

Moore Lecturer To Give New Slant On Old Frieze

DEC. 2 - The Greek Parthenon Frieze will be seen, literally, from a new angle as Dr. Matthew L. Wiencke presents the Moore Greek Lecture in the Chemistry Auditorium at 8:15 p. m., Thursday.

Dr. Wiencke, a Classics professor at Dartmouth, will speak on "Phidias and the Greek Masters of the Parthenon," illustrating his lecture with slides of the Parthenon Frieze, using two projectors to compare photographs.

The photographs of the Frieze, which depicts a procession of citizens, youths, and elders making gifts to the goddess Athena in the 5th century B. C., were taken from a scaffold and present a different view from the usual photographs of the Frieze which are taken from ground level.

Illustrations from the Parthenon Frieze will include the Elgin Marbles, strips from the Frieze which Lord Elgin removed from the Greek building and took to London in 1811. Dr. Wiencke will also comment on illustrations of the work of the sculptor Phidias.

Dr. Wiencke was a member of the team which excavated the temple of Poseidon at Corinth in 1958, and is considered to be an authority on the Parthenon Frieze. He also taught Greek and Roman Archeology and Art at Yale.



Dr. Matthew L. Wiencke

Preceding the lecture, the Trinity College Beta Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa will initiate seniors Thomas R. Berger, David C. Brewster, Raymond A. Drate and Stanley J. Marcuss Jr., who were elected to the honorary society this fall.

Arts Center Total Reaches \$10,400; Fraternities Plan Drive Participation

DEC. 3 - The efforts of two divisions of the Student Committee for the Fine Arts Center during the Thanksgiving recess has resulted in an additional \$5300 for the fund-raising effort. The contributions brought the total raised to \$10,400.

Edward Casey, chairman of the Named Gifts and Plaque Committee, reported the largest donation, a \$2000 gift from the Sears and Roebuck Foundation. His committee was also responsible for a \$1500 grant from an anonymous source.

John Ellwood, co-chairman of the Chair Committee, announced that \$1800 had been solicited by his group, the majority of the funds collected by the Junior Class division of the committee. George Kellner became the first student directly responsible for the solicitation of a chair endowment.

EACH CONTRIBUTOR of \$500 or more has his name and the name of the undergraduate who solicited the endowment placed on a Chair in the auditorium of the \$1.6 million Fine Arts Center. In addition to Kellner's effort, two other chairs were given by "friends of Trinity" and three smaller gifts totaling \$300 were solicited by students from their parents.

Ellwood noted several difficulties in the Chair Campaign of Thanksgiving. First, the majority of his Committee did not return home. Also, some members of the group thought that Chairs were sold on an All-or-Nothing basis and hence did not encourage smaller contributions. Ellwood expects to have these problems ironed out in time for the Christmas campaign.

In another phase of student fund-raising, Senate President John

Band Director Willard Green announced that new members may try out for the band during the next two weeks. Rehearsals are Tuesday nights at 7:15 p. m. in the Wahington Room of Mather Hall.

Waggett met tonight with a group of fraternity presidents and leaders of other social organizations to discuss the Brick Campaign. Waggett observed that because this phase of the drive involves every student, communication is an invaluable asset. He felt that a form of "constructive competition" between various social organizations would be quite useful.

RICHARD SCHIRO, Chairman of the Brick Campaign, proposed that a Plaque be placed in the foyer of the proposed Center honoring the organization which contributes the most funds on a per capita basis. The idea was accepted, with various representatives making suggestions concerning certain details of fraternity participation.

Pi Gamma Mu To Initiate Six Faculty, Nine Seniors

DEC. 3 - The Trinity Alpha Chapter of Pi Gamma Mu, national social science honorary society, will initiate six faculty members and nine seniors, Friday evening, December 7.

Following the initiation, Dr. James M. Buchanan, U. of Virginia, professor of economics, will deliver the annual Pi Gamma Mu Lecture in the Library Conference Room, at 8:15 p. m. He will describe "An Individualist Approach to Democracy."

Faculty members elected to the society are Robert Alden Battis, Assistant Professor of economics; Howard DeLong, Instructor in philosophy; Austin C. Herschberger, Assistant Professor of psychology; William A. Johnson, Assistant Professor of religion; Paul W. Meyer, Lecturer in government; and James W. Wrightman, Instructor in Economics.

Seniors to be initiated into the society are Irvin D. Bernstein, David C. Brewster, Richard S. O. Chang, Robert K. Dickson, Jr., Victor F.

Special Committee Revamps Methods Of Picking Senators

DEC. 3 - Senator Donald Taylor, chairman of the Senate Election Committee, proposed tonight be-

Anti-Communists Plan To Picket

DEC. 2 - Edward J. McCallum, President of the Citizens Anti-Communist Committee of Connecticut, told the TRIPOD this evening that his organization plans to picket against the campus appearance of the Director of the Lecture and Information Bureau of the American Communist Party this Tuesday.

U. S. Communist Arnold Johnson will speak in the Chemistry Auditorium on "Communism, its Philosophy, Policy and Tactics in the United States" at 8 p. m.

"We're not anxious to see traitors speaking under the guise of academic freedom and planting the seeds of treason in the hearts of students," said McCallum in a telephone interview. It's too bad you can't have an anti-Communist like Dodd and Judd speak instead of "playing around while Rome burns," he added.

The lecture will not be open to the public.

fore the Senate that extensive changes be made in the present Senate Electoral process. There "is a dire need of change," Taylor said.

"The reasoning here concerns itself with the makeup of the Senate, i.e., the numbers of Senators, whom they represent, and the manner in which they are chosen," he said.

The proposals of the Election Committee (see box below) call for extensive changes in Article II of the Constitution of the Senate. The Constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of all Senators. Discussion and voting on the proposals will be at next week's Senate meeting.

They include the addition of one more sophomore and two more juniors on the Senate bringing their respective representation to four and eight.

The total number of Senators under the new system would remain at twenty-seven, giving the seniors three less, or fifteen, representatives.

The fraternities and the Brownell Club would be guaranteed one representative and the independents, three representatives under the new system as it was under the old electoral process.

But that representation could be in either the junior or senior class in the new system, whereas it must exist in the senior class alone according to the present system.

The sophomore and junior Senators would be elected one week before the seniors. Those groups which received their minimum Senate representation in the early election would not necessarily have to be represented by a senior.

(Continued on Page 3)

Proposed Senate Change

ARTICLE II

Section 1. THE MEMBERSHIP of the Senate shall consist of fifteen rising Seniors, eight rising Juniors, and four rising Sophomores, whose terms of office shall extend from their election through the February of the following year. The highest ranking Freshman class officer shall serve as an ex-officio member of the Senate until the duly elected representatives are chosen.

Section 2. TWO SEPARATE elections shall determine membership in the Senate. Rising Sophomores and rising Junior Class representatives shall be elected one week prior to the election of the rising Senior Senators.

Section 3. EACH FRATERNITY and social organization recognized by the Dean and President as entitled to representation, shall be guaranteed at least one representative. Those organizations not receiving a Senate representative in the rising Junior elections shall be guaranteed at least one Senator from the rising Senior Class. That is, the candidate from an organization not having a rising Junior representative, who receives the highest number of votes, shall be elected.

Section 4. THE DULY recognized independents shall be guaranteed a minimum of three representatives from the rising Senior Class, less the number of rising Junior independents elected during the previous week.

Section 5. ALL CANDIDATES for Senate membership must have attained a 70 average in the previous semester, and must not be on probation. Each candidate shall present a petition to the Senate Elections Committee signed by the candidate and at least ten members of his own class.

Section 6. IF THERE be more than forty candidates from the rising Senior Class, there shall be a preliminary election in which this number shall be reduced to thirty, or twice the number to be elected. From these thirty, fifteen shall be elected.

Section 7. IF THERE be more than twenty-five candidates from the rising Junior Class, there shall be a preliminary election in which this number shall be reduced to sixteen, or twice the number to be elected. From these sixteen, eight shall be elected.

Section 8. IF THERE be more than fifteen candidates from the rising Sophomore Class, there shall be a preliminary election in which this number shall be reduced to eight, or twice the number to be elected. From these eight, four shall be elected.

Section 9. IF A SENATOR ceases to be a member of the Senate, for any reason, his replacement shall be selected by the Senate. However, if such a resignation reduces the representation of a fraternity, social group, or the independents below that number which it has been guaranteed, that organization shall select the replacement.

Section 10. SENATE ELECTIONS shall be held in accordance with the procedures outlined in the By-Laws and under the direction of the incumbent Senate. A full ballot of either fifteen rising Seniors, eight rising Juniors, or four rising Sophomores, must be voted in each election. Any incomplete ballot shall be considered void. In all Senate elections, the candidates shall be placed in alphabetical order on the ballot.

Keen, Thomas C. Marshall, Robert D. Perrin, Scott W. Reynolds, and Stephen H. Yeaton.

Lecturer Buchanan has been Chairman of the Department of Economics at Florida State University and U. of Virginia. He received his B. S. degree from Middle Tennessee State College in 1940. In 1941 he received his M. A. degree from U. of Tennessee and in 1948 his Ph. D. from the University of Chicago.

He came to the University of Virginia in 1956 as Chairman of the Department of Economics, a position he held until 1961 when he became Fulbright Visiting Professor at Cambridge University. He was awarded a Fulbright Research Scholarship for study in Italy in 1955 and a Ford Fellowship in 1959.

Dr. Buchanan has written several books on economics; the most recent include: "Fiscal Theory and Political Economy, (1960) and "The Calculus of Consent" (1962) with Gordon Tullock.

Trinity Tripod

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PLACEMENT NOTICES

Thursday, Dec. 6 - Wethersfield, Connecticut Schools - Interviews for prospective teachers

Friday, Dec. 7 - Deans Chapin and Peterson - Harvard Graduate School of Business.

Monday, Dec. 10 - Dean Shane - University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Tuesday, Dec. 11 - Raymond C. Saalbach, Director of Admissions - Wharton Graduate School of Business.

Tuesday, Dec. 11 - Norwalk, Connecticut Schools - Interviews for prospective teachers.

Wednesday, Dec. 12 - South Windsor, Connecticut Schools - Interviews for prospective teachers.

Wednesday, Dec. 12 - Louis B. McCagg - University of Pittsburgh - Graduate School Of Public and International Affairs.

Interested undergraduates please see Miss Mell in the Placement Office for an appointment.

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SILVER-PLATE ALUM

Dr. O'Malley, '38, Named S.I. 25-Year All-American

NEW YORK, December 4 - The 1962 Sports Illustrated "Silver Anniversary All-American" announced today includes on its roster Trinity graduate Dr. Robert Dodge O'Malley '38 of Holyoke, Mass. He joins 25 other winners including Associate U.S. Supreme Court Justice Byron "Whizzer" White, Yale's Clint Frank and Pitt's John Michelosen. All ex-gridders who played their

of what could be expected of Bob O'Malley in the years to follow. President of his class as a freshman, junior, and senior, and vice president his sophomore year, Bob as a senior served in addition as president of the Senate. His senior year Bob was also president of the Athletic advisory Council, and was a member of Medusa. A natural athlete, Bob, in addition to playing varsity football, for three years, was on both the varsity basketball team and on the baseball team for three years, being elected captain of the latter as a senior.

graduation stood near the top of his class.

He took his medical degree from Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons. After a year of internship at Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy's Medical Corps and he served, during World War II, in the Pacific Theater as a battalion surgeon. Wounded in the Saipan-Tinian battles, he received a Purple Heart and a Presidential Unit Citation. On Iwo Jima he was awarded a Bronze Star Medal for "heroic achievement" and a second Presidential Unit Citation.

Dr. O'Malley moved to Holyoke in 1950. He is at present on the staffs of two Holyoke hospitals, Holyoke Hospital and Providence Hospital.



Silver Anniversary All-American, Dr. Robert O'Malley, Trinity '38.

last collegiate games in 1937 and honored for accomplishments in the intervening years, 1962's group has achieved great distinction in business, medicine, the law, education, the military, the ministry and public service.

Dr. O'Malley was nominated for the award by Trinity College, where he was outstanding both as a student and an athlete.

His record as an undergraduate at Trinity gave eloquent promise



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Chest Drive Underway; Five Charities To Benefit

by VINCENT OSOWECKI

DEC. 4 - The fuse to this year's annual Campus Chest Drive will be lit tomorrow. The annual drive will run for one week exploding into a finale on Thursday, December 13.

Canvassers will cover the campus in a concentrated effort to reach last year's record breaking \$6,675 in contributions collected in a thirteen day campaign.

The first \$1,500 of this year's contributions will go to Cuttington College in Liberia, a college to which the Athletic Department, the Library, and the Chapel Vestry have already sent equipment, books, and money. Chaplain Thomas visited the college in June 1952.

THE CAMPUS CHEST donation will be used to establish a full tuition scholarship for one student to be called the Trinity College Scholar at Cuttington for 1962-63. All proceeds in excess of the first \$1,500 will be shared equally by five charities: The Hartford Community Chest, The Cerebral

Palsy Association, the Albert Schweitzer Hospital in Haiti (whose director, Dr. W. L. Mellon, received an honorary degree from Trinity two years ago), the World University Service, and Radio Free Europe--a new beneficiary in the Campus Chest.

The Savitt Cup will again be offered to the organization participating in and contributing to the Chest, the highest per capita donation. Last year Delta Kappa Epsilon won the cup with an average contribution of \$22.80 per man, St. Anthony's followed with a \$17.60 average.

Tomorrow night at 7:30 in Hamlin Hall, all canvassers will be briefed on their roles in the drive and addressed by Vice-president Holland and Chaplain Thomas, who will also show slides on Cuttington.

Officers for this year's drive are Chairman, Robert Knox; Treasurer, David Pyle; Canvassing Chairman, Steve Jones; and Publicity Chairman, Charles Todd. Senior Stan Hoerr will M. C. the finale December 13.

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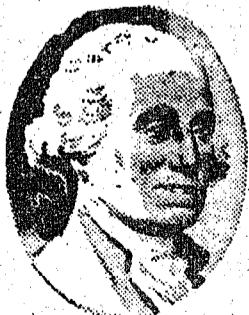
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Trinity Novice Team Wins Debate Honors

DEC. 1 - Trinity's "B" debating team topped five other teams in close competition here today, at the second annual Invitation Novice Tournament.

The Atheneum Society sponsored the tournament, which drew two teams of first year debaters from Trinity, and one each from Southern Connecticut College, University of Connecticut, Wesleyan University and Albertus Magnus College.

In the first two rounds, two-man teams debated the "national collegiate debate topic," "Resolved: the non-Communist nations of the world should form an economic union."

"Resolved: crime does not pay." was the topic for the extemporaneous third round. This final round, in which only one half hour was allowed for preparation, was

designed to test the quick thinking of the debaters.

The "B" team, which consisted of Curt Suplee and Kevin Sweeney, affirmative, and Mike Bley and Jarrett Rushmore, negative, took top honors with a 5-1 record.

The "A" team finished with a 2-4 record. Ron Worsley and George Kellner argued the affirmative, Pat Duckworth and Dave Foster the negative.

Trophies, donated by Bill Savitt of Hartford, were awarded at the tournament's close. Because Trinity was the host school, her teams were ineligible to receive the awards. As a result, the University of Southern Connecticut was awarded the first team trophy, with Albertus Magnus second and Wesleyan third.

By that time the Class of 1963, "primarily responsible for the defeat of the 1960 honor code", will have graduated, he said, and a sufficient interval will have passed since that proposed honor code's defeat.

"In 1960," Thomas pointed out, "a Tripod survey indicated that a substantial proportion of the faculty members who replied to a Tripod questionnaire were in favor of some sort of honor code for the college, and at least one trustee has shown intelligent interest in an honor code."

Senator David Tower, reporting on the progress of the student campaign to raise funds for the new Fine Arts Center, said that \$6,830 had been raised by the Chair Committee and \$3,500 by the Name Gifts and Plaques Committee.

Senate President Jack Waggett reaffirmed the Senate's support of the appearance here Tuesday evening of a lecturer representing the United States Communist Party. The student body should allow him to appear in the "same environment of courtesy and respect" which is given to other speakers here, Waggett said.

Rewards of Summer Service Work Emphasized at Meeting of Students

by GARY HOWSER

NOV. 27 - Building churches in Ghana and tangling with English ruffians were among the activities students discussed tonight as a part of the Summer Opportunities Colloquium.

PEACE CORP REPRESENTATIVE, Raymond Lamontage opened the session with a brief discussion of the purposes and activities of the Peace Corps. Lamontage gave a short history of the group and explained that the uniqueness of the organization stemmed from its large scale of operations.

Lamontage emphasized the fact that the Peace Corps is interested not only in specialized talent as recruiting material. He reassured liberal arts majors that they would have no problem in fitting into the Peace Corps program, where they may find many jobs as teachers and communal development workers. He pointed out the value of the Peace Corps in broadening the experience of thousands of Americans.

Richard Schiro and Pat Herron, who went abroad with groups under the Experiment in International Living program, explained the goals of the organization and related their impressions of foreign residence. Schiro, speaking on his visit to Bombay and southeast India, said that the program entailed much hard work. When you undertake this project, he said, "you are not a house guest".

Miss Herron told of the social activity and complications she encountered in Mexico and stressed the importance placed by the program on having direct contact with the family and home life of the native people.

DAVE SCOTT WORKED this summer under the organization of the A.I.E.S.E.C., and economic exchange program. He said the purpose of the group's work is to provide practical business experience for those planning a busi-

Assignments in Three Continents

ness career. Trainees observe the operations and management of foreign business firms. Requirements for acceptance into the group are that a student be planning to go into business, that he have a background of basic economics, and that he be able to speak fluently the language of the country of his choice.

Don Taylor, who spent two months of last summer in Kenya, explained the purposes and operations of the Crossroads Africa exchange program. The person-to-person exchange between the U.S. and Africa is designed to provide a "cross-current of knowledge" from which both continents benefit. During the course of his summer work project, Taylor helped build a school room and a Catholic mission.

John Lamphear related his summer work under an Episcopal-Church-sponsored program known as the Ecumenical Work Camps. With a group of graduate students and teachers, he helped build a church in a village on the Volta River in Ghana and lived ten days with a family in an Ashanti town.

TED SCULL SECURED his job in Tanganyika last summer with-

out the help of an established program. He worked as an aid to a missionary and medical doctor whose jurisdiction approximated the size of the state of Connecticut. Scull strongly recommended the project to anyone who is interested in teaching, building a much-needed church, and gaining valuable experience in medical work.

Ralph Allen related his impressions of the anti-segregationist work being done in the South by the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee. He told that, once involved in the operation, "every breath you draw is drawn for the movement". He explained that, though the living conditions were not delectable, many students persist in the work even after the technical "summer job" is over.

Allen commented: "You have to be able to deny yourself, completely and utterly, in every decision you make."

John Kent did social work in Bethnal Green, England, under the Winant Volunteers. He said his first difficulties were in finding any personal safety among the rowdy villagers. Kent also explained the problems of slum-work volunteer programs in England's slums.

Senate . . .


(continued from Page 1)

Any rising senior who wished could run after having a petition signed by himself and ten of his classmates. According to the present system each fraternity picks two men to be placed on the ballot.

In each group not receiving the necessary representation in the junior elections, the senior with the most votes would automatically become a member of the Senate. The at-large members of the Senate would be those seniors remaining who received the most votes, irrespective of their campus affiliations.

Included on Taylor's committee were Senators Stanley Marcuss and Ian Smith and non-Senators Victor Keen and Michael Schulenberg.

Also at the Senate meeting Harvey Thomas, chairman of the Educational Affairs Committee suggested that "serious and active consideration be given to the drafting of an honor code for the college as soon after September, 1963, as is practicable."

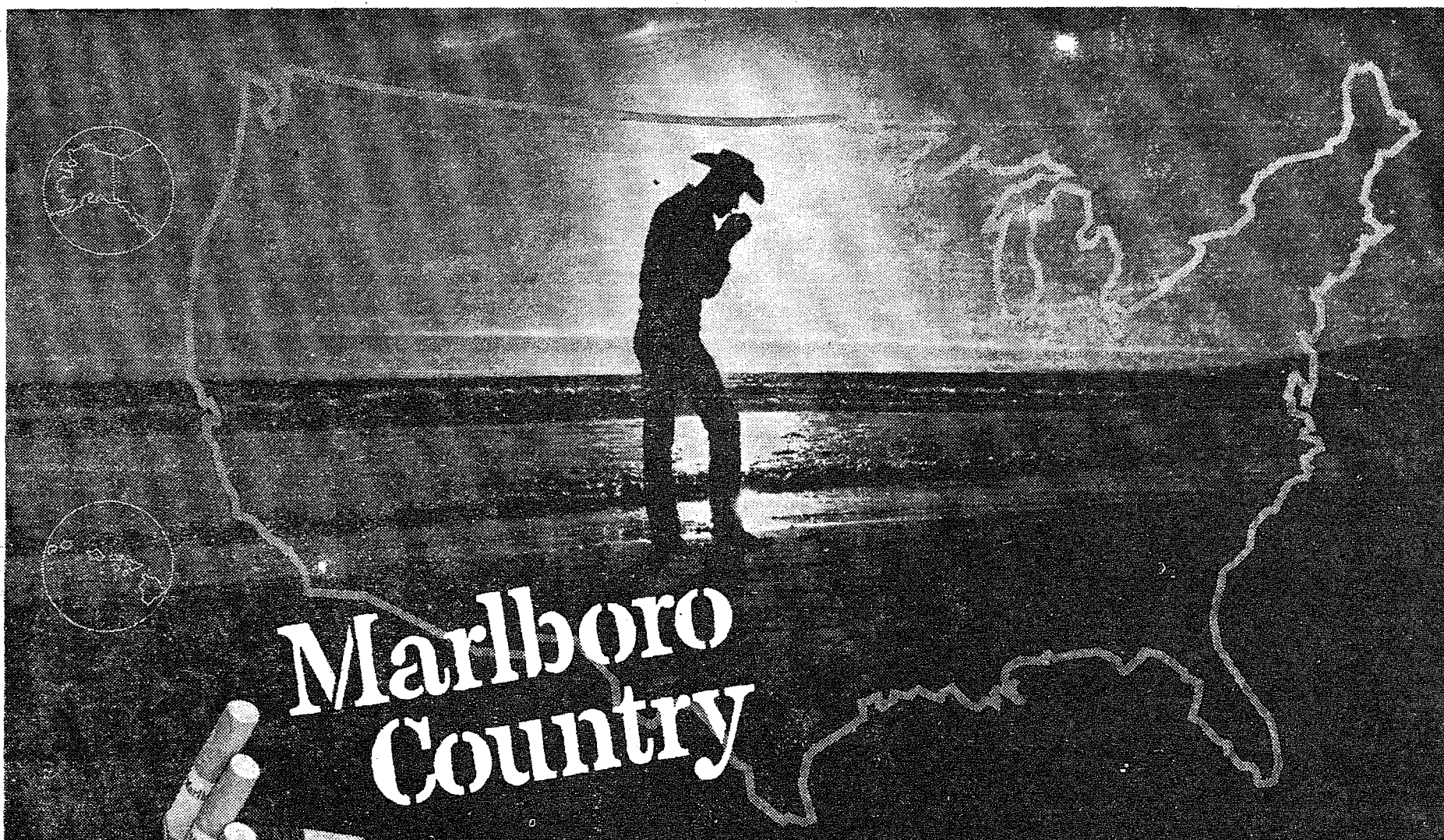


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Trinity Tripod

EDITORIAL SECTION

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1962

Darned Uncomfortable

A political cartoon appearing in a Northern newspaper approximately a century ago pictured President Abraham Lincoln perched atop a stack of rifles, with fourteen fixed bayonets probing the seat of his authority. Caricatured in this ungainly fashion, Lincoln is quoted as saying: "Oh it's all well enough to say that I must support the dignity of my high office by force, but it's darned uncomfortable I can tell you."

The modern President does not appear to be in a less uncomfortable position, at least in essence, than his predecessors. Modern technology and communications have, to continue the metaphor, added a few more rifles and sharpened the points of the bayonets, but the essential demand of the political milieu has remained: the darned uncomfortable support of the dignity of his high office by force.

The paradox of the Presidency often arises when the Chief Executive must defend not only American rights and freedoms, but must defend himself (and his high office) from the inevitable domestic criticism of the manner in which he defends our freedoms. As Arthur Schlesinger pointed out: "A passive President is invariably denounced for absence of leadership; the active President is equally denounced for encroachment, persecution, and undue pressure."

David Cushman Coyle postscripts Schlesinger's statement with these words: "It is an unavoidable characteristic of the American form of political freedom that those who do not approve of the President will say what they think; and some of his opponents will use violent language even if they do not go so far as shooting . . . This is a free country in many important respects, one of which is freedom to curse the Head of State."

The freedom to curse, or to laugh at, the Head of State is one which dates back to the first administration. It is one which in American history has been effectively used and atrociously abused. Coyle continues:

"The kinds of people who customarily hate Presidents are, it must be admitted, not usually bright; and if the reader of such is to stay awake and appreciate what the haters

are trying to say, it is necessary to pick out mainly the howls of rage that down through the years can still raise an echo of how they sounded when blood was hot and the victim was living in the White House."

President Kennedy is one of the more active Presidents, and it is this very activity that sets him up as a target for popular criticism on all sides.

But there are at least two broad sides to criticism; the constructive side, such as was given at Yale last Thursday, and destructive, calumniating attacks, such as the recent "discovery" of John Kennedy's other wife.

It is all too easy to confuse political fact with political fancy, and it is at this juncture that the freedom to criticize becomes a dangerous, if not a questionable freedom.

The government of a nation — particularly the government of the United States — has always presented tremendous difficulties, and today more than ever the Presidency needs the serious, intelligent support of an informed population. The President has always been fair game for critics in any season, and with due cause. But all too often criticism has become sport for sport's sake, rather than for the sake of survival.

David Cushman Coyle, in his study of the attacks against ten of our most controversial Presidents, says this:

"It is to be expected that the greatest Presidents should be among those who were most bitterly hated, for as a rule they were the men who served in the most stirring times. Under their leadership wars were fought, periods of transition were safely passed, and important social and economic changes occurred. In part these great men no doubt caused these changes, and probably even more they were themselves formed by the pressure of great events . . . But possibly in future times . . . those who have made themselves familiar with what has happened to other Presidents may be able to help discount and laugh away the most outrageous of the sticks and stones that will be thrown."

We must, it is true, continue to use the freedom to throw our sticks and stones; but we must not neglect our ability to temper this freedom with respect for the darned uncomfortable position of a man in a high office.

Toward Better Elections

The special Senate committee considering the problem of elections to the college Senate recommended Monday night that extensive changes be made in the Senate Constitution. These changes are aimed at improving the election system. If they are adopted (a three-fourths vote of all Senators is necessary), the Senate will have taken one more step toward becoming a reflector and sounding board for informed student opinion.

The new system will offer several immediate improvements.

1) By giving juniors two more members and sophomores one more member in the Senate, representation will be more evenly distributed among the classes.

2) With a total of twelve rather than nine sophomore and junior Senators, there will be the possibility of a greater number of men being re-elected to the Senate, thus providing for the possibility of a greater nucleus of experienced Senators, within newly-elected Senates.

3) Any student who wishes may run

for the Senate, giving capable men among the rising seniors the chance to run for office who would have been denied this chance by the old system.

4) Because the fraternities will no longer be directly picking two candidates for the Senate, there should be less emphasis on picking men for their contribution to the fraternity rather than on their contribution to the student body as a whole.

5) More active campaigns should result in the more open elections, hopefully leading to an increasing concern among the students with campus and Senatorial activities.

6) The voter will not be forced into the situation where he will have to choose between two candidates, both of whom he feels are unqualified for the Senate.

7) And finally, the proposed changes will doubtlessly lead to the picking of men of higher quality while retaining representation for the major student groups on the campus.

Yale Panel Examines

The Modern Presidency

by MYRON ROSENTHAL
and MALCOLM CARTER

NOV. 29 - A Yale University panel agreed this evening that the power of the President in relation to the Congress has diminished from a century or even a generation ago.

The panel, composed of British commentator Denis Brogan, Presidential advisor Arthur Schlesinger Jr., free-lance writer Sidney Hyman, former Eisenhower aide Bryce Harlow, and Professor Richard Neustadt, a past member of the Truman staff, did however assert that the impact of a Presidential decision in areas where there can be no consultations, eclipses this power reduction.

Brogan, author of *Politics in America*, explained that their "finality" makes Presidential decisions much more important than ever before. Brogan stated that until there is total disarmament, the President can destroy one-half the human race or be destroyed in only 15 minutes.

Schlesinger pointed out that a historical examination shows congressional power has extended at a greater rate than the President's. The Pulitzer Prize-winning Harvard historian stated, "the power of the President to change things is perhaps less today than in the past." When FDR wanted to establish his Good Neighbor Policy, he just went ahead and did it, Schlesinger said. In contrast, Kennedy needed to confer with Congress for every step in his Alliance for Progress.

WORKING WITH CONGRESS from the White House today is "very much like working with a mass of untamed animals," said former administrative assistant to President Eisenhower, Bryce Harlow. Harlow, now Director of Governmental Relations for Proctor and Gamble, observed that even the President's friends become a problem on occasion. He cited the Democratic defection from the President's Telstar Bill as an example.

Congress consists of several power units, Harlow continued. It breaks into clear power centers which can be wielded only with majestic patience. "Many times the President must yield, retract, or compromise (in his dealings with Congress) which, in effect, is the essence of our system," he said.

Discussion moderator Richard Neustadt of Columbia University, author of *Presidential Power*, affirmed that increased Congressional Committee activity has contributed to the rise of Congressional influence on the President.

Schlesinger observed that the Constitution provided for a "built-in Cold War with shifting frontiers" between Congress and the President. It is a good thing for our system, he said, but because no really clear boundaries between the two exist, there is usually some irritation.

"A passive President is invariably denounced for absence of leadership," he noted. "The active President is equally denounced for encroachment, persecution, and undue pressure." He named Taft, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover and Eisenhower as passive Presidents of this century.

"If Eisenhower's kind of leadership was passive," Harlow rebutted, "perhaps Kennedy should have more of it."

Schlesinger bantered, "It depends on whether you want Congress to do something or nothing."

HYMAN SHIFTED to the question of to whom the President is responsible. There are two constituencies, he said - the voting constituency of U. S. citizens and the non-voting constituency, the rest of the world. The author of *The American President* pointed to the conflict of the two constituencies concerning affairs in

Korea and Suez as example of problems which a President must face. Truman's Korean actions alienated the voting constituency, while Eisenhower's Suez policy angered the non-voting overseas constituency, he explained, adding, "our life is a life of coalition diplomacy."

Elaborating on the voting constituency, Hyman said he once thought the President should appeal directly to the public and influence public opinion to insure passage of a bill in Congress. "I now realize," he stated, "that many of the Congressional Committee heads come from areas where there is no public opinion" and this type of appeal has no effect upon them. The former aide to Adlai Stevenson mentioned the failure of President Kennedy's appeal in New York for Medical Care for the Aged as an indication on the usual results of such a campaign.

Hyman did say that in the President's dealings with Congress, he must be a leader of public opinion, which he has to mold to fit his programs in order to pressure Congress.

HARLOW ADVANCED to the problem of running the Executive Branch. The President's role as the head of the Executive and its appendages is "an incredible thing," he said. His greatest task is how to regularize and isolate out from the incredible burden the matters on which he must act. "The best thing he can do," Harlow concluded, "is to arrange his crises in some order."

Hyman suggested looking at the last Congressional session for things "which went right." He explained that the passage of the Trade Bill, which bridged both foreign and domestic problems, was a result of intensive preparation by the White House staff. The President began his advanced work in December 1960, he said, before he even took office. "You had the total energies of many individuals working on this one issue... in contrast to that, you had the melange of the Farm Bill which was a god-awful mess."

Each major bill before the Congress has powerful and skillful opposition, Harlow offered. The President can not handle more than five to seven issues as "must measures" and hope to get them through, he continued. The present White House staff has shown in the Trade Bill that they can perform efficiently and will probably do so in the future, Harlow admitted.

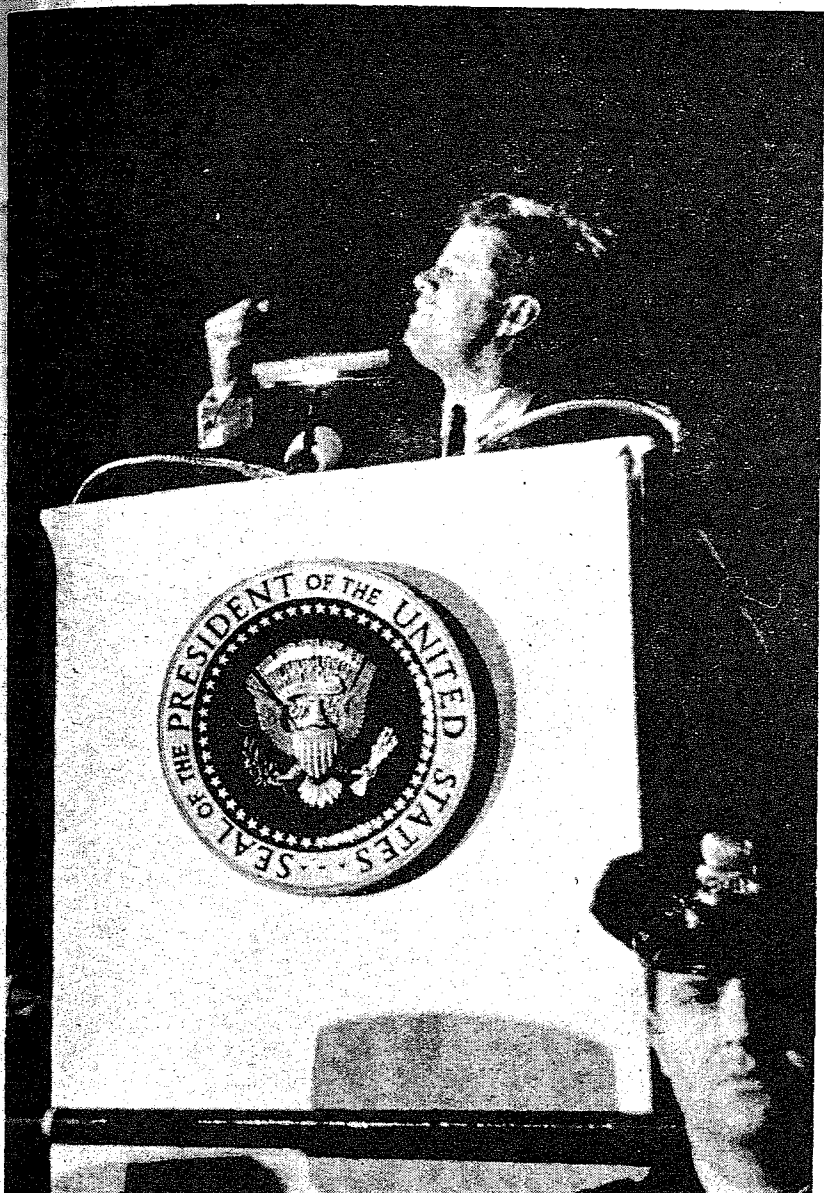
Schlesinger agreed there were limits to the big measures which the President can handle at one time but refuted the example of the Trade Bill as not being "particularly relevant." He asserted that the Bill had several advantages over most bills in that it appealed to the intellectual, it was an established measure, many influential possible opponents supported it, and supporting it proved to be "fashionable," because there was an obvious need for the Bill.

SCHLESINGER FURTHER confirmed that the President's greatest problem might lie in the running of the Executive Branch. He noted that when President Truman was leaving the White House before Eisenhower's inauguration, he told an aide that the General will sit at the desk and say, "do this or that" and nothing will happen. Schlesinger observed that there are virtually four branches of the Government - the Judiciary, Legislative, Executive and the Presidency.

Brogan then suggested that the Presidency now ought to be a special department.

The panel concluded that the amount of work required of the President so far exceeds his time that the public often believes that he is ignoring certain issues especially in domestic affairs.

"I don't think the President re-



Picture Courtesy Connecticut Life

THE MODERN PRESIDENT makes his point behind the shield of his Presidency. Is his power diminishing? A Yale University panel concluded that the power of the modern President is diminishing in relation to that of Congress. What forces of criticism on a domestic plane have confronted the modern President, and how do these attacks compare with criticisms of former Presidents?

regards domestic problems as less essential," Schlesinger stated. I think he regards that if they are solved, then the nation's energies can be turned to other matters, he said.

Schlesinger explained that questions of foreign policy have had priority in Government in the 1950's and 60's whereas in the 1930's domestic problems were of prime concern. The problem of domestic policy is not receding in the President's own thinking, he said. The President sees the problem of building the strength of the nation as both a short and long range one, Schlesinger added. The Kennedy advisor indicated there is the short range problem of building up the United States in missiles, armaments and military strength and the long range problem of building through education and providing for the people.

THE NECESSITY for a President to—resort to an Executive order, especially in domestic affairs, manifests the inadequacies of his Administration, related Hyman. Much of the attack on the recession was made by Executive order, he said, citing the orders concerning the flow of gold from the country. He also mentioned Executive orders in civil rights especially those involving the trouble in Mississippi as further evidence.

Neustadt introduced the element of irreversibility which hangs over Presidential decisions. The Presidential decision today has a "different and sharper feel about it," he said. The Executive Branch faces a difficult and dangerous situation with the sophistication of nuclear weapons which it never faced before.

Brogan interjected that this irreversibility does not yet hang over British Prime Minister Macmillan or French President DeGaulle.

Harlow discussed the conflicts of interest which a President faces as the leader of all the people and as the leader of a partisan political party. A good President goes "above and beyond his party," Harlow remarked, adding that there is a varying quotient depending on the issues involved. The panel then questioned from

where future Presidents will come. "The Senate will be the nursery for future President," insisted Hyman. "I don't see any serious Presidential candidate rising from the Governorships."

"Governorships generally have become rather irrelevant," he continued, asking what constitutes a good Governor. "He (the Governor) runs a good jail and insane asylum," Hyman answered. "He is not involved in national and international affairs . . . the Governor can't deal with international affairs in his state, even if he does take trips around the world."

Harlow countered, "You can't discount Governors." Occasionally there are people in Congress, and occasionally in the Governorships or elsewhere with a "spark", with the supporters and bright combinations which make them candidates, he concluded.

Schlesinger was later questioned by the TRIPOD concerning William Lederer's suggestion at Trinity Monday that the President consider appointing a Cold War Coordinator. A Cold War Coordinator is unnecessary, he answered, because that function is and should continue to be invested in the President and the Secretary of State.

Schlesinger explained that only the President should have access to CIA information, information which is vitally important in determining U. S. policy in foreign countries.

The Presidential adviser added that a knowledge of the language of a foreign country is "helpful but not essential" for men in the diplomatic service. He indicated that President Kennedy is making a move to place more qualified men in diplomatic posts, concurring with Lederer that Reichauer is certainly one of the best ambassadors but "there are others."

The program was the fifth in a series of six planned by the Yale Law School. The group has presented two other panels, one a discussion of the practice of law in New York City and the other a discussion of the work of the Securities and Exchange Commission, of the work of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Critics Of President: 'From Bad To Bitter'

By ALFRED C. BURFEIND

The varieties of criticism of the President have run the gamut from sly sarcasm to satire, slander, and thrice-successful assassination, and no President from Washington to Kennedy has been without his critics.

But since the murder of Heads of State has seldom received serious popular consideration—with the possible exception in the case of FDR, as David Cushman Coyle points out in "Ordeals of the Presidency"—most President-baters historically have contented themselves with taking verbal or pictorial swipes, slashes, or jabs at the Chief Executive.

Liars, rumormongers, and bigots have caused the most trouble for all Presidents. The Committee of Witnesses in 1939 warned the American people that "assassins, fiends, cutthroats, kidnapers and bomb throwers are at large with the connivance and protection of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's democratic administration." Roosevelt was blamed for the Lindbergh kidnapping, the 1920 bombing of Wall Street, and the disappearance of Judge Crater.

THE CHRISTIAN Nationalist Crusade discovered a family tree that proved that FDR was of Jewish ancestry. Usually uninformed sources spread the word that Herbert Hoover and/or FDR were of Chinese ancestry. It was pictorially suggested that Lincoln was of illegitimate Negro lineage.

According to Coyle, a picture of "His Excellency General Washington and Lady Washington" caused rumors of "monarchical ambitions" concerning the Father of our Country. President Jackson was caricatured as "King Andrew the First," while he and his cabinet were set down in poetry as "apostates, and Tories, and Liberty's foes."

"The end sanctifies the means, was alleged to be Lincoln's slogan in a cartoon which illustrated Honest Abe's platform as a bloodied altar founded on cornerstones of Negro worship, spirit rapping, free love, witchburning, socialism, atheism, rationalism, and Puritanism.

AMMUNITION for political mudslinging is abundantly supplied by hatemongers and jokesters, although much of the mud is of the same substance as in former times. A popular Kennedy joke, circulating underground, presents a parody of the Pledge of Allegiance and alludes to Moses and the Promised Land, but turns out to be a slightly modernized duplicate of an anti-Roosevelt joke.

Religious problems rising out of recent elections seem to be not far removed from the problem of President Jefferson, a Unitarian whom Coyle says was accused of seeking both freedom from religion and atheism. Even worse, Jefferson was a friend of Tom Paine, who had not only blasted Washington with singeing invective, but was now writing "impious and blasphemous works reviling the Christian religion."

The Washingtons were not the only first family to feel the prick of the rumor pen. A contemporary example would be Jacqueline Kennedy, wife of the president, who has been "exposed" in a myriad of sleazy publications. The New York Times published an article yesterday cataloguing the voluminous material on Jackie appearing in lowbrow magazines.

In the domestic area, Gerald K. L. Smith once published a pamphlet entitled "Too Much and Too Many Roosevelts," and that family was at one time hailed as "one family indispensable—with divorces and Captaincies for all": a slogan which has begun to plague the present administration.

The Kennedys have witnessed an (continued on Page 7)

Letters To the Editor

Historical Ignorance

To the Editor:

Last Tuesday's Mead History Lecture for 1962 delivered by Professor Robert G. Albion of Harvard, was not held under proper surroundings. The site of the Lecture, the Chemistry Auditorium, was built in 1947, while Dr. Albion's lecture was an elucidation of views common to the year 1847.

Dr. Albion is noted for his work in the field of oceanography and the depiction of large American ports. Unfortunately for his audience, Dr. Albion is NOT an authority on the subject of Africa and the New Nations. His attempt to "lecture" on this topic was a most flagrant travesty and insult both to the personal feelings of certain members of his audience, and to the intelligence of the audience.

First, the high points of the lecture. Dr. Albion derived his vast knowledge of the "Dark Continent" from a couple boat trips taken up and around several of the main rivers of Africa. Between cocktails on the boat, he related the story of his stay at a Nairobi Country Club, and a tourist's impression of ports of Africa, seen from the point of view of scenic attraction. In his bluff, hearty, blustering superficial style, this renowned pedagogue would be ideal for a travelogue presentation with slides in front of an eager Ladies' Auxiliary.

But from a man with an international reputation in history, a full professor at the noted center of learning from which emanates the government of our country, Tuesday's lecture was a dismal failure. In a nutshell, the lecture was a narrow, bigoted, racist indictment of African independence. In Victorian terms the white man, who had such a valuable stake in Africa, was being very tragically driven out by the black man, an uncivilized cannibalistic individual who was not ready to be granted his independence. Nor would the black man ever be able to deal with independence as obviously evidenced by the still chaotic condition of the Haitian state after many years of independence. This unbelievable demonstration of historical ignorance was spiced by a number of anecdotes typical of the prejudices of a high and low society crowd, and thus personally very coarse and offensive to certain members of the Trinity audience.

It is most of all unbelievable to this writer that this lecture was presented as the Mead History Lecture of 1962 under the august auspices of the History Department of the college which in past years has sponsored such great historians as Bemis and Langer. Sponsorship of this caliber normally presupposes an historical expert's well-prepared talk on his specialty field.

However, since Dr. Albion's lecture was based on personal emotional evidence rather than expert historical evidence, it is a shame that this gentleman was not more aptly sponsored by a reactionary splinter group such as the Socialist or Nazi party. For a number of people in the audience who were poorly acquainted with the topic, the smug racist tones of an "historical expert" elucidating on the state of Africa, might have been accepted as the gospel truth. Let us hope also that instead of the student being always to blame for non-support of college lectures, more discretion be exercised by the sponsors of these lectures.

As a final note, this critic wishes to identify himself properly as

Frank P. Friedman '63

Criticises Speakers

To the Editor:

A lecture is a formal discourse intended for instruction. Two recent lectures presented by the college deserve criticism on this basis.

The Tripod reported that William Lederer made the statement:

"If the Russians need a plumber who speaks Ugandi, they have one." What Mr. Lederer failed to realize is that there is no such language as Ugandi. Rather, there are over a dozen languages spoken in Uganda.

Author Lederer stressed the fact that Americans do not know foreign languages. While it may be important for Americans to learn Japanese, Chinese, and Hindi, which are each spoken by very many millions of people, need we learn languages spoken by a few thousand Africans who must learn English in order to converse with members of another tribe? Perhaps it would be better if Americans learned about the countries. Then they would not make the mistake of thinking that there is a language called Ugandi.

Another lecture that deserves criticism is the talk presented by Albion, Professor of Oceanic History at Harvard, who spoke on the "Course of Empire in Africa". I found him objectionable as a speaker on four grounds.

1. Professor Albion was insulting. He presupposed no knowledge of Africa on the part of Trinity faculty and students, not even where the continent is located.
2. His talk was too sketchy. The history of all of Africa since the beginning of time cannot be covered in a few minutes.
3. Dr. Albion was ignorant. He knew very little about the current political trends and events in Africa - as our chat after the lecture revealed even more fully than did the lecture itself.
4. He was bigoted. He went out of his way to paint a picture of Africans as savages; criticised the United Nations because it is no longer run by the United States; questioned the right of the former French colonies to exist as independent states because of their small populations - ignoring the fact that they are many times the size of the Central American republics; and lumped all the African countries together with glittering generalities.

Perhaps Dr. Albion would have been an enlightening speaker on some phase of oceanic history, but he certainly was not so on Africa. Let's have speakers who know their topic.

Robert Feinschreiber '64.

'Pessimistic'

To the Editor:

A question was asked of Mr. Lederer what he thought the final outcome of the guerilla war in South Vietnam would be with vast American aids having been and are still being poured in.

He is optimistic of a government victory, basing it on a new military operation adopted from and successfully used by its Malayan counterpart in fighting against its own Communists. But I am pessimistic about it.

In military parlance, this new military operation is known as the starvation policy. Villagers in areas open to Communist influence are rounded up and forced to live in settlements behind barbed wires. The idea is to deny the Communist food of which the villagers out of sympathy or under threats are an important source of supply. Malaya operated with this idea with great success.

Mr. Lederer assumes what applies to one instance applies to another without giving due regard to fundamental differences prevailing in both countries. The most important of which is racial and it spells the difference between success and failure of this operation. Malaya is a land of diverse races. The three of any significance at all politically speaking (i. e. a potential source of disharmony and disunity) are Malay, Chinese, and Indian in the order of majority. Primarily because of dissimilarity in education in the colonial days, these races, although living under the same roof, do not understand one another as a people should, do not think as one as far as fundamental issues are concerned, (continued on Page 6)

Letters To the Editor

Continued From Center Section

and do not share the same aspiration.

As all experts on the growth of Communism will agree, conditions there are not ideal enough for the seed of Communism to sprout. Coupled with the afore-mentioned racial differences is the fact that the Malay people for reasons perhaps of religion or in its way of life shun Communism. For different reasons the Indian people don't fall for it either. For different reasons again, the Chinese sympathize with it. (To allay fears, although unrealistic to me are real to people here, that the Chinese may someday effect a takeover of Malaya and Singapore for China, I would like to say this that the trend among the new generations of Chinese born in these two countries is in the spirit of Malaya or Singapore first and China second in their consideration of issues of whatever importance). The reasons do not matter. The fact of the matter is difference in attitude toward Communism exists and in consequence the Communist cause suffers.

What is more, in the twelve long years of jungle war, Malaya enlisted the expert military services of such seasoned jungle fighters as the Gurkhas of knife-throwing fame, the Fijians, the New Zealanders, the Australians, and the British, all constituting the Commonwealth forces. These men

were tough, merciless; they came to finish a job and they meant to finish it quick. They had no appreciation for the Communist cause, not a whit of warm feelings for them as one may suspect the home forces would, not in multi-racial Malaya, but in South Vietnam where people are of the same race and killing would be tempered with mercy.

Now, all the inherent conditions that Malaya has in fighting Communism, South Vietnam does not have, not to mention the added advantages to Malaya in the Commonwealth forces. Even so, Malaya took twelve long years to break the backbone of Communist threat, but this is not to say it is dug out root and branch. How many years will South Vietnam take?

Kiau Moi, '64
Singapore

'Christian Charity'

To the Editor:

There can be no doubt that Christianity is a powerful force in our society. Its aims are usually humanitarian. Unfortunately, this force is abused at times. "Christian charity" can be adopted as the slogan of any organization. Even the enemies of Christianity have marshalled this powerful, humanitarian force to further their own ends.

The tradition of the South has

always been to courageously defend her way of life. After her defeat a century ago, the South went through ten brutal years of Reconstruction. It is indeed hard to believe that there are "humanitarian men" today, who are trying to force the South through a second social revolution. Tragically, many students of Northern colleges have joined the crusade to the South under the banner of "Christian charity". For the most part, these students are a well-intentioned group of young people, but they serve the Communist purpose well. They create bitterness, turmoil and disunity.

Among these students are some that think of themselves as intellectuals, but the clouds of idealism float so thickly around their egg-shaped heads that they cannot see the reality of their actions. These so-called "egg-heads" are the most pathetic crusaders because they should be capable of thinking reasonably and acting sensibly. Also joining the crusade are religious fanatics. Ministers leave their flocks at home to join the struggle for "Christian charity". They are so convinced of "the right" that they go on the crusade regardless of the black smears that they put on themselves, their churches and their nation.

To expect the South to change suddenly and violently to suit these crusaders is asking a lot in my opinion. To expect the Communists to give up their part in the movement is asking too much. But perhaps a few innocent, worthy crusaders will be enlightened by this message. Perhaps they will now

realize that they must not incite hate-provoking movements but must work to destroy the real threats to American freedom. Perhaps they will now understand that real Christian charity never takes the form of an ostentatious undertaking but is a very private affair.

E. S. Hendry '65

Bourgeois 'Guncase'

EDITOR'S NOTE: Trustee Young's letter was written prior to the announcement that Mr. Johnson, a member of the American Communist Party, would speak on campus tonight. The TRIPOD received the letter Monday.

To the Editor:

Glancing through the issue of Friday, November 2nd, I note that one Robert G. Thompson, described as author and member of the U. S. Communist Party, had written the president of the Trinity Political Science Club cancelling his engagement to address the group because "the present moment of national tension is being utilized adversely by certain elements to deny freedom of speech on the campus to Communists and others.

Coming from a Communist, this to me seems little short of outrageous. I would like to know how much freedom of speech is allowed in Russia, even at the present time, and how many people in years gone by have been shot or sent to Siberia (just as they

were in the days of the Czar) for daring to indulge in what Mr. Thompson now claims is denied the Communists in this country on the campuses of our colleges.

Four years ago at the request of Senator Ellender, my wife was host to a group of Russians from the Embassy in Washington who wished to visit industrial installations in the south. New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Lake Charles were off limits because of their industrial importance. The town of Bogalusa merely contained a 1200 ton a day paper mill, two bag plants and a box plant and was not considered a prime target. Luckily I was absent on a mission in Labrador for my company, Crown Zellerbach Corporation, but my wife entertained the group and invited in 200 of our friends and associates from the town and company, including the officials of the labor unions that represented the employees in the pulp and paper mill.

If you think the Russian delegation had freedom of speech, it is a great mistake. None of them opened their mouths except with the nod from the head of the delegation. We have a nice home and large grounds and the party was held out of doors where we have a rather nice set up for a picnic. However, my wife, Sylvia, invited the Russians into the house and let them prowl at will. They discovered two cups and saucers that a White Russian had given us that were of the pattern owned by the former Czar. They spotted these immediately, strange as it may seem. They also spotted ten rifles and shotguns in my gun case in the study and their eyes almost popped out of their head. My wife assured them that that was the ordinary arsenal of a middle class American family. From that point on, however, everything that they saw was so far inferior to what its counterpart was in Russia that their arrogance became almost insufferable.

The fruits of the Communistic theory to which the Political Science Club wishes to expose itself are not the most pleasing, to put it mildly. Personally, I don't think you have missed a thing!

Sincerely yours,
Vertrees Young '14
Bogalusa, La.
Trustee, Trinity College

Mercenary?

To the Editor:

Hurrah for the long-awaited and greatly needed letter of Martin Lebus '63 in the Tripod of November 20! I do hope it initiates a bit of administrative action into the overall profits of the bookstore.

May I emphasize part 4 in said letter. I too feel that we students are being taken advantage of. The \$7.95 and \$8.98 price tags on some of the texts are little short of purely mercenary moves resembling those of a monopoly without government regulation.

I would like to add that a number of "slower moving" yet necessary commodities, for example sympathy cards, are not even carried by the bookstore.

Mr. Lebus' solution is a sound one now being practiced, and highly successfully so, at a number of colleges and universities.

Let's search the problem with its solutions more deeply!

Arthur E. Woolfson '65

Pardon Us!

To the Editor:

A letter in your issue of November 20th signed by a Mr. LeBus states that Yale has the most notable example of a campus-cooperative.

This letter is typical of the irresponsible and prejudiced expressions of opinion that have appeared in your publication in recent times and which are a cause of serious concern among the more enlightened members of the community.

If only in the interest of the impartial presentation of factual knowledge it should be clearly stated that Harvard has the most notable example of a campus-cooperative.

Rex C. Neaverson
Government Dept.



Assignment: find new ways to reduce vehicle weight

Action: Now under Army test, a Ford-designed glass filament torsion bar that's lighter, stronger, more flexible than steel

"Looks like you've got something there," the Army Tank Command said in effect to Ford Motor Company engineers. "Let's do a feasibility study on tracklaying military vehicles."

The story begins in 1957 when Ford engineers conceived the idea of a plastic-bonded glass filament torsion bar for vehicle suspension systems. It was a revolutionary departure from the use of solid steel. It promised dramatic weight savings in battle tanks, in personnel carriers and other military vehicles. For example, as much as 1,000 pounds in medium tanks.

Compared to steel, the tubular-shaped glass filament composition has greater energy storage potential—is stronger and more flexible under heavy load. It may well prove to be the automobile suspension material of tomorrow . . . cars suspended on glass!

Another example of engineering leadership at Ford and new ideas for the American Road.



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Bordogna MVP Soccer Award; Campbell, de Vou Captains

by JOE MARTIRE

DEC. 3 . . . Senior lettermen Bob Bordogna, Bill Howland, and Perry Rianhard were awarded top honors while Jim de Vou (soccer) and Bill Campbell (football) were selected as captains for next year's squads at the Annual Fall Sports Banquet held tonight in Hamlin Hall.

Bill Howland, a three year stand-out lineman for Trinity was presented the coveted Dan Jessee Blocking Award, emblematic of efficiency in blocking during the season. The award, which is donated by Donald Viering '42, was given to Howland by Coach Jessee who pointed out the recipient's "... determination, consistency in blocking everything and everyone - including officials, and his 150 per cent effort". Previous winners the past two years have been Captain Mike Schulenberg and Bill Fox.

After gold footballs had been given to Schulenberg, Howland, Fox, Sam Winner, George Guiliano, Carl Lundborg, Tom Calabrese, and John Szumczyk, Schulenberg spoke briefly on the team's 4-3-1 record and then presented Coach Jessee with the game ball from the 25-23 upset victory over Amherst.

The announcement of two year junior letterman Bill Campbell as next year's football captain came as no surprise to the team or audience. Campbell, a 5' 11", 177 pound halfback from Springfield, Pa., was one of the few two way performers on the squad in recent years and despite an early season injury, returned to action and played a key role in the Wesleyan and Amherst victories. "Although we're losing twelve seniors and nine starters," Campbell commented, "the returning players and freshmen standouts will give us a strong nucleus with which to equal or better this year's record and perhaps pull some upsets".

FOLLOWING the presentation of gold soccer balls to Captain John Pitcairn, Pete Sherin, and Dave Raymond by Coach Roy Dath, Pitcairn described the successful 4-2-1 season as "... frustrating because of our inability to score more than three goals in one game, and also due to two rained out contests with Amherst and MIT."

Senior goalie Bob Bordogna was the recipient of the Peter S. Fish Award, presented to the senior who

President . . .

(continued from Page 5)

outpouring of criticism and satire which may well equal that which the Roosevelts received. Coloring books, doll books, and night club humorists have saturated the market with Kennedy-type humor, while other earnest souls have produced stories about mistresses, divorces, and Jack's other wife.

The latest sensation, the "First Family" record, has caused people who can't distinguish Vaughn Meader from JFK to write to Washington, according to a United Press International report. FDR had the same problem with his imitators on radio in 1934.

Presidential criticism always has, and probably always will, go from bad to bitter, and it seems that the stronger Presidents, having the wisdom not to fight it from their Executive position, have managed to wade through the muddy abuse to the best of their ability.

**L-O-N-G
ON
QUALITY
HOGGIES
BROAD ST.**

is considered to have been the most valuable player on the team by his teammates. After a poor start against UMass, Bordogna turned in outstanding performances in each remaining game and limited Wesleyan to only one goal, a team which had averaged four tallies per game. Bob is a converted fullback, and after two years of understudy with Dick Schectman moved into the starting line-up with unexpected defensive aggressiveness and leadership.

The Harold R. Shetter Improvement Award, usually presented to an underclassman, was given to senior soccer lineman, Perry Rianhard, who was one of Coach Dath's top reserves and "spark plugs" of the squad.

HALFBACK Jim de Vou was chosen by his teammates to lead the booters next fall, and the two year letterman hinted at a possible championship season by stating that "... seven returning starters and an undefeated freshmen team gives us a potentially strong squad with which to work .." Williams once again won the New England championship by virtue of their unbeaten record.

Frosh soccer captain Bill Schweitzer presented Coach Robie Schults with an engraved watch.

The frosh booters, led by high scorers Tom Seddon and Bob Ochs, beat Williams, Brown, Wesleyan and Springfield in posting their impressive 4-0 mark.

Guest speaker, Col. R. Brownell, a nationally known physical education educator and author, spoke briefly on the lessons learned in athletics and paid tribute to Trinity stalwarts Ray Oosting and Dan Jessee for their continued excellence in athletics and administration.

OFFICER NEEDED

The Air Force announced last week a sudden one-time increased need for officers which cannot be satisfied by AFROTC because of lead-time, making it possible for many more of this year's seniors to attend the Air Force Officers Training School (OTS).

Lt. Colonel Richard B. Olney of the Trinity AFROTC detachment reports that this quota will be filled by graduates from the OTS, and admission to it will be open to students graduating either at the end of this semester or in June.

Major LaMar will be available for consultation to all interested students or recent graduates at the AFROTC office, 79 Vernon Street.

Mermen Maul Tufts In Inaugural, 68-27

by JACK O'NEIL

DEC. 1 - The varsity mermen walked off with eight first places and a new Trinity college and Trowbridge Memorial Pool record here today as the Slaughtermen swamped Tufts 68-27 in the season opener. Co-captain Rick Ashworth set a mark of 6:18.7 for the 500 yard freestyle, a new event this year, and along with junior Bill Koretz paced the Bantams to an easy win.

The 500 yard freestyle event replaces this year the 440 yard distance swim, while another new contest, the 200 yard freestyle, replaces the 220 yard event, thus eliminating all mid-pool finishes.

Don McLagan, Koretz, Chris McNeil and Dave Raymond teamed up to win the afternoon's first event, copping the 400 yard medley relay. Sophomore Bill Cargill and Bob Hevner placed first and second in the 200 yard yard freestyle, and two other Trin sophomores, Fred Prillaman and Chuch Lorch assured the Slaughtermen of a lead they never came close to losing as they followed with a first and second, respectively, in the 50 yard freestyle sprint. Koretz and Ian Smith then came up with a one-two combination in the 200 yard individual medley, and

Trinity was ahead by a 29-5 score with the meet not yet half over.

Ward Ewing and Karl Smith placed two and three in the diving events, and Koretz quickly followed with his second win of the afternoon, this time in the 200 yard butterfly. McNeil touched out second to Tufts Don Champlin in the 100 yard freestyle event, and George Coryell and Tom Shortell managed to grab second and third places in the 200 yard backstroke.

In the 500 yard freestyle, Cargill followed Ashworth's record-setting pace with a second, and Ian Smith and McLagan touched out one and two in the 200 yard breaststroke swim. Lorch, Prillaman, Hevner and McNeil closed out the afternoon with a final Bantam win in the 400 yard freestyle relay.

The Slaughtermen travel to New London to face Coast Guard on Saturday, December 8, at 2:00 p.m.

The Trinity College Faculty Wives' Garden Club will hold a pre-Christmas sale of their hand-crafts in the Mather Hall lobby from 2 p. m. through 4 p. m. on December 13 and 14. Proceeds will be used to further the club's landscaping program for Mather Hall.

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RULES: The Reuben H. Donnelley Corp. will judge entries on the basis of humor (up to 1/3), clarity and freshness (up to 1/3) and appropriateness (up to 1/3), and their decisions will be final. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in the event of ties. Entries must be the original works of the entrants and must be submitted in the entrant's own name. There will be 50 awards every month, October through April. Entries received during each month will be considered for that month's awards. Any entry received after April 30, 1963, will not be eligible, and all become the property of The American Tobacco Company. Any college student may enter the contest, except employees of The American Tobacco Company, its advertising agencies and Reuben H. Donnelley, and relatives of the said employees. Winners will be notified by mail. Contest subject to all federal, state, and local regulations.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>THE ANSWER: BMOC</p> <p>Submitted by Lewis Bartula, Wayne State U.</p> <p>THE QUESTION: How do you spell comb backwards?</p> | <p>THE ANSWER: <i>Not By Bread Alone</i></p> <p>Submitted by Marilyn Singer, U. of Toledo</p> <p>THE QUESTION: How is a really good sandwich made?</p> | <p>THE ANSWER: The Red Pony</p> <p>Submitted by John Graba, Syracuse U.</p> <p>THE QUESTION: What is the backbone of Communist China's cavalry?</p> |
| <p>THE ANSWER: THOR</p> <p>Submitted by Charles Fuglese, Brown U.</p> <p>THE QUESTION: What do you get from thitting on a thadde all day?</p> | <p>THE ANSWER: Study Hall</p> <p>Submitted by George Hansen, U. of California</p> <p>THE QUESTION: Which building was dedicated to Dr. Alfred R. Study?</p> | <p>THE ANSWER: <i>Baby Booties</i></p> <p>Submitted by Gail Smith, U. of Texas</p> <p>THE QUESTION: What plunder do baby pirates get?</p> |

THE ANSWER IS:

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THE QUESTION IS: WHAT'S A PLEASANT, MEMORABLE WAY TO URGE SMOKERS TO BUY LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTES? When you Get Lucky, you get the famous, fine-tobacco taste that's easy to stick with. You get the great taste that explains why Lucky smokers stay Lucky smokers. Got it? Then go, go, go. Go out and Get Lucky.



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Overtime Win In Opener

Bantam Rally Beats M.I.T., 73-72

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Dec. 1 - A fired up Trinity basketball team, sparked by Barry Leghorn, came back from a 37-29 halftime deficit to emerge victorious over M.I.T., tonight, 73-72 in overtime; and thereby snapped the Engineers' 15 game winning skein.

The first half started off slowly, with the teams matching baskets for the first ten minutes. Then the Engineers, led by 6' 5" Bill Eagleson, Bob Grady, and Ed Moter, went on a scoring rampage which carried M. I. T. to an eight point halftime lead, 37-29.

However, it was a different Trinity team that returned to the floor for the second half. After Eagleson accidentally scored for Trinity, the Bantams came alive. A set shot by Leghorn at the eight minute mark evened the score at 44-44.

From then on, neither team could gain a worthwhile lead. Although the Bantams were never behind, there were frequent ties. With 15 seconds left in the game, Trinity led by two, but M.I.T.'s Grady put in a layup to send the game into overtime.

The overtime period was also nip and tuck. As in the regulation time, neither team was able to pull away. When Moter fouled out, the Engineers were severely handicapped, as Eagleson had preceded Moter to the bench, also because of fouls, before the end

of regulation period. Then Trinity's Leghorn really put on a show. The holder of Trinity's single season scoring record was everywhere, as he scored Trinity's last five points, enabling the Bantams to gain their slim 73-72 win.

Before the game, Coach Jay McWilliams had expressed concern over the chances of the smaller Bantams outrebounding their larger opponents; however, the game was decided under the boards. With no man over 6' 3", whereas M.I.T. had two men at 6' 5", the outsized Bantams took the play away from their larger opponents.

Both teams had 26 defensive rebounds, but Trinity outrebounded the Engineers 17-9 off the offensive boards. This gave Trin the all-important second shots.

Both sides used only six men in a game that was statistically close in every way. The Bantams hit 26 of 68 field goal attempts to M.I.T.'s 27 of 61; however, Trinity sank 21 of 28 free throws, while M.I.T. could connect on only 18 of 25.

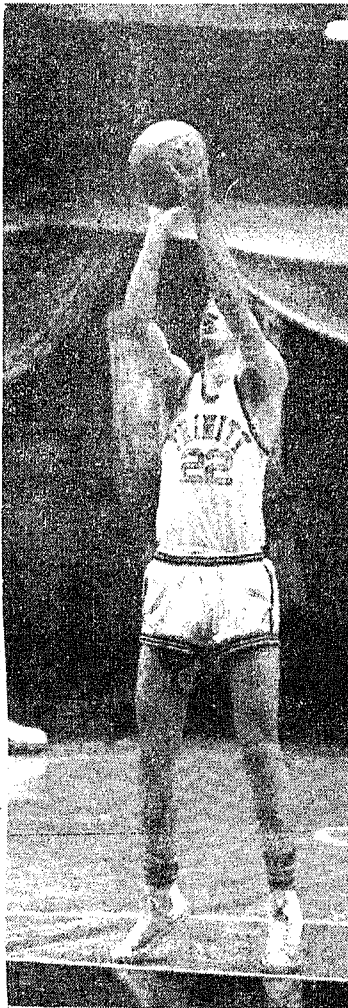
As expected, Bill Gish and Leghorn led the Bantams, scoring 18 points apiece. Tonight they were well-supported, as Brian Brooks, John Fenrich, and Bob Voorhees the other three starters, also registered in double figures. In addition, the 6' 3" Fenrich turned

in a particularly fine job of rebounding.

For M.I.T., Eagleson and Grady had 18 each and Moter chipped in with 16; however, the Engineers lacked Eagleson and Moter in the crucial overtime period, as Trinity's hard driving forwards had caused them to foul out.

| TRINITY | | | MIT | | |
|----------|----|-----|----------|----|-----|
| B | F | Pts | B | F | Pts |
| Leghorn | 5 | 18 | Grady | 7 | 18 |
| Gish | 6 | 18 | Paary | 2 | 6 |
| Fenrich | 3 | 10 | Gronger | 6 | 14 |
| Brooks | 6 | 12 | Eagleson | 7 | 18 |
| Voorhees | 4 | 11 | Moter | 5 | 16 |
| Uphoff | 1 | 2 | Alusic | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 26 | 73 | Totals | 27 | 72 |

Score at half time 37-29 MIT.
x-Goal scored by MIT player.



SWISH: Barry Leghorn, who holds the Trinity scoring record for a single season, hooped final five points to insure Bantams' overtime win in season opener against M.I.T.

Frosh Five Overpowers Engineers, 68-43; Yale, Bridgeport Tough Foes

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., DEC. 1 - Combining a rugged zone defense with the shooting of Jim Belfiore and Joe Hourihan, the Trin Frosh quintet overpowered MIT in its season's opener at MIT tonight, 68-43. Belfiore and Hourihan paced the Trin attack with 20 and 13 points respectively.

The Bantams outrebounded, out-shot, and outlasted the Engineers. The score might have been higher had it not been for frequent substitutions. The Bantams' starting five played little more than half the game, as everyone on the squad saw action.

Coach Robert Shults commented "We might have scored 85 or 90 points, but we wanted to play everyone to get a closer look at our team's personnel."

On offense, Shults pointed out that a main difference was the Engineers' inability to stop Belfiore and the driving of the guards. Trin had little trouble penetrating MIT's switching man-to-man defense. The Blue and Gold were stronger at the guard posts and combined deadly outside shots with fine driving from Belfiore and Hourihan. Glenn Harris (12 points), Rich Rissel (8 points) and Ed Landis (7 points) all spearheaded the Trin offense.

The yearling quintet made good use of the fastbreak as they caught the Engineers' defense napping on several occasions.

The Trin defense kept MIT outside and gave them few shots near the basket. Although they took more shots, MIT could not find the range from the outside as they hit on only 23% of their shots. In

comparison, the Trin offense scored on 40%.

Trinity controlled the boards as they pulled down 53 rebounds. Landis, who did not see full time action, led the Bantams in that department with 11. Belfiore and Chuck Vogel grabbed eight and seven respectively.

The Bantams were never in serious trouble from the opening tap off. Trin had a 38-20 lead at the half and at one time opened up to a 30 point lead over the Engineers.

Coach Shults seemed pleased with the opening victory and remarked that the team made fewer offensive mistakes than it did in the two pre-season scrimmages. However, he still feels that the squad has a way to go before the offense becomes really polished.

The Trin yearlings face a crucial test in their next two games against Bridgeport and Yale. Both teams are tough and are likely to be taller than the frosh five.

—YOUNG GOP—

The Young Republicans have elected the following officers: George B. Wendall Jr., president; Bruce W. Frier, vice president; David J. Graybill, corresponding secretary; James T. Townsend, recording secretary; and Ronald G. Worsley Jr., treasurer.

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| Date | Opponent | Time |
|---------|-------------------|------|
| Dec. 1 | At M.I.T. | 8:15 |
| Dec. 5 | Kings Point | 8:15 |
| Dec. 8 | At Middlebury | 8:15 |
| Dec. 11 | Williams | 8:15 |
| Dec. 13 | At Clark | 8:15 |
| Dec. 15 | Coast Guard | 8:15 |
| Jan. 5 | Tufts | 8:15 |
| Jan. 9 | At Wesleyan | 8:15 |
| Jan. 12 | At Worcester Tech | 8:30 |
| Feb. 2 | Amherst | 8:15 |
| Feb. 8 | At Bowdoin | 8:15 |
| Feb. 9 | At Colby | 8:15 |
| Feb. 15 | At Coast Guard | 8:15 |
| Feb. 16 | U. of Hartford | 8:15 |
| Feb. 19 | Wesleyan | 8:15 |
| Feb. 22 | At Rochester | 8:30 |
| Feb. 23 | At Union | 4:00 |
| Feb. 26 | Brandeis | 8:15 |
| March 2 | M.I.T. | 8:15 |

Brand Round-up Closes Thursday

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- Sealed bids must be in Box 373 by 3:00 p.m.

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