitude to arouse, because Mardi makes us respond to another painful question. But let us not forget the realities here. This girl does not have \$5,000. That is fact. Only the wealthy make the mistake of assuming that everyone who desperately needs \$5,000 can get it. That means that unless we come through, she will remain in jail. While she was in jail before the trial, she was beaten. She actually feared for her life while she was in a cell with white, pro-segregationist prisoners. Fantastic as it may seem to us, her fear is justified by the facts of what has happened in the jails of the South. With these facts before us, we must make a decision about a few dollars and what part we will play in another human life.

The second question, whether or not we support Mardi's participation in an illegal activity, has a peculiar twist which has become one center of controversy on this campus. There seems to be a substantial body of opinion which is satisfied with reasoning which runs like this; she broke the law. She broke it knowingly. While we may support the civil rights cause, we cannot condone her action. Therefore we won't help her get out of jail. This kind of opinion rests on the false assumption that participation in civil rights in the South, as in the North, can always be conducted so that it doesn't break a law. The difference is that the northern movement battles discrimination and *de facto* segregation in a society where they are against the law, while the southern movement battles legalized segregation with carefully drawn laws to insure its maintenance. Mardi was arrested for violating a law whose sole function in this case was to maintain segregation. It seems that we must either support Mardi's part in civil rights or segregation and the legal machinery which functions to perpetuate it.

Every girl at the College will either contribute money or deliberately not contribute it. There is no equivocating possible now. Let us look clearly at both the grounds for our action, and remember the human being who is in back of our abstract moralizing. It is a fortunate thing for Mardi that she belongs to a campus body that can afford, if it chooses, to bail her out. It is an undeniably fortunate thing for each of us that we are on the giving, and not the receiving end of this money. Marcia Geyer '66

To the Editor:

Miss Rosemary Park, in her recent address to Barnard, assailed

"privatism" or the "count-me-out" attitude. "This is the attitude of being uncommitted to anything, of taking no part in anything, of being purely devoted to personal ambition" reported in the February 7 issue of the *New York Times*. It would seem that this is the approach which last week's editorial is promoting.

Does the idealistic editor fully realize the implications of her suggestions?

She would suggest that "any enterprising student" submit petitions directly to the Committee of Student Organizations, thus removing the necessity of Cabinet and the House of Representatives whose sole job is "to receive, discuss, edit and amend petitions," that an agenda of items to appear before Amalgo be published in *Conn CensuS* and that Amalgo be made voluntary.

Petitions would still require sufficient reasoning to pass the Committee on Student Organizations. Any institution, such as Connecticut, should never be expected to sanction legislation simply on the whim or desire of a group of students. Legislation must consolidate the interests of all concerned with the college. It is through the administration and faculty members of the Committee that the far-reaching opinions of those concerned with the college, other than students, are represented. And the C-Book should be consulted for the true representation of the students on this committee.

Who but Cabinet and the House of Representatives would take on the tedious but necessary job of revising the minute details of the Constitution and the petty regulations of the C-Book? Who would be responsible for such encompassing events such as Conn-Quest?

Perhaps a few outstanding issues might attract from 1350 students a 2/3 or 3/4 quorum necessary to pass legislation if Amalgo were voluntary. But what happens to the removal of many trivial regulations which would certainly not attract a quorum but which constitute a great part of the rules governing student activity? And what happens to the one means by which the entire college is brought together as a whole body? Progress would inevitably be hindered.

The real point of contention is merely in the use of the word "Student" Government. I suggest that in its place be "Community" Government, designating the present system of government by administration, faculty and students.

There is always the necessity of an evaluation of any institution or organization. I do not question this prerogative but ask only that it be concerned with reality and that it not promote "privatism." Sally Donovan '67

Editor's note: Last week's editorial objected to the term "government" not to the word "student." It is true that we have student officers, but they do not govern. Our views are quite realistic.

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Puerto Rico

(Continued from Page One)

will be by the establishment of a travel 'package deal' enabling tourists to travel throughout the Caribbean area on one inclusive ticket. The possibility of the creation of an Inter-Caribbean Bank was also discussed.

Castro Propaganda in Area

As a subsidiary result of the expected development, it is hoped that strong pressure will come to be exerted on the Castro regime through a policy of "Concentration and Contrast"; a concentration of anti-Castro propaganda throughout the Caribbean area to as great an extent as possible, and a contrast between the burgeoning prosperity of the Caribbean Community as opposed to the poverty and economic weakness of Cuba. It is hoped that economic strangulation of Cuba will be the eventual result of such action.

Aside from technical and theoretical aspects of the conference, the conference provided the opportunity for a graphic lesson in human relations. Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Negroes from various islands from St. Croix to Trinidad, and various foreign representatives met with lecturers and professors at informal

open house meetings and parties. An air of dynamic interest and warm feeling prevailed, culminating in a formal celebration in honor of Kenya's independence sponsored by several university students from Kenya and other parts of East Africa.

Several notes of particular interest in these times of Civil Rights controversies were noted; one was that there was a marked difference in the attitudes and outlooks of the Puerto Rican and Caribbean Negroes and those from the United States. The Negroes from Puerto Rico were less aware and exposed to the stresses and problems of discrimination as found in the United States, and exhibited inhibition and strain in their outlooks, whereas the Americans showed more reserve.

This was one of the first situations in which our representatives found themselves in a situation of total integration, an ideal situation if you will, in which the problems of race were transcended by a common interest and search for solutions of problems relating to a great number of diversified peoples.

Another point was that despite problems of civil rights in the

United States, the prevailing attitude among the students was one of respect and appreciation for the United States and what the United States has accomplished in the area. It is comforting to realize that in at least one corner of the world, United States' policies have been successful, and that the peoples of the area are on their way to meaningful growth and development, now on their own effort and power.

Perhaps the most memorable part of the whole conference was found in the prevailing spirit of common search. Ann called the conference "The greatest lesson in integration I've ever had; it was a real test of the theories and ideals I have held."

Perhaps through more and similar conferences of students from all parts of the world, a better understanding and peaceful solution can be sought to the problems of the world.

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And to conclude fellow students, I selected President of Student Government, I promise to abolish said Government as well as rid the school of all its accompanying committees of campus status and name appeal.

And furthermore, I shall use my non-presidential non-authority to wipe out the strangling oligarchy and parochial gynarchy that this system has allowed to flourish.

Amalgos will be nullified, leaving discussions for the old-time dinner table brawl.

Paid professionals who know the business will be brought into run the school smoothly, and let the students study for their future instead of playing 'Big Shot Belch' and flaunting false power.

Once the coup has quieted down and normalcy has returned once again — a normalcy that 'should have been' instead of a perversion that "came to be"

I shall have completed my mission, and shall proceed to (sigh)... abolish myself.



SDP

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