

Visitor Offers Appraisal of Weiss Group

By Charles Groesbeck

Most people approach new experiences with prejudice. This viewer was prepared to have the Weiss show put him through the academic wringer. Painting which is technically competent and forced is a painful experience. It challenges the intellectual to say something critically. Because of the rut into which all too much contemporary painting has thrown us we often rely upon the following formula: "If art is the formal and controlled expression of the sensibilities of a trained intelligence..."

If that formula is accurate, what does art bring to, or express in our world of technological opulence? Nothing! If this is true, the artist is simply an artisan. His work then is judged as pure artifact not as experience, an existential reality.

This is precisely what Weiss' paintings are: Experiences in perception. Prepared for the stereotyped dropping of academia, this viewer was shocked out of his prejudice by the representational quality. Weiss had made the world of experience and perception art. The exclamation, "My god, he paints what I see," could not be suppressed. There on canvas was the means for experiencing the commonplace in depth. This is a truth of art: The mysticism of the temporal and the finite. Laudation is hollow without criteria of judgement. Why? what makes a painting successful? In Rembrandt, for instance, one criterion is his use of light,

or more descriptively his ability to paint the absence of light, darkness.

The title of the show suggests communication as a criterion. Communication requires both something in common and something different. Without contact communication is not possible. Without disparity it is unnecessary.

Start anywhere. Sail-fish. Eye Ball Game. Ascent With each you become part of the art. You have fun and remember; your eye bounces and puzzles and returns; you lift and return only to lift again. Already you're "with it."

Take what may be a failure. Disturbance. It seems to fail because it takes the chromatic complementarity achieved elsewhere and violates it. In contrast to all others, it has two carefully, but needlessly thrown blobs. It uses success to make failure. It is a disturbance. As a single painting it fails. It needs the show to fully disturb. Does the show need it?

Deep Radiance is a passionately sexy painting (sex not as titillation but as tragic communication, e.g. Tristan and Isolde). It has the deep radiance of a slow burn rising to a promised crescendo.

But to talk of the painting, to act like you might be saying it means this or that is at once to offend the sensibilities of the viewer and to violate the painting. By what criteria do we judge the success of Weiss' work? After assessing technical competence in control of media

and form, ask the question of communication. That question speaks not of the painting as artifact, but as existential reality. It lies between you and the painting.

Johnson

(Cont. from Page One)

"These remarks are not intended as criticism but a sympathetic observation of the tragic blunders that are a result of outdated 'power politics,'" Johnson said. He commented, however, that future generations would suffer as a result of these mistakes.

"I think we will see the evolution of a World Government sooner than most of us imagine. The history of mankind is a history of changing institutions," he said and added that "at present there are no methods for the separate groups of the human race to deal with each other without certain justifiable fears. There is no method of self-defense that does not threaten the self-defense of other groups, Johnson said, most of the actions and reaction today are a result of a limited understanding of world affairs on both sides.

The Chinese and Vietnamese class the U.S. with British and French Imperialism and the Americans identify the Chinese and Vietnamese with international communism. Both are obviously wrong, Johnson said. He added, "After many years of studying the evolution of the race on the planet I know something more positive must be done.



"Cards anyone?"

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VOL. XVII NO. 8

KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1966

Students urged to voice opinion on University's education policies

Intercollegiate Press
Durham, N.H. (I.P.)—The University of New Hampshire announced recently another major step in its efforts to give its 6,000 students a voice in the decision and policy-making processes of the institution.

UNH President John W. McConnell, describing the University as "truly a partnership involving four groups—students, faculty, trustees and administrators," invited the student body to participate actively in an intensive examination of the University's educational policies.

Dr. McConnell noted that students were added last year to faculty and administrative committees to give them direct representation in the institutions programs and operations. Their participation in the current evaluation of the institution's educational goals, he suggested at an All-University Convocation, will afford students an opportunity to assure that their academic programs have a direct relationship to the demands of today's society.

Prior to Dr. McConnell's address, Professor Dwight R. Ladd, chairman of a 10-member faculty committee which has been engaged in a year-long study of educational policies, outlined a program providing for campus-wide discussion of his committee's preliminary report.

Committees of students, faculty and administration will be asked to discuss and evaluate the report's

findings, according to Dr. Ladd. Comments and recommendations from the study groups, Dr. Ladd said, will be used by the Educational Policies Committee in preparing its final report for submission to the University later this year.

The educational policies study, begun last fall, is the largest University-wide examination of educational goals in the institution's recent history and, as such, is concerned with a variety of subjects.

In his address, Dr. McConnell noted that many students have difficulty in recognizing the relationship of purely academic studies and the social turmoil and upheaval which characterizes the world outside the classroom. "But is there not real purpose in finding out as much as possible about the world we are in today and is there not, indeed, a true relevance in discovering some of the basic laws of human nature, of institutions, and of social organization which make the world what it is and prescribe how it may be changed?" he asked.

"I believe you can make education relevant," Dr. McConnell said. "Your sensitivity to your fellow man, your concern for his social, political and personal rights, your willingness to go where needed to do whatever is required—these things demonstrate your awareness and concern for the world beyond the campus.

"We live in a technologically

oriented world," Dr. McConnell said in citing the challenges and responsibilities which this places upon both the engineer or technician, and the humanist or social scientist. Warning against trends that may lead to the development of two separate cultures—the world of machines and the world of men, President McConnell said: "Culture is the total environment in which man lives. It is not divisible. If our educational process is to be truly relevant to our times, it must engender in all students an understanding of our total culture."

Alcohol policy preview-Zorn

by Phil Cournoyer

Roman J. Zorn, president of Keene State College, commented on the issue concerning the use of alcohol on campus. The statement came after an interview on Nov. 4, Zorn said.

"A workable campus policy concerning intoxicants can come only through the collaboration of students, faculty, and the administration. It is reassuring to see progress toward a meeting of the minds upon the related issues.

The current proposal for revision of the campus alcohol policy seems realistic and reasonable, and I have recommended it for consideration by the College Senate Committee on Student Affairs. Unless unforeseen issues develop, a legislative recommendation will be on the Senate agenda for the November 17 meeting. If a sound revision is enacted, I will recommend that the Board of Trustees give its approval. In short, this matter is moving along through the established channels, and the outlook appears to be very good."

R. J. Zorn, President

Kappa formal set Saturday

Kappa Delta Phi fraternity will sponsor its fall formal dance on Saturday, Nov. 12, at 8 p.m. at the Brook Lodge.

The dance, entitled "Twilight in Autumn," is the first Kappa formal of the year, and is open to all students at KSC.

Michael P. Carbone, Jr., president of Kappa, said tickets may be purchased for three dollars, from any member of the fraternity. Carbone said he is hoping for a large turnout of students, and several administrators have been invited including President Ronan J. Zorn, Dean Fred L. Barry, Dean Ernest O. Gendron, Robert L. Mallat and John D. Cunningham.

Gregory Hackney said he had hired the Roger Carrier band from Manchester to play for the formal.



John C. Wooters of Rider College, Trenton, N.J., working at an excavation site at Ludgershall Castle, England. A summer study program is now open, with scholarships available. Interested students should write to the U.S. Representative, Association for Cultural Exchange, 539 West 112th St., N.Y. 10025, for further details.

Students told of future

The population explosion is the most serious problem that confronts the college graduate of today, said the Rev. James Gordon Gilkey, Jr., D.D., speaker at the annual Northfield (Mass.) School Parents' Weekend chapel service. "The college student must learn the rational and scientific techniques to control the medical practices, sanitation, food and housing problems caused by the population explosion," Gilkey said.

Gilkey, director of the suburban program of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, explained that from the beginning of recorded history to 1800, a span of two million years, only one billion persons inhabited the earth. In the next 130 years to 1930, two billion persons lived on earth, and in the next 30 years to 1960, three billion persons inhabited the earth, and in the next 17 years to 1977 there will be one billion more persons added to the population. By the year 2000, he said, just 34 years from now, seven billion persons will live on this planet. This means, he added, that by the year 2000, land shortages will be commonplace and any family having more than two children will be guilty of a social misdemeanor.

Also, Gilkey said, the student of today must be trained to control the population implosion. He must be skilled in urban development, the problem of mass man in mass society and the impact of density. "We are now uncrowded," he said. "Enjoy it, for in eight years 80 per-cent of the United States' population will live in urban areas."

"The human psyche and spirit are not equipped to live with so many people," he added. "The problems of air and water pollu-

tion, land waste, slums and racial prejudices are all building up a head of steam, and all it takes is a hot day in a big city to blow the lid off."

Another concept the student must become aware of, said Gilkey, is the mobility of people and ideas in this new age.

"Twenty per-cent of all Americans move every year," he said, "this is exciting, but rootless." Many ideas are discovered today, he said, but the implications of our knowledge are not known. "For instance, we have created the internal combustion engine," he said, "Without realizing the overall consequences to our atmosphere such as pollution of the air." If a library was built to contain the knowledge acquired since the beginning of time to 1800, an equally large library would have to be built to hold all the knowledge acquired since 1800 to the present time, he said, illustrating the growth of knowledge in our age.

Although this paints a frightening picture, he said it presents a challenge and an opportunity to the college student to acquire a high degree of technical competence. "He must know how to learn," Gilkey stated, "For he will be learning all his life." "He must achieve the skill of applying a rational approach to the personal and social problems of his world," Gilkey concluded saying, "The college student must be able to see the masses of people as people, and must do his part to change out-of-date institutions and attitudes to make life worth living," Gilkey said.

The Monadnock

ALUMNUS

It is not the policy of the Monadnock to reprint unsigned letters, but we feel that this one is deserving.

To the Editor:

Hebert says, Hebert says, let him get up in front of a class where the boys have long hair. Let him try to distinguish who he is asking a question of, a boy or girl.

It may not determine his I.Q., but certainly his attitude. A shaggy, long haircut, then sloppy clothes, feet on the next desk, this is not conducive to learning. It will slowly evolve if at first the seemingly small and so-called 'individual freedom' of the person are allowed to continue.

Guidelines must be set and so much so in high school. Mr. Hebert, you have not been in front of these 'gay fellows' in a classroom situation as yet, wait, soon your turn will come, and best of luck. Maybe you won't need it.

I agree with you Sam, Mr. Hebert needs a haircut, also a shave. N'est pas?

A teaching alumnus"

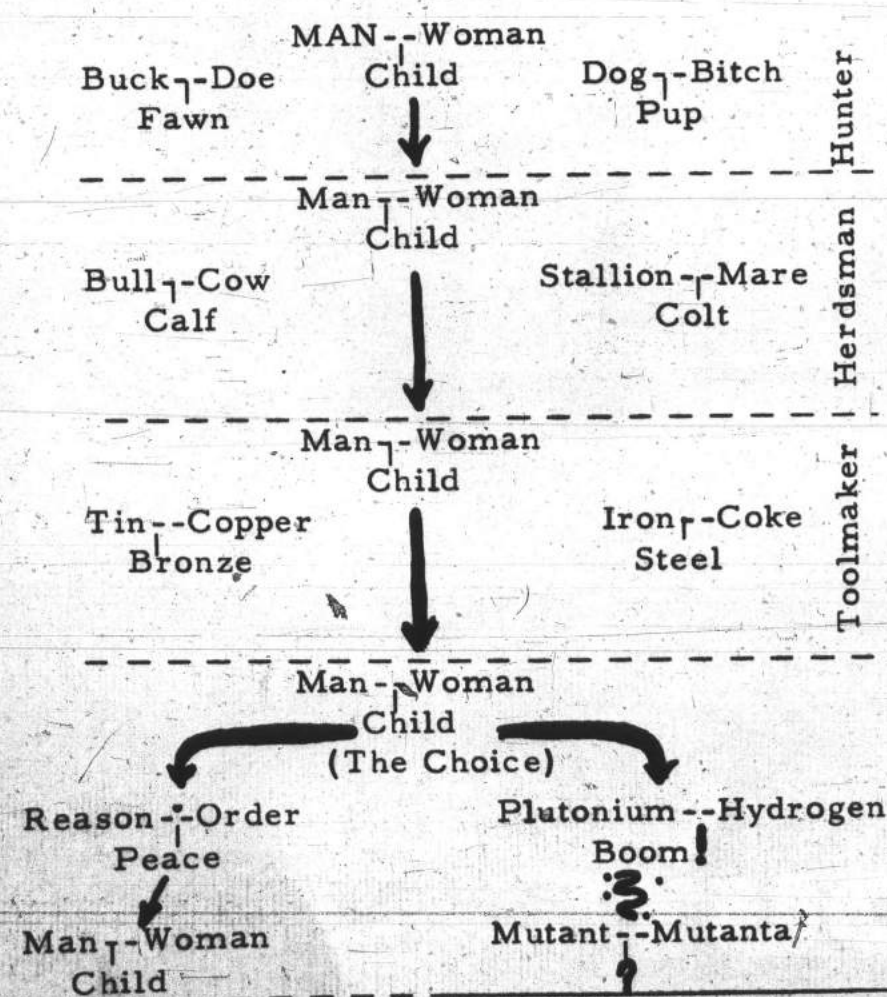
We wish to compliment the author on his good educational attitude, his ability to get a point across, and his straight forward manner of criticism.

By all means, guidelines are needed.

LAST HAND GUYS-
I'VE GOTTA CLASS!



SHORT HISTORY OF
MAN



To The Editor:

Many people have referred to the war in Viet Nam as a civil war yet have provided little or no explanation for their statements. One of these is Dr. Johnson who, in an interview with James McDonald, made the same statement without backing it up successfully to persuade me.

What does Dr. Johnson mean by "civil war?" Is his definition of civil war the same as mine? To me a civil war is a war between different sections or parties of the SAME country. Once we have established this fact—a very important fact—we have to decide whether the district of Viet Nam of 1945, when it was under French rule, is the same as the countries of Viet Nam of today. We see that it isn't. Why isn't it? For this reason. In July, 1954, the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, China, France, Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia, and Viet Minh met at Geneva and reached a cease-fire agreement between France and Viet Nam (under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh). The French withdrew from North Viet Nam (north of the 17 parallel of latitude) leaving to the Viet Minh the areas of Tonkin and Annam. In the southern areas the non-Communist regime of Bao Dai, ex-emperor of Annam, was preserved by French power until he was deposed by a referendum in October 1955. By 1956 we have two separate and distinct states formed from the old Viet Nam: The Democratic Republic of North Viet Nam and The Republic of South Viet Nam. The former has a government organized along typical Communist lines (but independent of both China and Russia) headed by Ho Chi Minh. The latter has at present an elected government under Premier Ky. They both have separate capitals, Hanoi and Saigon respectively and monetary system.

Now that we have established the fact that Viet Nam is no longer one country but two separate states and still applying my definition of civil war, we see that Dr. Johnson's statement "No question about it, Viet Nam is a civil war between the old aristocratic French co-operators and the popular peasant revolutionaries" cannot apply to the situation in South Viet Nam. If this were a war between the "old aristocratic French co-operators and the popular peasant revolutionaries," as Dr. Johnson states, we would still have a war within the SAME country—within South Viet Nam exclusively. But this is not the case. The struggle is between North and South Viet Nam. If it were a civil war, it should only concern those people in South Viet Nam. Why has then the North invaded the South?

To me invasion is a direct attack on the sovereignty of a nation in this case on the Republic of South Viet Nam. I believe North Viet Nam deliberately crossed the 17 parallel of latitude into South Viet Nam for the purpose of subjugating the people of that country. This invasion was an aggressive step taken by North Viet Nam—an act of hostility on the people of South Viet Nam—which could only have brought retaliatory steps by that country. This it did. Because of this action we have no choice but label North Viet Nam as the aggressor. Aggressor to me is that country which takes the first step for the purpose of encroaching or invading another country. In any war and Viet Nam in no different, we have two sides the aggressor and defendant. To establish which is which depends on who takes the first step. Yet, Dr. Johnson says this is double talk.

A. DiMichele

To The Editor:

James McDonald's articles on the Viet Nam war have been stimulating and agreeably educational. The September 30 issue was most significant because it presented some insight into the economic reasons for the war. It is on this aspect that I feel need to comment.

When Cuba was lost to the exploitation of U.S. interests, it cost these interests \$500 to \$600 million a year in exports, besides the loss of industry and profit within the country. Failure to stop or prevent the Cuban revolution by reforming the political and economic system caused the loss of trade and investments there. No domino theory there. What foreign troops and arms brought about a socialist revolution in Cuba? If there was any foreign intervention in Cuba, it came from the U.S. support of an economic and political dictatorship. Since the Cuban revolution, we have witnessed a stronger determination to use military deterrence to maintain economic investments in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The military deterrent does not deter, does not defend America's position. Many liberal Americans concede that militarism by itself is harmful to our interests, but they feel that it can be combined with a social program. This too is a mirage. Militarism is more than an expenditure for arms. It is a way of life—a warfare state. We cannot spend 70 billion a year on armaments without strengthening those elements in our society that oppose social reform within and without. The military-industrial complex does not want a real change in Vietnam anymore than it likes to tolerate national health insurance at home. It may not like

a dictator like General Ky in South Vietnam but it prefers General Ky to a democratic or socialist government.

General Ky will allow bases, economic exploitation of cheap labor and acquisition of cherished raw materials. A revolutionary regime will probably try to avoid any military commitment and not allow foreign economic interests to exploit them. They may trade with communist countries where a more favorable trade agreement can be made.

American industry is booming, largely because of the Viet Nam war expenditures and the business optimism it generates. A huge part of labor time is spent in making weapons of war—planes, rockets, missiles. Here, when one thinks of peace, he must think of unemployment too.

Peace—Unemployment. What is the answer? The answer is new employment. The answer is a better life for all. Whenever we ask for more to be spent on education, more on housing, more on health, more on meeting the needs of the poor, the answer is, "We can't afford it—expenditure upon defense." Let's open our minds to the economic reasons for wars either cold or hot.

My conclusion is, this struggle against war is a negative struggle to prevent disaster to mankind. It is that. But, it is also the great constructive struggle to life man to higher planes than man has ever reached before. This is a crucial time, and all of us should take every possible step and measure to study and question the alternatives to the Viet Nam war in particular and war in general.

Ernest P. Abel, Jr.

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Tues. - Sat., Nov. 15 - 19, 8:30 p.m.

Box Office at the Union Desk Room

Wed., Nov. 9	2-5 p.m. 7-9 p.m.	Tues., Nov. 15	2-5 p.m. 7:30-9 p.m.*
Thurs., Nov. 10	2-5 p.m. 7-9 p.m.	Wed., Nov. 16	2-5 p.m. 7:30-9 p.m.*
Fri., Nov. 11	2-5 p.m.	Thurs., Nov. 17	2-5 p.m. 7:30-9 p.m.*
Sat., Nov. 12	9 a.m. - 1 p.m.	Fri., Nov. 18	2-5 p.m. 7:30-9 p.m.*
Mon., Nov. 14	2-5 p.m. 7-9 p.m.	Sat., Nov. 19	9 a.m. - 1 p.m. 7:30-9 p.m.*

*Box Office at the Auditorium entrance.

'NO

WAY

OUT'

Miniature lobsters?

by Richard Messer

One thing I had not read of, or heard of before going to Sweden, was crayfishing. I'm sure you have seen these "miniature lobsters" in our own streams and lakes, but eating them, to me at least, was a new idea. My family waited for crayfishing season with the same fervor as our hunters await deer season.

A lot of preparation is necessary before the season opens on August 7, at 5 P.M. Traps had to be checked and fish had to be caught for bait. The traps used are similar to lobster traps except smaller. Like lobsters, the crayfish are too stupid to crawl out of the opening that they crawled in through. We checked the netting of the 70 traps to make sure there were no other holes that they could crawl through. We also tested the wire hook the bait was held on. Three of us spent four hours repairing traps and sorting them out for their various locations.

The day before the season opened was spent catching fish for bait. Large nets were strung across the streams, anything was fair game. We raised the nets several times during the day to remove any fish tangled in the net. We needed about 150 fish to last the first hectic day of the season.

The morning of the seventh we continued the collection of bait. Things got pretty lively in the afternoon. We had to have all the traps baited and in the rowboat by 5 P.M. The smaller fish were put into the traps whole, the large ones were cut up into pieces before being used. This was pretty messy. Each piece of bait had to be mounted in a bait holder much like a safety pin, which was located in the center of the trap; the important thing was to run the hook through the length of bait so it would not fall off. The next part was a little trickier, 70 traps plus three people in a 16 foot rowboat. Setting the traps was not as easy as I pictured it; I assumed that they would just be dropped overboard along the banks.

The crayfish live in area about four feet around the spot where they were hatched. I really didn't believe that. When we set the traps, my father was very careful in placing them. Then he let me put in a few, just for laughs. Sure enough, not one of my traps had a crayfish in it. It took about four hours to put out all the traps. A friendly fire greeted us when we returned and a traditional cook-out was held to celebrate the opening night. A party atmosphere seemed to overtake the area as people arrived to help in the catching and eating. We had five house guests for the first three days.

Manger as speaker

The Keene State College Christian Science Organization will hold an informal reception Tuesday, November 15, at 7:30 p.m. in room 78, Morrison Hall.

Frederic Manger, of Concord, N.H., will be the guest speaker. The meeting will be held to acquaint the campus with the organization, and a question and answer period will follow Manger's talk.

The meeting is open to anyone interested, and refreshments will be served.

Benny & Frenchy

"Your Campus Barbershop"

We ate, drank and talked into the middle of the night, then the work began. Crayfish seek their food during the night, so the traps had to be raised, the crayfish removed, and the traps rebaited, starting at 1 A.M.

I donned a rubber rain suit and dragged myself outside in the cold night air. It sounded easy enough, just put our hand in the trap, grab the crayfish in the middle of his shell to avoid his pincers, lift him out of the trap and into a large plastic washpan. Fine, except they didn't tell me what to do with others while you're trying to grab one. The bigger ones (6 inches or over) could break your finger if they got a good shot at it. A few sore fingers later I learned to get one and get one quick. Eyelids drooping, we returned to the house about 6 A.M. The catch—about 450, all but thirty were over the 3 inch minimum length. These were thrown back after measuring. The trapping went on—I slept.

That evening was a duel celebration; a big crayfish meal and my going-away party. The actual meal is a battle, only a small knife is used to help open the shell. The rest is done with your teeth and fingers. The meat is not filling and it takes about thirty crayfish to make a sandwich. In fact you don't get full, just tired of cracking shells and chewing. Eight of us ate the entire first night's catch—450 for one meal. They taste like lobster and are cooked the same way. I enjoyed it a great deal but it marked the end of my summer and saying good-bye to some wonderful friends.

The next day I packed, then Olof and I worked the traps until late in the night. In the morning, the train came on time, as usual. Saying thanks and good-byes are hard anytime, but during this short time I had made friends that I wouldn't see for at least three years. It was like saying good-bye to your own parents for the first long time away from home. It's the only way I can describe it.

Other group members' sisters and brothers accompanied us to Copenhagen; these friendships are strong and we hope always will be.

Sanborn speaks at Newman supper

by Ann O'Rourke

The officers and a few representative members of the Newman Student Association attended a supper at the Newman Center on Wednesday, November 2. Anita Sanborn, from Fort Wayne, Indiana, spoke to the group about the Youth Christian Student movement. The movement is composed of small groups of student leaders in schools throughout the United States. These groups meet to discuss student needs and problems. They collectively decide what can be done to alleviate these problems and then act individually.

On October 23, an experimental Sunday night supper was held at the Newman Center. A complete spaghetti dinner was served to students of all faiths at a cost of fifty cents per student. Due to the very favorable response, the N.S.A. will continue the suppers, which are open to all K.S.C. students. Interested students may sign up for these suppers each week at the Newman Center by Thursday night.

The cost of the hot suppers will continue to be only fifty cents and a minimum of twenty students are needed each week. Anyone having any questions or suggestions concerning these suppers can contact one of the N.S.A. officers.

The Newman Student Association will sponsor Alfred Hitchcock's "The Birds" in technicolor. It will be shown at the Student Union at 7:30 on Thursday, November 17.

KSC conforms Dissent is says Dr. Zorn precious

by Phil Cournoyer

The Keene State College cut system is not a unique one, said Roman J. Zorn, president of K.S.C. "It is in accordance with the great majority of the collegiate institutes in the nation."

The Student Council discussed the three cut system at a regular meeting on Oct. 31. Harold A. Goder, faculty adviser, said cuts were a privilege given to the student by a professor. Council members argued that because the student pays for his education he should be able to cut classes as he wishes. The three cut system was accepted by the Council.

The policy, as explained in the Faculty Manual, provides for one unexcused cut per semester hour in a course, Zorn said. Exceptions are medical excuses, athletics and off-campus academic activities.

Zorn added that if a faculty member feels his course can be cut more or less than the allotted amount, he may receive clearance through the administration.

With a faculty size of K.S.C.'s, 80 per-cent may accept the system, Zorn said. Those who don't may cause confusion.

by Ernest Rancourt

"Dissent is precious and is a necessity. A college should create a commitment in the student and make him abhor neutrality," David Susskind, television moderator said Sunday. Speaking to a convocation at Franklin Pierce College, he explained that a college should breed questions and dissent and the students should express their individuality and their dissent.

Susskind said he regretted that Ronald Reagan appeared to be winning the gubernatorial race in California because of his intended investigations of the Berkeley campus. We must protect dissent, he added.

It is the business of the college to preach against material things and creature comfort, Susskind said. It should not encourage two-car and three-TV set families he added.

It is the business of the college to fight against the attitude toward current dogma and to explore that dogma, he said. Susskind said it is the business of the college to make an educated man or woman. Too many colleges have become trade schools, he added.

After the address an honorary degree of Doctor of Fine Arts was conferred to Susskind by Frank S. DiPietro, president and Clifford H. Coles, dean of the college.

The grass is greener . . .

by Barbara Allen

Thomas R. Hanrahan, maintenance superintendent at K.S.C. thanked students for using walks and staying off the grass.

Hanrahan said grass takes about a month to grow, from the time it is planted to the first cutting. During this time, the grass has to be reseeded if anyone walks on it. He described the grass-making process: Each spring the campus grounds are limed to move acid from the soil and fertilized. Loam is spread and leveled off. Loam has not cost much lately, Hanrahan explained, since contractors doing construction work on campus must give the college any loam that will not be needed at the construction area.

In early September, he continued, the lawn in front of Parker Hall was reseeded, as was the section in front of Huntress Hall, facing the tennis courts. Eventually the lawn around the student union will be reseeded and landscaped. In line for the same treatment are the lawns surrounding the three fraternities and Spaulding Gym.

A barn on the site of Mrs. Mary Walkers homestead in Dublin, New Hampshire, began taking on a new reinforced structure and a colonial look on Saturday, November 5.

Approximately forty brothers of Alpha Pi Tau fraternity began the group project by completely removing the old clapboards, replacing needed studding, and reinforcing the bracing on the barn.

Alpha hands were putting up the colonial barn board siding but at the sound of the ringing triangle, eighty hands soon became idle and accepted Mrs. Walkers cordial dinner call. The propensity to eat was quickly overcome by sirloin steak, gravy, vegetables, salad, pie a la mode, and tea as a chaser.

At dusk, collegiate farmers stabled the horses, fed the chickens, took a brunch and were amazed at the accomplishments of the day which were most rewarding.

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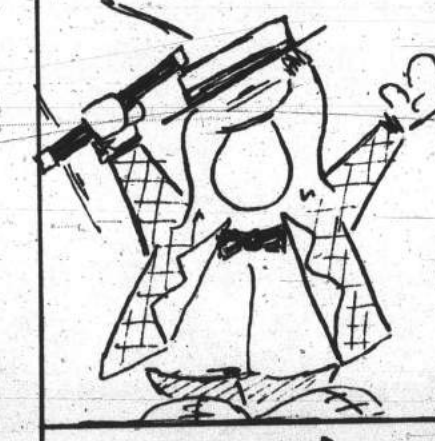
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- IT RAINS -



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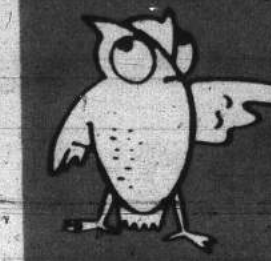
With a tint here and there

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VOL XVII NO. 9

KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 18,

Way out and new

by Robert Higgins

"I'm not ready for new faces" was one of the comments heard as the minutes ticked off before the opening of "No Way Out." But new faces were seen, excepted, and applauded as they delivered punch line after punch line with amazing precision and consistency.

The first part of the evening seemed to drag a bit, but as the actors moved along and the audience started to respond, the pace quickened, and the audience responded all the more. The show is definitely worth seeing. It is entertaining, delightful and just plain funny.

To chose which of the 42 skits was the best would be impossible; however, some of the skits were funnier than the others. Yaring Moun Dan and Memories were two of the funniest, best written pieces of material in the revue. Of Fathers and Sons, The Operation and Guess Who Was There were perhaps the wittiest of the skits shown. Night Heat, the first skit after the opening, was slow and lacked the humor that an opening skit should have. I do feel however that it was not the actors fault but rather the material itself.

The Campus Scene, a spoof on the small New England college was tasteful, well done, and intensely funny as it brought not only laughter, but applause from the audience, who, for some unknown reason, identified with it.

The eight thespians did an overwhelming job in presenting all the skits. The complete changes in character which some of them were called upon to do were done convincingly; and the delivery of lines showed that they had truly stepped outside their character, saw the comedy of the situation at hand, and jumped back in ready and willing to laugh with the audience.

For an opening night it was a wonderful success. However, it is truly a shame that more students could not find the time, during

these straining periods of school trails, to attend the opening performance.

Thanksgiving Vespers

J. G. McDonald

The K.S.C. Chorus and Brass Choir will present "A Concert of Thanksgiving and sacred Choral Music," Sunday, November 20, 1966 in Drenan Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. Robert Garofalo, assistant professor of music and director of the two groups, said "The program of Thanksgiving Vespers is co-sponsored by the K.S.C. Music Department and the joint campus Department and the joint campus ministry." He added that the program is open to public and will last approximately thirty-five minutes.

The guest speaker will be the Rev. Chandler McCarty, pastor of the St. James Episcopal Church in Keene. The Invocation and Benediction will be by the Rev. Fay L. Gennell, K.S.C. campus minister.

Constitution Posted

by Phil Cournoyer

The proposed constitution for the Keene State College Student Senate was accepted by the Student Council at a regular meeting on Nov. 14.

The constitution will be posted on the bulletin boards for two weeks for the student body to read. The students will then vote on the constitution, and if it is accepted, it will go to Dr. Roman J. Zorn, president of K.S.C. for final approval.

The articles in the constitution provide for two elections: one for class officers, and another for Student Senate. Michael Carbone, president of the Student Council, said, "The idea of two elections gives those who lose officer elections a chance to go for Student Senate. Before, if they lost an election, they would have to wait another year."

Dress Code Approved

A dress code was approved by the College Senate at a regular meeting on Thursday, Nov. 17. The code is as follows:

1. Men: Barefeet, T-shirts and any other extremes of dress are prohibited in all college buildings with the exception of residences.

2. Women: Barefeet, short shorts, curlers and other extremes of dress are not appropriate for public wear. Shorts are not permitted in the classrooms or in Hale building.

3. Commons: Classroom attire is expected for both men and women with the following exceptions:

A. dresses or skirts must be worn for Sunday dinner and at all evening meals except on Saturday.

B. all students are expected to wear dressier clothes for Sunday dinner (for men, coat and tie).

The Monadnock



KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 18,

Hotin to be new basketball coach; Joyce remains athletic director



Director Joyce

Basketball Coach Hotin

Coffee house to be called the Knothole

J. G. McDonald

"The Knot Hole is a proposed Coffee House," said Rev. Paul O. Simpson, vice-chairman of the steering committee. Simpson added, "There will be no hidden agenda—no sermonic approach." "The Knot-Hole," he said, "will be open to everyone; college and young working adults in particular." "The program will be non-directive," he added.

The opening paragraph of the letter sent by the committee to various churches and community organizations gives the history of the committee.

"For the past year a committee of concerned persons in our country has been working toward the establishment of a COFFEE HOUSE MINISTRY in the Monadnock region. Begun originally as a sub-committee of the Religious Education Committee of the Cheshire County Council of Churches, we were soon joined by interested members of the Inter-Faith Committee, and so have spun off from Council sponsorship and since this summer have been working as an inter-faith group."

Mrs. Barbara Norton said, "We want to emphasize that this is an inter-faith endeavor." She added, "We are now taking the necessary legal steps to become a non-profit corporation."

The officers of the committee are: Mrs. Sue Eyster of Keene, chairman, Simpson, vice-chairman, Mr. Jonathan Powers of Keene, Treasurer and Mrs. Norton, recording secretary.

The proposed coffee house and the reasons for it are explained in a brochure of the committee's. It

K.S.C. College News Service William Hotin, former Conant High School basketball coach, has been appointed basketball coach at K.S.C. for the 1966-67 season, Dr. Roman J. Zorn, said Wednesday.

Hotin succeeds Sumner Joyce, K.S.C. athletic director, as coach of the Owls basketball squad. Joyce, Dr. Zorn said, retains his position as athletic director and soccer and baseball coach.

Naming of a new coach in basketball, the president said, relieves part of the burden on Joyce and will allow him more time for the increased demands of the physical education and intramural sports programs resulting from the greatly increased male enrollment at K.S.C.

reads in part: "Today young adults are experiencing a deficiency in the cultural and social aspects of the community. There is no place in this area, toned to the social desires of this group."

"The Knothole in Keene will provide a relaxed atmosphere for informal conversation, programs in art, poetry and drama, plus discussions concerning issues of social, religious and national consequence. Beverages and specialty foods will be sold in an effort to meet expenses. The Coffee House will be open several nights each week as well as a few afternoons."

"The byword for the coffee house is 'beyond' because it implies that beyond our skin, beyond our walls, beyond our neighborhood are others who we must serve. We welcome your support for this venture which seeks to make all of us more aware that God is in the streets as well as the sanctuary."

If you would like more information, or feel you can help us in any way, will you please get in touch with the chairman, Mrs. Frederick (Sue) Eyster in Keene (352-4136), or the vice-chairman, the Rev. Paul D. Simpson in Fitzwilliam (585-6526).

Hotin, who taught biology at Conant High in Jaffrey since 1958 and coached basketball there for six years, holds the bachelor of science degree from Utah State University and has done graduate work in physical education at Springfield College in Springfield, Mass., and in other subjects in Boston College, Worcester Polytechnic Institute and Keene State College.

He has taught a year in Turkey, two years in Charlestown where he was varsity basketball coach and a year in Burtonwood, England. Married, he is the father of six children.

Hours shortened at Commons

by Roz Gessner

New hours for Friday and Saturday dinners at the Commons have been shortened one half hour. They are now 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. Lunch, Wednesday, Nov. 23 will be served 11 a.m. to 12:15.

These announcements were made at the Commons Committee meeting, Monday. The reason for shortening the weekend hours, Craig Canedy, assistant manager of the Keene State College Food Service, said, was that no more than a handful of students have been coming to eat in the half hour the Commons was open after 6 p.m.

Prices for people without meal tickets were listed as 50¢ for breakfast, 65¢ for lunch, and \$1.50 for dinner. The meal can be paid for at the desk in the lobby.

Suggestions of assorted salad dressings, scalloped potatoes and more french fries were made by student representatives.

Canedy also suggested that one of the smaller dining rooms in the Commons could be reserved, on a sign-up basis, for weekend evening meals for students and their dates. If students showed an interest in this idea there was a pos-

(cont. on page 4)