Faculty to Vote to Change Comps

The Faculty voted at their last meeting to consider a change in the present policy of administering comprehensive examinations, according to an article in the Yale Daily News, published June 6. The new proposal recommended by the Instruction Committee calls for the examinations to be administered to seniors two days before the end of the Special Studies Period.

According to the proposal, each department will decide on "the length and kind of examination which best fulfills the purpose of the Comprehensive."

A senior who fails the examination may have the opportunity for one re-examination before graduation.

However, under the new proposal seniors must take final exams in all of their courses in both the first and second semesters.

Two other proposals were offered. One would allow a department to administer the exam at the end of the year which is the present procedure.

Comings and Goings

Uses Theatre Games

Theatre One presented Megan Terry's "Terry's Comings and Goings," a series of imaginative and spontaneous theatre games directed by Molly MacLean '70 on Thursday night.

The 25-minute play, which was free and open to all, was performed through the series of improvisations twice.

The first time, a member of the cast spun a color wheel and the members of the cast were corresponded to that color, began his or her improvisation. The color wheel was spun again, but the members of the cast came in at random.

The members of the cast included: Peggy Cohen, Lauri Joelin, Carol Reichstetter, Diane Verchinski, Mike Detmold, Steve Spitz, and Roy Taylor. Mary Stevens was stage manager.

The improvisations, which relied on ensemble acting, centered on various events. One had religious overtones and the other was a huge manager.

The next day, a second time, the rotor spun a color wheel, and the members of the cast came in at random. The improvisations were even more improvised than the first.

These factors explain two characteristics of the Zengakuren. First, an aura of self-discipline characterizes the organization. Second, it is a tendency for the students to break into factions, blindly follow a favorite leader instead of using their own intellect. The students have intellectual benefits but lack material benefits. Instead, the building shows no human life.

Japanese radicals

"Up-tight" Architecture

by Wendy Boyer

"Demonstration is a Japanese word. In fact, the Japanese are supposed to hate America, and they have a word for it," Dr. George R. Packard, III, informed an attentive audience gathered in the living room Thursday, May 8, to hear his discussion of "Student Radicals in Japan Today."

As assistant special to Edwin Reischauer, former Ambassador to Japan, Dr. Packard assumed responsibility for student affairs in Japan. His experience qualified him to present an examination of the Zengakuren, the Japanese student radicals, and to offer some interesting comparisons of the Japanese and American student radicals.

Having survived the competitive educational system and reached college, the Japanese radicals form an elite group. The students are not burdened with guilt over the war in which their parents were involved; instead, during their lifetimes they have acquired the more perceptive parents.

The class of '70 presented a Junior Show that was Blatantly "up-tight" because of its rigid and stiff forms. Citrus built following World War I were modeled after classic Greek architecture. The buildings, he commented, were so massive and heavy that they failed to capture the beauty and grace of Greek architecture.

A "Mustard-Le Leoune" was described as a building in New Haven as especially "up-tight," calling it "a huge mustard-lason the city."

The building consists of four tall, massive brown columns arranged in a square formation. Students attacked it, too, for its lack of windows. "Windows," he said, "mean people inside. Without them, the building shows no human life."
Editorial...

The Times They Are A-Changing

It might be fitting, as the academic year 1968-69 draws to a close, to review some of the new attitudes and positions which have affected Connecticut College this year. Presumably, new times, one less self-assured but more promising than that of past years, has pervaded nearly every aspect of the College.

For example, the social legislation adopted by the student body this year reflects a radical change in the school's traditional "in loco parentis" philosophy. Finally, the student can be judged on the basis of her own morality. She is allowed to drink alcoholic beverages on campus, and to keep her own hours without the limitations of a curfew.

The much-discussed proposal to abolish parliaments represents the logical extension of this philosophy. The fact that such a proposal is being considered asserts that the Connecticut College student of even a few years ago. This is the measure of the scope of recent social change.

Academically, the College is rapidly removing itself from the fabled ivory tower to reassess its relevance to a changing world and to explore new and exciting intellectual currents.

The adoption of Interdepartmental majors, and the consistent expansion of course offerings in formerly neglected fields, will allow the student to explore new aspects of established academic disciplines.

In addition, many academic traditions are being seriously re-evaluated. The institution of the Special Problems system of administering Examinations reflects this questioning of traditional educational methods.

Perhaps more important to Connecticut College, in the long run, is the continuous discussion concerning the established student-faculty and student-administration relationships.

This year, the Student-Faculty Ad Hoc committee was appointed to investigate the possibility of placing students on presently all-faculty committees. This action would give students unprecedented participation in their own education.

The College has exhibited a new awareness in other fields. The arts have occupied an increasingly important place on the campus.

This is an increase in comparison to 1968 when 46 minority group applications were received, with 28 28. Of these, 14 were matriculated. Ten of those students matriculating were Black.

More Scholarships Needed

Mrs. Hersey noted that the admissions committee was forced to reject many well-qualified applicants because of a lack of necessary scholarship aid. Due to the rise in the cost of living, the College was unable to offer as many scholarships as were needed.

Several minority group students would have been accepted if the College had had sufficient funds to meet the demand.

Although transfer applications have not yet been acted upon, it is expected that approximately 90 students will be accepted, of whom 19 will enroll at the College in September. 13 of these boys, are Black students, (Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)
Junior Show
(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)
Faculty Wonderland
From Shakespeare the scope was switched to a Connecticut College faculty meeting where masks were worn to reveal the "innocent."
The Alice in Wonderland motif had Elaine Kerachsky as Alice wandering into a wonderland that looked more like Zoorama and where violence was a way of life, i.e. "Off with their heads!" Alice had our sympathy.
Cro-Bar
The show closed with a bang as Ida Rose and Turner Stomach got theirs. Cro along with the Cro-ladies, pet pinkies, townies and road-trippers were moved to the great West where Bush Ke stkent could rage in style. Weezie Met...-
Kickline
The monkey wenches were winsome and gummy as never before. Tricky kickin, Girls and congratulations on a more funny than not so funny Junior Show.
Japan
(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)
of driving their own cars to and from sit-ins, they often walk five miles to reach the new scene of the action in time.
Students rely heavily on trains which run only until midnight. Therefore, if it is approaching twelve o'clock and a government official offers a vague settlement of the issue, the students will all stand up and cheer, and then rush off to catch the trains. This also provides a solution to the Japanese need for "saving face," since it forces no one to admit defeat.
As with the American radical movement, the actions of the Zen-gakuren result in much criticism of the police. The students openly express their disdain for the uneducated police. Statistics show that the police sustain more injuries than the students in confrontations. But although the police have suffered restraint since the war, the traditional pre-war fear of authority and police power persists.
What happens to Japanese radicals? In spite of the serious attitude toward their activities, the tightly-structured organization of the group, and the high percentage of student participation in major confrontations, Dr. Packard observed that, upon graduation, the typical radical college student suddenly transforms into a well-integrated member of Japanese society.

Japan
(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)
Students rely heavily on trains which run only until midnight. Therefore, if it is approaching twelve o'clock and a government official offers a vague settlement of the issue, the students will all stand up and cheer, and then rush off to catch the trains. This also provides a solution to the Japanese need for "saving face," since it forces no one to admit defeat.
As with the American radical movement, the actions of the Zen-gakuren result in much criticism of the police. The students openly express their disdain for the uneducated police. Statistics show that the police sustain more injuries than the students in confrontations. But although the police have suffered restraint since the war, the traditional pre-war fear of authority and police power persists.
What happens to Japanese radicals? In spite of the serious attitude toward their activities, the tightly-structured organization of the group, and the high percentage of student participation in major confrontations, Dr. Packard observed that, upon graduation, the typical radical college student suddenly transforms into a well-integrated member of Japanese society.
Scully (Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

In one home he designed, Venturi used romantic structures such as a Palladium, a gable and an arch, but the Palladium was deliberately split in half, "imploding." Scully commented, "That there is no protection, and no continuity in this world, Venturi has created a new realism." Venturi's architecture relies heavily on the dream of Rome and of Olympian magnificence, and he creates a grandeur qualified by a sense of irony.

In summary, Scully asserted that modern architecture combines a functional orientation with fundamental human sensitivities. "Architecture merges what we are with what we dreamly would like to be," he concluded.

Deal with a woman's body like a woman.

For a woman, underarm protection is not enough. There's the problem of vaginal odor. A tricky personal problem. One she needs to handle immediately.

That's when Bidette Towlettes are most appreciated. Pre-moistened with a soothing, medically-correlated lotion, these thin, free cloths softly cleanse, deodorize and refresh the outer vaginal area. And because they're individually wrapped, Bidette Towlettes can conveniently travel anywhere. In a purse, a pocket, a bag. Your hands stay clean and dry. Keep Bidette handy always and deal with a woman's problem like a woman. Conveniently available in one dozen, two dozen and economy packages.

PLAYTEX creates the first tampon
(We took the inside out to show you how different it is.)

Outside: it's softer and silky (not cardboardy). Inside: it's so extra absorbent... it even protects on your first day. Your worst day!

In every lab test against the old cardboardy kind... the Playtex tampon was always more absorbent. Actually 45% more absorbent on the average than the leading regular tampon. Because it's different. Actually adjusts to you. It blooms out. Fluffs out. Designed to protect every inside inch of you. So the chance of a mishap is almost zero! Try it fast. Why live in the past?