

Allen Released In Georgia; Law Is Unconstitutional

AMERICUS, Ga., Nov. 1--Ralph Allen, Donald Harris, and John Perdew today were freed of charges that they attempted to incite insurrection, a charge punishable by death.

The release came as the result of a Federal Court decision that the 1871 statute was unconstitutional. The three plus Thomas McDaniel, Sallie Mae Durham, and Zev Aelony were freed on bonds totaling \$11,150.

Later this month, the Grand Jury will try them on charges of resisting arrest, assault with intent to murder, and rioting. The second charge carries a maximum sentence of ten years.

Also pending are charges the city has lodged.

Thomas McDaniel and Sallie Mae Durham, both local citizens, were jailed on August 9, with bonds originally totaling \$20,000 each after Negroes demonstrated "peacefully" before an Americus police station to protest reported police brutality and intimidation during arrests the day before.

The three SNCC (Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee) workers received eight peace bonds totaling \$120,000. The new ruling, however, voided this amount.

Allen explained, after the decision, that he has no immediate plans to return to Trinity.

He hopes to see Governor Dempsey sometime during his brief

stay in Hartford today and tomorrow to thank him for his efforts and to enlist his aid. Allen will return to Americus, by Thursday night in time for a mass meeting.

While in Hartford, said Allen, he will also outline plans for a fund-raising drive to begin in several weeks.

Poli-Sci Plans Campus Debate

NOV. 4--The "campus-wide" debate on Public Accommodations, will be conducted December 3, Political Science Club President Vincent Osowski announced today.

The debate to be sponsored by the Political Science Club will be conducted in the new Math-Physics Lecture Hall according to simplified parliamentary procedure so that members of the audience may participate.

Arguing in favor of a strengthened public accommodations bill which would bar discrimination in private establishments will be Keith Watson '64, Richard Schiro '64, Robert Stuart '64, and Robert Schwartz '64, President of the Young Democrats and Majority Leader for the debate.

Scott Gregory '64, Bruce Friar '64, Ken Fish '64, and George Wendell '65, President of the Young Republicans and Minority Leader of the debate will present the arguments against the measure.

Both parties to the debate wish to make it clear that their stands in the debate in no way influence their personal beliefs.

Mike Anderson, President of the Senate, will chair the debate to be held in the Math-Physics Lecture Hall.

(Continued on Page 2)

Grant Initiates Club Formation

NOV. 5--A gift of \$4,000 has made possible the formation of an investment club at the College, according to chairman of the economics department Dr. Lawrence Towle.

The club, to be known as the Herman Crown Investment Club in memory of the late Herman Crown, is under the advisership of Dr. Ward Curran.

The Arie and Ida Crown Memorial Fund, which has provided the \$4,000, has served to establish similar clubs at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, St. Lawrence College, the University of Connecticut, and other schools.

Peter Schaefer, president of the Economics Club, stated that the Investment Club will be under the auspices of the Economics Club. He has called an organizational meeting for Thursday, at 7:30 p.m., in the Wean Lounge.

Noting that undergraduates will have "complete control of establishing and maintaining the \$4,000 portfolio, Schaefer added, "This is a unique opportunity, and one which will certainly prove to be a worthwhile experience for all those who participate."

Senate Disagreement Arises Over Officer Modifications

by BRUCE FRIER

Constitutional amendments revising the organization and elections of class officers were discussed last night at the Senate meeting.

The changes were designed to bring the class dances more closely under Senate supervision and to make the classes fiscally responsible.

Forty-five minutes of intensive debate on the proposed amendments preceded the tabling of all discussion until next week.

Two basic amendments were offered, one by Senator William Niles '64, representing the majority of the Senate sub-committee, and another by Senator Robert Davison '65, representing the minority. (Amendments are listed on page six.)

NILES PROPOSED that the class presidents be made members of the Senate and placed on a special Social Committee which would manage the three class dances. Under his amendment the office of class secretary-treasurer would be eliminated. The precise details of the class dance would be voted on during a general class meeting and be submitted for approval to the Senate Finance Committee.

Davison's change, on the other hand, makes the class "social chairmen," as he would call them, independent of the Senate and organizes them as members of a permanent social committee. He also preserves the class meeting in Niles' amendment and the elimination of the secretary-treasurer. Davison stressed his amendment

was more than just a verbal change. He asserted "an office should not be created around a title," but that class "social chairman" was far more descriptive of the actual duties of the office.

IN REPLY NILES denied able men could be found to run the dance if the title "class president" were not kept. He implied his amendment would give the class president responsibilities commensurate with his position.

Also to be discussed next week is a motion allowing the administration to collect seven dollars per year from each student. Citing the average \$640 dollar loss on dances in recent years, Davison stressed that on the future of this motion depend all future big dances to be held at Trinity.

Defense Dilemma Terrifies Israeli Minister Yaakov

by TIM BROSNAN and KEVIN SWEENEY

NOV. 4--Yosef Yaakov declared tonight that defense of the geographically vulnerable region formed into the nation of Israel by the United Nations in 1948, is one of the principle problems facing the Jewish state today.

Yaakov, Vice Consul of the Israeli Foreign Ministry in New York, stated in a political Science Club Lecture that the basic cause of dispute in the Middle East was the Arab failure to accept the United Nations' settlement establishing Israel.

He called defense, immigration, development of the country, and relations with other countries the

four main factors leading to the development of Israel.

YAAKOV DISCUSSED the "rather terrifying dimension of defense and security that confronts us" in Israel. He emphasized that this country of 8,000 square miles is surrounded by 1.5 million square miles of hostile territory, making Israel, no bigger than New Jersey, geographically vulnerable.

Despite the United Nations settlement, accepted by the majority of the delegates, the Arabs refused to accept the formation of the nation, "the first and only nation set up expressly by the United Nations," asserted the vice consul.

In 1948, the Arabs attempted, according to Yaakov, to prevent the nation's formation by military action, but they failed. AGAIN IN 1956, he continued, during the Suez Crisis, the Israelis were forced to take a "military preventive action" against renewed Arab raids across the border which had caused great losses. Again the Arabs were defeated and "the borders have been quiet since 1956 ... That is one lesson they have learned," Yaakov added.

The speaker described immigration, the second factor, as the "ingathering of the exiles." "It is not a well known fact that Israel has absorbed 1,300,000 refugees" and has remained one of few nations in the world with full employment while developing the most highly industrialized economy in the Middle East, declared Yaakov.

Meanwhile, he emphasized, the Arab countries have done nothing to absorb the Arab refugees from Palestine.

After World War II, continued Yaakov, there were 300,000 refugees in deposed persons' camps throughout Europe who were refused entrance to any of the traditional countries of immigration, as a result, were forced to come to Israel.

In the field of development Yaakov stressed the progress made in the Negev desert. A huge water pipe line from the Sea of Galilee is being built to the Negev to provide irrigation for crops and industry, he observed.

THE NEW SYSTEM would require a seven dollar payment once a year for each class member. This payment would entitle him to free attendance at his class's dance. All members of different classes would be charged four dollars to attend, a reduction from

(Continued on Page 6)

Library Study Ready For Use

NOV. 4--Librarian Donald B. Engley announced today that the Library has set aside a study area for the exclusive use of the seniors.

Engley explained that this program of Senior Study was being started on a "frankly experimental" basis this year.

The area devoted to the program, explained Engley, is separate from but contiguous with the library proper and is for the use of seniors enrolled for thesis and/or honors work under the new curriculum. Approximately 50 seniors are granted privileges here, said Engley.

The Senior Study area can be used by assigned seniors as long into the night as they wish to remain, according to the Librarian.

"The Senior Study is administered on an honor basis," added Engley. "Assigned seniors are requested to police this area themselves," he said.

Privileges are granted for the entire senior year, he noted, however, the return of locker keys will be accepted earlier if a senior completes his work before the academic year is over and has no further need for this special study space.

Series to Question Tax Exemptions of Churches

NOV. 4--Are organized religious groups taking advantage of their tax-exempt status to go into business and compete unfairly with private businesses burdened with heavy taxes?

The Rev. Nicholas J. Cesaro, concerned with Church-State relations, will attempt to answer this and other questions in the first of a two-part series sponsored in Alumni Lounge this Thursday at 8:00 p.m., by the Political Science Club and the Newman Apostolate.

In his lecture, he will attempt to refute the accusation made by Paul Blanshard in AMERICAN FREEDOM AND CATHOLIC POWER that, in reality, Catholics condemn separation of Church and State and advocate support of both Catholic schools and churches by public taxation.

Having done graduate work in history, The Rev. Mr. Cesaro specialized in such current problems as the school bus issue (whether the state should pay for transporting students to and from private and parochial schools).

The Rev. Mr. Cesaro, professor of Italian at St. Thomas Seminary, studied at St. Thomas Seminary and St. Bernard's Seminary where

he received his M.A. degree. He was ordained in 1954.

On Tuesday, November 26, Dr. Theodore Powell, author of the present school bus law prohibiting the use of public facilities for transporting private and parochial school students without charge, will deliver the second of the two-part series on "Church-State Relations."

Dr. Powell, public information consultant and department editor of the Connecticut State Department of Education, is the author of DEMOCRACY IN ACTION, THE LONG RESCUE, and THE SCHOOL BUS LAW.

He is a graduate of Colgate University, Johns Hopkins, and Columbia.

Deputy mayor of Manchester, Dr. Powell was first elected to the City Council in 1958, and is now serving his third term on that body. He has been research assistant under the late U.S. Senator Estes Kefauver and publicity director for Congressman Emilio Q. Daddario.

Both the November 7 lecture featuring The Rev. Mr. Cesaro and the November 26 lecture with Dr. Powell have been opened to the public.

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The
TRIPOD
Will Not Be
Published on Friday

Trinity Tripod

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Placement

Mr. William J. von Minden, Director, Division of Public Accounting, School of Business, Rutgers University, will be on campus **Monday, November 11.**

Mr. James M. Taylor, Headmaster, Hawaii Preparatory, will interview seniors and graduate students who are prospective teaching candidates—**Tuesday, November 12.**

Dean Walter D. Smith, Graduate School of Business, Columbia University—**Wednesday, November 13.**

Dean Harold R. Metcalf, Graduate School of Business, University of Chicago—**Thursday, November 14.**

Mr. John L. Dodge, University of Virginia Graduate School of Business Administration—**Thursday, November 14.**

Appointments for the above should be made with the Placement secretary.

COLLEGE RECEIVES GRANT

Under a program of aid to higher education, the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company has given \$2,565 in unrestricted financial aid to the College.

The program is designed to show appreciation for the contributions made by colleges and universities to the development of company people, and to reflect its belief that the business world should contribute to the financial support of these private institutions.

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PoliSci . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

"The weight of the CONSTITUTION and the overwhelming majority of the American people favor a STRONG civil rights bill such as this," commented debate leader Robert Schwartz.

Bruce Friar of the opposition countered: "We believe this measure to be unquestionably contrary to all needs of the American Negro, and just as the strengthened bill will be rejected in Congress because there is no need for it, so must we."

Osowski pointed out that the purpose of the debate is to "present ALL the issues underlying Civil Rights action, not simply the emotional pleas heard so often." After each debater has spoken he will accept questions from the floor so that all students, faculty members, and guests will be able to participate in fostering a broader understanding of Civil Rights, he said.

WORK IN EUROPE

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Summer jobs are available for students desiring to spend a summer in Europe but who could otherwise not afford to do so. Among available jobs are office and sales work, tutoring, life-guard and high paying (to \$400 a month) resort and factory work.

The American Student Information Service also awards \$200 travel grants to students. Interested students may obtain the ASIS 24 page prospectus listing all jobs, and a travel grant and job application by writing to Dept. N, ASIS, 22 Ave. de la Liberté, Luxembourg City, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Send \$1 for the prospectus and airmail postage. The first 8000 inquiries receive a \$1 credit towards the book, "Earn, Learn & Travel in Europe."

The Honor Code

at other colleges

In the following article Honor Codes are applied and valued at other colleges in light of what is occurring at Trinity.

The foundations on which an Honor System may be built are of primary concern in any consideration of an honor code. One basic question asks whether a student who is presumed to be dishonorable should bear the responsibility for his own actions.

In the introduction to a booklet explaining the Honor System to all Wesleyan students, one answer may be found:

The Honor System is Wesleyan's most important tradition, one which is envied by a great many of our sister colleges, one which plays a vital part in making possible the unique spirit of Wesleyan. The Honor System embodies a deep-rooted confidence in the honesty and integrity of the student . . . It is founded on the belief in a society in which each man faces his own responsibilities, carries them out HONORABLY, and is capable of regulating himself accordingly.

Occidental College carries the answer even further. There, the Honor Spirit lies

within you, and, consequently, what it is depends on what you are. The Honor Spirit is slightly different for each student; an individual student's conception of it changes throughout his college life . . . The core of the Honor Spirit is simply the sense of "right" in you who come here. In essence, then, it is a moral code, and it is the common possession of all the world's honorable men.

Whether one prefers "honor" to the "sense of right" is of little consequence, for the name attached to the basis of the Honor System is merely a matter of personal preference. What remains steadfast is the mutual trust and respect for one another which the system, as applied in these schools, sets forth.

Nevertheless, the Honor System does not establish a Utopia or Millenium wherein Evil is overcome and Good rules over all. On the contrary, the idealism of its adherents is periodically shattered by the humanity of certain students, whether they deliberately violate its principles or merely commit an inadvertent mistake.

Various measures are taken to strengthen the effectiveness of the Honor System in the face of violations. A special committee is organized annually at Williams to insure the successful application of the Honor System. The eight members of this council are chosen within the first four weeks of the school year: one member is selected from the College Council, one from each of the classes is elected by the student body at large, while the vice president of the College Council and the President of the Junior Advisers represent the freshmen.

Any formal investigation of fraud may be conducted publicly or secretly at the discretion of the accused. A four-fifths vote of the committee constitutes conviction in all cases. For a senior, junior or sophomore convicted a recommendation to the Faculty for his expulsion from the College is forwarded; for a freshman suspension for a time determined by the committee is recommended.

At Princeton a similar committee is organized to "represent the student body" in its connection with the Honor System. Its membership consists of the presidents of the four classes, two members of the senior class, and one member of the junior class.

The president of the sophomore class automatically becomes a junior member of the committee; and if he is re-elected president of the junior class, the Undergraduate Council appoints the second member of this class. The junior members of the committee retain their positions also during their senior year; and if one of them is elected president of the senior class, the third senior member is appointed by the Undergraduate Council. Thus this body perpetuates itself from year to year.

Proceedings here again are secret. Witnesses against the accused are heard first; the accused is called separately to the stand to give his own testimony and then granted the opportunity to call witnesses in his defense. Based on the evidence presented, a decision is rendered by the committee—six of seven votes needed for conviction. If a conviction is attained, separation of the accused from the university is recommended to the Faculty by the committee and, if the case is extreme, the publication of certain facts and persons involved in the case deemed appropriate by the committee to a mass meeting of the college.

Leniency, however, can be recommended upon a unanimous vote of the committee, first at the original proceeding and a second time one week later when the committee shall reconsider the recommendation of leniency in the absence of the accused. If the motion is again passed unanimously, the recommendation is forwarded to the Faculty for appropriate action.

If a unanimous decision cannot be reached at this second meeting, the recommendation shall revert to one of separation from the university. However, even in the case of leniency, the suspension from the University shall not be for less than one full term and considered only in "exceptional" cases.

The Honor System Committee at Wesleyan is appointed by the Executive Committee of the College Body and approved by the Senate. Its four members shall include two members of the senior class and two from the junior class with one of the members of the junior class to rise to the position of chairman during his senior year. The work of the Committee and all evidence rendered is cloaked with secrecy, conviction being obtained only on the unanimous decision of the Committee. There are no fixed penalties established, and the punitive measures forwarded to the Faculty are determined solely at the discretion of the members of the Committee with due regard to precedent.

Occidental, in its moralistic approach to the Honor System, feels

the primary goal is to further the violator's understanding of the Honor Spirit and to help him overcome his weaknesses through a clearer view of himself and his responsibility as a member of the academic community.

An Honor Court of six upper-classmen serving on a rotation basis—three elected each semester by the incumbent Court with the approval of the Senate for a full-year term—interpret the Honor Spirit.

Honor Court operations are geared to help and serve the individual—accuser and violator; its main function, therefore, is not punitive.

The witness of a violation and the accused are summoned before the Court separately so that the accuser remains anonymous and strict confidence can be maintained. A single person's testimony cannot justify conviction; two witnesses or one witness and physical evidence are necessary for consideration of the case. The Court determines the nature of the penalty, if a conviction is determined, "on the basis of precedents, the type of offense, and the gravity of the offense." Probation is often recommended to grant the student the "necessary" opportunity to prove himself again. Dr. Robert S. Ryf, dean of students at Occidental, writes:

Infractions come from a very small handful of students who either do not understand the system and their obligations to it, are indifferent to it, or have problems of their own of such a nature as to cause violations. Because of this, we believe that the Honor System should offer counseling as one of its functions in the case of those students who have not yet sufficiently perceived the educational value of such a system.

This second-chance approach may strike many as idealistic, but it has merited only the highest praise of Dr. Ryf and its uniqueness must surely be considered, especially with reference to the systems here described and the ones previously organized at Trinity.

This article is the first in a two-part series dealing with Honor Codes at other colleges. Next week Graybill will specifically cover how Honor Codes work at these schools.

Thompson Gives Gift to Library

Dr. D.G. Brinton Thompson, Northam Professor of History and chairman of the department of history, has given the Trinity Library a capital gift, the income from which is to be used for the purchase of books concerning the history of either New England or the Middle Atlantic States.

Dr. Thompson, a member of the College history department since 1945, has written several articles and books, including THE GATEWAY TO A NATION, a history of the Middle Atlantic states and their influence upon the development of the nation.

Concert is Set

The Glee Clubs of Trinity College and Pine Manor College will present the American Premiere of the great Mass, Assumpta Est Maria by Marc Antoine Charpentier (1634-1704), in Emmanuel Church, Boston, on Sunday, November 10, 1963, at 7:30 p.m.

The work will be performed from a transcription of the original manuscript in the French National Library made by Prof. Clarence Barber of the Trinity Music Department. Joining the choirs in the premiere will be soloists from Boston and organist, Richard DeMone '64.

Wat's What

by Keith Watson

The Trinity College catalogue and other releases from the northern section of the campus have long emphasized the opportunities for "cultural enrichment" that the city of Hartford offers and the amiable relations that have long existed between the community and the college. It is noted with pride that the environment is far different in New Haven where the Yale-town relations have been known to reach the intensity of an eastern Kentucky family feud.

It would seem, however, that such a comparison is, at best, misleading. Trinity is not located in the center of this "All-American" city and contact with Hartford citizens is infrequent. Rather than an actual rapport between the town and the college, the situation appears actually to be an apathetic view of each side towards the other.

The catalogue states that Hartford is an "urban society similar to that in which most (Trinity students) will live after graduation." It is perhaps with this thought in mind that a few students have overcome their apathy and gone out to take an advance look at the place that is so similar to their future home. Many have not liked what they saw.

Such a view is understandable if one considers that a substantial portion of the city consists of what is euphemistically termed "the North End." The area, largely Negro and Puerto Rican in population, is a depressing sight to upper middle class eyes. For years Trinity students have seen the realities of the North End, only to retreat back to the ivied walls as fast as an Austin-Healey would carry them.

In the last two years, however, a few students have become seriously concerned with the plight of the North End and its inhabitants. These individuals, most of them members of the Northern Student Movement, have sought to find reasons for the perpetuation of the black ghetto. They have concluded that one significant factor in the phenomenon is substandard educational achievements.

School board figures justify these conclusions. The drop-out rate in the area schools is more than 50%. Tests have shown that students graduating from predominantly Negro junior high schools were entering their freshman year in high school with an average educational level of 5th and 6th graders. Thus, students arriving from these schools are placed, almost automatically, in the lower, non-college preparatory half of their high school class.

Naturally, this lower section is almost exclusively Negro, (as the upper section is almost exclusively white). The results are not difficult to predict; the Negro has no motivation to finish high school, for the possibility of going to college has never been suggested.

In an effort to combat this situation, college students from the Hartford area have begun tutorial projects under the auspices of the Northern Student Movement. Last year over 100 Trinity students participated in the program which consisted principally of monitoring evening study halls at various schools and offering scholastic guidance when requested. The results were quite encouraging.

For example, the grades of the tutees were reported to have considerably improved, some rising from the D to B category after only a few months in the program. Such improvement permitted some students to enter the "college preparatory" level in the high schools and thus to think for the first

time about the possibilities of higher education.

From a more subjective, though clearly equally important, point of view, the personality traits of the tutees showed as much improvement as their grades. According to a questionnaire developed by the University of Michigan, the tutees gained a sense of self-respect as well as the feeling that others were taking pride in their accomplishments.

They also realized for the first time that they possessed enough ability and intelligence to meet the demands of the high school curriculum and perhaps even to move into the "college preparatory" elite. One tutee expressed his appreciation by noting: "I think the (tutorial) has done irreparable damage to my failing marks in French and Math..."

This year, an even more ambitious program has been planned for the tutees. Students in various high and junior high schools whose level of achievement is believed by his teacher and guidance counselor not to reflect his abilities will be recommended for the program.

These students, plus those who wish to join on their own accord, will be tutored in their remedial subjects for ninety minutes once a week. Unlike last year, however, the tutor will work with only two students, rather than with a large classroom of individuals, and the meetings for all the tutees will be held at a few central locations, rather than at many schools in different parts of the city.

In addition, several related programs will be included in the project. Non-academic subjects such as modern dance, art, drama, etc., will be taught. Also, cultural trips to the Bushnell, museums, airports, college events, etc., will be selected by groups of the tutees and arranged by the Northern Student Movement.

Finally, it is hoped that a system of guidance can be developed so that students with promise will be made aware of the opportunities for scholarship funds to preparatory schools and universities; similarly, NSM hopes to make the admissions officers of such institutions aware of the existence of these students.

Clearly, the program can only be as successful as the quantity and the quality of its tutors. Trinity's student body is supposedly of the highest quality in the Hartford area and yet its participation in community affairs has been largely limited to a few Christmas parties on Vernon Street. Beyond the ivied wall lie problems that only an educated elite can help to solve. The Trinity student who refuses to break away from the isolation of his upper middle class society is not only doing a great injustice to his fellow students in the North End, but is also denying to himself the "cultural enrichments" of the city. It is gratifying to note that some, such as the Trinity tutees of last year, have made good their escape from such isolation. It is depressing that so many have not.

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Ballad of the Sad Cafe

Adaptation Only Visual Success

by Joe Martire and Donato Strammiello

NEW YORK, October 31 -

Edward Albee's *THE BALLAD OF THE SAD CAFE* opened Wednesday night amidst great expectations, but failed to rise above a level of mediocrity. The Albee adaptation of Carson McCullers' novella was a visual and theatrical success, but its inconsistent dramatic intensity and inability to maintain character motivation were the emotional obstacles that were never projected or refined.

The three act drama at the Martin Beck Theater (45th St. west of Broadway), which was presented without an intermission, was written for the stage by the very "cryptic and provocative" Albee within a seven week period during one of his recent prolific years, although he came across the story a decade ago.

The play involves a nondescript southern town, of the Caldwell or Faulkner type, and the actions and involvements of a grotesque love triangle -- a woman, her husband, and a dwarf. The young woman, Miss Amelia (Colleen Dewhurst) marries a reformed bachelor, Marvin Macy (Lou Antonio), shortly after the death of her father.

The attachment to her father is vital in understanding Amelia's actions, but after an opening remark there is no reference to him. With her mother having died in childbirth, the father's importance is magnified, and Amelia's energies are devoted in a selfish attempt to find a man to fill this paternal vacuum.

FROM BED TO BED

The marriage is short (ten days) and bitter. Frustrated in his attempts to cultivate both an emotional and physical love, Macy leaves town after being thrown out of his wife's house, and vows to return and destroy her.

Amelia's desire for the fulfillment of a paternal bed, rather than a marital bed, remains unrealized until the arrival of cousin Lymon (Michael Dunn). This freakish dwarf kidnaps is quickly taken in by Miss Amelia who pampers and fusses while entertaining visions of a "functional lover" another occupant for her father's bed.

The play moves along rather slowly with the dwarf in command

until the return of Marvin Macy, after four years of physical and mental anguish on a chain gang. His imprisonment has intensified his hatred and sense of revenge, and he can't be dissuaded by his brother Henry (William Prince) from carrying out his promise.

The third leg of the love triangle is completed with the dwarf's idolization of Marvin Macy as the man that he could never be. His sense of shallow revenge turns him against Amelia and he plans with Macy to destroy her in the last scene of the play. After a ritualistic and semi-stylized flesh-and-blood fight between the married couple, which culminates the end of a delayed honeymoon, the victorious Macy and cousin Lymon wreck her general store-cave and leave Amelia to the loneliness she hated so much.

ALBEE FAILS

Although Albee felt that his adaptation "ideally should sound like McCullers", he failed to resolve certain major problems. Albee has been called an "intolerably cruel" playwright, and he injects this same vivid fierceness into "THE BALLAD OF THE SAD CAFE".

Mrs. McCullers, however treated her unique and unusual characters with a delicate sensitivity in her novella. This paradox creates an inadequacy in the language transfer from narrative prose to dialogue. Albee sacrificed the dialogue and overplayed the visual aspects of the play through his forceful characters.

The narrator is the device used by Albee to bring the various threads together and also to keep some of the more significant narrative passages in the play. This dramatic method, used so successfully in Thornton Wilder's *OUR TOWN*, inhibits the fluidity of the dialogue and breaks up the continuity of the play rather than acting as a catalyst and stage director. Roscoe Lee Browne, is however, effective as a speaker although not challenging enough.

The play is "emotionally impenetrable", and the narrator does not allow for the intimacy or communion with the actors. The characters' attitudes and actions are often confusing because of their solitary nature.

CREDITABLY ACTED

The cast acts creditably with Colleen Dewhurst turning in a flawless performance in her role as the mannish, insecure, Miss Amelia. Michael Dunn and Enid Markey, who plays a gossip old maid, are the best of the supporting actors with their colorful presentations.

Lou Antonio is hot and cold, but he is very impressive as the unfulfilled lover in the scene following the end of his ten day marriage when he dictates a letter for Amelia to his brother, William Prince was given a very dull role and cannot display his proven acting talents or stimulate the love triangle.

Director Alan Schneider, who directed "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf," did an excellent job in staging the play and developing the characters. Schneider, who Albee feels "is essential to stage truth," has also directed plays for Brecht, Beckett, Pinter, and Williams. His exactness and dynamism are instilled in the actors with his directorial genius.

Theater-goers will go to see this drama because of the Albee legend, but they will be somewhat disappointed at the linear presentation which creates a mysterious and grotesque love triangle with fierce and unusual spectacle without examining or motivating in a circular or illuminating manner. Albee has done better.

Food Not So Dear Says Senate Overseer

The Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee to investigate Cave prices announced last night that in his opinion the Cave was not charging abnormally high prices for its food.

Ward Fowling '64, who based his conclusions on an exhaustive study of prices in competing restaurants and similar colleges, stated the prices at Trinity were so low one college staff had written, "Our snack bar group wanted to know how you make ends meet."

He noted any extra profits from the Cave go back into Mather Hall management and not to the firm of Blakey, Miller, and Hines, caterers for the Cave, who receive a flat fee for their services. Ewing also cited several recent attempts to improve Cave service.

It's a 'snap' with

ARROW

"For want of a horse,
the battle was lost"...

so said the poet, but never let it be said that for want of a collar button your date was lost. The new Decton oxford Tabber Snap by ARROW gives you the trim, good looks of a traditional tab collar without the fuss and fumble of a collar button. Tapered to trim body lines and labeled "Sanforized-Plus" to ensure perfect fit washing after washing.

Keep that date in an ARROW Decton (65% Dacron*, 35% cotton) oxford with Tabber Snap collar.

In long sleeves
\$6.95

*DuPont T.M. for its polyester fiber



Trinity Tripod

EDITORIAL SECTION

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1963

Bring Him Back

"Odell Shepard, welcome home."

These were the words of Vice-President Albert E. Holland at a dinner in honor of Dr. Shepard on Thursday evening. But Dr. Shepard was not home to stay.

We would like to change that.

We believe that Odell Shepard is the sort of man — "a giant among pygmies" were the words of author-war correspondent-world traveler Robert St. John who can enrich Trinity College, its student body, faculty, and administration. By virtue of his eighty years and his many accomplishments, Dr. Shepard has the unique ability to fortify the College with his spirit and character.

We agree with professor emeritus Morse Allen when he called Dr. Shepard "a natural born teacher and writer (who) . . . taught with all his might." In fact, we believe that Odell Shepard still has the same capacity to teach.

He is eighty years old, and is wise, keen, vital, enthusiastic. We believe that he can teach students what no other man on this campus can teach.

He has a magnetic quality that attracts students. He has the concern for and original thoughts about his subject which his students have always found stimulating. We believe, furthermore, that Odell Shepard is important for even his philosophy, let alone his achievements in English.

"If you want to see his monument,

look around," said Morse Allen Thursday night. His monument was there — over one hundred distinguished personages gathered as a concordant whole to honor Dr. Shepard.

Robert St. John noted that Dr. Shepard has exerted a "profound influence on my life," and we see no reason why Odell Shepard cannot exert an equally strong and exceedingly beneficial influence on the students of Trinity College today and in the years to come.

We want him back, for we have talked to him, and he is eager for the conversation of young men. And, as young men, we are even more eager for the opportunity to talk with him.

We hope that the college will invite Dr. Shepard to lecture monthly. Moreover, we hope that Dr. Shepard will consent to meet with students for a more intimate exchange of ideas every two or three weeks at his home in Waterford.

It is our wish that the College will create a limited enrollment non-credit seminar course for selected junior and senior English majors. And it is our belief students will value highly this experience in their college careers.

Odell Shepard recalled that when he approached the College for the first time, he was taken with its "homelike dignity" and had decided, "This is the place for me."

We think so, too, Dr. Shepard.

Once a Week

This week, after publishing a twice-weekly paper for almost two years, the TRIPOD returns to publishing once a week.

The Tuesday edition will continue at eight pages, the Friday edition will be discontinued.

The editors are not pleased to take this step. The history of the TRIPOD has, in the past few years, included many significant improvements, among them being a twice-weekly publication, the change to tabloid size pages, and the utilization of the photo-offset printing process.

In view of these improvements, the return to once-weekly publication appears to be a step backward. In a sense it is, but perhaps not so great a step as might be thought.

In spite of a receptive interest by the student body, and the enthusiastic support of our subscribers, the TRIPOD has not been living up to its potential as a college newspaper.

Our feeling is that we have not been able to make the TRIPOD, as a college publication, really worth the time we spend producing it.

As journalists, we take pride in the way our newspaper looks, and in the way

it presents the news. We are concerned with accurate stories, well-written stories and headlines, attractive makeup, and intelligent analysis of current issues.

And in the course of producing a twice-weekly paper, we have discovered that we do not have adequate time to spend seeing that these aspects are given proper consideration.

Therefore, we have decided to suspend publication of one paper a week, in order that we may devote ourselves to the production of one fine newspaper for the student body and our subscribers.

On February 5, 1962, when the TRIPOD began twice-weekly publication, we said that "our success as a bi-weekly . . . will not be determined so much by our ability to put out a paper twice a week, but in the campus's willingness to grow along with us. We need your letters, articles, reviews, and opinions to succeed in this undertaking."

We still urge this support. For it is not with pride that we abandon the Friday paper. We have been successful, until recently as a twice-weekly paper, and we hope that support will continue to grow until we can once again fulfill the duties necessary for twice-weekly publication.

Another Increase

Why the T

Annual Charges

(Figures from the Dean's Office)

YEAR	TUITION	GENERAL FEE	BOARD AND ROOM
1964	1,650	150	800
1963	1,400	150	800
1962	1,400	150	750
1961	1,200	125	750
1960	1,050	100	750
1959	1,050	100	680
1958	800	100	680
1957	700	75	680
1956	700	50	680
1955	650	46.50	680
1954	650	46.50	680
1953	600	46.50	650

New Tuition Schedule Comp To Those of Costli

The median annual tuition cost for a student enrolled in a private liberal arts college in the United States (continental and Hawaii and Alaska) was \$760 in 1962-63.

For those enrolled in a public university in their home state it is \$170 while for out-of-state students the average cost is \$451.

Education is most expensive in the North Atlantic states. Ten per cent of all North Atlantic higher educational institutions have charges of at least or over \$1,471.

In the accompanying chart, Trinity's current tuition of \$1,400 a year is consistent with charges of other prominent institutions of the North Atlantic area.

This data was obtained from current copies of the school catalogues found in the library.

An extensive cross section of student costs at educational institutions across the country is found in BASIC STUDENT CHARGES, 1962-63.

According to this publication, there are only five colleges in the United States that have at the present time tuition and fees costs higher than the announced tuition

and fee costs (\$1,800) for Trinity next year.

The colleges and their present tuition costs are Bard (\$1,830), Bryn Mawr (\$2,050), Sarah Lawrence (\$2,020), Bennington (\$1,950), and Bennett (\$2,000).

Trinity's current combined tuition and fee costs (\$1,550) are

Annual Charges after

College	Year	Tuition
Amherst	62-63	\$1,300
Colby	63-64	1,400
Hamilton	62-63	1,300
Harvard	62-63	1,520
(College)		
Haverford	63-64	1,475
Smith	62-63	n.a.
U. of Penna.	63-64	1,450
Wesleyan	63-64	1,500
Williams	63-64	1,400
Yale	63-64	1,550

n.a. - not available or not specified

N.B. Except for Amherst-Harvard these costs are for the current year.

Increase In Number of Fails To Satisfy County

One of the main reasons for the increase in tuition is that the College wants to be in a better position to secure outstanding teachers. As one of the 2,065 recognized institutions of higher learning, it is in a very competitive market.

According to a recent survey by the National Education Association, there were 499 teacher vacancies

on the college level. Even more critical is the fact that of all new teachers entering the classroom for the first time this September, only 25.4 per cent had Ph. D's. In 1953-54, 31.4 per cent of the teachers had Ph. D's.

This decrease seems unusual in what appears to be an increase in supply of doctoral graduates. In

Total Number of Doctorates for 1961-62

Category	Percentage	Number
Physical Sciences	18.3%	2,122
Education	16.3	1,900
Social Sciences	11.7	1,365
Biological Sciences	11.5	1,338
Engineering	10.4	1,207
Psychology	6.7	781
English and Journalism	4.2	493
Agriculture	3.6	413
Mathematics	3.4	396
Fine and Applied Arts	2.7	311
Religion	2.4	282
Foreign Languages	2.2	261
Misc.	6.6	755
TOTAL	100.0	11,622

Tuition Rise?

The \$250 tuition increase is not designed to meet rising current costs, but to enable the College to expand its services and be in a better competitive position in securing and keeping faculty, according to J. Kenneth Robertson, college treasurer.

Robertson indicated in an interview last Friday that the Trustees could hold the tuition to the level it is, but the college would be forced to discount itself in the move forward to provide the same consistent and even better education that it has to offer.

By this tuition increase, the College is providing the means for expansion of services.

Specifically Robertson mentioned the increased needs of the library and the future costs of the new Fine Arts Center. Currently, for example, there are two people working full time in the library just buying books, because the demand

by professors and students is so great. The New Curriculum will demand more services from the Library, he added.

If the present use of the Student Center is any indication, the new Fine Arts Center will become another beehive of activity, he said. Robertson agreed that new annual costs, at least equal to that of the \$73,00 of the Student Center, will be another burden on the budget. "That is another \$70 per student we have to account for," he added. The administration will want to put that building to maximum use, he said.

Robertson remarked that the means of securing and keeping good faculty is a complicated problem. Asked if the college must always resort to financial rewards in keeping faculty happy, Robertson replied that it is necessary to reach a satisfactory base on which the professor can adequately take care of his needs. The creation of a good academic atmosphere is dependent on financial security, he observed.

The College is trying to reach that level of financial security now, he declared.

The College wants to reward those teachers which are doing outstanding work and therefore the Trustees are implementing this merit pay scale. The College is also trying to rectify the imbalance which existed in the previous years when, at the sacrifice of his own salary, the teacher financially was aiding the student in obtaining an education. This situation should not occur, Robertson said. At last, Robertson noted, the uncomfortable situation in which the student winds up making more upon graduation than does his former teacher is being remedied.

CONCERNING THE ACTUAL tuition increase, Robertson said, "Admittedly it is high, but not unprecedented." He noted that there was a \$250 increase in tuition in 1958 to 1959 and overall increases of \$225 between 1961 and 1962.

The ad-hoc committee that suggested this increase thought that it was highly desirable in view of the proposed expanding programs. Robertson who served as chairman of this committee, noted that there was a great deal of enthusiasm concerning the New Curriculum and all its advantages.

He suggested that the tuition rise would effectively aid the New Curriculum in improving the education provided by the College. He added that the increase was proposed "in faith" that it would serve definite needs. The budget for the next years is not drawn up in its final form until May, Robertson remarked. He said that the College cannot actually figure all exact

increases until that time. The Trustees wanted to be able to allow a significant increase in the services rendered to the College, Robertson said. In the past, the College and faculty have been stringently restrained because of financial reasons; now it is hoped that pressing needs can be satisfied.

ROBERTSON DEFENDED the College's position of increasing the burden of the family's paying for the student's education. "We must be aware that there is a dollar value to an education," he declared. Everyone is aware of the increased income which results because of a college education, he said. Why shouldn't the student pay for the benefits which he will gain, Robertson questioned.

The treasurer spoke in favor of the College's package deal which consists of a grant, loan, and employment or a combination thereof. Noting that earlier this decade the borrowing of money for an education was frowned upon, Robertson said that now it is an acceptable and wise action to take. He spoke of an analogy of borrowing to pay for a car which lasts only ten years to borrowing for an education which lasts a lifetime and is of much more use.

ROBERTSON CRITICIZED the student attitude towards bursary employment, a means which can aid many financial difficulties. Whereas the administration is in favor of increasing this program to aid the student, many persons on campus especially the professors score the inefficient work done by students and all the difficulties of this program. He said he was seeking means with which to improve the student attitude toward this program.

Asked if expansion might alleviate some of the College's problems Robertson responded with a reserved silence.

"This is indeed a soul searching area," Robertson said. "I can only say that the Trustee committee studying this problem has been giving it their careful attention." In terms of greater expansion the College has to concern itself with both its nature and its responsibility to the community.

Statistics unless otherwise specified for this study were obtained from the following publications:

OE-54013-62, EARNED DEGREES CONFERRED, 1961-62

OE-53000-60, FACULTY AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL STAFF IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

OE-52005-63, BASIC STUDENT CHARGES, 1962-63

These publications are prepared by the Office of Education of the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

This center section was prepared by Leon Shilton.

Comparable Oldest Schools

did not exceed by eighteen colleges and universities, including Princeton, Columbia (College), N. Y. University, U. of Penna., Bowdoin, Wheaton, Brown, Chicago Medical School, Bradford Jr. College, Briarcliff, Mills College of Education, Rensselaer, and California Institute of Technology, plus the five schools mentioned above.

Room	Board	Fee(s)	Total
300	\$300	\$475	\$111
400	325	500	59
300	350	500	50
520	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
147	900 (R&B)	135	2,520
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
450	n.a.	n.a.	180
500	380	575	95
400	250	540	155
	300		2,395
550	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Specifically listed.

erst Hamilton, Smith, and Harvard, nt jr.

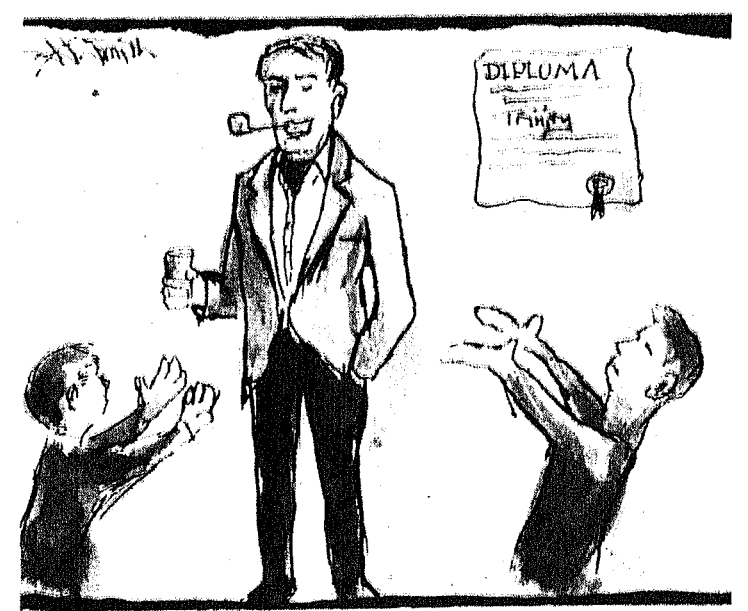
of Doctorates ity's Needs

Ever 1962, there were 11,622 graduates of al with doctorates (this figure ass-cludes Ph. D's, D. Ed.'s, etc.) sept and only 8,309 in 1952. The insight had into this supposed paradox is ce gained when two other factors are considered: the number of doctoral al candidates has only increased by a se little more than one third in the s, ten year period of 1952-1962, while 62 the number of bachelor degree candidates has increased by a half from a post war low of 287,401 to approaching highs of 420,485 in '62. In other words, there has been a terrific strain of expansion to meet the new students on the under-graduate level.

Also there is the drawing power of industry which, comments College Treasurer J. Kenneth Robertson, siphons at least one third of all doctorates each year.

This problem can be viewed in another light. For each of the last two years at least seven new faculty members have been secured to replace those who have retired or left for other reasons. Even if all these graduates did go into teaching and were evenly distributed among all the colleges and universities, each school would have a quota of just over five. Even if this were an occurrence, most, if not all colleges would be neglected.

A Position by Wealth Alone?



Remember This:

The Brookside

a good place to meet

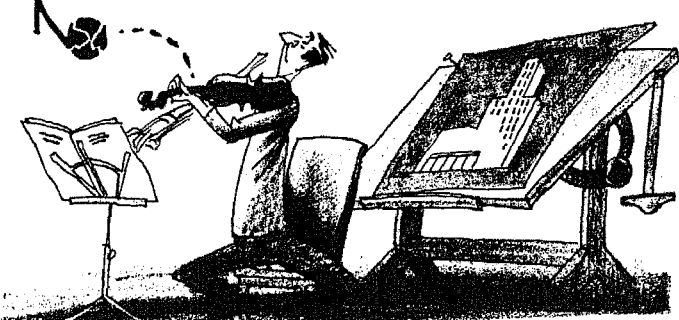
On Campus with **Max Shulman**

(Author of "Rally Round the Flag, Boys!" and "Barefoot Boy With Cheek.")

I WAS A TEEN-AGE SLIDE RULE

In a recent learned journal (Playboy) the distinguished board chairman (Ralph "Hot Lips" Sigafoos) of one of our most important American industrial corporations (the Arf Mechanical Dog Co.) wrote a trenchant article in which he pinpointed our single most serious national problem: the lack of culture among science graduates.

Let me hasten to state that Mr. Sigafoos's article was in no sense derogatory. He said emphatically that the science graduate, what with his gruelling curriculum in physics, math, and chemistry, can hardly be expected to find time to study the arts too. What distresses Mr. Sigafoos—and, indeed, all of us—is the lopsided result of today's science courses: graduates who can build a skyscraper but can't compose a concerto; who know Newton's Third Law but not Beethoven's Fourth Sym-



The lopsided result of today's science

phony; who are familiar with Fraunhofer's lines but not with Shelley's.

Mr. Sigafoos can find no solution to this lamentable imbalance. I, however, believe there is one—and a very simple one. It is this: if students of science don't have time to come to the arts, then the arts must come to students of science.

For example, it would be a very easy thing to teach poetry and music right along with physics. Students, instead of being called upon merely to recite, would instead be required to rhyme their answers and set them to familiar tunes—like, for instance, the stirring *Colonel Bogey March*. Thus recitations would not only be chock-a-block with important facts but would, at the same time, expose the students to the aesthetic delights of great poetry and music. Here, try it yourself. You all know *The Colonel Bogey March*. Come, sing along with me:

Physics
Is what we learn in class.
Einstein
Said energy is mass.
Newton
Is high-falutin'
And Pascal's a rascal. So's Boyle.

Do you see how much more broadening, how much more uplifting it is to learn physics this way? Of course you do. What? You want another chorus? By all means:

Leyden
He made the Leyden jar.
Trolley
He made the Trolley car.
Curie
Rode in a surrey
And Diesel's a weasel. So's Boyle.

Once the student has mastered *The Colonel Bogey March*, he can go on to more complicated melodies like *Death and Transfiguration*, *Sixteen Tons*, and *Boo-Hoo*.

And when the student, loaded not only with science but with culture, leaves his classroom and lights his Marlboro Cigarette, how much more he will enjoy that filter, that flavor, that pack or box! Because there will no longer be a little voice within him repeating that he is culturally a dolt. He will know—know joyously—that he is a complete man, a fulfilled man, and he will bask and revel in the pleasure of his Marlboro as a colt rolls in new grass—exultant and triumphant—a truly educated human person—a credit to his college, to himself, and to his tobacconist!

© 1963 Max Shulman

We, the makers of Marlboros and sponsors of this column, urge you not to roll colt-wise in the grass if you are carrying a soft pack of Marlboros in your pocket. If, however, you are carrying the crush-proof box and weigh less than 200 pounds, you may safely fling yourself about.

Costs of College Double in Decade; Library Budget Increases Fourfold

Among the most significant changes in the expense picture of the college are the doubling of instruction and library costs, two areas vitally connected with the main purpose of the college-education.

All expense categories have increased, most having doubled, but sharp rises were noted in administrative and scholarships costs, each of which has tripled in this ten year period of 1950-51 to 1960-61.

The role of contributions from alumni and other concerned sources has become increasingly important in preventing deficits from occurring.

Over the last ten years the share of expenses of the General Expenses devoted to faculty salaries has increased from 48.6 per cent to 52.6 percent. These percentages not only include outright salaries but also increased social security and other benefits such as insurance and sabbaticals.

The cost of the library has tripled if last years total of \$132,500 is

considered instead of the 1960-61 figure of \$103,624.98.

The cost of student activities has more than tripled. The figure for 1960-61 does not include the cost of operating the Student Center. The costs for this last year

were \$73,870, almost double that of its first year of operation.

The increase in scholarships funds is almost four times what it was in 1951. It has increased from \$61,045.40 to \$214,031.00 in 1961.

A selected comparison of tuition income and expenditures between the years 1950-51 and 1960-61.

INCOME (directly applicable to education costs and general administrative expenses)

ITEM	1950-51	1960-61
Tuition and Fees	676,942.47	1,468,732.85
Investment Income	294,500.86	679,776.07

EXPENSES (directly applicable to costs of instruction and learning)

ITEM	1950-51	1960-61
Instruction	453,008.23	1,054,127.72
Library	40,448.20	103,624.98
Student Activities	10,123.00	30,522.34

Senate

Constitutional Amendments

SECTION 1. The membership of the Senate shall consist of eighteen rising Seniors, eight rising Juniors, and four rising Sophomores, including the class presidents duly elected by each class, whose terms of office shall extend from their election through February of the following year.

ARTICLE VII

Section 4 A standing committee, called the social committee, shall be made up of the three class presidents, a representative of the F.E.C., an ex-officio member from the I.F.C. Executive Committee, and a member ex-officio of the Senate Budget Committee. It shall be the general purpose of this committee to organize the class social schedules and to keep records of all actions taken and research made in regard to the class social function. The ex-officio member from the Budget committee shall concern himself with the respective class budgets and shall report said budgets to the Senate Budget Committee.

Amendments to the By-Laws of the Constitution

B. Dates Of Election
The dates of election shall be announced in the calendar of events, the exact times and places designated when necessary. The dates of election for rising sophomore class president and rising junior class president shall coincide with the Senate election in Feb. The election of the rising senior class president and the rising senior class marshal shall be held two weeks following the election of the Senate executive committee.

C. Nominations

1. Students shall nominate class presidents by means of petition.
2. Delete - If a student is nominated for more than one office by petition, he shall be allowed to choose the office for which he desires to run. No candidate may petition for more than one office. Delete whole section.

IV. Functions of Class Presidents

1. Each class president shall be a voting member of the Senate and shall be considered as having the status of all duly elected Senators.
2. Each class president shall call a class meeting 90 days prior to the planned date for the class social function to present his plan to the class for consideration and approval.

Vote Next Week

Amendment to the By-Laws

IV The permanent social committee shall consist of one member of the Freshman Executive Council, the sophomore class social chairman, the junior class social chairman, the senior class social chairman, who will be chairman of the whole committee, and a members of the Senate budget committee as an exofficio member.

1. The senator shall act only to oversee the budgets and financial records of each class and to take the proposed budget back to the Senate budget committee for their approval.
2. It is the responsibility of this committee to plan in an organized fashion the Class Social Function for the year.
3. Ninety days prior to each scheduled social event, the class social chairman must submit to his class the general concept of the proposed social event for their approval.
4. The committee shall keep complete records of all research made and actions taken. A file is to be kept in the committee for reference.

I B. Dates Of Election

The dates of the elections shall be announced in the Calendar of Events, the exact times and places designated when necessary. The dates of the elections of the sophomore, junior, and senior representatives shall be one month before the end of each school year so that they may take office in September of the following school year. General elections for Junior Class Marshall shall be held as soon as practicable after April first, in the manner hereinafter provided.

C 1. Students shall nominate the class social chairman by means of petition. The petitions must be signed by the candidate and by at least seven members of his own class.
2. Delete

Senate . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

current prices.
The Senate also acted on a motion proposed by Senator Keith Watson '64, concerning the campus religious requirements. The motion repeated similar requests from previous Senates asking for the total repeal of religious restrictions.

Watson noted there was no apparent relationship between the chapel endowment and the continued existence of the chapel requirement.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANIES SALUTE: PETE WILDE

Almost 90,000 telephone customers in and around Haverhill, Massachusetts, rely on the supervisory ability of a man few of them will ever meet. He is Pete Wilde (B.A., 1960), Assistant District Traffic Superintendent for New England Telephone in Haverhill.

It is not unusual for a man of Pete's ability to rise to such a promotion as swiftly as he did. Pete had made an impressive start on an earlier assignment in Fitchburg

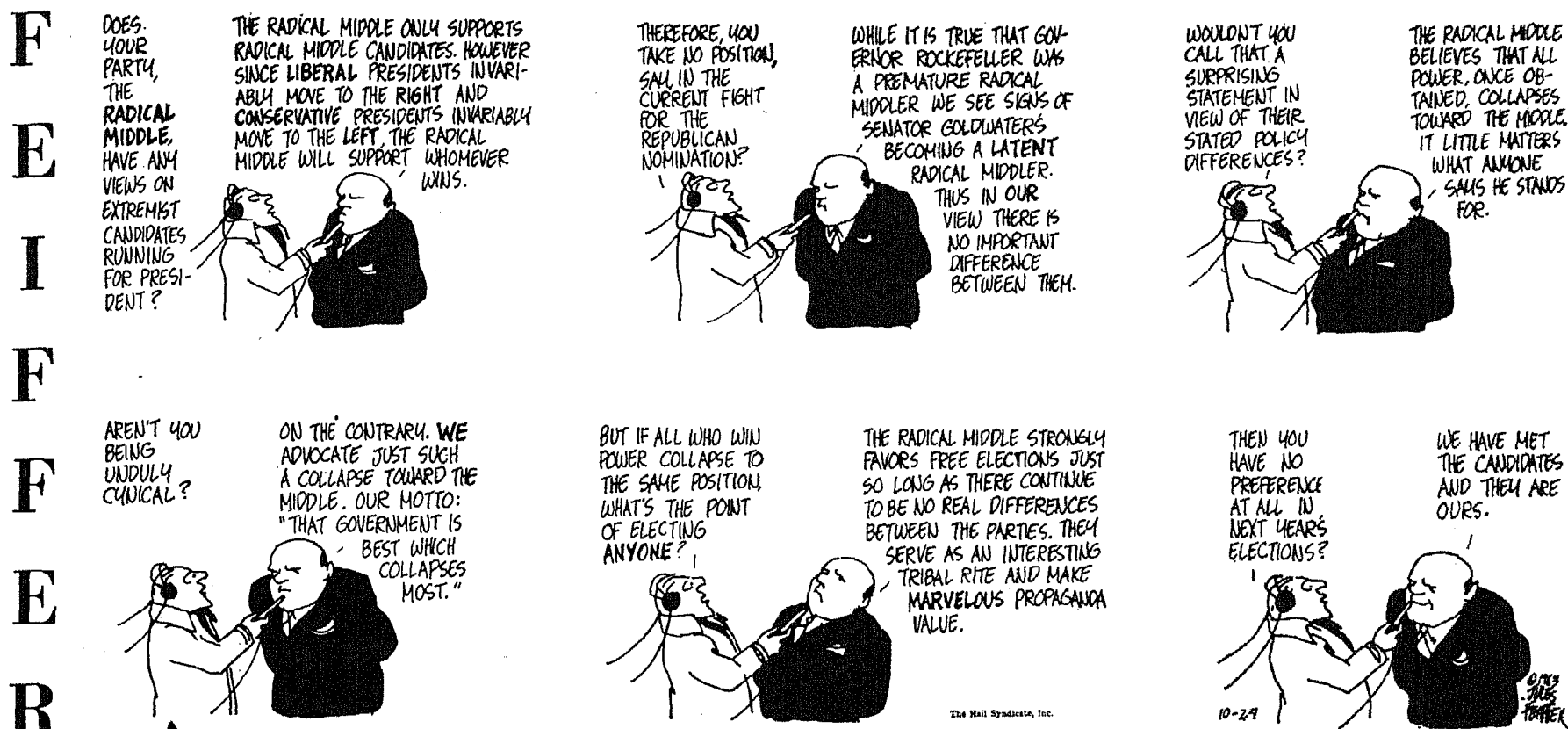
where he was responsible for the service rendered by nearly 150 telephone operators. The capable job he did in Fitchburg earned him a chance for further training, a good raise, and his latest promotion.

Pete Wilde, like many young men, is impatient to make things happen for his company and himself. There are few places where such restlessness is more welcomed or rewarded than in the fast-growing telephone business.



BELL TELEPHONE COMPANIES





Injury-Ridden Trin Faces Revenge-Minded Amherst

Trinity just three games ago was on its way to an undefeated season, or so many people believed. Now 3-3, the Bantams face Amherst next Saturday at 1:30 p.m. on Pratt Field. This will be the fifty-ninth meeting between the two clubs, with Amherst holding a 29-20-9 series edge.

Last year the Lord Jeffs were Little Three Champions with a 7-1 record, their only loss coming in Hartford as the Trinmen upset the then undefeated Sabrinas, 25-23. After their 22-0 romp over Tufts last Saturday, Amherst now stands 6-1, its only loss coming against Coast Guard.

Coach Jim Ostendarp, in his fifth season at Amherst, has eighteen returning lettermen, most of whom started against Trinity last season. The Jeffs have an experienced, mobile line which averages 204. The mainstay of the line is co-captain Ray Battocchi, a 5-9, 205 pound guard, who is also an outstanding linebacker. The other guard is junior Ken Cousens, 5-10, 170. At the tackles will be junior George Bassos, 6-0, 230, and Tony Mason, who is 6-1, 195. At center will be senior Steve Smith, 5-10, 200, who is a defensive special-

ist, while junior Dave Longworth, 6-1, 210, is the offensive center. At the ends will be Carroll Hebbel, the Jeffs other co-captain, who has lettered since his sophomore year. Hebbel, 6-0, 180, has deceptive speed and is a stand-out on defense. Another three-year letterman is senior end John Hayden, 6-4, 205, who will be a prime target in the Jeffs aerial attack.

Amherst's strong ground attack is led by senior halfback Bob Santonelli, who was the second high scorer in New England last year with 74 points and is this year's leader. Santonelli boosted his season total to 63 last Saturday as he scored two touchdowns and kicked two extra points.

Santonelli, who is 6-1, 185, has good straightaway power but also has the speed to run to the outside. The other halfback is senior John North, 5-7, 170, who along with Santonelli averaged 5.3 yards per carry last season. North is often replaced by another senior, Bill Julavits, 5-7, 155, who when not hobbled with leg injuries is the fastest member of the team.

At fullback will be senior Rick Sarvis, 5-7, 170. The quarter-

back will be junior Wayne Kniffen, 5-10, 175, who is an accurate southpaw passer but an inexperienced runner.

The Bantams on the other hand are still recuperating. With few exceptions, such as John Fenrich and Bruce MacDougall, not one member of the Bantams first team is in top physical shape. Captain Bill Campbell and reserve end Dave Williams were hospitalized after the Coast Guard game with head injuries, while Rufus Blocksidge, Dee Kolewe, and Terry Oulundsen are hampered with knee injuries. Overall, the Bantams can expect a strong running attack and a sticky defense from Amherst.

Bantam Briefs

PHI PSI WINS

While the varsity football team has been having its troubles recently, other gridiron teams on campus have been more successful. Amidst the usual number of broken bones, sprained ankles, and muscle pulls, Phi Psi emerged victorious in the Intramural League.

The National League champions, after two rugged play-off games against Sigma Nu, beat Tx last Thursday, 12-0. Two Joe Moore passes, one to Bob Morrisse and one to Dick Towle, led to 12 points, with the other two scoring on a game-ending safety. AD was the runner-up to Tx in the American League.

FROSH BEAT WES

The Baby Bantams showed good ground strength in their 12-7 conquest over Wesleyan Friday. Mike Curcio and Tom Sanders swept the Cardinal ends to rack up large gains, with each scoring a touchdown.

The ground game rolled up 185 yards on 34 carries. The fine running of these frosh backs indicate that the varsity's weak running game could receive considerable help next year. The frosh will meet Amherst next on the home field at two o'clock Saturday.

CUBS TRIP WILLIAMS

The frosh soccer team continued their winning ways, they have lost only once, with a 3-1 victory over Williams Saturday.

HARRIERS STUMBLE

The varsity and frosh cross-country teams finished last in the Eastern Championships Friday. Unable to hit their stride, Joel Martin, George Sommer, and Jesse Brewer were the top three frosh runners, finishing 14, 16, and 17, respectively.

For the varsity, Steve Bornemann, Alden Gardner, and George Bois placed 24, 25, and 27, respectively.

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Coast Guard Sails Past Trin, 45-20

by BILL LINN

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 2 -- Looking every inch the part of an undefeated football team, the Cadets of Coast Guard overwhelmed Trinity, 45-20, for their tenth win in a row and sixth this season. The defeat leveled the Bantams' record at 3-3, and their third straight loss marked the first time in more than five years that the Jessemen have dropped that many in succession.

Under dismal overcast skies and with a bitter wind blowing off the Thames River, the partisan crowd of about 3,000 saw the high-riding Bears dominate their Hartford rivals in every phase of the game. It was even worse than the final score would indicate, as Coast Guard led 37-6 before the Bantams scored twice in the final minutes on long pass plays to give the hundred-odd Trin fans a chance to cheer.

For Cadet coach Otto Graham, it was possibly the most enjoyable afternoon since he retired from the Cleveland Browns, as his pro-type offense riddled the Trin defenses. Using two set-backs, a flanker back and a split end in the fashion of most professional teams, Coast Guard moved for 179 yards on the ground to Trin's 56, outgained the Bantams 313 yards to 214 through the air, and led 21-13 in first downs.

Quarterback Ed Barrett turned in a passing performance reminiscent of Graham himself. The stellar soph (or "third-classman" in Cadet parlance) connected on 14 of 23 aerials on a rain-soaked field, two for touchdowns, as he picked the Blue and Gold defense to pieces with short spot passes mixed with an occasional long bomb. Ends Tom McCarthy and Bill McDonald were Barrett's prime targets.

The Cadet QB had able lieutenants in halfback Gerry Zanolli, another soph, and fullback Bob Dudley. Zanolli, a 5-6, 165-pound speedster, scampered six times for 46 yards and twice completely fooled the Bantams with devastating option passes; he accounted for two touchdowns. Dudley was the Bears' bread-and-butter man, repeatedly picking up the first down on third-and-short-yardage situations, and also plunging for a score.

Cecil Allison, the Cadets' answer to Frank Merriwell, scored five points on two conversions and a 26-yard field goal. But it was not a totally successful day for him, for he missed on another attempt as Coast Guard's oft-exploding and sometimes-missing cannon went off anyway, to celebrate the phantom point.

The Bantams were not without their stanouts, Bruce MacDougall, in fact, played perhaps his finest game in a Trin uniform,

as he sparkled on defense and made several excellent pass receptions, including those two last-quarter touchdowns. Bruce also punted well, and one of his boots traveled 58 yards from the line of scrimmage with the help of a good roll.

John Fenrich was another solid two-way performer for Trin, while Terry Oulundsen and Bill Camp-

bell ran well in limited service. Joe Barnard's fine kickoff returns were another bright spot for the Bantams. And Merrill Yavinsky snapped out of his slump with a vengeance in the second half. Merrill, who went all the way at QB, completed 10 of his last 15 passes as he led three impressive scoring drives after intermission. For the game, he was 12-for-26.

On the whole, though, the Bantams

turned in an erratic performance against the lean and hungry Bears. The Coast Guard line was not especially big; in fact, for the first time this season the Bantams probably outweighed their opponents. But the Cadets were fast and they hit hard, forcing Trin into two fumbles and Yavinsky into four interceptions, and not once did they lose the pigskin on their own miscues.

The Bantams took the ensuing kickoff and launched a sustained drive deep into Cadet territory, but were stopped by the Bears' determined goal line stand. The key play came on third down at the Coast Guard one, when Yavinsky elected to roll out and was thrown for a four-yard loss. That was the turning point; from then on it was all downhill for the Cadets.

Right after killing Trin's big threat, Coast Guard marched 95 yards in seven plays to rack up another one. The climactic maneuver saw Barrett pitch out to Zanolli, who lunged as he threw a sidearm pass to McCarthy. The Cadet end grabbed it on the Trin 40, broke away from Yavinsky, and out-raced Barnard into the end zone. The dazzling 61-yard play made it 21-0 with 4:25 left in the half.

The second half started out with more of the same. After receiving MacDougall's 58-yard kick on their own 15, the Cadets churned out a TD in 12 plays. The last of these was a 33-yard scoring strike from Barrett to Peterman, who was at least 15 yards behind all Trin defenders, and it was 27-0.

The Bantams finally scored with 4:23 left in the quarter on a one-yard plunge by Joe Hourihan (Dee Kolewe appeared only once in the game, to make an unsuccessful onside kick). Yavinsky completed several fine passes to MacDougall and Fenrich to set up this TD, Trin's first since the first quarter of the Colby game.

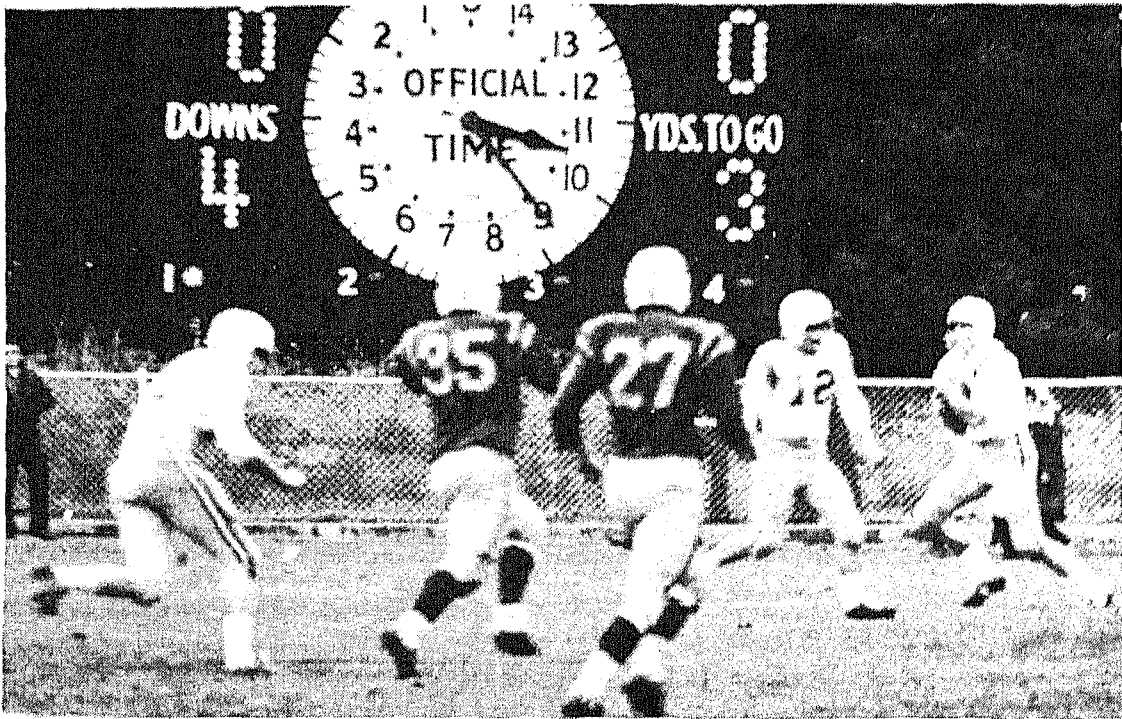
Coast Guard wasn't through, though. Zanolli scored their next touchdown on a 26-yard end run behind the blocking of Thompson and Horsey. Allison converted to make it 34-6, then added three more points a few minutes later with his fourth field goal of the season.

By now Yavinsky was fully warmed to his task. Barnard's good kickoff return set up a short drive which culminated when Merrill, scrambling beautifully out of the pocket, passed 15 yards to MacDougall who jackknifed to stay in bounds in the corner of the end zone. It was now 37-12.

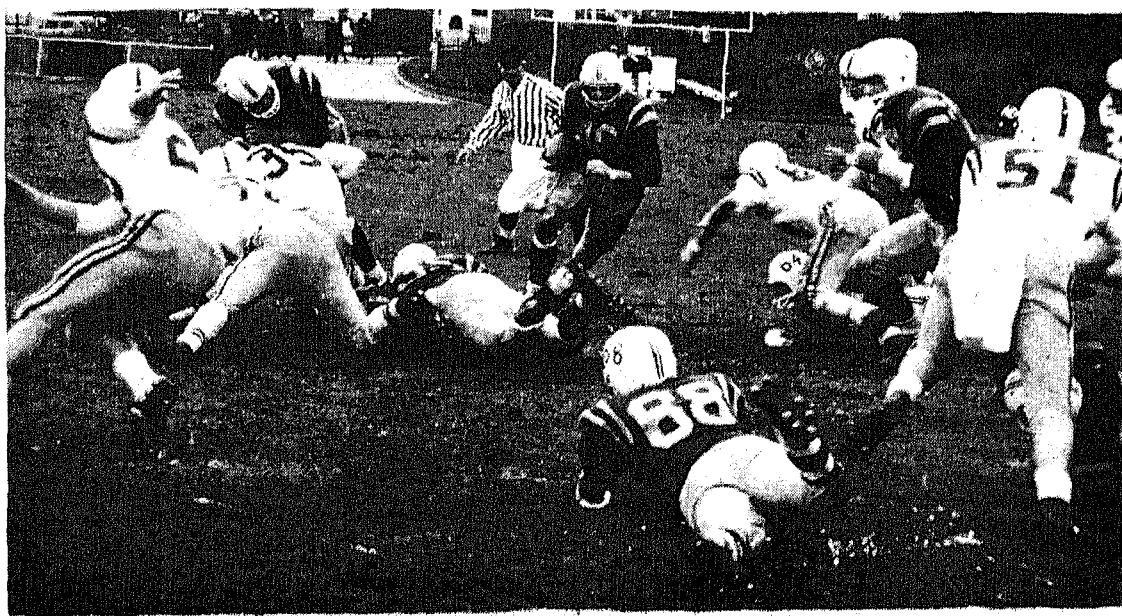
The Cadets had one more shot left in their locker, and Walt Viglitzzone went over on a one-yard plunge to fulfill a march led by substitute quarterback Dave Livingston. Livingston passed for the final two of Coast Guard's 45 points.

One parting shot deserved another, so the Bantams struck again with 2:35 left. This time MacDougall was all alone as he took Yavinsky's pass for a 49-yard scoring play, and Merrill ran for two more points to make the final tally somewhat more respectable.

Hearts Were Young and Gay, Until . . .



A Missed Touchdown . . .



The Coast Guard charge was led by guards Jim Thompson and Andy Horsey, a 175-pound terror, while Ron Gipson was superb at the middle linebacker slot. Thompson, the Cadet captain who almost singlehandedly destroyed the Amherst offense, was all over the field blocking, tackling, knocking down passes, and generally strengthening his bid for Little All-America.

In the final analysis, the unbeaten Bears simply had too many guns, too much speed, and too much desire for the Bantams to cope with. Graham is obviously a man who has never heard of the word "complacency", and is allowing no room for the overconfidence which could wreck the banner season which started with his College All-Stars' upset victory over the Green Bay



Packers. The Bantams went into this contest somewhat "down" and although they fought hard, they never had a real chance to defeat the Cadets.

After several minutes of early sparring by the two defenses, Coast Guard's first touchdown was set up when the Bears' Bill Peterman picked off a Yavinsky pass on Trin's 41. Four plays later Barrett passed 36 yards into the end zone where Joe Maka and Trin's Oulundsen grabbed the ball together and fought for it, with Maka winning. Allison converted with 8:15 gone in the game.

Early in the second quarter Coast Guard moved in again, 48 yards in five plays, mostly on Barrett's pinpoint passing. Dudley bucked over from one yard out for the six points, and Zanolli's option pass to Maka made it 15-0.



Swami's Prediction
Amherst 36
Trinity 12

And a Missed Pass Let Coast Guard
● Run Away With The Game ●

Photos by Scott and Fidell.