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WELLESLEY COLLEGE News

Vol. LX | WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS, WELLESLEY, MASS., NOV. 17, 1966 | No. 10

Shakes Production To Parody Love, Life, Court... and College

Performing in Shakespeare Society's production of Love's Labor Lost this weekend will be (l. to r.) Candy Loomis '68, Pam Price '67, and Nancy Hughes '67. *photo by Gale Munson* '68

by Nancy Heller '67
Vice-President-Director, Shakespeare Society

The renunciation of the opposite sex for the pursuit of an academic life might easily form the basis for a satire of Wellesley. It is partly for this reason that the Shakespeare Society will produce **Love's Labour's Lost,** a comedy mocking the affectations of the Elizabethan court ,at the society house Fri. and Sat., Nov. 18 and 19, at 8 p.m. and Sat. at 2 p.m.

The similiarities between the Court of Navarre and college life make this play especially suited to Wellesley. The court life parallels that of Wellesley not only in its semi-celibate environment, but in the conflict between artificiality and naturalness as well.

As the play opens the King of Navarre, Candace Loomis '68, and three other lords vow to forswear the company of women and to make their court "a little academe." Only Berowne, Nancy Huges '67, is skeptical about the possibility of living such an unnatural life.

In true Shakespearean tradition it

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Senate Formulates Proposal For Senior Cars on Campus

by Susan Sprau '68

Last night Senate formulated a preliminary plan to allow seniors to keep cars on campus during term II as well as term III of this year.

If put in operation, the plan would allow seniors who have obtained parental permission to purchase registration stickers from the director of residence for parking space on campus. Registration would be granted on a first-come-first-served basis provided students presented proof of adequate insurance and observed certain regulations.

Stringent Conditions

The plan requires that seniors have snow tires or chains on their cars during term II. Seniors would be able to drive on campus only to and from their assigned parking lots. They would be able to lend their cars to juniors and seniors only, (not freshmen or sophomores), provided that letters of permission from both the lender's and the borrower's parents were filed with the director of residence. Violations of any of these conditions might mean that a student's car registration would be revoked for the remainder of the year.

Marion Ferguson '67, car committee chairman, justified the stringency of Senate's preliminary plan. Noting that Senate had reached a stalmate at its previous meeting, she emphasized that in order to get cars for seniors in term II, "we must agree this evening on a form of a plan most likely to receive approval and submit it to the proper authorities. This means we must put the proposal in its most conservative form, eliminating points of contention, to ease it through. By disputing these points now we are obstructing, nay paralyzing our own purposes; we are putting nails under our own tires."

Senate Will Revise Rule

She added that once in operation this plan, like any other **Greybook** rule, will be subject to Senate's review. After observing how the plan works out this year, Senate will have available data from which to develop a more liberal and comprehensive set of car regulations.

Senate will continue to discuss the existing regulations concerning renting and borrowing cars. Also on Senate's agenda for term II is discussion of the controversial points, such as whether there should be academic restrictions on the social privilege of car ownership and whether there can be fewer prohibitions against driving on campus without precipitating traffic congestion.

Academic Council Reviews Plan

This afternoon Mr. Roger Johnson, Mr. Alan Schechter, and Miss Claire Zimmerman, Academic Council's Senate reps, were to submit to Academic Council, this car proposal as well as the bus program which Senate has already put in operation. At its November 30 meeting, Senate will take into consideration Academic Council's suggestions. Then Senate will submit a final proposal for cars in term II to Miss Ruth Adams, College president, who will act on the proposal as she and the trustees deem practicable.

In previous years, the College has not charged seniors for parking their cars on campus during term III. Understood in Senate's preliminary plan is that all students who keep cars on campus in term III as well as term II shall pay a parking registration fee to cover the cost of the parking lot service. (Students keeping cars on campus for less than one week within a month would be exempt from this charge and would continue to register with the director of residence as in the past).

Miss Adams reported that for this year, the cost of parking on campus could run as high as $90 per car. In future years, when juniors as well as seniors could keep cars on campus costs might be lowered to $75 per car per year.

Film To Examine CDGM, Its Effects

by Penny Orther '69

Civil Rights group will present the film "Child Development Group of Mississippi" tonight at 7:30 p.m. in Pendleton. This film, narrated by a Negro Mississippian, was recently made at Second Pilgram's Rest, one of the CDGM centers. It explains the Headstart program and related operations now in progress in that community.

This particular community is unusual because the underprivileged themselves run the development programs. The film describes this unique aspect of Second Pilgrim's Rest. It focuses on the specific community action, showing, for example, a meeting of parents who explain what CDGM has meant to them and to their children. Being involved in the operation of the development programs, they are aware of the progress that is being made at their center.

White Threat

Although unique in many ways, Second Pilgrim's Rest typifies the CDGM centers. Its problems make those of all the centers more comprehensible. For example, this community had to have available facilities for a center before it could obtain money from the government. In this case, the community erected its own buildings without government funds. In addition, it had to cope with the threats of white Mississippians, and it had to resolve the question of whether or not to fight vio-

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Barn To Stage 'Lysistrata'

Aristophanes' *Lysistrata,* the famous play of the sex-strike against war, first performed in 411 B.C., will be the fall production of the Wellesley College Theatre. Performances, in Alumnae Hall, will be at 8 p.m., Fri. and Sat., Dec. 2 and 3.

The plot concerns a conspiracy of the women of Greece, led by Lysistrata of Athens and Lampito of Sparta, to halt the Peloponnesian War by denying themselves to their husbands or lovers unless or until the men agree to end the war. Concurrently, the women seize the Acropolis of Athens and the war treasury held there in a further effort to halt the hostilities.

Ridicules Suffering

Aristophanes takes full advantage of the opportunities provided by his plot to ridicule the men (and the women) suffering from this sexual privation. Both the portrayal of the consequences of involuntary continence and the language of its description are totally uninhibited. *Lysistrata* has long been notorious for the directness and freedom of its treatment of sex. The "obscenity" of Aristophanes, and indeed of Greek old comedy in general, is one of its major characteristics and nowhere more evident than in this play.

Eloquent Plea

But in all of this there is nothing sly or nasty — what is comical in human sexuality is held up to ridicule and forms only a part of the comic playwright's eloquent plea for peace and reconciliation among the warring states of Greece.

A cast of over thirty has been assembled by director Paul R. Barstow, and the production will be the first at Wellesley to be designed by Eric Levenson, the theatre's new design director. Gina Burnes '69 is stage-manager.

Conspirators

Sally MacKinnon '67 will have the leading role of Lysistrata, dismisser of armies. Her co-conspirators include Ginny Hammonds '69, Lauren Simon '68 and Susan Levin '67. The leader of the chorus of old women will be Sue Taylor '69; her opposite number among the old men will be Richard Glover.

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Film Society Presentation To Explore Bohemian Life

On Fri., Nov. 18, *Jules and Jim,* acclaimed as one of the best early movies of the French New Wave, will be shown in Pendleton at 7 and 9 p.m. The movie examines the lives of two carefree bohemians, Jules and Jim (Oskar Werner and Henri Serre), living in the avant garde literary community of Paris at the time of its greatest unity and prominence, just prior to World War I.

Both young men share a love for the perverse and evasive Catherine, portrayed by Jeanne Moreau. The tragicomic events of their triangular relationship in the years after their meeting constitute the film's main action and the basis for character analysis.

Based on Autobiography

The film is based on an autobiographical novel by Henri-Pierre Roche, a figure in the Paris literary community of the early 1900's. Director Francois Truffaut, who has also made 400 *Blows* and *Shoot the Piano Player,* directed *Jules and Jim* in 1962.

The film follows the New Wave technique of using technical effects, camera and especially music, to achieve its artistry. Truffaut, also in accord with New Wave, uses action not to present a moral or theory, but to portray and observe life as it is, with all its contradictions and enigmas left beautifully intact and unexplained.

Treves Fund To Sponsor Chamber Ensemble Concert

Rudolph Barshai will direct the string ensemble of the Moscow Chamber Orchestra in a concert to be performed here Nov. 29. *Wayne J. Shilket, N.Y.*

A concert by the Moscow Chamber Orchestra is *the* Rebecca Bacharach Treves Fund event of the year. The string ensemble, directed by Rudolf Barshai, will present an all-Haydn program Tuesday, Nov. 29 at 8 p.m. in Alumnae Hall.

The Treves Fund, which last year sponsored the presentation of the Yugoslav Academic Chorus, the New York Pro Musica, and the Circle-in-the Square production of *Trojan Women,* was established by Dr. Norman Treves for his wife ('21) "for major cultural events at the college."

In its American debut, the Moscow Chamber Orchestra received an enthusiastic reception. *The New York Times* reported, "It should have come as no surprise that the Moscow Chamber Orchestra is a superb ensemble, but the high expectations were so far exceeded that one was left open-mouthed in admiration. The opportunity to hear them should not be missed."

The Herald Tribune concurred, saying, "It is a perfectly wonderful ensemble. Its style is robust, its ensemble is impeccable, its tone is heavenly. Such extraordinary music making should not be missed."

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290 Abroad

The 290 program at Wellesley was conceived as a way of providing students with the opportunity for independence, for exploration, for experimentation, for discovery. What is study in a foreign country but a chance for independence, for exploration, for experimentation, for discovery? In other words, *News* feels that the recent requests by some members of the class of 1968 to pursue their 290 projects in a foreign country represent an interpretation of the 290 program which is an exciting and a totally logical extension of its aims.

The decision as to the possibility of such study has not yet been made public. *News* hopes that the Administrative Board will respond favorably to at least the principle underlying these requests. Though we would stress that study outside of the college community should be the exception and not the rule, and that these six weeks should not be used for frivolous sightseeing, we do feel that in certain cases permission should be granted. Where an individual project has been clearly thought out, where the possibility of its execution has been demonstrated, and where extra credits have been or could be earned in order to exempt the student from the necessity of completing another course in Term III, such a use of 290 could be extremely valuable for both the student and the college community.

The advantage of study in another country hardly needs mention. The new environment would provide not only tremendous stimulation but also resources which the Wellesley library simply cannot rival. Students then would be able to study primary sources, to investigate material at first-hand rather than reading about it in books and to pursue projects which would be impossible to explore in any other place. But aside from the academic gains, students could profit from the additional time spent in the country. In fact, in some instances the availability of the source material makes the use of these six weeks essential if the project is to be pursued at all. Integration of such work with the 290 program would not only give students the extra time they might need, but it would serve Wellesley in a very important way. By allowing the student to count her study towards 290, Wellesley at the same time places upon her the responsibility of sharing her experiences. Part of the value of 290 consists in the community experience it affords; and although the girl pursuing her study outside of Wellesley could not share her information while in the process of acquiring it, she could very easily lead some discussions or conduct small lectures upon her return.

News foresees some problems in the area of finances. Would the girl who will use neither her room nor the facilities of the college be expected to pay the fees for room and board nonetheless? If so, perhaps the student could finance at least a part of her trip through scholarship grants for foreign study. Moreover, the added financial burden might act as an insurance that a girl's purpose is a serious one.

Ode to Locomotion

(*With apologies to Robert Burns and thanks to Senate's Bus Committee*):

Ah, what power the gift did 'gee us,
The Bus Committee's brand-new b-us!
It will from many a subway free us,
This means of motion!

The humble, scruggy ticket-buyer,
Protected now from muck and mire,
Will find herself to Cambridge nigher
Through locomotion!

Now the museum connoisseur,
Intrepid scholar, voyageur
Have wherewithal to minister—
Thanks to the Bus Committee.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE News

Owned, operated, and published weekly on Thursday, September through May inclusive except during Christmas and spring vacations and during examination periods by the Wellesley College News, offices in Green Hall, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. 02181. Telephone 235-0545 and 235-0320, extension 270. Circulation 2500 to students (included in tuition) and to faculty, plus 500 subscriptions,, 500 office copies. Subscription $4.75 per annum. Second class postage paid at Boston, Mass., under the act of March 8, 1897. Represented for National Advertising by National Advertising Service Inc.

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The opinions expressed in this newspaper are not necessarily those of the Administration.

Now Speak Aloud!

Viet Defense Role Indefensible

by Ellen Doblin '67

"I wonder, when I look at the bombed peasant hamlets, the orphans begging and stealing in the streets, and the women and children with napalm burns lying on the hospital cots, whether the United States or any nation has the right to inflict this suffering and degradation on another people for its own ends."
Neil Sheehan, N.Y. Times Magazine, Oct. 9, 1966

Sheehan voices here the bewildering responsibility that faces Americans today. The United States Government, acting in the name of the American people, is committing atrocities in Vietnam for reasons that are morally unjustifiable.

To support this assertion I will examine the reasons the Johnson Administration gives for the American war effort in Vietnam (the third largest 'war' involvement in American history), suggest other possible reasons and discuss the role of the American people in the war.

President Johnson says,

"We fight because we must fight if we are to live in a world where every country can shape its own destiny, . . . we have made a pledge to help South Viet Nam defend its independence."
(Speech at Johns Hopkins University) April 7, 1965

How have we helped South Viet-Nam "shape its own destiny?" In 1945, after centuries of Chinese, French and Japanese domination of Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh led an independence movement that President Eisenhower estimated had the support of 80% of the Vietnamese. But in U.S. eyes, Ho Chi Minh was an 'unacceptable' popular leader; he was a communist. Therefore the United States backed a more 'democratic' leader, Ngo Dinh Diem.

Although Diem had certain problems, for instance, "as a minority figure in his own country he required strengthened police power," massive aid was supplied by the U.S. When the Buddhist Quan Duc set fire to himself to protest the Diem regime finally the truth about the oppressive practices of this 'popular' leader became clear. Diem was able to stay in power because of American money and MSU police administration advice, not because the Vietnamese people supported him.

This is not merely a question of historical interest. The military junta, led by Premier Ky, and again massively supported by U.S. aid, is far from even the most modest definition of a 'democratic' institution. The recent Vietnamese elections are proof of this. There was press censorship and only candidates approved by the Ky administration could run and vote.

South Viet-Nam does not seem to have defended its independence from U.S. power, and it is not at all clear that U.S. influence is 'good' for Viet-Nam where as supposed northern communist influence is bad.

What is the meaning of the U.S. claim that Viet-Nam must be defended from "northern aggression?" Defense department sources state that there are 283,000 "enemy troops" in South Vietnam. Of these 35,000 to 40,000 are believed to be North Vietnamese, 60,000 Vietcong main force troops plus 170,000 other Vietcong forces. Thus by implication approximately 87% of the 'enemy' troops are South Vietnamese.

In addition, the great majority of their foreign-made arms are captured American guns. How then can the threat to the Saigon government be from northern aggression? In the guerilla fighting the U.S. is opposing a mostly indigenous and popular movement.

President Johnson's policy of bombing North Viet-Nam is even more curious once the indigenous nature of the struggle in South Vietnam is understood. However, that the bombing has been escalated indicates that the myth of communist aggression from the north plays an important role in American foreign policy. This is not an isolated situation but fits into the American cold war view of a 'democratic' world, faced with an aggressive Communist conspiracy.

It is important to understand the extent and the function of the cold war myth. Joseph Alsop wrote in 1955, "At first it was difficult for me, as it is for any Westerner, to conceive of a Communist government that was also a popular government. . ." An interesting example of this monolithic thinking is the Bay of Pigs fiasco where the supposedly downtrodden mass of Cubans did not rise to embrace their American-trained liberators.

Paul Baran, in *The Political Economy of Growth* and Robert Wolfe, in "American Imperialism and the Peace Movement" *(Studies on the Left,* May - June 1966) feel that the fight against a mythological Communist conspiracy plays an essential role for the American economy.

United States policy "assumes that the triumph of socialism throughout the entire Third World is in fact so imminent that only the most desperate measures (as the U.S. in Viet-Nam) can turn the tide." Wolfe believes that this assumption is not based on fact but rather on the importance that military spending (Baran's estimate-20% of the GNP) plays in the functioning of the American economy.

Wolfe also states that this argument does not imply that the American policy makers are a group of Machiavellian plotters but rather that,

"while Washington seeks to defend real interests, it seeks to do so on the basis of a mythological view of the world, a view which derives from a total inability, to understand the spread of socialism except in terms of foreign aggression, mysterious subversion and Great Power intervention."

This is not an argument that can be evaluated easily or on the basis of a superficial study of the war in Viet-Nam. But the complexity of the situation is no excuse for not making a profound study, for not taking a position. Many German youths think in horror of the active part their parents' passivity played in the extermination of millions of people. I wonder if some day our children will look in horror at us.

The Reader Writes

Keynote Credo

To the editor:

Keynote this year feels its responsibility not only to encourage the exchange of creative output and responsible criticism at Wellesley but to enable Wellesley students to compare the quality and direction of their material with that of their contemporaries elsewhere. With this in mind, we have established an exhibit in the library of literary magazines from colleges throughout the country. The exhibit will be housed permanently in the recreational reading room in the library, and all are encouraged to make use of it.

In addition, we hope to establish a series of student poetry readings to fulfill the purposes outlined above in giving the community direct contact with writers of varied experience and inclination. Also under consideration is the publication of faculty material, of original music, and of a greater range of prose work. *Keynote* this year has an entirely new critic board. We are interested in all types of responsible and critical interchange between artist and publication. Members of the *Keynote* staff will be returning material personally and promptly to the writer with the criticisms of the board. We hope this direct confrontation will encourage contributions. Submissions, literary and artistic, may be turned in to the *Keynote* basket in the Info Bureau. At the same time, we would appreciate any suggestions for programs or policies that students feel would improve our role on campus. We invite and welcome both contributions and criticisms.

Sincerely,
Joan Manheimer '68
Editor, *Keynote*

Guns or Butter?

To the Editor:

Mr. D'Amato's rejoinder to Mr. Goldman, published by *News* on November 3, deserves a reply. I shall confine my reply to Mr. D'Amato's third point — the "economic issues." I do so for two reasons. First, Mr. Goldman and I both believe these economic issues are important, but since I was unable to attend the Senate meeting, Mr. Goldman generously offered to bring them up. Therefore, Mr. D'Amato's rejoinder ought to have been directed at me as well, although, of course, he had no way of knowing this. Second, while I am in Mr. Goldman's camp (or Mr. Goldman is in mine) on the economic issues, I assume Mr. D'Amato and I agree on the broader issue of cars for students. I am in favor of cars in principle.

Mr. Goldman and I would like to know how much student cars on campus would cost. Ideally, an economist would prefer to have this cost expressed in terms of alternatives foregone. If cars for juniors and seniors can be accommodated with existing parking facilities, and if parking fees cover all maintenance costs, there are no econmic issues. But if parking lots must be constructed and the cost amortized through parking fees over several years, then it is perfectly legitimate to ask what other services the College must forego for a while.

For instance, will there be minimal portions and no second helpings of food in the dormitory dining rooms? Will the lighting of campus paths continue to be inadequate for sometime in the future? Will an expansion in the number and size of scholarships have to be postponed? Will the College be unable to keep faculty salaries competitive and therefore be unable to continue to attract competent faculty members? Or will be the College be unable to provide improved transportation facilities for those students who do not have access to a car, or for those who wish to leave or return to campus when someone with a car is not available, or even for those who do have a car but sometimes may prefer not to drive it into Cambridge or Boston? These are also areas where the College must consider the happiness or unhappiness of the customers, to use Mr. D'Amato's terminology.

Both Mr. Goldman and I fully realize that it is not possible in fact to express the costs of student cars to the College in terms of alternatives foregone. As I read the reports of the Senate meetings, it seems to me that Senate is giving serious and commendable consideration to this cost, at least in terms of dollars, as well as to the desirable level of parking fees, which determines how long other services will have to be foregone. Mr. Goldman and I are, at worst, merely misguided in our attempt to bring the real costs, which the money costs veil, into sharper focus. Mr. D'Amato and the editorial staff of *News* surely do not believe these costs to be unimportant — rather, they are convinced that no matter what the costs, the benefits certainly outweigh them.

Let me now turn to Mr. D'Amato's discourse on the economics of it all. We must not assume that Mr. D'Amato wishes to change the motto of the College from *Non Ministrari, Sed Ministrare* to Make The Students Happy So That They Will Be Benevolent Alumnae; he is merely giving us a lesson in economics. Mr. D'Amato suggests that if the students are made happy today, they will be generous contributors to the College in the future. This may be true, but it does not eliminate the economic issues. While it may take very little time to give the students cars, and hence happiness, it does take time to make students into alumnae, and it may take even more time to make them into generous alumnae. Therefore, we shall have to consider the economic costs involved in waiting. It should be obvious why Dr. D'Amato's solution did not occur to Mr.

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CBS Explores Apartheid Issue

by Demie Kurz '68

Ten to twenty women wearing black sashes stood in silent vigil around a flame in front of the South African government buildings to protest the Sabotage Act, which punishes those who criticize the government by a minimum penalty of five years imprisonment and a maximum penalty of death. This scene introduced "Sabotage in South Africa," a CBS documentary film shown by the Civil Rights Group last weak. The film was obtained by Mr. Dunbar Moodie of the sociology department, who is chairman of the Cambridge Committee of Human Rights for Southern Africa.

In order to explore the government policy of apartheid, or complete segregation of the races, and its effect on the three million white and 15 million non-white South Africans, the film presented interviews with a variety of South Africans, from government ministers, to whites in precarious positions because they oppose apartheid, to underground African leaders.

Martyrdom?

The world must "understand our problem" said the Minister of Lands, If others saw apartheid work he felt that they would perhaps want to copy it themselves. However, the narrator of the film explained that under apartheid the majority of Africans are restricted to 13% of the land, where they must remain, usually working in mines. Their civil liberties or any political power are non-existent.

When questioned about policies such as caning Africans and requiring them to carry pass-books at all times under penalty of arrest, the Minister of Justice cited that children, too, are caned when disobedient. With regard to the pass-books, he stated that "liberty is no license." A minister of the apartheid Dutch Reform church noted that Africans are often in miserable conditions, but that certainly "apartheid can lead a man to Christ."

Abortive Congress

Africans formed an African Congress in 1912, a non-violent organization. In 1960 the A.C. organized an entirely peaceful demonstration at Sharpsville. However, it was met with violence, and 69 Africans were killed most shot in the back and many more were wounded. Following Sharpsville the African Congress was banned.

It was also following Sharpsville that the Sabotage Act was passed, which, along with other laws, makes any opposition to the government highly dangerous. The vigil of the "Women of the Black Sash," shown at the beginning of the movie, was soon put to an end. An outspoken Englishwoman who criticized the government in the film was, a few days later, put under "house arrest."

Helplessness

"House arrest" means confinement to one's home for life, except to go to work, without being able to see or write to anyone but one's family.

Among those interviewed was a newspaper editor who had frequently criticized government policies and had been in jail. He was forced to escape from South Africa after the film was made. Other whites interviewed expressed sharp disapproval of many government policies, both towards Africans and towards the curtailment of civil liberties, but felt helpless to act.

Need American Support

After the film the Reverend Gladstone Ntlabati a black South African studying for his Ph.D. at Harvard, echoed the feelings of others in the film by speaking urgently of the need for American support. Since American investment is increasing in South Africa because of the cheap labor and the U.S. government will do nothing to curtail it, he said that many South Africans think that the U.S. supports apartheid.

He suggested that individuals could withdraw money from the Chase Manhattan Bank and other firms which have come to the aid of South Africans; support refugee programs for black South Africans through the World Council of Churches; perhaps bring a student to Wellesley; and write to Congressmen, who will soon

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'Old Lady' Proves Delightful

by Susie Linder '67

"Sunday to her was only a fresh ironed shirt," until her husband died and her world expanded. The plot of **The Shameless Old Lady** is as simple as that and its theme is equally straightforward. In fact, it is just this simplicity of treatment combined with marvelous acting that makes the film one of the most refreshing and one of the most moving that this reviewer has seen in a long time.

The Devilish Old Lady

The film, adapted by Rene Allio from an early short story by Bertolt Brecht, traces the development of Madame Berthe from a drawn, reserved and selfless wife and mother into a spontaneous, energetic, even devilish old lady. As Brecht intended the story, it was to portray an old woman throwing off the restraints of bourgeois respectability. Not only does Madame Berthe's closest friend become the prostitute Rosalie, but she reacts against her former necessity for thrift, spending money freely, to the chagrin of her children who now support her.

The film, however, involves more than the question of respectability. In its emphasis on the development of an individual personality, the movie hits upon a very modern concern. Through its utmost simplicity it conveys more about the predicament of a woman, whose individuality is sacrificed to her role as wife and mother, than all Betty Freidan's psychological interpretation could ever do.

The Accomplished Sylvie

Much of the credit for the film's success goes to Sylvie who portrays Madame Berthe with real sensitivity and consummate skill. Her talent is unmistakable in the way she makes the transformation of Madame Berthe smooth and totally believable.

When we first see her Berthe is a tired old woman, timid and naive but stoic and even a bit severe. But under the expressionless mask of her face lies a depth of emotion, such as is revealed subtlely and touchingly in the scene in which she takes a last look at her deceased husband. As the film progresses her emotions come to the fore, her face loses its tired look and her eyes take on a new life.

Childish Delight

With marvelous perception Sylvie portrays Berthe as she orders an ice cream sundae with childish delight or as she marches through the department store baffled and even a little annoyed by all the modern conveniences. But Berthe's confusion at the new world around her is soon replaced by a lively shrewdness, and Sylvie is able to catch this as well.

Though the movie is not totally without weaknesses — the introduction of a multitude of confusing and unnecessary details and a slight overemphasis on the subplot which concerns Madame Berthe's pennypinching and ungrateful sons — one cannot help but relish along with Berthe the 18 months of living which complete her 80 years of life.

Student Concert Turns into Recital of Musical Parodies; Uneven Quality of Students' Performances Mars Works

by Kay Williams '69

The uneven quality of the student concert Sunday night turned it into a recital of musical parodies of Mozart, Prokofiev, Hindemith, and Beethoven.

A Mozart lover would not have heard Mozart, a Prokofiev lover only a near approximation of Prokofiev. Lovers of Hindemith and Beethoven were better satisfied, but, in general, the successes of an effective beginning here, a nice movement there, only frustrated enjoyment of the whole.

Redeeming Moments

The performance was redeemed, however, by several such successes. The light, breathing quality of Mozart style was occasionally achieved in the pianissimos and diminuendos and helped by the quick, bouncing runs of the third allegro movement, the best movement after the musicians had warmed up to their music. Kathleen Winslow '68, on the piano, did her best to integrate a badly controlled ensemble technique.

The freshness of Prokofiev in the imitative interplay of flute (Marion Goertzel '67) and piano (Margaret Ulmer '69) was not lost. Such music enchants whether calling to mind movements of water under silent ferns or more abstract movements of the mind: passing thoughts, tossing dreams, changing moods.

Finish Fair

The most flawless performance of the evening remained that of Jean Thomas '69, oboe, and Mary Anne Polk '70, piano, in a sonata by Paul Hindemith. The crisp and welcome rendition of the first movement (entitled "Cheerful") was disappointing only in that it was too short.

The final piece, Beethoven's **Sonata in D Major**, was skillfully performed by Emily Sandler '67 on the violin and Susan Follett '67 on the piano. Both instruments united as a single multiple-voiced organism, the voices speaking sometimes together, sometimes separately; sometimes lyric, sometimes staccatto. This final performance emphasized the immediacy of music in a small hall, which is always enjoyable.

LIBRARY HOURS

THANKSGIVING RECESS - 1966
Wed., Nov. 23 - 8:15-5:00
Thurs., Nov. 24 - Closed
Fri., Nov. 25 - 9:00-5:00
Sat., Nov. 26*-9:00-12:00, 1:00-5:00
Sun., Nov. 27* Regular hours
***For study only. No circulation or reference service.**

Contribute to Restoration of Italian Art

Wellesley Will Hold Book and Print Sale

Wellesley College will do its part in contributing to the restoration of Italian art damaged by the recent floods in Florence and Venice, according to Mr. John McAndrew, professor of art.

A large sale of books and prints will be held on Wed. and Thurs., Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 in the sculpture court and second floor corridor of Jewett. All proceeds will go to the Committee to Rescue Italian Art for distribution.

Fantastic Bargains

Mr. McAndrew is a member of the reecntly-formed committee, which is headed nationally by Mrs. John F. Kennedy.

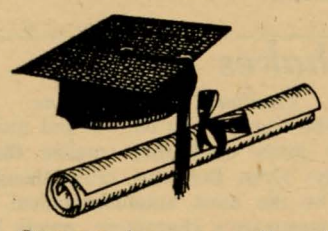
"The sale will have fantastic bargains," said Mr. McAndrew. Dealers, faculty, and interested individuals will contribute the objects to be sold. Students are also invited to donate objects, and should contact the Art Department if interested.

Aid Needed Immediately

Another project that the Committee is proposing takes advantage of the approaching Christmas season. "We plan to print up cards so that instead of giving your friends $5 or $10 Christmas presents, you can send them an engraved card saying that you have donated an amount in their name to the Committee, said Mr. McAndrew. "It also suggests, in effect, why don't you do the same?"

Mr. McAndrew emphasized the need for immediate aid. "Contributions now will be much more valuable than contributions in February," he said. Twenty chemists, art restorers, and other technical experts will fly to Florence this week to begin restoration. Over 1,000 paintings, 300,000 books and 100,000 photographic negatives of art works are lost or damaged.

What next?



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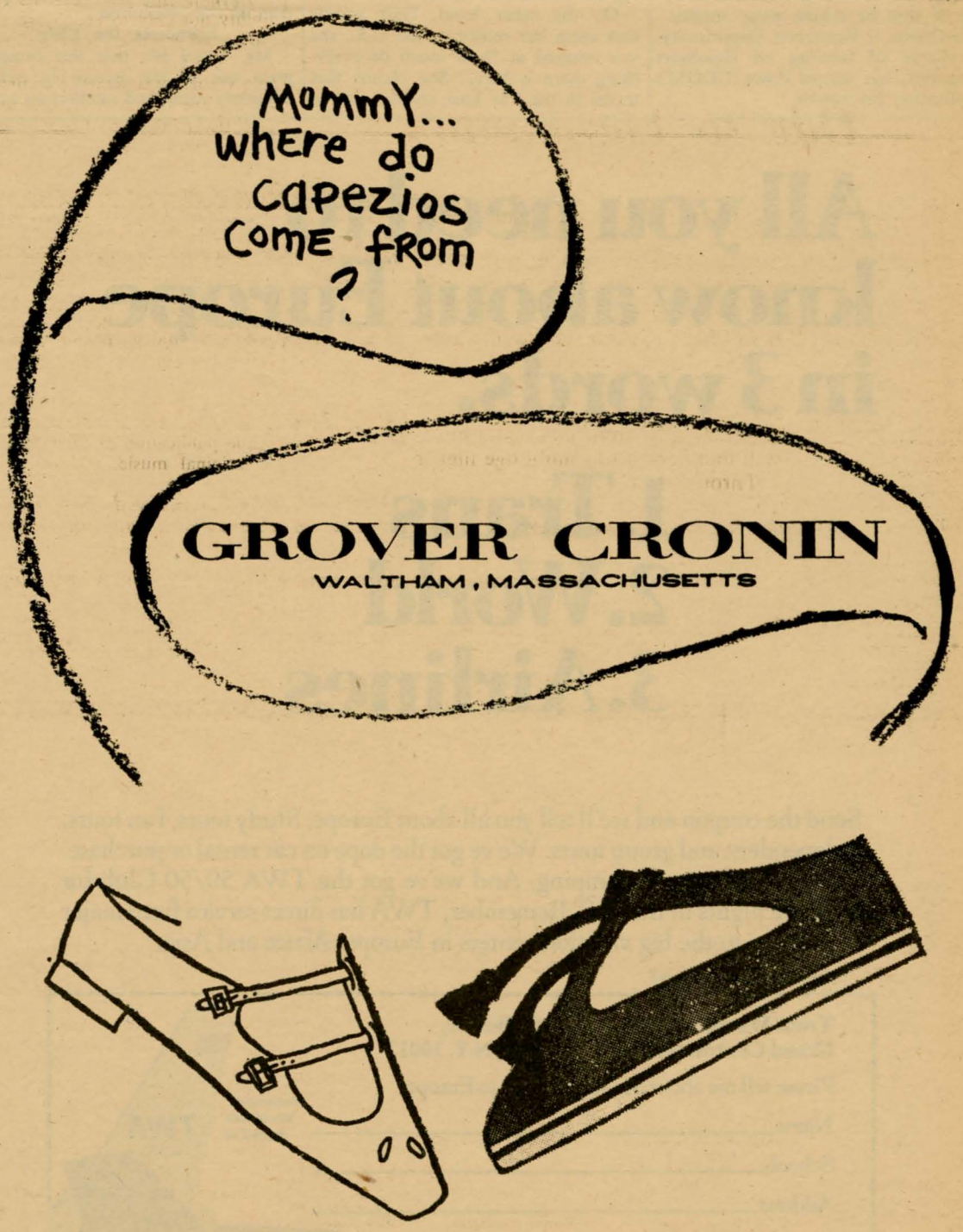

'64 Alumna Teaches In China

by Terry Pristin '67

"Like getting a new soul" is how Gail Schaefer '64 describes her two-year teaching position at Chung Chi College, Hong Kong. Gail, who returned from the Far East in August, was on campus early this week to discuss her experiences with prospective applicants.

Chung Chi is a small (700-800) Christian co-ed college in Kowloon, outside the metropolis of Hong Kong, where there are "rice fields, mountains, and lots of open space." The college was instituted 12 years ago to serve refugees from the mainland who had no place to study.

Wellesley-Yenching

Gail explained that Wellesley's affiliation with Chung Chi stems from a long-standing association with China's Yetching University, which terminated when the Communists came in. Six years ago the group of Wellesley alumnae constituting the Wellesley-Yenching Committee began supporting Chung Chi.

Each year one Wellesley graduate has gone to Chung Chi to teach both English language courses and another subject relating to her field of interest. A former English major, Gail taught two semester survey courses in English drama and in the novel. Nancy Dana '65 is currently teaching a course in cultural backgrounds.

Hollywood's Influence

Hong Kong students, said Gail are "less apt to be forward than Americans," but they are not as reserved as the stereotype would have it. The average teaching load is 9-10 hours a week, but there are plently of opportunities to meet students informally. Gail considers her second year the most rewarding; by that time she and her students had build up mutual trust.

Some students approached Gail for advice on personal problems, often involving conflicts with parents over newly-acquired Western attitudes. "I found myself explaining American dating customs," said Gail, "but then, they see it all in the movies. They get all our latest films."

Adaptability

Is a girl fresh out of college competent enough to teach university students? Gail feels that she was adequately prepared but does not see this as an indication that the educational system is inferior. Chung Chi could have found better teachers of English, she said, but they realized the value of putting students in contact with young Americans. "We were the bottom men on the totem pole. Some of the professors were excellent," she said.

The chief qualification for the job, according to Gail, is the desire to teach and adaptability to new enviroments. She pointed out that Dartmouth, Yale, and Princeton offer similar programs in Hong Kong.

New Perspective

Life at Ching Chi, where Gail lived with an American and a Chinese girl, presented few hardships. Hunger for pizza and a longing for a pair of jeans (which she eventually obtained) were among the few deprivations. "Hong Kong is a cosmopolitan city," asserts Gail. "We weren't exactly living on subsistence level."

On the other hand, Gail admits that upon her return to the U.S., she was amazed at "how much of everything there is here." She claims that travel in the Far East enables one to "see America from a whole new perspective."

Time to Travel

Ching Chi's vacations, which coincide more or less with ours, left Gail with time for extensive travel throughout the Orient, including one trip to Viet Nam. The Wellesley-Yenching Committee pays for round-trip transportation to Hong Kong, room and board, and a teaching salary.

The possibility of "my having missed the chance because it didn't seem real" has prompted Gail's interest in corresponding with anyone wanting more information Ching Chi. Her address at the University of Michigan, where she is a graduate student in English literature, is 3108 Eaton House, Ann Arbor. Potential applicants can also write to Marjorie Williams '66, or Nancy Dana '65, who are now at Chung Chi.

Seniors who wish to apply for the post should see Mrs. Joan F. Bishop, director of the placement office, as early as possible to arrange an interview with Mr. Albert Seely, who will be here Tues., Nov. 29.

CDGM Film . . .

Continued from page one

lence with violence.

Shelley Parry, '67, one of the few white people hired last summer by CDGM, commends the film's honesty. Hoping that the film will make viewers aware of the functions and problems of CDGM, she recognizes that the film points to the national political issue concerning funds for CDGM. "What actually exists here, in Second Pilgrim's Rest," Shelley notes, "is what the government is trying to stop by taking away money." The Office of Economic Opportunity, in charge of funding all Headstart programs, has turned down CDGM's application for money.

Psychodrama In Classroom Spurs Student Participation

by Ann Sherwood '69

One day last week I was a missionary converting pagan barbarians to orthodox Catholicism. The next day I was a Biblical historian perplexed by the intervention of theology in the historical traditions of the Bible. And the next day I was a newly-appointed advisor to the President assigned to prepare a memorandum on international politics.

When I finally got around to playing reporter for **News**, I discovered that I had been subjected not only to imaginative, if frustrating midterm hourlies, but also to the manifestation of educational techniques in psychodrama.

Assumptions of Psychodrama

"Psychodrama includes the whole family of skills, techniques, and processes which are involved in the 'unrehearsed' but not unplanned dramatization of human problems for the purpose of dealing with them more effectively," states Ronald B. Levy of Roosevelt College, Chicago. More specifically, psychodrama is an educational, therapeutic technique which thrives on role-playing and active participation in the educational process.

The principle of psychodrama assumes that understandings and skills of participation can be learned validly only through the processes of participation in which the learner is involved. The learning process, then, entails the laboratory technique where knowledge is not fixed, and discovery may evolve from experience.

Numerous Applications

The principle of laboratory learning in the sciences has carried over to both the social and the environmental sciences. The classroom, while not using either the laboratory philosophy or psychodrama per se, has adopted their principles and underlying assumptions to its purposes.

In Wellesley's Group Dynamics course, the student can learn about the functioning of a group by actually being a member of a group, and then juxtaposing the practical application to that which she learns from other sources.

Likewise, the political science courses involved in game-playing, are also adapting the particular principles of psychodrama. The students can place themselves in the positions of the decision-makers, theoretically gaining knowledge and experience through their role-playing.

Training Techniques

The student teacher, nurse, and social worker are among those trained through techniques based on the principles of psychodrama. The actual **doing** of a skill supplants the reading about it, and watching.

Additionally, in foreign language classes, experience with the new language outside the classroom, in the country, with a native, or in just carrying on every-day conversations, implements and improves its learning potential, according to advocates of the psychodramatic techniques.

Not New or Revolutionary

The adaptations of psychodrama in the classroom are not new or revolutionary. The impromtu plays put on in primary school are just as much a part of the technique as three hours in a physics lab and/or a classroom involved in the strategy of politics as perceived in a game. The assumptions are the same—that active participation in the learning process can and does enrich one's education.

Vogel Notes Changes In China

by Tracy Thompson '68

China has undergone a radical transformation in major social values since 1949—from a culture of the elite to one of the masses, from the Confucian "gentlemanly aristocratic" tradition to the Marxist revolutionary proletarian tradition. The Cultural Revolution now sweeping China represents a determined attempt by her leaders to complete this revolution in values.

For the Forum lecture Tuesday night, Mr. Ezra Vogel, Lecturer in Social Relations at Harvard, analyzed the present Cultural Revolution in China. Feeling himself somehow in the position of bringing the proverbial coals to Newcastle with Mrs. Marshall Goldman, the current expert on this revolution in the audience, Mr. Vogel neverthless presented his interpretation of the revolution.

Eliminate the Elite

Mr. Vogel felt that this campaign grew out of the failure to achieve complete social and intellectual homogeneity in China. Confucianism supported a dichotomy between the educated elite and the masses. Communism emphasizes the activist over the gentleman scholar, struggle over a harmonious order, and masses over the educated elite. In the revolution, the Communists have sought to dispense with the elite.

A culture of the masses, despite the inevitable lowering of standards, has been substituted for one of the elite. Traditional art forms have been infused with revolutionary content. Education for the masses has been emphasized.

Merit or Background

The Communists have faced serious problems, however, in their attempt to raise the level of the peasants. Mr. Vogel compared the problem to that of raising the educational level of the lower-class Negroes in the U.S. The bourgeois students have a headstart over the proletarian students. Coming from intellectually oriented backgrounds, they tend to excel in school. The dilemma posed by this situation for the Chinese leaders is whether they should emphasize merit or background as a criterion for entrance into the higher level schools.

In a period when the "needs for modernization are so great, the pressures from foreign affairs are so great" the cadres feel that neither culture nor the intellectuals can be left on its own. The current campaign represents a desperate effort to mobilize and control culture and its mentors in the leadership's drive for total modernization and communism.

Shakes Play . . .

Continued from page one

is the women who out-wit and mock the lords until they realize their folly. Even Berowne, often thought to be the most autobiographical of Shakespeare's characters, meets his match in the clever Rosaline, Katherine Marshall '67.

War of Wits

One of the most salient features of **Love's Labour's Lost** is its emphasis on language. Much of the dialogue consists of a war of wits, full of elaborate conceits and puns. This esoteric use of language is often unintelligible to a modern audience, and for this reason the play is infrequently performed. It becomes enjoyable when more attention is paid to the lively spirit of the word-play than to its actual meaning.

As foils to the members of the court, Shakespeare provides a number of eccentric low-life characters. Don Armado ,the "fantastical Spaniard," played by Elizabeth Robbins '68, concocts some of the most amazingly contrived and high-blown phrases ever found in the English language. The pedantic and pompous schoolmaster Holofernes, Elizabeth Gesmer '67, varies epithets with the familiar Wellesley catch-all "as it were." The earthy swain Costard, Deborah Davis '67, provides a note of contrast to these characters.

Love is Lost

It is important to keep in mind the title of the piece. The play does not end in that great tradition common to Shakespearean comedy and Wellesley graduation—marriage. The men hold an adolescent view of love which enriches only the lover. It "gives to every power a double power. . ..and adds a precious seeing to the eye," making love sound more like a trip on LSD than a natural emotional relationship.

Although **Love's Labour's Lost** presents many difficulties to both actors and spectators, it is often more intelligible in performance than in reading. Poetic values differ from dramatic values, and the vitality of this comedy has often given it a success on stage which scholars find difficult to comprehend.

Because **Love's Labour's Lost** is rarely read and even less frequently performed, the opportunity of seeing it should not be missed.

DEADLINE

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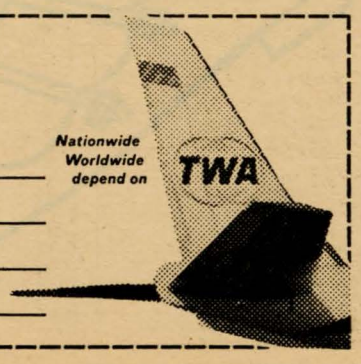
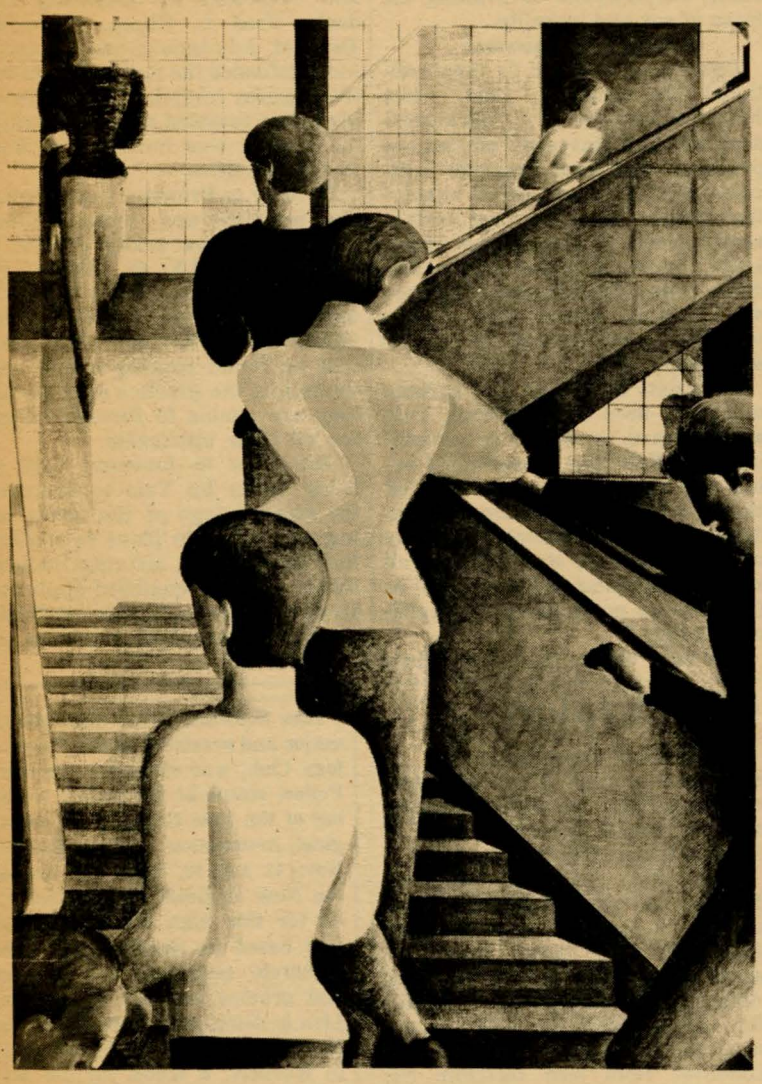


Museum Shows German Works



Oskar Schlemmer's "Bauhaus Stairway" (1932) is among the attractions at the Busch.Reisinger. Lent by the Museum of Modern Art, New York, the painting is a gift of Philip C. Johnson.
Collection, Museum of Modern Art, N.Y.

by Susan Shapiro '68

The Bauhaus, a German school of design in operation from 1919-1933, initiated and evolved one of the most pervasive movements in contemporary art and design. Its teaching methods, its experimental posture, and its concept of functionalism have inspired artists, architects, and industrial designers since its founding.

Faculty artists not only taught, but also created works in their own right. The current exhibit of works of art by the Bauhaus faculty at the Busch-Reisinger Museum in Cambridge (through Dec. 10) shows the achievement of these men as artists rather than teachers. Paintings, graphic work, photographs, sculpture, handicrafts and industrial design are on display.

Creative Practicality

In founding the Bauhaus in Weimar, Germany, in 1919, Walter Gropius planned a curriculum to ovecome the distinction between artist and artisan. The union of creativity and practical knowledge of craftsmanship, catalyzed by freedom to experiment, gave birth to a new concept of functional design. During the Weimar years of 1919-25 faculty appointments included Lyonel Feininger, Wassily Kandinsky, Paul Klee, Gerhard Marcks, Oscar Schlemmer, Lazlo Maholy-Nagy, and Josef Albers.

When the Bauhaus moved to Dessau in 1925, the staff expanded and the masters had time to develop their art. This period saw the mass production of Bauhaus designs. Marcel Breuer, a furniture designer, and Herbert Bayer, a typographer, joined the faculty.

The Visual Arts

Although each master developed a distinctive style, he participated in a common spirit of experimenting with the artist's materials. All are united in their meticulous attention to composition. And each artist uses his mastery over color, form and space to construct compositions of different ends. The exhibited paintings show the impact of the Bauhaus on the artists' early styles as well as its continuing influence in works of the last decade.

For example, Kandinsky's pre-Bauhaus abstraction evolved from reducing a recognizable landscape like **Festive Procession** (1902) into compositions of color and line, in which elements read as objects in a landscape space. **Landscape** (1918) is typical.

During his residence at the Bauhaus, his forms condensed into pure geometry and his space took on a luminous indeterminate quality. The transparent intersections in **Several Circles** (1926) make the forms hard to localize, but the type of atmosphere in which they exist still feels familiar. Kandinsky's abstraction is always linked with his personal metaphysical ideas.

Composition as a Subject

In contrast to Kandinsky's spiritual affinities, Albers and Maholy-Nagy use geometric forms for the purpose of investigating optical effects. The two paintings from Alber's **Homage to the Square** series (1955) create space in terms of color. Maholy-Nagy's compositions reflect his concern with the direct experience of space. His early paintings of intersections of transparent planes are translated into the plexiglass and steel rod sculpture **Twisted Planes** (1946), a construction that both contains and delimits space.

Klee's investigation into the relation of line and space fuses the sensibilities of "constructivism" and "expressionism." The weightless line in **Landscape Cart Number 14** (1930) reads both as a web on the surface and as a space-creating form hovering in a luminous space behind the picture plane. He uses water color to create the space. Klee's paintings unite formal intelligence with a mood-evoking content.

Functional Art

Schlemmer's painting of **The Bauhaus Stairway** (1932) is the artistic recording of his interest in forms moving in space. He tries to express the shaping of space by color, light, and moving forms. The geometrical bodies are the type he used in designs for the theater workshop at the Bauhaus and this painting becomes like a blue-print for the blocking of forms in a space containing stage.

Another type of visual experience was investigated by Bayer in typography. He concerned himself with functional design for printing and for posters. His **Design for International Type** (1927), using only lower case letters, is designed for easier reading. And he initiated a new style of poster design that exploits eye-catching photographic effects.

Although the Bauhaus was forced

Continued on page six

Debators To Oppose Harvard

To officially open the debate season at Wellesley, two members of the newly-formed Debate Club will challenge two Harvard debaters on Wed., Nov. 30, at 4:30 (place to be announced).

All that Marion Thomas '68, coordinator of the club, can disclose about this "mystery debate" is that Wellesley will be affirmative on a secret topic to be chosen by Wellesley and not revealed until the time of the debate. The topic will have something to do with the national college debate topic dealing with foreign policy, and the Harvard debaters will be experienced with the topic and prepared for any affirmative argument.

Sportive Occasion

"Given these conditions," says Marion," anything could happen, and everyone is welcome to attend the sport." Three judges will comment after the debate, and the floor will be open for general discussion and criticism.

This first step in the tense, highly competitive world of debating is calculated to ease a novice group of Wellesley debaters into the more informal aspects of debating rather than into the high pressure tournaments that involve intense research and preparation.

Workshop Planned

For new debaters and rusty debaters, an informal workshop to be held in January is being planned. The workshop will include on-campus discussions designed to train non-debaters and to provide a pool of research data on the national topic.

Anyone interested in this workshop, with an eye to actual debate competition during Term II, is asked to contact Jan Krigbaum or Marion Thomas for more information.

Treves Fund...

Continued from page one

The Moscow Chamber Orchestra was founded in 1955 as a private musical group, whose members, eager to play the kind of repertory not frequently performed in regular concert series, gave to it whatever time they had free from other musical endeavors. Their first performance in Moscow in 1956 was received so favorably that a year later the group was recognized by the Ministry of Culture.

The Moscow Chamber Orchestra, an orchestra of soloists, has a permanent core group of fourteen string players, all graduates of the Moscow Conservatory. Its repertoire attempts to embrace the widest possible range of musical works, concentrating on the classical composers, and including the contemporary.

The Wellesley concert will feature four symphonies of Haydn. Tickets for this event, free of charge to the College community, are available in the dormitories beginning today. The Info Bureau will also distribute tickets from now until Nov. 21.

RECREATION BLDG. HOURS
Wed. Nov. 23 8-6 p.m.
Thurs. CLOSED - Thanksgiving
Fri. Nov. 25 8-6 p.m.
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Sun. Nov. 27 Regular Hours
Last Swim, Tues. Nov. 22, 4 p.m.
Open Swim, Sun. Nov. 27. Regular hours

News is selling Polaroid film 3000 speed type 107 at the reduced rate of $2 a roll, and M-3 Blue Dot flashbulbs for Polaroid cameras, also at a reduced rate. If you are interested in any or all of this great buy, call Karin Rosenthal at 235-8177.

New College To Encourage Independent Student Decision

Start with the conviction that education should be more than an accumulation of facts and regulations, add a core of enthusiastic professors and students, from Amherst, Mount Holyoke, Smith, and the University of Massachusetts, liberally endow with a $6 million grant, and you have created Hamshire College, an institution which may very well challenge the supremacy of traditional modes of education.

The orginal plan for this residential, co-educational college maintained that students could be taught to educate themselves under a faculty as small as 90 for 15,000 students. Intensive seminars with 12 students each would begin the first year.

No Grades

Stages of development would not be divided into four years as in the custom at traditional schools but rather into Basic, Intermediate, and Advanced levels with the only grades being pass, fail and pass with distinction. Furthermore, there would be mobility from one level to another on an individual merit rather than semester basis.

The community would be subdivided into self-contained units of students of diverse fields. To combat the "narrow mindedness" developing at times from the specialization of departments, faculty members will hold rank in one of four "schools:" humanities, natural sciences, social sciences, and a new field, linguistics and communications, according to Amherst President Emeritus Charles Cole.

My Teacher, My Roommate?

Teachers will not only live with students, they will also hold classes in the residential halls, in the manner of Socrates. In accordance with its liberal philosophy, Hampshire College will impose no restrictions—academic or social—on the decisions of its students. This will give students the opportunity to choose their courses from such widely divergent subject matters as black nationlism and the fiction of James Purdy. Course requirements will be abolished.

In establishing its laissez-faire attitude towards students decisions, Hampshire College is following the lead of many European-styled "Free Universities" recently established across the nation. Whether or not its idealism can be translated into success will have a sharp bearing on the future of progressive education in the United States. In any case, we are sure to see the birth of many such "experimental" schools in years to come.

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Hearings, Research, Campus Perpetuate Imbalance Issue

by Margie Fox '68

The Boston school system during the past month has maintained its controversial status in the conflict over racial imbalance. Events of recent weeks have included a Boston hearing of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, the announcement of a new study to be undertaken by the Harvard School of Education, and the reclassification of Chinese students as "white" in a census of the school population.

The hearing, held Oct. 5 and 6, included testimony by civil rights and community leaders, educators, psychologists, parents and children. Part of a national study, it was an effort to clarify the problem of whether Boston isolates its Negro children in inferior schools.

Funds Withheld

Superintendent of Schools William H. Ohrenberger cited Boston's policy of open enrollment as evidence against the community's alleged racial isolation. In spite of Mr. Ohrenberger's testimony, Boston stands to lose $9 million in federal and state funds for alleged non-compliance with the Massachusetts racial imbance act.

The act classifies schools with over 50% Negro enrollment as imbalanced. The School Committee is presently litigating against the State Board of Education in protest over their withholding the funds.

Further complicating the imbalance issue is the School Committee's recent reclassification of Chinese students as "white" for the purposes of a state required school census. Without this move the number of imbalanced schools would have risen by two over last year. With it, 46 of the system's 191 schools fall into the imbalanced category. State education commissioner Owen B. Kiernan has attacked the reclassification, saying that the committee's task was to submit only a count, not an evaluation.

Against the many witnesses at the hearing who testified as to the harmful effects of racial imbalance, Ohrenberger insisted that imbalance in itself was no measure of educational quality.

Other witnesses pointed to the inadequacy of Boston's present compensatory programs in education and the need for more Negro leadership in the school administration. (At present there is one Negro principal, appointed last June). In addition they encouraged the extension of bussing programs such as Operation Exodus and METCO.

Exodus, organized and supported by Negro parents, buses some 800 students from ghetto areas to city schools. METCO (Metropolitan Council for Educational Opportunity) receives Federal funds and buses some 200 students to seven surburban communities, including Wellesley.

Metropolitan School

A metropolitan school system emerged from the testimony as the best solution to the overall problem, but witnesses emphasized the need for more immediate moves.

Boston editorial opinions saw the hearings as a reclarification of the problems and a clue to some necessary changes rather than as an exposure of any new facets of the problem.

In another approach to the imbalance problem, the Harvard School of Education is planning to conduct a two-year survey of racial problems in big city schools, using Boston as a model. The study will compare the progress of Negro children attending schools in their own neighborhoods to that of those bussed to predominantly white schools.

The Ed School hopes to be able to use part of its research grant from the U.S. Office of Education to help support Exodus, which is running short of funds. In addition it will continue to study METCO, the subject of an earlier project.

Funds Accepted

Funds are expected to come within the next six months. In the meantime researchers and fields of investigation are being selected. Conclusions may emerge as early as next fall.

The Boston School Committee is in favor of the study, perhaps because it offers an opportunity for further postponement of positive action.

Hic, Haec, Hoc

Should gracious living include waitress-served dinners? The head of Radcliffe's North House says no. In her opinion such meals "sacrifice all the essence of gracious living to sitting down."

This year because of poor attendance sit-down meals are served only on Wednesday nights at Radcliffe. For economy reasons wait-on meals had already been limited to one dorm in each of the three houses. The other dorms had been serving buffet dinners.

Class Rank Abolished

Meanwhile, Haverford College's administration has also started a new practice. Haverford will no longer prepare a list of ranks in class. The college officials feel that the students avoid courses which they think will lower their averages.

The emphasis placed on rank in class by the Selective Service, according to college officials, has caused even more students to avoid courses.

Best Selection

Hugh Borton, Haverford's president, explained it in the following way: "It seems clear that the fact that a student's numerical rank in class will be used to determine his draft status is interfering with the best selection of courses."

"The only numerical criterion for student deferments" in Dr. Borton's opinion, should be the newly-instituted Selective Service Qualification Test.

Amherst Sex Questions

Questionnaires focused on the dispersion of birth control devices and information were distributed to Smith and Mt. Holyoke colleges by the Amherst newspaper staff. Because of the failure of Amherst students to obtain permission to distribute them, the administrations of both schools confiscated the questionnaires.

At Smith the newspaper editors decided to write their own poll on the matter, while Mt. Holyoke's newspaper carried an editorial criticizing the Amherst survey. The Holyoke editors said the questionnaire should have been directed toward the Massachusetts law which permits the distribution of birth control information only to married couples. The Amherst students accused Mt. Holyoke of evading the issue of sex and morality.

Harvard Admissions

Sparks were added to the traditional Harvard-Yale feud, when Kingman Brewster Jr., Yale's president, attacked Harvard's admissions practices. President Brewster criticized Harvard's system of supplying ratings of A (almost certain acceptance), B (borderline case), and C (probable rejection) to students from 24 public and 21 private schools. These schools each send an average of eight students to Harvard each year.

Brewster feels that the system, originally used by Princeton, Yale and Harvard, is unfair. In explaining why Yale has discontinued using the system he said, "We felt that the preferential rating of students from some schools, when we could not do it for students from all schools, was most unfair as well as from Yale's point of view - inefficient policy."

Brewster claims the system gives Harvard an advantage over Yale and Princeton in attracting students. Fred L. Glimp, Harvard's Dean of Admissions and Financial Aids, defended the system by stating that figures compiled frequently by his office revealed no way in which the system was hurting the other two universities.

In reply to Brewster's charge that the practice was unfair, Glimp said, "If you're really careful about giving A's to fellows you are absolutely sure will be admitted in the spring, there's nothing unfair about it." He also stated that he found nothing wrong with continuing the practice even though they are unable to furnish ratings for all their applicants.

According to Brewster, steps are being taken by Yale to overcome the disadvantage of Harvard's rating system. Yale plans to institute the practice of offering national scholarships to qualified applicants from all schools. These candidates would be assured of admission and financial aid.

CBS Explores . . .

Continued from page three

be discussing South Africa. He added that hopefully interested Wellesley students would form a Council of South African Affairs.

Both Rev. Ntlabarti and Mr. Moodie feel that violence will be used as a tactic by blacks in the future, as other means have been entirely unsuccessful. In addition, Africans were unable to get subsidies for training from the U.S. government and have turned to Communist countries. Both men therefore feel that if violence erupts, there is a distinct probability that the U.S. would intervene, after the pattern of Vietnam, on the side of the whites.

Continued from page five

to close in 1933, the influence of its ideas still continues today. However, the art of the individual masters defies classification as a "Bauhaus style." Each artist makes a personal statement and each one exerted a personal influence on other artists. The significance of fine arts at the Bauhaus is just that. With all its stress on mass produced functional design, the Bauhaus atmosphere of freedom of expression, grounded in the mastery of fundamental principles, resulted in the creation of great works of art.

Lisa Schwartz '67, a psychology major and president of the Psychology Club, was elected to Student-Fellow status at the annual meeting of the New England Psychological Association held in Boston, Nov. 11 and 12. Lisa was one of ten New England students selected for this high honor. Election was based on quality of original research, academic achievement and general intellectual promise. Lisa is doing independent work at the Walter E. Fernald State School in Waverly, a school for the severely retarded. Working with one very retarded girl, Lisa is applying reinforcement therapy principles in trying to teach fundamentals of socialization and self help.

The Don Juan Playhouse, near Santa Fe, N.M., has announced a playwriting competition, to be sponsored by the Playhouse in conjunction with the National Foundation of the Arts and Humanities and the New Mexico Arts Commission.

The winning play will be produced by the Playhouse next summer, and the playwright will receive a $500 prize.

Deadline for entries is Feb. 1, and the decision of the judges will be announced by March 15. Contestants must submit a full length play or two short ones which have not been produced previously. Anyone may enter, and there is no limit to the number of entries from one author.

Entries and inquiries may be sent to Don Juan Playhouse Inc., P.O. Box 777, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

Center Helps Alcoholics 'Come in out of the Rain'

Editor's Note: The following article is reprinted with permission of the **Patriot Ledger.**

by Terry Pristin '67

All through the South End one sees them, the lonely men, estranged from their families, wandering through the streets in search of a drink. They have no place to sleep and nothing to do all day.

They come to the South End because this is where they can get a meal at a mission, occasionally wash in the public bathhouse, take a nap in Blackstone Park, and have recourse to any number of liquor stores specializing in cheap but potent beverages.

Convert Rags to Wine

They rummage through garbage cans, picking up pawnable items to get them from one drink to the next. In exchange for 25 pounds of rags (valued at 2 cents a pound), a man can buy himself a bottle of 50-cent wine.

"It's easier to pick up a drink in the South End than it is to get a sandwich. Everywhere there's someone with a bottle."

So says Rev. George McCandlish of Marlboro, program assistant at the South End Men's Treatment Center, a drop-in shelter for men living on "the periphery of society" run by the Salvation Army. Temporarily located at 407 Shawmut Ave., it is headed by Major William Wilbur and retired Brigadier Richard Baggs.

The Rev. McCandlish, Assembly of God pastor, is the staff member most in touch with the men who come to the center for temporary help, shelter, and recreation.

The Salvation Army has a number of facilities in Boston for homeless and indigent men. But this center, located in the heart of the South End, is the place where a man makes his "initial contact with some kind of help," where he can "come in out of the rain," according to the program assistant.

Plain, Nourishing Meal

The two-story building houses a lounge, complete with television and billiard table and a small library-game-room. Free coffee and doughnuts are served at noon each day. A man with a referral slip from another agency, such as a church, can get a plain but nourishing meal. The agency then picks up the 50-cent tab.

Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday evenings, an interdenominational mission service is held in the center's chapel. At other times the building closes in the late afternoon.

From the outset the center has been affiliated with Boston City Hospital, mainly through the social workers at the hospital who refer men to the center. A visiting nurse and public health nurse from BCH each make weekly trips to take care of injuries.

The Rev. Mr. McCandlish explained in his soft Scottish burr that to an alcoholic, who has been surviving on an inadequate diet and who has not been keeping himself clean, a small cut, possibly incurred from scavenging through trash cans, may develop into "an ulceration as big as your hand."

These men "have all kinds of things wrong with them," he says, and so he insists that they see the nurse when she comes. When an injury is particularly severe, the man is referred to the hospital.

Temporary Jobs

Often temporary jobs can be secured through the center. A hotel, short of help, will hire a man on a day-to-day basis. The Rev. Mr. McCandlish says he is "not in favor of sending them out on jobs." Paid at the end of a day's work, they squander their money on drink even though that night they will probably sleep in a doorway, in an abandoned house, or in the park.

A very small percentage of the men who come to the center come to grips with their problems and are able to land permanent positions. Some pull through for a few months, though," says the program director.

The Rev. McCandlish said that 90 percent of the men who come to the center are alcoholics. He estimates that one-half of one percent are drug addicts and the same percentage are homosexual. They are referred elsewhere, as the center is not equipped to deal with such problems.

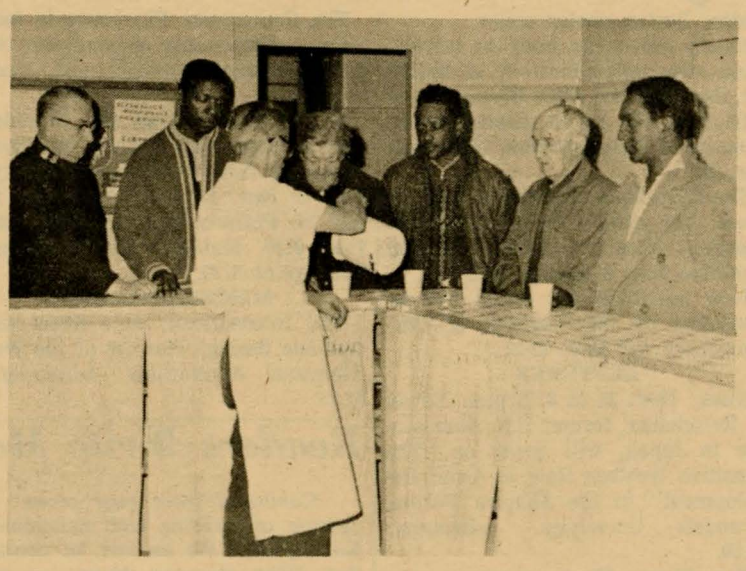
Interest In Pool Table

Boys under 21 are not admitted either. The Rev. Mr. McCandlish explained that at that age they do not generally have a "deep-seated alcoholic problem," and that their interest in the center is almost always focussed only on the pool table.

There are, however, many young men as well as long-standing derelicts, at the center. Many of the men in their twenties started drinking during adolescence.

On any one winter day an average of 120 men come to the center. During the summer this figure is reduced by about half because the men can spend their time outside.

Some come to "buy" an overcoat.



"Even a cup of coffee is enough to attract them," says Rev. George McCandlish. Shown with some of the men at the South End Center's noon coffee hour is Major William Wilbur of the Salvation Army.
Photo by Carlson

The South End Center purchases some 200 coats from the Salvation Army In-Residence Center at 61 Brookline Ave., to sell at $2 apiece. The Rev. Mr. MaCandlish gave away all the coats last year, but he says that only about 10 were actually paid for.

Other men come just to use toilet facilities or to shave. Even a free cup of coffee is enough to attract them.

Few Receive Welfare

Most of these men are not receiving welfare. To qualify for payments, a person must have a room and must stay off alcohol — "well nigh an impossibility for most of them," said the program director.

"I know it seems like an unfeasible situation," said the amiable program director, "but as I see it, alcoholism is a form of suicide. These men are literally drinking themselves to death."

He keeps a card-file containing information on every man who enters the building. Each new visitor is presented with a membership card so that he will have "a sense of identification with the place."

In-depth Counseling

For three months last year 50 men were selected to participate in a "research in dependency" program with co-op social work students from Northeastern University. It is hoped that at some time in the future such in-depth counseling can be made a permanent part of the center's activities.

For a short period of time films on alcoholism were shown on a weekly basis and were very well received by the visitors, according to the program assistant. "Most of these men are aware of the extent of their problem," he said. "They are interested in others in the same situation."

Once a week a branch of Alcoholics Anonymous (A.A.) holds a meeting at the center. Visitors to the center are permitted to observe, but they cannot participate in discussion. A.A. rules stipulate that a man must be sober for 30 days before he can testify at a meeting.

Directors hope to start an offshoot of the A.A. at the center, conducted by Salvation Army personnel. Plans for group therapy sessions are also in the offing.

A quiet atmosphere prevails at the center against a background of colliding billiard balls and the TV soundtrack. Despite these distractions, many of the men fall fast asleep on the contour chairs in the lounge.

Others wander upstairs to leaf through magazines and Reader's Digest condensed books, supplied to the library through donation. Or they engage in chess or checker games in the library.

Occasional Violence

Occasionally, there are incidences of violence, but the Rev. Mr. McCandlish appeared unperturbed. "You just don't lose your head," he explained, adding. "You develop maneuvers that work."

"The ones who aren't alcoholics don't cause any trouble," he continued, "And a drunk man is not co-ordinated, so there's no big problem."

Many of the men have served sentences for drunkenness, he said, but they for the most part do not have criminal tendencies — "except when they go a week without food."

What drives a man to the state where he has "no time for living, only time for drinking?" The Rev. Mr. McCandlish estimates that 75 per cent of these men's troubles originate through the breaking-up of family life.

"I admit that a man's drinking may drive his wife away. But while she's still around, there's a reason to live. When she's gone, the crux, the pivot of a man's life is shattered, leading to complete disorientation."

According to the program assistant, only in a few selective cases is there visible improvement in a visitor's condition. Rehabilitation is more of a likelihood at the In-Residence Center near Kenmore Square, to which some of the visitors are referred. There, 125 residents participate in a work-therapy program and are treated by a psychiatrist.

Move Nearer Hospital

At some date in the future the center will move to a new location nearer Boston City Hospital, where about 25 men at a time will be able to stay for five to ten days during the "drying-out period" of recuperating from a drinking binge. The new locale will permit a closer working relationship with the hospital.

But it will remain in the South End, which attracts alcoholics primarily because, in the Rev. McCandlish's words, "No one bothers them," except when they create disturbances.

It is here that almost anyone like a man limping through the door, unable to remember when he'd had his last meal, can come in off the streets; where men who have abandoned everything, can find that they, themselves, are not entirely abandoned.

The library at the South End Center is a place for browsing, napping, or enjoying a smoke. Free tobacco is available, but only on a "roll-your-own" basis.
Photo by Carlson

Readers Write More . . .

Continued from page two

Goldman. The College will be more fortunate if Mr. D'Amato's suggestion is correct because future contributions will make it possible to amortize cost of parking lots sooner. And, of course, the College will gain in the long run from the larger contributions of happier alumnae. But Mr. D'Amato's solution is not nearly as clear cut as he seems to think it is.

What better example might Mr. D'Amato have presented? There are many possibilities, including manna from heaven and foundation grants, which would achieve Mr. D'Amato's goal of assuring us we need not worry about the economic costs. I should like to suggest one which concentrates, not on happy future alumnae, but on unhappy alumnae of today. Assume the existence of alumnae who were unhappy while at Wellesley because cars were prohibited. On hearing that cars are possible in principle, they flood the College with contributions for the specific

Continued on page eight

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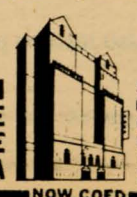

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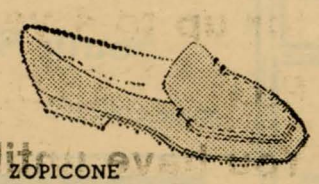

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Weekly Calendar

THEATRE

The Theatre Company of Boston will present Armstrong's **Last Goodnight** by John Arden Nov. 30-Dec. 18 at the Hotel Touraine. The play combines a Robin Hood, a Henry Higgins, a maiden, and 16th century Scotland with resulting fireworks. Tickets are on sale now.

Holly Golightly is featured at the Shubert on a pre-Broadway engagement, through Nov. 24.

The Loeb will present Sartre's **The Victors** Nov. 17-20, 23-26. One of Sartre's more forceful scripts, it portrays the trials of members of the French Resistance in a Nazi prison camp. Thomas Babe directs.

For those who will be in the area during Thanksgiving vacation: the Loeb will feature G. E. Lessing's **Nathan Der Weise** on Nov. 27-28 and Carl Sternheim's **Burger Schippel** on Nov. 29, performed by Die Brucke (The German Overseas Ensemble), $1.50; 8:30 p.m.

Man of La Mancha, a musical hit on Broadway, comes to the Colonial Nov. 15 for a four week stay. The play, based on "Don Quixote," stars Jose Ferrer.

MUSIC

The Department of Music at Harvard will present a lecture by Samuel P. Bayard, Professor of English at Penn State University, on "Mannerisms of Traditional Singers," Mon., Nov. 21 at 4:30 p.m. at Paine Hall. Admission free.

The New England Conservatory will present a concert of Spanish music by faculty members, in memoriam of the death of composer Antonio de Cabezon, on Nov. 23. They will present a program of piano music including works by Schoenberg, Chopin, Liszt, Bach and Beethoven.

Mozart's **Grand Mass in C Minor** will be sung by the Lexington Choral Society Nov. 19 at 8:30 p.m. and Nov. 20 at 3:30 p.m. For free tickets call 862-7413.

Remember! Boston preview of **Moses and Aron,** Nov. 28. Get tickets at the Info Bureau.

ART

Nov. 9 through Dec. 11 the Museum of Fine Arts will present the first exhibit of polaroid color photography by displaying the works of Marie Cosindas, Boston photographer.

Nearly 300 works from the world's most important collection of Indian art, the Nasli and Alice Heeramaneck collection, will be on display at the Museum of Fine Arts Nov. 19 through Jan. 8.

The deCordova Museum of Lincoln, Mass. will exhibit 70 paintings and drawings from nine Latin American countries Nov. 6 through Dec. 4.

New selections for rental will be displayed by the Institute of Contemporary Art Nov. 12-27.

LECTURES

Tues., Nov. 22 at 8:15 p.m. Edwin O. Reischauer, former U.S. Ambassador to Japan, will speak on "The Sensitive Western Role in Asian Development" in the Shapiro Forum, Brandeis University. Admission: $1.50.

Sen. Wayne Morse, vigorous opponent of President Johnson's foreign policy will lecture in the Ford Hall Series at Jordan Hall on "Does the U.S. Have a Foreign Policy?" Sun., Nov. 20, 8:00 p.m. Admission free.

MOVIES

Premiering at the newly opened Cheri I Sax theatre, **Georgy Girl,** staring Lynn Redgrave, Alan Bates. At its sister theatre, Cheri II, is **The Fortune Cookie** with Jack Lemmon. Go early to get tickets.

The Community Playhouse is featuring a double dose of Bond: **Dr. No** and **Goldfinger** through next Wednesday.

At the Brattle **Ivan the Terrible,** part of Eisenstein festival including Alexander Nevsky and Moussorgsky. Part 1: Nov. 17-18; Part 2: Nov. 19 and 20. Performances daily at 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Matinees Saturdays and Sundays at 3:30.

MISCELLANEOUS

The International Auto Show will continue through Nov. 19 at the War Memorial Auditorium. Admission: $1.75.

Barn To Stage...

Continued from page one

Among the discomfited Athenians and Spartans are John Murnane, Michael Robbin, Joseph C. N. Upton, John Cross III, Charles R. Nichols, Robert R. Underhill, Eric Swanson, Reesom Haile, Paul Donlon and Christopher Brooks.

Tickets are on sale at the Information Bureau, at $1.50. Wellesley College student tickets are $1.00.

Erich Heller to Lecture About Neitzsche, Yeats

Erich Heller, professor of comparative literature at Northwestern University, will lecture on "Neitzsche and Yeats" in Pendleton on Tues., Nov. 22 at 7:45 p.m.

The speaker graduated with distinction in studies in law, philosophy, and German literature from the German University at Prague in 1933. He received his Ph.D. from Cambridge University in 1948. His thesis topic was "Thomas Mann — A Study of His Work in Relation to the Main Currents of Thought in Nineteenth Century Germany."

Many Publications

Professor Heller has served on the faculties of Cambridge University, the University of Wales, Brandeis, Heidelberg University, MIT, Tubingen University, and Columbia. He has lectured throughout Germany, England, and the United States.

Among his numerous publications are **The Disinherited Mind,** (Essays in Modern German Literature and Thought); **The Hazard of Modern Poetry; Nietzsche — Drei Essays;** and **The Artist's Journey into the Interior and Other Essays.** He also edited **Studies in Modern European Literature and Thought.**

The lecture will be in English.

Readers Write More...

Continued from page seven

purpose of building and maintaining parking lots. We assume, of course, that other alumnae, happy or unhappy, do not diminish the rate at which they contribute to the College. Now Mr. Goldman and I have no "economic issues." Since the total resources of the College have increased, the problem of the "allocation of scarce resources among alternative and competing ends" is no worse than before the campaign for cars began. All students, at least some alumnae, Mr. D'Amato and I are happier, for cars are possible in fact as well as in principle. Those who do not favor cars in principle will be distressed. They can perhaps be partially compensated for their unhappiness by two factors: 1) although there are more guns, there is no less butter; 2) a general state of bliss encompasses the rest of the campus community and may produce effects in terms of attitudes in general and the quality of work in particular.

In closing, I should like to say that I also agree in principle with those readers of *News* who believe Mr. D'Amato and I should, in the future, confine our discussions of Economics in the classroom.

Yours respectfully,
Joan Greenwood
Instructor in Economics

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