

WELLESLEY NEWS

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No. 8

Council Decides 'No Secrecy,' Expresses Support for Change

Ed. note: Academic Council met on Thurs., Oct. 24, 1968, and in accordance with the vote on confidentiality has released the minutes of that meeting to the College community. A summary of the major issues discussed is printed here.

Miss Adams, president of the College, announced that on Oct. 18, 1968, the Board of Trustees met and discussed the matter of faculty salaries. The Board requested that the proposed salary scale be reviewed by the administration and the Finance Committee of the Board.

Miss Clough, Director of Admission, reported that intensive interviewing procedures will be required to identify the unconventionally qualified student. It was unanimously voted that an effort be made in this direction to include 25 unconventionally qualified students in the class of 1973, on the assumption that there will be a supplementary program. It was also voted that the Board of Admission increase its membership to include two students who will participate in all work except the reading and voting on credentials. The discussion of students' reading credentials will continue in Academic Council and in the Board of Admission.

Miss Blake, foreign student advisor and assistant professor of French, presented a proposal for

Madrigals, Choir To Sing in Chapel

This Sunday evening at 8 the Wellesley College Choir will present its annual Fall Vespers concert in Houghton Memorial Chapel. The Choir will be assisted by the Madrigal Group and members of the Chamber Music Society. The program will be directed by William A. Herrmann, associate professor of music. Paul R. Barslow, Director of the Wellesley College Theatre, will read the lessons.

Featured on the program will be three scenes from the oratorio *Jephthe* by Giacomo Carissimi, an illustrious member of the generation which fashioned the early Baroque in Italy. The story of *Jephthe* is contained in chapter eleven of the Book of Judges.

The selections which will be performed have been arranged for the Choir by Mr. Herrmann. Included are two solos for *Jephthe's* daughter, a soprano, which will be sung by Leslie Holmes, a recent alumna.

Other music to be performed includes two motets by Jacob Handl, a sixteenth-century German composer, an anthem by Henry Purcell, and two motets by Mozart, one of which ("Exultate, Jubilate") will again feature Miss Holmes as soloist. The program will conclude with "Cease Your Bitter Weeping" by the contemporary Hungarian composer Zoltan Kodaly, a number for choir and soprano solo from Brahms' *A German Requiem*, and Mr. Herrmann's setting of the Old One Hundred and Thirteenth Psalm tune.

the establishment of a one-year foreign fellowship. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis D. Slater (Priscilla Allen '16) proposed to give the sum of \$20,000 annually to the College for the next three years and after considerable study it was decided to use the gift for several projects, one of which is a one-year foreign student fellowship.

It was then moved, seconded and voted that 1) the Agenda, Reports of Committees and minutes of Academic Council be made public. 2) Faculty members be allowed to discuss matters under discussion in Academic Council with students, except when Academic Council, by majority vote, agrees to meet in Executive Session. The minutes of Executive Session deliberations and any reports submitted in such sessions shall not be made available to individuals who are not members of Academic Council.

The following resolution was then adopted: "That the Academic Council heartily commends the commitment to the College and the concern for its future evident in the meeting of October 15. Council believes that the student leaders have correctly identified a cluster of major issues which require the immediate and continuing engagement of us all. Council pledges to proceed directly to devise the means for effective changes in institutional structure, admissions and recruitment policy, the curriculum and other areas of activity which are of deep concern to the faculty of Wellesley College as they are to its student body and to its President."

The motion proposing that ten student members, to be selected by the College Government, be admitted to the meetings of Academic Council, and be permitted to speak on the floor and bring issues before Council except when Council meets in Executive Session, was tabled until the next meeting.

Pass-Fall discussion was postponed until a future meeting.

Sanctuary: Issue, Action

MIT Resistance Offers Sanctuary

by Peggy Mardlewicz '72

The MIT Resistance Group has established a sanctuary in the Student Union for Jack M. O'Conner, AWOL from the army since Sept. 14, 1968. Robert Shapiro, senior physics major, announced the move in the Sala de Puerto Rico at a noon press conference on Tues., Oct. 29.

In a speech released to reporters, Shapiro admitted, "We realize that we are not offering protection to Jack; we know that the authorities will remove him. Rather, we are creating a forum for him to express publicly the reasons why he is resisting, and we are expressing our solidarity with him and all of those who are taking similar stands." Shapiro stated that students, factory workers, and soldiers "lack the basic control of our own lives that is the essence of true democracy."

Jack "Mike" O'Conner, a 19-year-old soldier stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, then delivered a statement denouncing the involvement of American troops in Vietnam. "The only place where we can win our freedom is here," he drawled. "By taking sanctuary I face more time in the stockade than I would if I turned myself in. To me it is worth it. I feel that if I can convince 100 people that the war is wrong, that it is an injustice against the basic freedoms of our country, then I will gladly serve the extra time."

At the end of his speech, he raised his fist in a defiant, triumphant gesture; his enthusiastic audience rewarded him with a standing ovation and V-signs.

During the subsequent question-and-answer period, O'Conner explained background events leading to his decision to accept MIT's offer of aid. The slim, blond young man spoke bitterly of his military experiences. He claims that he was forced to enlist in the army to

avoid imprisonment for possession of marijuana. He declined to reveal the identity of the official who offered him the choice between army and prison, intending that he will use that information later in his trial.

O'Conner first went AWOL in April, 1968 for 50 days "to keep myself out. I was being selfish." He served a two-month sentence in the stockade, where inmates rioted on July 23 to gain better living conditions. In an attempt to find out who started the riot, "five guards beat the hell out of me and kept me until my bruises were gone." A reporter then asked O'Conner if he thought that rioting is an effective method to achieve goals. "Peace is great; I'm all for it," O'Conner responded. "But if no one can listen to us in peace, then the hell with it."

Having left Fort Bragg a second time in September, O'Conner feels that his action will unite many war resisters and spur them to active protest. He claims that Tom Pratt, a Marine AWOL who sought sanctuary in the Marsh Chapel at Boston University, was later forced to denounce his anti-war activities. "If I do weaken and make any statements against this community," he said, "please disregard them and remember me for what I write and say while I am free." His decision that the war in Vietnam is immoral and unjust was made on the basis "of a lot of my friends being killed. All war is wrong."

Shapiro explained to reporters that the Sala de Puerto Rico was selected as the site of the sanctuary in order to separate "the net of asylum" from any religious function. "The MIT administration was not in on this," Shapiro emphasized, although "several faculty members" helped the Resistance Group. Another MIT senior, Jeff Satin, denied that the establishment of a sanctuary constituted a "one-room takeover." "We're not keeping anyone out," he reminded (Continued on page 8)

Panelists Discuss Facts, Implications

by Sue Helemann '70

"It does not seem unlikely that Wellesley will sooner or later be requested to give sanctuary," remarked Paul Santmire, College chaplain as he opened the panel discussion on "Sanctuary and the Academic Institution" Monday night.

"We must ask ourselves now while we have time to think carefully and sensitively: what is sanctuary? what should be its purpose? what are its academic and political ramifications?" he continued.

Implications

Mrs. Ruth Anna Putnam, assistant professor of philosophy, then described the first sanctuary given in the Boston area, that of Howard Talmanson at the Arlington Street Church last June. According to Mrs. Putnam, the reasons people support a sanctuary are closely linked with their reasons for opposing the war in Vietnam. She expressed her view as "that position which recognizes that the war is simply one symptom of a very complex disease, a disease the symptoms of which are all around us, for instance in the form of the internal colonialism practiced against blacks at home." The Talmanson sanctuary tried to point out how deeply embedded the system of imperialism is in our government policies.

Citing a second sanctuary, Mrs. Putnam commented, "Just as Talmanson drew attention to the role of the courts, Chase drew attention to the role of military establishment. . . . For the first time we were able to see the full horror of conscription, to see that conscription is indeed a form of slavery."

Responsibility Needed

There are several important considerations involved in giving sanctuary, according to Mrs. Putnam. "I have nothing against saying over and over again that the (Continued on page 8)

ET's 'Hedda Gabler' To Open Theatre Season

The Wellesley College Theatre season for 1968-69 will open Fri. Nov. 1, with Experimental Theatre's production of Henrik Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler*.

"This will be a traditional production," according to Susan Alexander '69, director. "The production is traditional not only in the sense that the setting and the costumes will be Victorian, but also in the interpretation. Since Freud, it has been usual to treat the character of Hedda as *The Neurotic Woman*, and the play as a kind of case history in dramatic form. But for me, Hedda is a beautiful, tempestuous woman, desperate at finding herself in a trap, and too much of a coward to break out of it and face social disgrace."

Relevant

"That the milieu of the production is Victorian does not make it irrelevant for today, however. Hedda Gabler is not just a play



Hedda (Katherine Wright '71) threatens Judge Brack (Larry Kasser, MIT). photo by Nancy Eyles '69

about character, but also about issues which are still quite contemporary, the most important of which is the role of woman in society. Hedda, who has no 'vocation' that attracts her, must decide between marrying a good but tedious man, George Tesman, or being a spinster, personified for her by George's Aunt Jullana. She chooses the former and finds she is 'boring herself to death.' Frustrated by her own life, she is driven to try to control the lives and destinies of those about her, with tragic results. I think Ibsen's heroine is one of the most fascinating women of the theatre."

The cast features Katherine Wright '71 as Hedda Gabler, Elizabeth Koebel '72 as Mrs. Elvsted, Marana Brooks '72 as Aunt Jullana, Rosalie Caprio '71 as Berta, Lawrence Kasser as Judge Brack, Dennis Roth as George Tesman, and Peter Levy as Ellert Lovborg.

To Sanction Sanctuary Is To... The Reader Writes

Sanctuary, as discussed at Monday's panel and as manifested at MIT this week (see stories, p. 1), is an issue rich in relevant implications for the Wellesley academic community. In view of its serious nature, it is a subject that demands the close scrutiny initiated by the probing discussion and thought which began this past week. It is important that the dialogue continue, with emphasis on the symbolic value of sanctuary and its possible application at Wellesley.

In its contemporary form, sanctuary demonstrates a personal moral commitment. The participant, in standing by a man who has decided he can no longer in good conscience serve United States military interests, shows support for his action. It is necessarily a symbolic rather than an actual protective act, as all are aware that authorities will ultimately appear to remove the resistor.

As an act of civil disobedience, participants aid and abet the defiance of a federal law; all those who join a sanctuary need be fully aware of the implications of their support. The AWOL soldier or resister who is offered sanctuary is not running away from punishment; rather, he is precipitating and intensifying it. His sacrifice is great, but warranted, he feels, by the symbolic significance of his stand against the war and the present military system.

The academic community offers a decidedly relevant place for sanctuary, and Wellesley in turn could provide a unique, symbolic demonstration of moral concern. As members of a woman's college, individuals at Wellesley could offer protest to a law which does not directly affect them, but which they nonetheless feel is an unjust ruling. Certainly, that this action on the part of individuals at an established traditional college could

act as a legitimatizer for the resistance movement cannot be overlooked.

Yet, the idea of a sanctuary at Wellesley involves certain serious problems, all of which must be thoroughly weighed before a decision is made. There is, of course, the question of support, as a majority is clearly more than can be expected. A well-organized minority could ably execute a sanctuary, but there should be careful consideration of where minority rights begin to infringe upon the majority. Another important issue with which to grapple is the college administration's position. As sanctuary demands the use of a large room, probably the Chapel or Alumnae Hall ballroom, the college becomes automatically involved in the decisions concerning its property. It is conceivable that the College could issue a full support statement; it is also possible that the College could prevent or break-up the sanctuary—these alternatives, along with others between the two extremes, need to be seriously considered before action is taken. It is important to contemplate the College's relation to outside authorities, as well as the possible stand of the College in relation to arrested students.

Many feel that a symbolic sanctuary at Wellesley could be an extremely beneficial act, but if mishandled in publicity, purposes, facts, or organization, it could also prove very unfortunate. The crucial issue in a sanctuary situation is having a deep sense of why it is being staged, with clear ideas of commitment to guide policy decisions. It is an act of civil disobedience that cannot be initiated lightly. Hopefully, the discussion and events of the past week will stimulate individual self-examinations of commitments to gain a clear sense of the meaning of sanctuary, and thereby prevent a hasty decision as it relates to Wellesley.

A Shift in the Wind

The Pentagon recently ordered a long overdue study of the Selective Service system. Officials say that the study will examine the feasibility of establishing a 2.7 million all-volunteer force to end the draft, using potential inducements such as higher pay, better housing and educational opportunities. Such a program is similar to one suggested earlier this fall by the Republican Party's Ripon Society (see article p. 7).

The three major presidential candidates, as well as other interest groups, have recently challenged the present draft system. Nixon favors an all-volunteer force after Vietnam; Humphrey proposes elimination of draft inequities and a lottery for qualified 19 year olds (a proposal rejected by Congress earlier this year), while Wallace supports voluntary recruitment and use of the draft primarily for national emergencies. Voluntary recruitment seems to be the best way to answer unfair Selective Service procedures.

Pentagon officials have cited increased cost as the major barrier to enactment of the volunteer system. However, legislation has already been drafted to revamp the entire military pay scale, making it competitive with civilian wages. This necessary first step should be followed by others toward a volunteer system. Other objections main-

tain that a professional military would not be a national, or completely democratic, effort. However, the present draft system is far from democratic. The business of defense and waging war has indeed become a business and, like any other similar institution, it should seek the most qualified and the most interested men available. However this initiation of a professional army would necessitate close security of and responsible supremacy over the military by Congress.

Maintenance of a partial draft for the next few years because of Vietnam and for national emergencies thereafter may be unavoidable. But the present draft system is a confused complex of inequitable procedures guaranteeing every man's involvement with his country. Not only do some men feel forced draft involvement is not the best way they can serve the US, but also, some men, from a military standpoint, are more qualified than others to become involved in this way. Any Pentagon proposals for the volunteer system, which will be incorporated in President Johnson's final defense budget to be presented to Congress next January, will be more than a pleasant surprise. They will be a necessary, though somewhat late, attempt to reform a system that has been ineffective and unfair for much too long.

VOTE

One of Wellesley's notary publics told *News* this week that far fewer students have arranged to have absentee ballots notarized for this election than in past years. If this is, as we fear, an indication of campus voting turnout, *News* finds it inexcusable.

Only by marking a ballot can you register your choice or your protest in the Presidential election. In almost every state there are clear and important differences between Congressional and Senatorial office-seekers. Only by casting a vote can

you directly influence the selection of good state and local candidates.

Notary publics available to witness student balloting are Mrs. Stanton, Publicity Office; Mrs. Potenza, Controller's Office; and Mr. Lelievre, Purchasing Office. These notaries will not be here over the weekend. If your state requires that notarized absentee ballots arrive at the polls on or before Election Day, you must vote tomorrow.

The issues demand your reasoned response.

Thank You, Academic Council!

(See Page 1)

WELLESLEY NEWS

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Name-Calling

To the editor:

After the incident this summer when our black student recruiters were called "Sapphire" by someone in a passing truck, a thorough investigation began to determine exactly what happened. The college employees are extremely sensitive about their relationships with other members of the college community, and at a meeting of the entire maintenance staff, workers expressed deep concern about the insulting remark. They were adamant in their resolve to prevent a recurrence and wanted to get immediately to the bottom of the matter. A young worker, not a college employee but part of a temporary summer building crew hired by contractor, was finally identified as the responsible party, at which point college officials made it clear that behavior of this nature will not be tolerated from anyone expecting to work on campus.

The college community should be apprised of these facts: that the summer's incidence of a particular offense was readily dealt with and that it did not involve a regular college employee. However, I strongly feel that once again a reminder is in order that it does not solve the overall problem-at-hand merely to reprimand a few thoughtless individuals. What is the rest of the college doing? Mere good will and applauding from the balconies is not enough! Let's surprise everyone and get those committees moving at least to issue their proposals based on a consideration of the revised proposals and then to repropose everything to the proper officials — or faith in "legalized channels" to do more than lend a token respectability to a very compromised "urge" for change will be lost.

Kris Olson '69

Further Funding

To the editor:

The College community will be interested to know that last May a proposal was made to the Academic Council by a member of the faculty that we raise funds by voluntary contribution in support of some project of immediate prac-

Morning Chapel Takes Later Time

"An Experiment in Contemporary Devotion" is the theme for the revised Daily Chapel program, according to H. Paul Santmire, college chaplain.

The new format and new late-afternoon time will begin next week. Each day will have a theme: Monday, Supplication; Tuesday, Silence; Wednesday, Speech; Thursday, Supper; Friday, Song.

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, the Daily Chapel service will begin at 5:30 pm and will end in time for students to return to their dorms for supper.

Thursday will be the Day of the Lord's Supper, using the new Eucharist rite. This service will begin at 5 pm and will last for about thirty minutes. There will be time for unrushed conversation following the service according to Mr. Santmire.

With the exception of the Thursday service, Daily Chapel will be in its usual location in the Chapel transept. The Thursday Communion Service will be in the Little Chapel, in the basement of the sanctuary.

Two special morning services are also planned. Beginning next Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 8:30 am, there will be a regular thirty-minute service of Communion open to all who wish to participate. Mr. Santmire will officiate.

The Choir will present a regular 15-minute service of music beginning Fri., Nov. 8, at 8:15 am.

tical usefulness among those proposed by the May 8 Committee.

The majority of the Academic Council welcomed the suggestion and a new letter has recently been sent to all members announcing that contributions are now being accepted in support of the scholarship fund for the uniquely qualified students as per Miss Adams' proposal of Oct. 14 in the Wellesley News.

Sincerely,
 Graziya Avitabile
 Professor of Italian

Challenge to Change

To the editor:

What the recent events on this campus have related most crucially is that beyond the specific failings of Wellesley College in matters of admission, curriculum and finance this Institution lacks a viable, responsive decision-making structure. Student participation is excluded from most Institutional decisions. The Structural Revision Committee proposed by the President was conceived of none too soon; and its work must begin immediately. While individuals and ad hoc committees work toward specifics through makeshift appendages to the present structure, members of this college "community" will have to work as intensively and consciously to create the institutionalized bodies and channels that will be able to deal with and foster ideas in the future.

There can be no serious, lasting change without a total reevaluation of the decision-making process, which goes beyond plugging holes in the existing structure to reflect the fundamental change in assumptions — that whoever is affected by a decision should be involved in its making. There is an immediate need to re-think traditional views of who has how much stake in the institution, who makes decisions and for whom. Are there means — legitimate and institutionalized — for creativity in thought and action; for redefining education as it can and/or should be? Ad hoc methods of operation serve well as temporary ways of proceeding toward specific ends but are useless without concrete changes for future operation.

The current resolutions indicate several necessary structures. Most apparent is the need for a joint administration-faculty-student — a "community" — council to decide on the "orientation and commitment of the college," and for student participation in academic policies. This "community council" would concern itself with setting priorities, decisions such as the MIT-Wellesley affiliation, the summer program on campus, financial resources, and publicity. These major issues are not strictly faculty concerns (nor solely student) but can only be fairly resolved by the total community. No one sector can, should, or probably even would like to determine the direction in which this college will move. Especially facing a time of change such as the present, the "new orientation and commitment of the college" must have an accompanying and reflective structure to deal rationally and efficiently with change, with new ideas, and creative emphases this year and for the next fifty. One can only hope the college community will not again wait so long to re-evaluate and re-define itself.

Thus we envision a system of College governance wherein priorities for the College as a whole and as an on-going institution, and recommendations to the Trustees, would be decided by an equal student-faculty-administration body (a "community council"); where all aspects of student life and residency would be determined by an all-student legislature; academic (Continued on page 8)

The Non-Voters: School Children Discuss Politics

by Nancy Ross '69

Buttons, posters, cheering, students jumping up and down—rarely have newsmen witnessed such genuine spontaneous enthusiasm for the 1968 Presidential candidates on a school campus. Yet recurring jumps and yells met this reporter last week when she questioned fourth and fifth graders on the playground of Wellesley's Hunnewell School about their election views.

Of the 36 interviews, 19 would vote for Humphrey if they could; 17 preferred Nixon. No one spoke for Wallace. Reference to the American Independent candidate elicited boos from the playground crowd. "No! He's a racist stinker... a cannibal... a bum... Elect him and there'll be nothing left of the world."

Parental Influence

Most of the interviewees expressed allegiances similar to those of

their parents. One third mentioned their parents as influencing their political thought: "I just think Nixon's the right guy. My parents are voting for him. They think that he would be the one that would try to take the slums out and like that. I would vote for him even if my parents didn't."

Said a fifth-grade girl, "Nixon's lost so many times he is a snob. People who vote for him are out of their minds. If he's elected, I feel bad for the nation. He's lost so many times, he's jerkish. I know he's a snob because I read a book about him. My mother got it at the book club and I read it. I told her to get me a book on Nixon. My father's for Nixon. We talk about it."

Mother's Books

A few of the children displayed symptoms of considerable parental persuasion. One smiling girl favored Nixon: "He got a lot of experi-

ence from Eisenhower—knowing how to handle all the problems, how to stop war and about problems in the cities. He feels about cities that any person using a gun should have a murder sentence. If everybody goes around shooting a gun, we should fill up jails instead of shooting them or using tear gas."

"Agnew? He's a good guy. He'll help Nixon a lot with problems... I heard it from my mother. She's working for Women for Nixon. She brought all these booklets home and I read them."

Another girl had been propagandized with promises even closer to everyday life: "Humphrey's going to improve schools by adding new furniture. My father told me. We'll have more grass on playgrounds and jungle gyms."

Twelve respondents referred to television in discussing the factors which molded their opinions. Said one fifth-grader with "Humphrey"

inscribed on his arm in red ink, "I heard it on the news on TV: Humphrey does much more for racism than Nixon."

Nixon's TV image favorably impressed more boys and girls than did Wallace's ("He must be a Communist Adolph Hitler. I heard a couple of his speeches.") or Humphrey's: "I like Nixon, but I can't say I don't like Humphrey." One televiewer voiced this infrequently recorded comment, then continued, "I was for Humphrey. I heard Nixon speak on television and I changed my mind. It was 'Nixon in New England' where people asked him questions. I liked his answers."

Offered an eager girl carrying a GO NIXON GO placard, "Nixon gives convincing speeches. You see him and you know what you're going to vote for."

Schoolroom Politics

A few speakers had been converted by their classmates' arguments. Explained one girl, "I'm for Humphrey because he's good and Nixon's a big fat bum because he'll bomb North Vietnam. I heard it from a boy yesterday, but don't write his name. He keeps calling me names."

Others used arguments drawn from classroom study of the campaign: "I heard in school that Nixon's taking people out of Vietnam to let them at least see their parents and their wife." "Humphrey tells everyone what he's going to do if he can't win. That's not a good idea my teacher said." But no one stated that in-class discussion had determined his vote.

Interviewees praised their candidates' policies on the war, the cities, and taxes.

Eleven thought Humphrey would "end the war" by "stopping bombing," "peace talks," or "keeping the country neutral." Seven favored Nixon to "make a treaty," "keep up the bombing," or "stop the bombing." Said one Nixonite, "If Humphrey had any ideas to stop the war, he'd probably give them to President Johnson."

In domestic affairs, the children were concerned much more with "fighting racism" and "giving everyone a job" than with law and order ("Nixon has been campaigning that if he were President he'd be getting more men trained for police duties, but we already have that enough with the FBI.") Three approved of Nixon's plans

for "job opportunities, half-way houses, and like that." Six felt Humphrey would "strengthen fair housing," "give black people equal rights."

Playground Rumor

One Nixon supporter and four Humphreyites boasted that their candidate would lower taxes. Said one of the Humphrey backers, "Hopefully that will higher my allowance."

One blazing issue on the Hunnewell School playground is of rather parochial interest: "Humphrey will make us go to school in summer." Perhaps this frightening prospect moved the informant to add, "It's about time to have a Republican."

"Nixon will keep the holidays up," noted four of his advocates. Humphrey fans, however, remained loyal: "If Humphrey becomes President he might make students go to school in summer but I'm still for him." Another young man hoped that his message in News would clarify the situation, "There's a rumor going around that Humphrey wants school all summer. Write that it's not true."

A fourth grader's remarks might isolate the sources of the anti-Humphrey rumor. "Humphrey wants to keep training schools running," she explained, "when people can get off from their jobs to go to them in summer."

Rah! Rah!

Mixed with such insight and with surprisingly accurate historical knowledge ("Humphrey thought up the Peace Corps," "Nixon once accused somebody of being a communist and he won") were familiar schoolboy taunts and slogans: "Humphrey's worn out, Nixon's sworn out," "Nixon (Humphrey's) in the White House waiting to be elected, Humphrey (Nixon's) in the garbage can waiting to be collected," "Humphrey Dumphrey's going to fall."

One or two Hunnewellers delivered impassioned pitches perhaps indicative of future ambitions. "I think Nixon keeps switching his ideas to please the public," pronounced a Humphrey-buttoned fifth-grader as the bell rang recess' end, "Nixon says the Democrats have struck out—but I say, Mr. Nixon, it's only the first inning." "NIXON'S THE ONE," screamed classmates marching into the school building, "TRUST HUMPHREY."

Now Speak Aloud

Lester Proposes New Goals

by David Lester
Instructor in Psychology

Last week, I wrote a letter to News criticizing the proposals before the College community. In order to be constructive as well as critical, I would like to propose a set of goals that the College community might adopt.

The College as an Academic Institution

(1) The College should have as one of its goals the pursuit and teaching of knowledge. Therefore, it should attract competent and motivated students and faculty. I prefer the word "attract" rather than the word "recruit." It is up to the College to offer desirable things, to those it wants to attract.

(2) The student, faculty, and staff of the College should be chosen without regard to race, religion or SEX (at least). It is time to face the issue of coeducation. Males should be admitted to Wellesley College as resident students.

(3) The College should not inhibit individualism. It should admit students with different aims in seeking a college education. Therefore, students should be allowed to speed up, slow down, take all courses pass-fail, spend semesters elsewhere, etc., depending upon their individual needs. Assuming that the counseling services are adequate, the students must take the responsibility for their choice of plan. The guiding ideal should be "tolerance and flexibility."

(4) No student should be prevented from being at Wellesley for financial reasons.

(5) Students, faculty, and staff should all participate in determining the policies of the College. Thus, all groups should be represented in committees. Secrecy should be at a minimum (except of course, in cases where confidential information is involved or where dissemination of information could cause harm, as for example, student records, discussion of disciplinary actions, nominations for awards, etc.) Students should realize, however, that their involvement in the College is often for a briefer period of time than that of some faculty and staff and that these latter must assume more responsibility for some matters.

The College as a Group of Individuals

(6) The College should provide adequate counseling services for students, faculty, and staff. Counseling should include psychological counseling, academic counseling, and vocational counseling. In particular, with regard to psychological counseling, perhaps the service should be oriented away from the notion of "psychiatry" which has the connotation that one has to be "sick" in order to seek advice. Psychological coun-

selling has less stigma attached to it. The service should be considerably expanded over its present size. Any student who is at college for four years without encountering some problem for which she could benefit from talking with a counselor has misused her college years. She must have been in hibernation, which in itself is a problem worthy of discussion. The College should, therefore, provide extensive counseling facilities.

(7) People are capable of personal growth, greater self-understanding, and increased interpersonal skills. The College should facilitate such trends. This should be done by making experiences such as specialized training groups in human relations skills available to students, faculty, and staff. The community should consider what other experiences should be provided to enable the College community to participate in the widest variety of (healthy?) experiences.

(8) The College should provide a total environment for its members. Thus, recreation and extracurricular activities should be expanded. If there were resident male students, there would not be such an exodus on weekends and evenings and the impoverished campus entertainment could grow.

(9) The College authorities should advise and guide (but not dictate) students, faculty, and staff on personal matters regarding social and ethical mores (for example, sexual behavior, drugs, etc.). The College authorities should accept that they are not in a position to enforce morals and that their function must be to provide opportunities for open and frank discussion of the problems involved.

The College as a Part of a Larger Society

(10) The College is part of a larger community and as such it should seek to involve itself in community affairs. The College should cooperate with the communities around it. It should seek ways in which it can help in community projects such as education (adult and child), mental health, geriatric problems, nursery schools, etc. At present organizations like Service Organization, the proposed Upward Bound projects, and the tutoring projects are effective in meeting this need. However, there seems to be a reaction on the part of some members of the community that Wellesley College should not have as a goal involvement in such projects. Individuals should seek involvement as independent individuals. Contrary to this, I feel that the college should support such projects actively and provide funding and facilities.

Comment

I think that this is a worthy set of proposals, of course. However,

I do feel slightly uneasy, for perhaps there is a need for one or two institutions in America like the "Old Wellesley" used to be. What about the girl who wants a girl's college that ran as the former Wellesley used to? Where can she go? Ought such institutions to be preserved somewhere? The question becomes whether such institutions can continue to exist today and whether Wellesley should be one of them.

Wellesley College attracts students who think they want to be here. Clearly, many change their minds. They could, of course, transfer. The fact that some do not gives ample support for the argument that Wellesley does have appealing features. "But what I think is the major criticism of an unchanging Wellesley is that an institution should allow for development and change in people (especially in young adults). It should not be based on an assumption of stability and conformity. An institution should be capable of dealing with growth and development in its members, without having to ask them to transfer somewhere else. It is for this reason that I think Wellesley should change."

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Alinsky, Atkins, Alop Discuss Ghetto Organization

by Ann Sherwood '69

"The reason for organization is power," argued Saul Alinsky as one of three panelists presented at the Harvard Law School Forum Friday night. Mr. Alinsky was joined by columnist Joseph Alop and Boston Councilman Thomas Atkins for debate and discussion of the topic, "Organization of the Ghetto." Professor Adam Yarmolinsky served as moderator.

Alinsky's discussion of ghetto organization focused on the concept of power in the political society. "Organization of the ghetto becomes absolutely essential to the play of the democratic society," he insisted. "Unless people are organized, they are not in a situation in which they can turn to other segments of the society and point to their OWN representa-

tives." Mr. Alinsky cited his organization's experience with FIGHT in Rochester, N.Y., last year to substantiate his assertion.

Black Power

In his consideration of Black Power, Mr. Alinsky called the popular motto "rationale for poor organization." "Identity comes not from seminars, but from action," he charged, adding that the organization of a ghetto cannot wait for five, or six years until the identities are sorted; "It can't wait for one year."

The organizer's third introductory theme addressed the breakdown of communication between the blacks and the whites. Blaming both the "black charlatans" and the "white neurotics," Mr. Alinsky called for some real talking and real listening.

Joseph Alop agreed with Mr. Alinsky generally, but drew his thesis, not from the failures of the country since the hope granted by Brown vs. Board of Education, 14 years ago, but from the successes of the same time.

While acknowledging the vast differences between the circumstances of the Oriental and the black arrivals in the United States, and their contrasting strengths in family, race and cultural confidence, Mr. Alop nevertheless called for the black community to learn from the successes of both the Japanese and Chinese. He claimed that ghetto organizers must look at the goals that organized ghettos have set for themselves; and he noted the effectiveness of sheer achievement. "Achievement breaks barriers

down," he insisted.

Mr. Alop continued, however, by recognizing the difficulty of "achieving" in the black ghetto, because of the travesties of black education. He concluded, then, that education, above all, could lead to achievement, and that the road to good education must be the one followed by the blacks.

Atkins Rebuttal

Tom Atkins opened his statements with an immediate attack on the "irrelevant" Chinese example vis-a-vis the crisis faced in black ghettos today. The black community has been told for years what it should organize to do," he commented. "We're going to decide for ourselves what the hell it is we're going to do.

The councilman cooled then, to present his points. He cited the importance of the black resisting the "somewhat delightful desire to flagnellate the white people." And, he cautioned, the white community must likewise "fight down the urge to capitulate," citing fine distinctions between racism and "racism."

His dependence on the "judicious and effective exploitation of issues," made clear his intentions to achieve the institutions necessary to support and sustain the black community. He reiterated demands that the community leadership recognize what, in fact, exactly are the issues — emphasizing that a hungry man can be better organized around the issue of food than that of education.

New York Schools

The New York school controversy monopolized most of the

panel discussion after the opening statements of the three panelists. Mr. Atkin's defense of the more radical, "unacceptable" (to Mr. Alop) tact often taken in such a situation was based on the fact that "moderates have been completely ignored." This aspect he continued, causes the black community to see its advancement "coming in a totally activist context. The guy who can mobilize this kind of action may not be acceptable to the white community."

Questions from the legally-oriented audience brought reference to labor union tactics of organization, (based again on the concept of organization for power); to law as a "rationalization after you have the power forces set up"; and to the organization of power blocs within the most-powerful white middle-class.

One of the most poetic dissertations of the evening came from Mr. Alop who compared American liberalism to a ballet. "The postures are lovely, the music delightful, but when the thing's over, there's not sky, however, who pointed out the damn thing left but air."

He was countered by Mr. Alinsky's function of the organizer as conceptualizing this middle class culture, by using a "dramatic" tactic to provide an escape from "the horrible mundane of the white middle class." As one who bases his organization techniques on the self-interest of those involved, Mr. Alinsky explained the necessity for a mechanism that can be communicated in terms of the individual's self-interest for the turning of a "plight" into a workable problem.

Archaeologists Dig at Local Site

by Betty Demy '69

At a special press interview Archaeologists Anonymous announced the beginning of the first season of excavations at Wellesley College. After months of exhausting research, the team met on Wed. Oct. 24 to make an initial survey of the site, an ancient industrial complex on the shore of Lake Waban.

Heidi Winslow '69, organizer of the excavation, greeted the 40 "diggers" with rakes, hoes, shovels and spades. Before the actual work began, Heidi gave a brief history of the site. The first known building was a timber saw mill built in 1658 by the Indians. This was destroyed during King Philips War and not until 1730 was the property reoccupied. A series of saw mills and grist mills were built in the eighteenth century, but industry grew in 1858 when Henry Wood bought the property. He made building materials, including bricks which may still be found on the site. Though they bear no markings, they are readily identifiable by their small, dark red appearance.

tery, die stamps, and lumps of hardened paint. In area B, the "superintendent's" house, surface finds included the top of a Franklin stove, panels with a deep patina and hot and cold marldings, and the bones of a cow or horse — a ceremonial burial, perhaps.

In area A, one of the larger but still unidentified buildings, a three-foot wide trench was cut and here the excavators learned the rudiments of archaeological method. Shovels grated against stone, dirt flew, trees fell and when neivly ceased for a minute, all that remained was a rough, uneven and untidy hole. After several tries and

more instructions from Mrs. Vermeule, unfortunately still in Greece, the dig took shape. When it was time to pile shovels and plops away, something resembling floor boards had appeared. No insides, but maybe a psychedelic, paint-splattered floor will be found.

The excavations will continue on Wednesdays until the weather or the dwindling labor supply force the season's end. "Plots" are presently stored in Jewell, awaiting washing and cataloging, so the principal archaeologist who finds wielding the trowel too strenuous can find a place in the Lake Waban excavations.

those who want to go should investigate more thoroughly. Many colleges would be well-suited to a student, but he doesn't know about them. There are over 3,000 schools from which to choose.

"A major problem we found while developing this program was a lack of time. We had 20 Harvard students to collect data on all the colleges in the U.S." (Why Harvard students? "They're very reliable.") "This data was difficult to collect and to organize. Writing the program was another problem."

Early Computer Interest

Ray's interest in computers began early. He built his first computer in the seventh grade and in high school he developed a computer which wrote music.

"I've always been interested in science. I like to put things together. Often I find myself making things. I put pieces together and eventually I had made a computer. The idea for the computer that wrote music came from my father. He is a professional conductor and head of the music department at Queensborough Community College. He's had me playing the piano since I was six.

"I had a great interest in mathematics and music, and music has a strong mathematical base. I fed the compositions of composers like Bach and Beethoven into the computer which then created new compositions based on the mathematical relationships of the original compositions.

Writing Experience

"Music and math have always fascinated me. It's been during the past few years that I've developed an interest in writing." Ray is a poetry major at MIT. He has written several books including a recent one on the reawakening of the childish spirit. "The book I like best is a collection of poems with associated photographs and paintings and with a common theme running throughout.

"Robert Frost, Kierkegaard and Steve Rabinowitz, a poet at MIT, have influenced my writing. Dylan has the strongest influence on me. He's the only pop poet whom I feel is worth anything. I like the Beatles but they are poets for the masses. They translate Dylan stuff into something more geared to the masses. I like the Stones, Cream, Richie Havens . . . James Brown is really good when you're sexually potent.

Wellesley Girls

"I enjoy my art class at Wellesley very much. There is a different perspective from a feminine viewpoint in art. Girls are more attuned to the aesthetic. The girls at Wellesley seem to be introspective, but animated. They're less affected than most Radcliffe girls.

"MIT coeds can be very interesting and stimulating but I think that they may be lonely because guys aren't aware of this. The students at MIT are very honest and open. They're not pretentious at all. One can find a really vast cross-section of people."

Student Combines Computers, Music

by Judith Wong, '71

Mixing computers and music or mathematics and poetry is nothing extraordinary for 20-year-old Ray Kurzweil, MIT '69, who is studying Pointing 106 at Wellesley this fall.

Ray's major project, started with a friend, Bernard Kiehl, during their freshman year, is SELECT, a computerized college selection service that matches high school students to colleges. It can also help college students who want to transfer. A detailed questionnaire determines a student's interests, aptitudes and financial requirements. The applicant's specifications are compared with over two million data entries on approximately 3,000 colleges and universi-

ties in the United States.

Developing SELECT

"A lot of students are using SELECT now. Before we sold it to Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc., we had operated the service for about 3,500 students across the country. Most of them have liked it. They have gone to a SELECT-selected school and been happy and satisfied. Those dissatisfied with their choices are the ones who have changed their minds about what they want.

"Bernard and I conceived the idea of SELECT independently in high school. Students who were trying to decide about colleges were going about it haphazardly. Most kids don't know of or consider more than a few schools. College is not for everyone but

those who want to go should investigate more thoroughly. Many colleges would be well-suited to a student, but he doesn't know about them. There are over 3,000 schools from which to choose.

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SDS Sponsors Boston March, Attacks Election as 'Irrelevant'

by Dorothy Devine '69

All week, students' collars have been spouting red buttons which proclaim: "VOTE WITH YOUR FEET." And if you are near a factory's gates in Allston or Brighton when the shifts change, or on a busy street in Roxbury, you can see some of the same buttons on the laps of workers and black people. The buttons are part of a national campaign by Students for a Democratic Society to organize marches of protest by students, workers, and black people on election day.

Vote with your Feet

On Tuesday Nov. 5, there will be marches against the elections throughout the nation. The Boston march, a culmination of several weeks' canvassing and leafletting by SDS organizers on local campuses, black and working class neighborhoods, will start at separate sites in Boston, Cambridge, and Roxbury. The lines of march will meet and move together to the Boston Commons and a rally in front of the State House.

Wellesley students may join the Cambridge march, which will be

leaving the Cambridge Common at 12:30. (Call Ellen Doyle, 237-1551.)

Black students who are interested in joining the Roxbury community march should meet at Dudley Station at 12:30. (Call Don King, 354-0138.) The State House rally will commence at 3 pm.

The Pathos of the March

The purpose of the march will be to state and to protest the deliberate irrelevance of the election campaigns, specifically that there is no candidate who is not committed to the present structure of the United States and its policy. No candidate has chosen to run on a plank of immediate withdrawal from Vietnam. Instead, the issue of law and order has served to divide and confuse those who have a stake in working together for an alternative: students, workers, and black people.

The march will reject the minority positions of both Wallace and McCarthy, for channelling real grievances in the wrong directions, for isolating and discouraging grassroots efforts at political organization, for offering no significant alternative. McCarthy ran to bring

students back from disillusionment with their country's policies, and has said that the solution to America's problems lay with an intellectual elite. Wallace exacerbated divisions between black and white workers, despite the fact that unity between the two groups might be a much more likely path to solution of the grievances they share: rising unemployment, poor housing, poor educational facilities.

Call to Organize

The march will provide an opportunity for those who support the Vietnamese people and who attack the United State's foreign policy as imperialistic to express their opinions in a way that their votes could not. It will marshal support for the organization of people around their grievances, rather than reliance on politicians who have limited, obscured, and failed to take opposition on issues.

Encouragement will be voiced for students' efforts to get ROTC units off campus, for black and white workers' efforts to obtain a rent-control referendum, and for black people's efforts to gain community control.

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The Find

The most spectacular "finds" were made in area C, the dump in the center of the site. Diggers unearthed unbroken test tubes, pot-

Resident Artist Explores Artistic Ambiguities

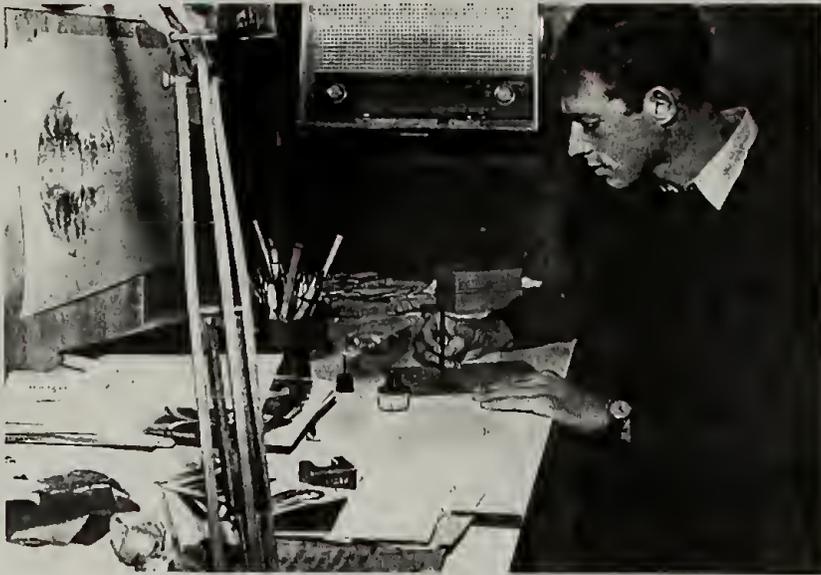
by Sue Helmann '70

Questioned about his recent one-man show in Boston, James Rayen, resident artist, hesitated to describe his own works. He felt that his own views were colored by his initial vision, which, of course, no spectator, gazing at the finished work, could know.

In the Gallery

The show itself consisted of variations on similar themes. Reclusion Triptych sets up a hazy atmospheric color space within the landscape which is denied by the flat, grey canvas enclosing the scene and by the separation of the picture into three panels. In Blue Diptych a saturated blue sky emphasizes the reality of the two-dimensional surface, while the play of light and shadow on the landscape creates the illusion of depth.

Rayen's sensitivity to the subtle nuances of color is apparent in Crepuscule. A slight touch of color tinges the greyness of the scene; dawn is just beginning. The unrelieved whiteness of the sky again accents the surface, while the color modelling creates a spatial ambience. By limiting the landscape to a circle set within a square frame, Rayen stresses this tenuous relationship between illusion and reality.



Resident artist James A. Rayen, recently featured in a one-man show in Boston.

In several of his dune paintings preventing any sharp delineation of form. To offset this painterly effect, Rayen often varies his brush stroke — playing the dabs

of color in the dunes against the smooth, flat, monochromatic sky. As is evidenced by his paintings, Rayen is interested in the technical problems related to landscape. "I am more interested in possibilities than in absolute statements," he commented. "Right now I'm very interested in the problem of reflected forms — an extension of ambiguity. The question of what's real and what isn't is fascinating." "I'm also interested in greyness," he added, "because to me grey is the most mystic of all colors. It's a kind of pantheistic, all-encompassing color."

In exploring these problems, Rayen chooses similar landscapes. "I can only understand what I'm doing by doing it over and over again," he explained.

Asked about the influences on his art, Rayen responded, "I consider myself in the strong tradition of Western landscape painting. I'm terribly aware of Monet, of Turner, of Vuillard — yet I think it is the landscape itself which influences me more."

He added that among the modern masters he admires Matisse for his juxtaposition of flat and modelled area as well as Morandi for his single-mindedness, his variations on one theme.

Intense Lyrics of Jon Silken Address Man's Waste

by Barbara Cutts '69

The poetry of Jon Silken in Poems New and Selected achieves an intense lyricism, but this quality

only comes in a kind of grinding through states of desperation. Like many poets today he chooses subjects that preclude gentle emotions. The gulf that lies between tragedy and human powers of expression and comprehension is felt with terrible force in "Death of a

Man": He turned over on his side with his one year Red as a wound He turned over as if he could be sorry for this And out of his eyes two great tears rolled, like stones And he died.

Silken's perception of the grotesque freezes our compassion, frightens us away from being human, and produces a poetry of harsh statement, oblivious to nuances of feeling.

Spend freely himself. In a beautifully lyrical poem, "The Two Freedoms," the speaker describes two birds who have broken out of their cage and are sunning themselves. In their sunlit freedom, they appear golden, and the speaker's greed is aroused: I caught and put them back into their cage. Surely, I thought Man is Ridiculous whose avarice for life Is that he must put life Back in a cage, cage life; he will increase The flow of the cruel gland. Then watch, then feel his power and its rage Grow and he satisfied.

Local Congressional Candidate Dinis Speaks, Outlines His Views of Local, National Issues

by Susan Sacha '69

Wellesley hosted a local Congressional candidate last Friday evening. Ed Dinis, Democratic opponent of Margaret Heckler for Massachusetts' 10th Congressional seat (including Wellesley), spoke informally to a small group in the Pope Room.

He cited his long-standing and active interest in public service — first as State Representative, later as City Councilman, then as State Senator, and presently as District Attorney for Southern Massachusetts.

Mr. Dinis supported Eugene McCarthy at the Democratic Convention and worked for the minority plank on Vietnam.

In 1949, he led the fight in the Massachusetts legislature to abolish segregation in the state's national guard.

Against the Jury System

PEACE RALLY IN WELLESLEY SQUARE
The Wellesley Vietnam Peace Project will hold a rally from 5 pm to 6 pm on Wed, Nov. 6—the day following Election Day—around the flagpole in Wellesley Square. The primary purpose of the rally, according to a spokesman, is to give public notice that many citizens are shocked by the prolongation of the Vietnamese War and are dissatisfied with the statements of all the Presidential candidates on ending the War. A further purpose is to discuss future activities of the Peace Project. There will be a 20-minute silent vigil, in which people will march slowly displaying posters which state opposition to the War. There will also be brief talks by Henry R. Rust, pastor of the Wellesley Congregational Church, Edward C. Donlon, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congressman from the 10th District, and one other speaker who has worked on problems of the draft. There will then be an opportunity for those attending to make suggestions for future work of the Peace Project.

The candidate has, for many years, objected to the jury system as practiced in Massachusetts. Mr. Dinis maintains that a system allowing selection by choice jury members according to moral standards is not democratic. It is essential to the administration of justice to have men and women from all socio-economic groups serve on juries, he feels.

As District Attorney, the would-be Congressman has objected to the bail system, because it "only punishes the poor. It accomplishes little or nothing with regard to the safety of the community," he said, noting that he can find no logical reason for the money stipulation, except to eradicate the inconvenience to the accused who has sufficient funds to bail himself out of jail.

Power and Rigidity

On the national level, Mr. Dinis feels strongly that government is becoming too rigid. He remarked that those with power within the system want to maintain it, and

because of this, many of the inequities and anachronisms existing today will be difficult to erase. As an example, he stated his opposition to the party convention system as it exists now, remarking that he would rather see each party choose the same number of delegates from congressional districts only. Mr. Dinis would vote to abolish capital punishment because "the figures show that it is not a deterrent." "The cry of 'states rights,'" he told the group, "has become a racist cry... Local autonomy is good, but the standards should be set by the Federal Government."

Mrs. Heckler's opponent favors the Federal Rent Supplement law as an advantageous crash program, and would work for additional provisions to substantially ameliorate the injustices in the nation's housing facilities. He would vigorously applaud such programs to improve educational facilities for all Americans, and social security increases to keep up with the rise in the cost of living.

He is also a firm advocate of strict gun control legislation and vigorously supports the non-proliferation treaty.

Debate

Questioned about his opponent, the incumbent Mrs. Heckler, Mr. Dinis responded that he has had a difficult time determining where she stands on many important issues. He told the group that first she voted for the Model Cities bill (which he endorses), and then voted against funds to implement the program. On those issues where her stand is clear, however, Mr. Dinis disagrees with her. She voted against the Federal Rent Supplement program which would allow slum dwellers to better their living conditions; he strongly approves of the program. Mrs. Heckler voted against public power facilities; Mr. Dinis supports the program.

Mr. Dinis predicted a close contest on Nov. 3, adding that it might not be so, should his opponent accept his challenge to debate... an echo of the national campaign.

Of nature is turning slowly Into an eye that searches For its most developed And treacherous creature, non-

The chaos in the natural world is again traced to the loss of spiritual order at men's discovery of "an indifferent God."

But if we are alone Like stones in a huge field Stupidly brutal, Where is that trust, that fine Sharpness of moral care Pervading each recess Of lemon consciousness?

The loss of harmony with God destroys men's trusting and unstudied fineness in their relationships with each other as natural creatures, closing and hardening them into "stones," the human atoms of modern society.

The life of a great Intelligent creature Falls through the space It has made in itself With too much intellect. And man is now moved to an ugly hoarding of that life he cannot

Men matter, whether that God Who made us, and the stones, Is watching us, or bored With human agony...

He tries to build man's acceptance of his condition as a creature on a revitalized conception of nature, in its crawling reality. In "Bluebells" he focuses on an insect concealed inside the flower:

A seed-like dark green eye... Coarse-grained enough to print Out all your false delight In 'sweet nature.'

But nature holds also the irrepresible of life renewing itself: Inches food up the maize stub Into fibre matted with gruel Of colorless nitrate. The soil gives, he whippers Gives as it can.

A person, three of them Sustained by its cumbersome wit, Silkin will be reading tonight (Thursday) in the McAfee living room at 7:30. The poetry captures the ear with its vibrant clarity, and comes alive to the listener. Everyone is invited to attend.

Independent, Stevens, Challenges Old-Timers

by Penny Ortner '69

What may prove to be the nation's most remarkable and important congressional election is now in progress in Massachusetts' Third Congressional District, where two old-line party candidates are being seriously challenged by a young Independent.

This district, which includes among other towns Newton, Waltham, Concord, and is being watched by voters throughout the nation, particularly by McCarthy supporters and other alienated voters who envy the option offered by the candidacy of Harry

Stevens.

Who's Harry Stevens? He's a 33-year-old State Representative, running as an Independent for U.S. Representative against 72-year-old incumbent Phillip Philbin (D-Clinton) and 75-year-old former Republican Representative Laurence Curtis.

McCarthy Support

Stevens, who holds a doctorate in economics from MIT, considers himself a "new liberal." Backed by McCarthy, he appeals to McCarthy supporters, as well as those of Kennedy, Brooke, and Rockefeller. He favors a complete bombing halt in

North Vietnam and the withdrawal of American troops from "search and destroy" missions in the South. He feels that America must move away from an over-paternalistic foreign policy.

New Liberalism

Stevens' "new liberalism" determines his domestic as well as his foreign policy. "New liberalism," he says, "combines the anti-bureaucratic attitudes of the old conservative with the humanitarian commitment of the old liberal." He advocates welfare reform based on the negative income tax. Unlike present programs, this would not

discourage work incentives or destroy personal dignity. "The stress in our welfare system," says Stevens, "has helped create a subculture of poverty."

Throughout his campaign, Stevens has presented specific proposals directed at urban and economic problems at home. He suggests the use of tax incentives and partial loan guarantees from the federal government to mobilize individuals and private enterprise. He explains, "The government can reduce the risk of ghetto investment by offering partial loan guarantees... The

whole notion of finances has to be different. One government dollar can be used to attract a number of private dollars"

Political Reform

Stevens stresses that in addition to reform in foreign and domestic policies, there is an urgent need for political reform itself. "New approaches are needed to get us through the present turmoil... There is going to be a need for some political realignment," he says.

"Two new political coalitions are going to develop. They may take root in the present parties, but there will have to be a realignment. Unfortunately, the parties did not choose anyone who was speaking very strongly to Americans at their conventions," said Stevens.

As the election draws closer, the polls indicate that Stevens' chances in the third district are better than ever. Nearly half of the district's voters are registered Independents and surveys show that half of the remaining 50 per cent are dissatisfied with their party's choice. This gives the district an enormous "swing vote." Although both Philbin and Curtis defeated liberal, anti-war candidates in the September primaries, the primaries cannot predict this large Independent vote.

Zeffirelli's 'Romeo and Juliet' Sparkles

by Barbara Schlein '69

Attempting to film Romeo and Juliet is running a tremendous risk; somehow the very air the star-crossed lovers breathe is of a nature more precious and inaccessible than even the deliberations of the Prince of Denmark. And attempting to cast two teen-age unknowns in the title roles is flirting with the disaster of a high school play.

And so we held our breaths and waited for Franco Zeffirelli's much-heralded production. And Zeffirelli, who dared to believe Elizabeth Taylor was an actress, who directed a shockingly slapstick *Training of the Shrew*, did not at all "profane with unwortheft hand." We came, saw, and were conquered.

Transcendent Beauty

Romeo and Juliet is a magnificent film — not exactly unflawed, but with a transcendent beauty that fuses lyric, tragedy, image, and emotion into one breathtaking harmony. Zeffirelli's camera catapults the viewer into the midst of this "tale of woe" with a telling immediacy — we are there in the street brawls, at the ball, in the tomb. We see Romeo looking all love, and we feel the poignancy of the lark's song as never before.

It is unfortunate that "Technicolor" has come to connote Hollywood extravaganzas, for what Zeffirelli has done is to translate Shakespeare into a gorgeous and glorious range of hues. The reds of the ball scene might be out of a Titian; the greens and cool greys of the balcony scene are a perfect comment on the impassioned lovers.

Cinematic Touches

There are some magnificent cinematic touches, as well. The camera zooms in on the lovers' clasped hands over the balcony, and remains while they unfasten and stretch hungrily out to each other; Juliet's hand as she reached for

Romeo's dead one in tomb evokes the earlier moment. The blurred faces at the ball capture the very essence of a wild and frantic dance. The lovers' eyes seeking out the others' over the shoulders of strangers is charming. And Romeo hanging from a hook in youthful joy after the balcony exchange is sheer delight.

"Juliet and her Romeo"

Then there are the Montague son and Capulet daughter themselves. Leonard Whiting's Romeo is joy to behold — whether gazing raptly at Juliet, picaresque with Friar Laurence, or jesting with Benvolio. Excellent as she is during the smooth-shouldered first half, Olivia Hussey outdoes herself in the second. There is a moment when, after her parents have ordered her to marry Paris, she runs sobbing to her nurse, who alone knows of the secret marriage. The nurse urges her to marry Paris, and in one terrifying second, Juliet realizes she is totally alone, and, to the extent that she ever does, she grows up in that second. Miss Hussey flinched, paled, and grew up.

The nurse, of course, is one of Shakespeare's funniest creations, probably second only to Falstaff, and Pat Henway's lusty portrayal almost steals the show, were it a different show, especially when she first guffaws and then quickly feigns indignance at a bawdy joke.

Virtues and Vices

All is not utterly well in this Verona, however. There are some senseless omissions and alterations — for instance, the deletion of Friar Laurence's "virtue and vice" speech, all-important to the significance of the action. Indeed, Milo O'Shea's wild-eyed portrayal seems more in keeping with a mad medieval scientist than a temperate philosopher of the church.

Apparently, Zeffirelli and his scenarists found the plague that

delays the letter to Romeo a bit hard to take, so they substituted a scene of pure melodrama. (Rider Bearing Bad News overtakes and passes Rider Bearing Good News on the road, You know the rest.)

Mercutio and ????

Probably the most objectionable change, however, is with the entire conception of Mercutio. John McEury looks a long way from compared with the youthful Romeo and Benvolio. The downplaying of his friendship and badinage with Romeo, moreover, makes the latter's avenging of his death, if not less believable, at least less dramatic.

Most disheartening is his delivery of the Queen Mab speech, a lovely piece of lyricism that should swing open the doors of a fairytale world — yea, and suspend our disbelief. Here it becomes instead of a nightmare voyage into the darkness of Mercutio's psyche.

Yet, despite its failings, *Romeo and Juliet* is a cinematic masterpiece. The Romantics, they say, judged a play's success by the number of tears the audience collectively shed. One need not count Kleenex consumption to measure this movie.

Sen. Eugene McCarthy Returns To Support Campaigns Of Eleven Candidates For Peace

by Joanne Curtis '72 and Dorothy Devine '69

Senator Eugene McCarthy returned to New England and the scene of last spring's first primary victories Friday night to address an audience of over 10,000 who packed the Boston Garden rally for "Eleven Candidates for Peace."

Candidates Speak

These candidates, who have in common their support of an end to the Vietnam War, include Paul O'Dwyer, seeking the New York Senate seat, and John Gilligan, Senatorial candidate from Ohio. Both candidates addressed the rally.

Tony Randall, actor, emceed the proceedings, which included five speakers for the peace candidates. One in opposition, and Senator McCarthy. The first speaker, Richard Goodwin, allude to both the late Robert Kennedy and to Eugene McCarthy in their presidential campaigns, spoke briefly on the ideals of Sen. McCarthy. He then reiterated the rhetoric of the New Politics that the "older generation is cutting off the path to power, and that they are more anxious to preserve rather than serve their convictions."

The former presidential aide to

John Kennedy claimed that "there is no real black problem, only a white one... white America must have the will to change." He concluded, "We must continue electing officials and educating people until we can rule those who now govern us... let us look at 1968 as the year of the beginning."

Politics Not Enough

Actress Shirley MacLaine charged, "There can no longer be one law for the rich, one law for the poor, one for the white, one law for the black... It's time to tell it like it is. Politics alone won't solve the problem... We need a revolutionary government out of revolutionary ideas."

The two candidates were next to speak. John Dilligan of Ohio gave a short speech concerning the American public's role in government. "We can take our country, our government and our world for what we will," he said.

Paul O'Dwyer then spoke out against the draft, calling for a volunteer army to be set up in its stead. The New Yorker also supported reducing the voting age to eighteen. He called in strong terms of continued efforts against "the abominable war" in Vietnam, and received the longest ovation and the most enthusiastic support from the audience except for that for Sen. McCarthy himself.

There followed a speech by Richard Corona, a representative of the California grape pickers' strike, thanking the Democratic organization for its continued support and Bostonians for the most successful grape boycott in the country.

Opposition

Michael Schwartz of the Cambridge Peace and Freedom Party, an opposition speaker, took the podium next. He criticized the 11 Votes for Peace campaign and

specifically Sen. McCarthy for not going as far as necessary in the attack on present government policies. He stated that peace candidates' support for negotiations in Vietnam implied rejection of the war itself but support for U.S. goals in Vietnam, and called for immediate withdrawal without negotiations. He received applause from an enthusiastic minority and some very energetic boos.

Shortly after 9 p.m. McCarthy appeared and the whole tenor of the rally changed.

Ten-Minute Ovation

McCarthy received a ten-minute standing ovation. He made a short and quietly emphatic speech, beginning by thanking all the people who had been with him since the start of his campaign last winter.

"We are in the closing stages of the first phases of our fight... We have three major issues; first, to end the war in Vietnam as soon as possible; second, to revamp the militarization aspects of our foreign policy; and thirdly, to reorganize the entire political life and make the political process work."

Continuation

McCarthy assured the audience that the interests and commitment of the New Politics would not fade, that they would continue in the senatorial races of the 11. The New Politics wishes to examine the constitutionality and substance of the American foreign policy. "And this is the McCarthy commitment: to carry the cause beyond November 5."

More powerful than anything McCarthy could say however, was the emotion of those who listened.

The crowd remained quiet throughout the speeches, and gave generously when ushers passed buckets for contributions to support the campaign expenses of the "11 for Peace."

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Republicans' Ripons Publish Paper On Draft

by Betsy Bowman '71
What about the draft? The Federal Government should "eliminate the draft, improve the salary, incentives, fringe benefits and prestige of the military, and establish a 2.7 million man volunteer army." A possibility? Perhaps a remote one. However, this is the Ripon Society's suggestion for draft reform. The Ripon Society is a national group with Republican thought that has recently published some position papers on the draft that deserve some consideration.

These position papers are concerned with two major points. First, that the present selective service system does not allow adequate protection for sincere conscientious objectors. Seven hundred fifty people in 1967 accepted prison sentences rather than enter the army. The papers point out that a smaller percentage of young men are allowed CO status now, during an unpopular war, in an attempt to control the attitudes of men who are not yet drafted. According to the report, CO forms are difficult and detailed, appeals agents of local Selective Service boards are frequently unavailable, and hearings before local draft boards are kept short and often involve more lecture ("What makes you any better than anyone else?") than fair procedure.

Higher Court Resistance
If a man appeals to the state level, he must usually make a written appeal which may state his case inarticulately. Appeals to the President are handled by the national Selective Service headquarters. Congress has given the regular courts no general authority to revise draft board proceedings. Under present law, no judicial review is allowed unless a man refuses induction, and, at this point, he has already broken the law unless he wins his case.

The papers also explore the criteria for CO status which authors feel deny an individual possible sincere feelings that might not have developed over many years. Sincerity involves being articulate enough to defend CO views. A person seeking CO status must also be "religious," that is, have membership and training for many years in an established and pacifist denomination. "Pacifist" usually means that a person is opposed to force in any form, including force used by police to maintain order.

Despite government claims to steer clear of religious determination, the government has in the case of CO applicants established

a detailed definition of religion itself. The papers claim that many churchmen have rejected current standards of sincerity, religion, and pacifism for the "just war" doctrine, which allows war that is waged with reconciliation as the ultimate aim and that is preceded by many attempts of peaceful settlement.

Anarchy?
The Ripon Society says that adoption of such a doctrine would not lead to anarchy since conscientious objectors would not have to resort to civil disobedience to protect their moral sense. Social pressure tends to discourage insincere objection. As for opportunists, the Society feels that allowing a few of them to escape is preferable to humpering all serious objectors. But during the present war in Vietnam the number of opportunists might be large enough to threaten military manpower. The papers gloss over this point, now a fairly important one.

The Ripon Society urges that conscription at least show a civilized regard for conscientious objection. It also suggests that the appeals system of the Selective Service be reformed allowing the right of counsel at all levels, the right to appear personally before appeals boards, and a pre-induction opportunity for judicial review. These suggestions are more than worthwhile; they are simply democratic.

Professional Volunteers
In the second half of the papers, the Ripon Society presents its solution of a volunteer army and defends it against possible arguments. Conscription and the draft are seen as "antithetical to a free society." Individual draft board inconsistencies and procedural differences lead the Society to feel that the only fair draft is no draft at all.

The Society effectively refutes two other popular alternatives to the draft. A national lottery would merely substitute impersonal injustices for human injustices. A lottery could take a young married father instead of a school dropout and the father would tend to find little solace in the ordinariness of the system. Constant anticipation of being chosen would cause unnecessary anxiety. Mandatory national service is more an attempt to reform society than the draft. There is no real reason that women should be excluded from this type of service and with additional female manpower, the government would have an excess of manpower and not enough money to pay everyone. A national service program is useless to someone whose life's work does not fit

into some bureaucratic scheme (a poet editing the Jobs Corps yearbook?).

Why Voluntarism?
The Society claims that a voluntary system is fairer, more efficient, and more practical. The high rate of turnover in the armed services causes high training expenses. The permanently trained volunteer army would eliminate these costs. Higher wages would be necessary—at least at a level competitive with other occupations, even under the present system. Low wages cause rapid turnover. A professional army would have increased prestige resulting in higher morale. In addition, the papers state that the use of specialized civilians in the military is a more practical approach in this highly technical age.

Considering various objections to the voluntary system, the Society first points out that such a system has been highly successful in Great Britain. The Society is not able to make completely accurate estimates of how much its program would cost because present armed forces costs are a secret to almost everyone. However, the papers use a rather poor argument to defend possible increased spending by stating that the US treasury is rapidly growing and the US should well be able to afford this extra cost. There are many programs which are worthwhile and involve extra cost; the Society assumes a priority for their proposal which may not be realistic.

A Transitional Period
The papers also insist that a voluntary system would not result in an all-black army if wages are raised to a competitive level. They also agree that a voluntary system would be more militarily hixible than the present system. The So-

cety suggests that a slight surplus of men be kept in the army, that a ready Reserves system be maintained, and in the event of a large-scale war, the draft be reinstated. This final concession to the ultimate necessity of some form of the draft seems to defeat some of the idealistic bases for the Society's proposals.

Before a completely volunteer system could be established, the Society suggests that a transitional period be established. The transitional draft would seek through incentives (such as higher pay for volunteers) and lower rejection standards to widen the flow of volunteers. Gradually the system would become all-volunteer, although draft classification would continue in case massive conscription is ever necessary. Obviously, a transition period is inevitable. However, the smooth operation and success of such a period is not. The Ripon Society seems to be a little overly optimistic on this point.

An Obligation?
The question underlying all of the Ripon Society suggestions is whether military service should be a patriotic obligation (with outlets for serious objectors) or a professional occupation. The Ripon Society feels that the latter situation is most appealing and most

democratic. But despite the Society's many and basically complete and well thought-out suggestions, differing attitudes toward the draft, including governmental ones, will continue the draft debate before any action is taken. With political complications, the debate could last for years.

CHANGING AMERICA
Dartmouth College is sponsoring a program titled "Life, Values, and Motives in Changing America" the weekend of Nov. 15-16 at Dartmouth. The program, designed to focus on the problems of contemporary athletics on both an individual and social plane, will include speakers such as Robert Sears, editor of Ramparts magazine, and Charles Evers, brother of the Rev. Medgar Evers. The session of speakers Friday will be followed by student and faculty-led discussion groups Saturday on the works of the speakers, and a number of such works as Fletcher's Situation Ethics, Cox's Secular City, Ayn Rand's The Virtue of Selfishness, Alan Watts' The Book: The Taboo on Knowing Who You Are. Students from Wellesley are invited to attend this weekend program; buses will be available if enough people want to participate. Wellesley students are also invited to participate as student discussion leaders. Anyone interested in applying to be a discussion leader, or who has a suggestion on a book to read, should contact Dorothy DuBose, Stone Hall, at 235-7960 or 235-8898. Transportation plans and further information will be announced later.

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MIT Sanctuary... Sanctuary Panel Cites Issues

(Continued from page 1)

the press. O'Connor could not easily explain why he had traveled from North Carolina to Boston to seek refuge. He had participated in the activities in Marsh Chapel. "I don't know too much about MIT but I'm glad to be here," he told reporters. In a private interview the soldier revealed that he had been requested last Friday by members of the Resistance Group to accept sanctuary at MIT. On Saturday he consulted Bill Sherman, a lawyer at Harvard, for advice concerning statements to the press. O'Connor expressed disapproval of MIT's defense projects and policy on ROTC. "I'm willing to debate ROTC students," he added.

After the press conference, several leaders of the resistance movement discussed with their audience of about 200 students "what to do when the bust comes." A few speakers at the microphone suggested that the members of the newly-formed sanctuary community should stage a "passive sit-in" and night-long vigil. The audience seemed willing to offer passive, but not non-violent, resistance to any attempted arrest. "Resist, lock arms, but don't fight. Don't start swinging at police," one spokesman warned. "Let them create all the trouble."

Shapiro feels that MIT is a "good place" to establish a sanctuary, since the Institute is a self-proclaimed "arsenal of democracy." He stated that O'Connor came to Marsh Chapel on Sat., Oct. 5. After contacting a member of the New England Resistance, O'Connor then agreed to come to MIT. Shapiro was reluctant to disclose the previous movements of the AWOL soldier from North Carolina to Massachusetts, not wishing to incriminate friends. He shared the belief of another student who stated, "The administration does not want to force a confrontation; there is too much unrest on campus now."

Reader Writes More

(Continued from page 2)
policy would be determined by an equal student-faculty committee; and concerns effecting primarily the faculty — salaries, hiring, course assignments, etc. — by a faculty council. The decisions of student, student-faculty, or faculty bodies need not be reviewed or approved by the community council, but, in the interests of total College priorities, could be vetoed by it. We would envision the president of the College working, as chairman, within the community college. Ultimate authority would, of course, rest with the Trustees, as it does legally now.

As a college, we need a structure with channels and handles, not to make change more bureaucratic and complex; but so that a severity of means does not reduce ideas to impotency, interest to apathy, creativity to impossibility, and so that immediacies do not find the moment to have passed.

Elizabeth Stowe '70
Susie Nelson '70
Terry Bruce '70

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(Continued from page 1)
war is bad, provided that this is the beginning of a process of hard thinking, leading to hard action and not merely an emotional catharsis," she explained.

"Your first responsibility is to the soldier to whom you give sanctuary," she continued. "Is the message you are trying to get across worth the risk that he is taking? Does the soldier know what he is doing, or are you merely using him for your own ends?"

Convinced that the university is implicated in a system which condones imperialistic acts like the war in Vietnam, Mrs. Putnam concluded that sanctuary does indeed belong in an academic institution. By giving moral support to the soldier, a Wellesley girl "might just possibly make the sanctuary worth the price to him."

Civil Disobedience
John Cooper, assistant professor of history, responded, "As I see it there are two issues involved: the first of these is real sanctuary and the second is symbolic sanctuary. My position on the first is that it is wrong and on the second that I would give it a qualified approval, an approval in principle."

To clarify his position, Cooper defined civil disobedience as the breaking of a law that one believes to be wrong and the acceptance of the consequences of that action. "The idea behind real sanctuary is that you're getting away from the punishment, and this is not civil disobedience," he explained. Other people are fulfilling their social obligations men who object to the war are serving in the military services. As long as this situation exists, he feels that sanctuary is wrong.

Cooper only gives qualified approval to symbolic sanctuary, sanctuary which expects to be broken up, because he sees several unresolved problems with it. For instance, is sanctuary a question of civil disobedience or of freedom of speech? There are procedural prob-

lems, too. What about resisters to other laws? Do they receive sanctuary too?

The Purpose
"At the BU and Harvard sanctuaries the point was not to avoid the punishment; people didn't expect to give the soldier protection and keep the FBI out forever," Betsy Barbour '69 replied to Cooper. She stressed that all the recent sanctuaries have been symbolic — "the people that are there want to make a point to the public."

Describing the sanctuary at BU's Marsh Chapel, Betsy said, "What came out was an amazing sense of community. . . . There was continual talk. Anyone could get up and speak. It was exciting to see real democracy at work there."

"I think that the political discussion is the important thing," she emphasized. "Sanctuary can not be used by anti-war people to get away from the hard-thinking that has to go on if there is going to be any effective action for change."

The argument against sanctuary was presented by Ann Sherwood '69. Like Cooper, she was concerned about whether or not sanctuary is an act of civil disobedience.

Ann questioned the feasibility of sanctuary at Wellesley. "How deep is a Wellesley student's commitment to the inequities of the draft

and the injustice of the war?" she asked. "Deep enough to create a community around a protest? Deep enough to believe — and this is the essential point — that this form of dramatic protest is the most effective means of changing a system we all will admit is faulty? I don't think the Wellesley community has laid the groundwork for this type of commitment — consider the involvement of just barely half of the student body in the immediate issues of the past month."

"I am going to treat the aspect of sanctuary as a religious witness primarily and only secondarily as a social protest," began Mrs. Elizabeth Conant, assistant professor of biological sciences. She described the Cambridge Friends Meeting's offer of "Hospitality" to a soldier last summer.

Ordinarily a Quaker meeting ends with the members shaking hands with each other. "However," she explained, "the meeting to which Eric (the soldier) went never ended. There was a continual meeting of worship in support of Eric."

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