

Davidon Protests Viet War by Fast

Art Series Starts Program For Reduced-Rate Tickets

Film Series To Show Cinemascope Pictures

Drama Club To Enact Play by Shakespeare

William C. Davidon, professor of physics at Haverford, is presently conducting a two-week fast in conjunction with a demonstration protesting the Vietnam war.

Davidon has been fasting since Oct. 3, drinking only such foods as water and orange juice. He noted that the physical sensation of hunger has not bothered him as much as the inconvenience of not eating. For example, he could not attend several dinners given for a recent Phillips visitor.

His fast is not primarily to attract attention. Rather, Davidon

said, his purpose is "to force me to take the whole Vietnam situation far more seriously than I have, to break out of the comfortable routine that most of my life represents." He feels that fasts to gain attention should only be attempted by those in the public eye at all times.

The demonstration is a 30-hour vigil and fast being sponsored by the Committee for Non-Violent Action. It is taking place at the Boeing Vertol plant in Norton, Pa., from 10 a.m. Saturday, Oct. 16, until 4 p.m. Sunday, Oct. 17.

Before the semester is over, some ten to 20 Haverford students will be treated to a night at the Metropolitan Opera at a total cost of \$5.00 for ticket and transportation.

It would cost probably three times that amount if you went on your own - which is why very few do.

Trips to the Met are only one

aspect of a new ticket reservation service set up by the Students' Council and the Art Series Committee.

Others are: half-price tickets for the National Repertory Company, during its Philadelphia engagement; one-dollar seats for Thursday night Philadelphia Orchestra concerts; one dollar seats for plays at the Theatre of the

Living Arts; discounted tickets for the Philadelphia Lyric Opera, and free admission to dress rehearsals.

The Students' Council is providing a subsidy for all events except the National Repertory Company. Reduced rate tickets are made available for the NRT, the Lyric Opera, and the Metropolitan Opera by institutional memberships in sponsoring organizations.

The center for ticket reservations will be in Dean Lyons' office. Coordinating the first year's program is Roy Gutman, formerly Art Series chairman.

Gutman said that the program could be stepped up in future years through the purchase of additional subscriptions to Philadelphia Orchestra concerts. Only four were purchased this year, all for Thursday night series. In future years, the same number or more might be ordered for the Monday, Friday, and Saturday series.

The Art Series is continuing to underwrite a program enabling freshmen to attend Philadelphia Orchestra concerts free.

Some 60 to 80 tickets will be available on a reserved seat basis for certain concerts in the "Pension Fund" and "Senior Students" series at the Academy of Music. Sign-up will also be held in Lyons' office.

Reuben explained that he selects films from over 30 sources and these may range in price from \$7.50 to \$200.

His film scheduling is divided into two categories. On weekdays, either Wednesday or Thursday, he plans for specialized motion pictures, or "historical retrospectives," and on weekends he has movies for enjoyment.

Currently the film series is showing movies by D. W. Griffith as historical retrospectives, and starting in November, French films will be presented during the week.

Cinemascope films which will be shown included "The Leopard" and "A Woman Is a Woman."

Cinemascope equipment and an exam week film festival were two features of the Film Series announced this week by Walt Reuben, coordinator of the series.

Reuben reported that with back profits from the series he has ordered cinemascope equipment for Stokes Auditorium. He stated that there was no need for a new screen, but that he is purchasing a special lens adapter which will elongate the picture.

The exam week festival will entail a movie every night of the week except Sunday. Included will be films by Laurel and Hardy, the Marx Brothers, and W. C. Fields. This Haverford first will have a total of eight or nine movies.

Reuben said he hoped to be able to work out the appearance of Buster Keaton at the showing of one of Keaton's films, probably in connection with a Collection.

Another innovation this year will be the selling of season tickets to Bryn Mawr students, starting this week.

The film series is in its fourth season and its second under the direction of Reuben. He estimated that over 400 year-tickets, selling at \$8, have been sold this year.

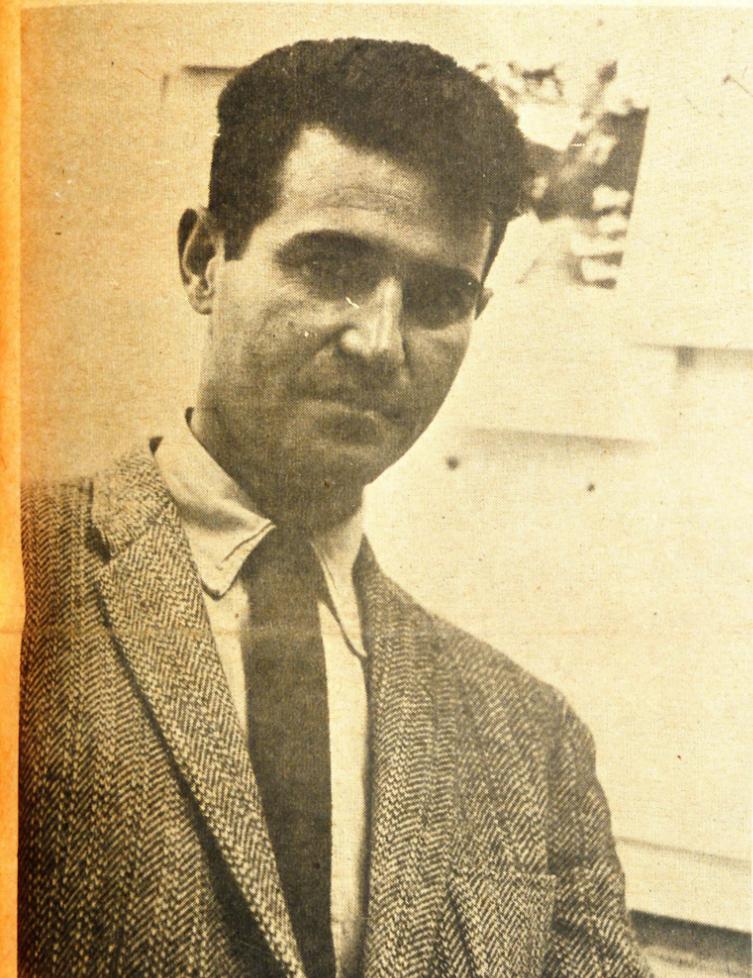
A joint Haverford-Bryn Mawr production of Shakespeare's "King Richard II" will be presented Nov. 12 and 13, at 8 p.m. in Roberts Hall.

The lead roles in the play are: Richard II, Stephen Bennett; John of Gaunt, Chris Kopff; Bolingbroke, Munson Hicks; Queen, Tezi Currie; and Duke of York, Howard Bush. Robert Butman is directing the play. Production managers are

Lance Jackson and Judy Chapman.

The production will use only one set, scene changes will be made by changing the lighting. The actors are concentrating on the poetry of the play to convey the beauty of Shakespeare's writing.

Tickets go on sale two weeks before the play opens. Student tickets cost \$1.00; all others are \$1.50.



Physics Prof. William Davidon

JAAG Wants Student Policy Role

by Dick Schmidt

A drive to get students directly involved in the policy-making decisions of the college will be the main effort this year of the Joint Academic Advisory Group (JAAG), co-chairman Bob Klein said this week.

Klein hopes students can gain a voice in making the decisions which affect their academic and non-academic lives. JAAG will decide what are the best ways to gain this voice; Klein said he thinks one possibility might be having student members on the standing faculty committees.

"At present," he remarked "the cited as an example the limited elective requirements, which he said are as rigid this year as ever before.

The limited elective requirements can be altered without the students either being consulted or told about the changes, Klein stated. He said a large number of students in his class received notes from the dean last year saying they must take courses chosen from a certain list.

Klein said it was only then that he discovered the limited elective requirements are as complex and rigid as they are.

Another policy which students are not able to understand, according to Klein, is the basis for a student's being asked to leave

the college.

"At this time in the world," he said, "a Quaker college should bend over backwards, should be extremely lenient."

But he said recent cases involving students who have not been permitted to return to the college

Gutwirth Talks Next Collection

Liberal arts is in. Mobilization For Youth is out.

That's one reading of the revised Collection schedule.

Winslow Carlton, director of the controversial New York MFY program, was originally scheduled for next Tuesday. He has been replaced by Marcel Gutwirth, romance language professor, who will kick off a series on the "nature and mission of the liberal arts."

Gutwirth's talk is entitled "Rachel and Leah: A View of the Liberal Arts."

Carlton was re-invited for a date in the spring. This is the second time his talk has been cancelled.

Others to speak in the series are: Ariel Loewy, biology professor, Nov. 2; Alfred Diamant, political science; and Morris Keaton, dean of Antioch College, Nov. 23.

indicate the policy is not clear, even if it is Quakerly. The solution, Klein said, might be having a student on the Academic Standing Committee, the group which watches over the academic progress of each student.

Klein said some precedent might be needed for giving students a voice in the decisions of the college. He said two colleges, Reed and Antioch, give students such a voice. He and the other co-chairman of JAAG, Jim Friedman, visited Reed College last spring. The dean of Antioch College is scheduled as a Collection speaker this fall.

Klein said JAAG will also concern itself with some minor innovations which will help students plan their course schedules. For example, he hopes to persuade professors to publish reading lists at the time students sign up for courses so students can have a better idea of course content.

JAAG was formed last spring to coordinate efforts to work out academic reforms. The committee has eight faculty members and eight student members. Four of the faculty members are the members of the Faculty Educational Policy Committee.

The major accomplishment of JAAG last spring was the adoption of the new requirement of 36 courses for graduation.



Chris Kopff plays John of Gaunt

Haverford News

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The Haverford News is entered as second-class matter at the Haverford, Pa. Post Office under the Act of March 3, 1879. The News is circulated on Fridays throughout the academic year to students and subscribers.

SAC Expenditures

Part of the budget request of the Social Action Committee (SAC) for this year is for transportation to and materials for demonstrations.

This year most of these demonstrations will be concerned with the war in Vietnam. It is probable that most of these will be protests against the war, since supporters of the administration policy in Southeast Asia have not been engaging in demonstrations. SAC would, because of its charter, financially support transportation to and materials for pro-administration demonstrations.

Allocation of this money from the Unit Fee has been objected to by some students who feel that none of this money should be spent on political activities outside the College. Other students have objected that some of their Unit Fee money is being spent to oppose the war in Vietnam although they support that war. To this group, it has seemed that they are being forced to contribute money to support protests against the war in Vietnam in order to graduate from the College. (A student is obligated to pay the Unit Fee.)

At this point, it is important to separate the two parts of this budget request. The Council is willing to provide transportation for students to a wide variety of activities. It does so without endorsing the activity involved. No different standard should be applied to SAC in this regard.

Support for participation in a demonstration is another matter and should be considered separately from the question of providing transportation.

In general, the SAC does a good job of fulfilling the purpose for which it was established. It was set up two years ago to replace the innumerable and often disorganized groups present on the Haverford campus, among them the Student Peace Union and the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. These were all divisions of national organizations. Although they used the Haverford name, their policies were largely determined by national committees not controlled by students here. Despite the fact that each group had a separate budget approved by the Students' Council, their members were often the same.

SAC was created for two purposes: to unite and coordinate campus political activities and to liberate these activities from outside control. Under the SAC, each student, regardless of political views, was supposed to have a chance to formulate and participate in the political activities which he supported through the required Unit Fee.

More students have been involved in social action work than ever before through this committee. Because of the general political orientation of Haverford students, most of the work of the SAC was left of center. Students on the right did not do too much on this committee although they were encouraged to invite speakers sharing their views.

With the increasing American involvement in Vietnam and the enlargement of the draft, most members felt the need for direct action. At that time, SAC first became involved in providing material for demonstrations.

Because of this change in direction of the committee, it is important to reevaluate the allocation of Council funds. The NEWS feels unable at present to suggest whether SAC should be restrained from spending money for materials at demonstrations. This issue should be resolved by Council and the student body.

Arts Series Service

The new programs offered by the Arts Series to broaden cultural opportunities for students fill large gaps at Haverford. The program started by Roy Gutman will enable students to attend shows and concerts at reduced prices.

The NEWS commends the Arts Series and the Council for this program and urges students to make use of it. Hopefully, the program will be enlarged to cover other areas of interest to the student body.

Letters to the Editor

To the editor:

Several handsome and well cushioned seats in Goodhart Hall, capable of accommodating the huskiest of Haverfordians, served no "end" on the night of October 9. The concert by the Julliard String Quartet was given to commemorate Thomas Mann's death ten years ago. They performed Mozart Quartet in D Major, ("Hoffmeister"), and one, (or, I should say two), late Beethoven quartets.

The Quartet in B Flat Major is now considered one of the greatest masterpieces in our musical heritage. It was not well received, however, at its first performance. Part of the reason for this undoubtedly lay in the fact that the work, already difficult for both listener and performer, was climaxed by a movement whose content differed radically from the musical conventions of the time.

This movement, which continues to baffle several of us today, is the Grosse Fuge, whose twenty glorious minutes encompass a range of thoughts and changes great enough to constitute a separate work--an organic unit by itself. Perhaps it was the realization of this fact that led the usually inflexible Maestro to agree

to substitute a shorter, lighter Finale for the Fuge. He accordingly published the latter separately, as Opus 133.

In the October 9 Concert, the Julliard String Quartet reversed Beethoven's decision: They performed the Opus 130 Quartet, reinstating the Grosse Fuge as the Finale, and excluding the "new" movement.

The experiment was a success, since the modern audience has had time to become oriented toward Beethoven; the methods which he used have become basic conventions in our musical heritage, and have been stored as basic patterns in the musical part of our minds for over a hundred years. Thus we can "take" more of him than could his contemporary audience.

The success was in great part due to the Julliard's excellent rendition of the work as a whole--in spite of the occasionally feline pitch.

Ray Orlando

Meeting

To the editor:

If Meeting in its present form could be taken seriously, one might accept Dr. Borton's alternative religious service. As it is, however, Thursday Meeting offers at best a

morning nap. At worst, it is a laboratory for aspiring Norman Vincent Peales. As it has already been admitted that Fifth-Day Meeting is not religious, would someone tell us what sort of profound secular meditation is expected?

We are asked to purchase our escaped with deep philosophical objections to Meeting. Perhaps one could spare a half-hour's sleep to dramatize his irritation. My own solution is to ask the dentist for Thursday morning appointments. It's more fun.

Paul Breslin

Bott

To the editor:

The "New Left" is dead.

Bob Bott

Boors

To the editor:

I was very greatly disturbed last Friday night by the puerile behavior of many students watching the movie "Alexander Nevsky" in Roberts Hall.

There was fairly constant hissing, clapping, laughing at inappropriate times, as well as occasional gross comments from the audience. I find it distasteful to have to sit among such an immature audience.

A Student

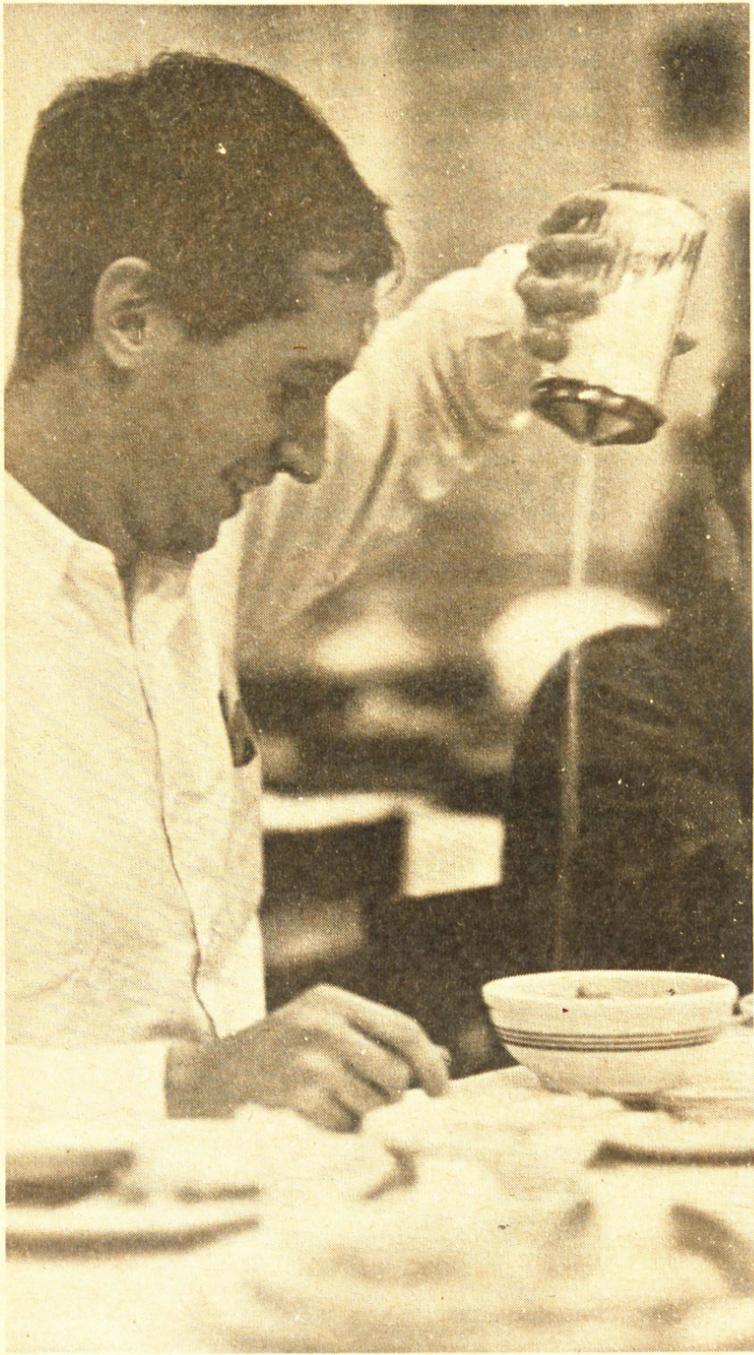


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Typical Scenes in Haverford Dining Room



Wheeeeeeee

Bryn Mawrter enjoys Haverford food



Lady, don't just pick at it. Kill it!

Food is an essential ingredient for the preservation of human life. Despite experiments that have been held over the past several years at Haverford College to disprove this hypothesis, it is still supported by many leading scientists.

The dining hall has become a center of controversy between the students, who uphold the conservative view, and the administration, which continues bravely in its endeavors to destroy the old myths.

An uninformed but reliable source has hinted that this crusade, termed Operation Roast Beef, is part of an effort to improve the fiscal status of the Coop. Others have conjectured that the campaign is designed to wean the students away from the gross materialism so characteristic of the American campus, today.

One student made the laughable suggestion that the quality of Haverford food comes from an attempt to reduce expenditures during the course of the College's expansion.

By far the most reasonable contention was that the situation in the dining hall is due to the rare conjunction of Alpha Centauri and Sirius.

The majority of these conjectures are obviously attempts on the part of the student body to discredit the diligence and the perseverance of the administration in its efforts to free man from the bondage of the constant need for nourishment.

The pictures on this page are a monument to that perseverance.

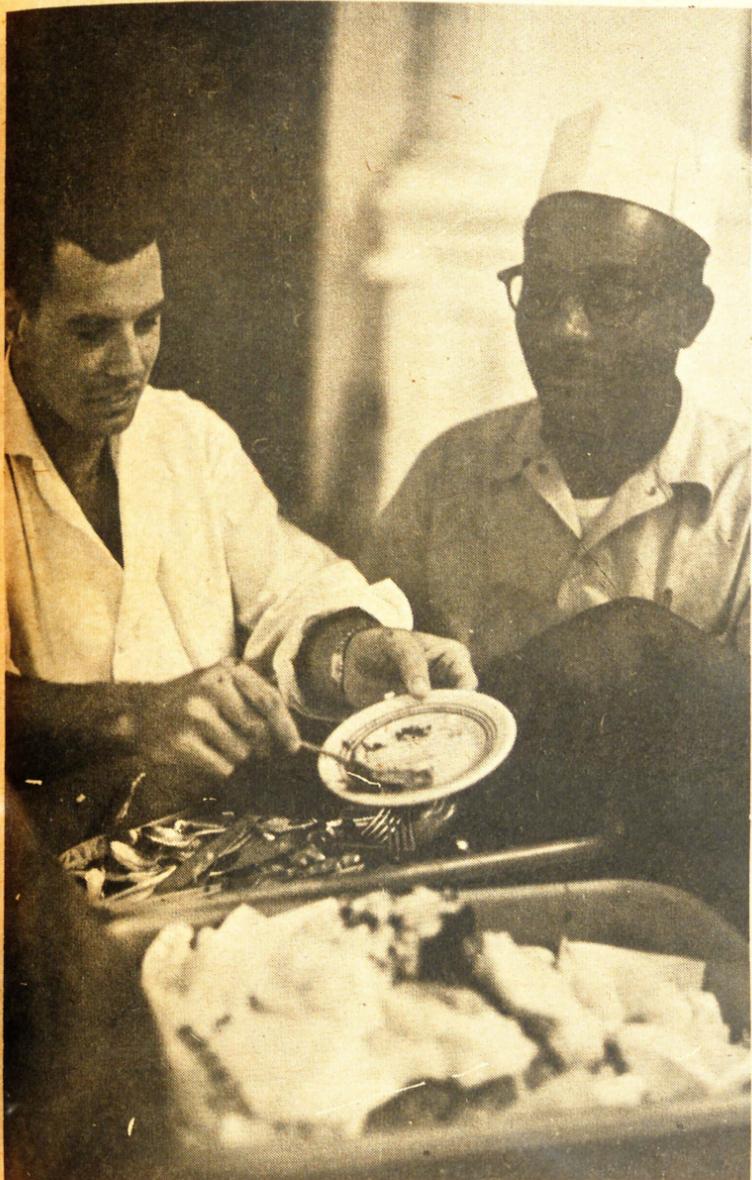


Gravy Train

The Haverford Dining Hall--a pleasant place to relax



Eternal Routine of Eating in Founders Hall



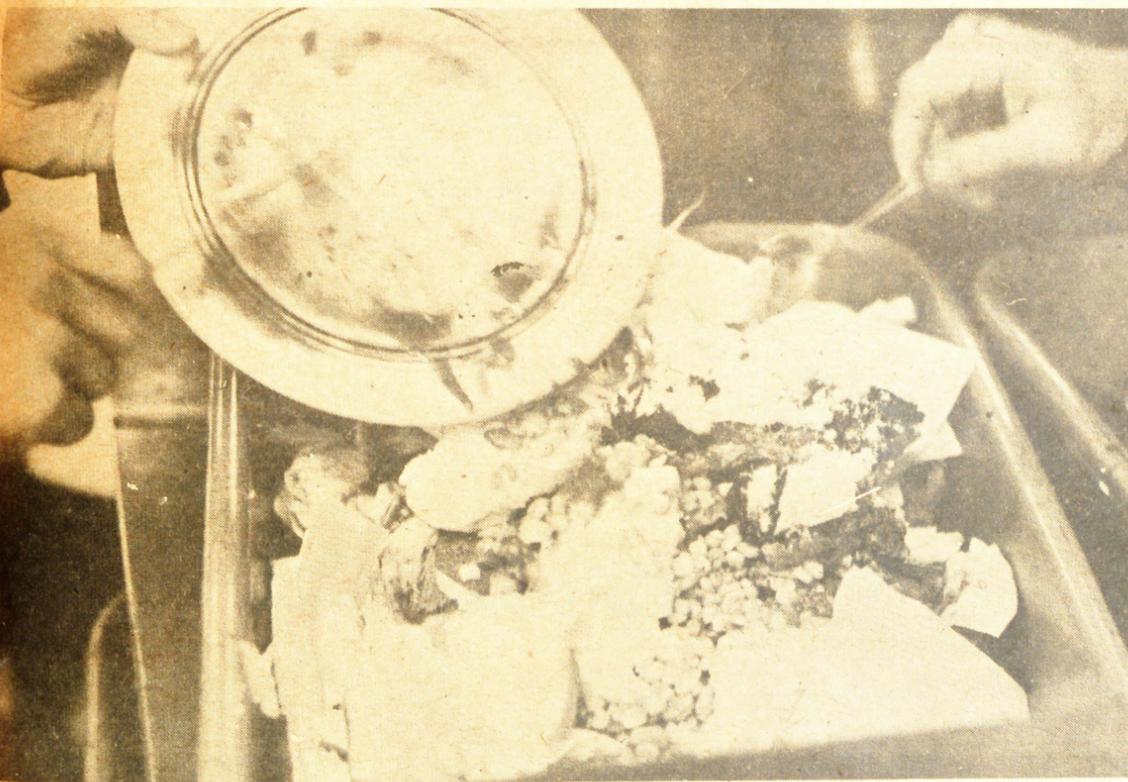
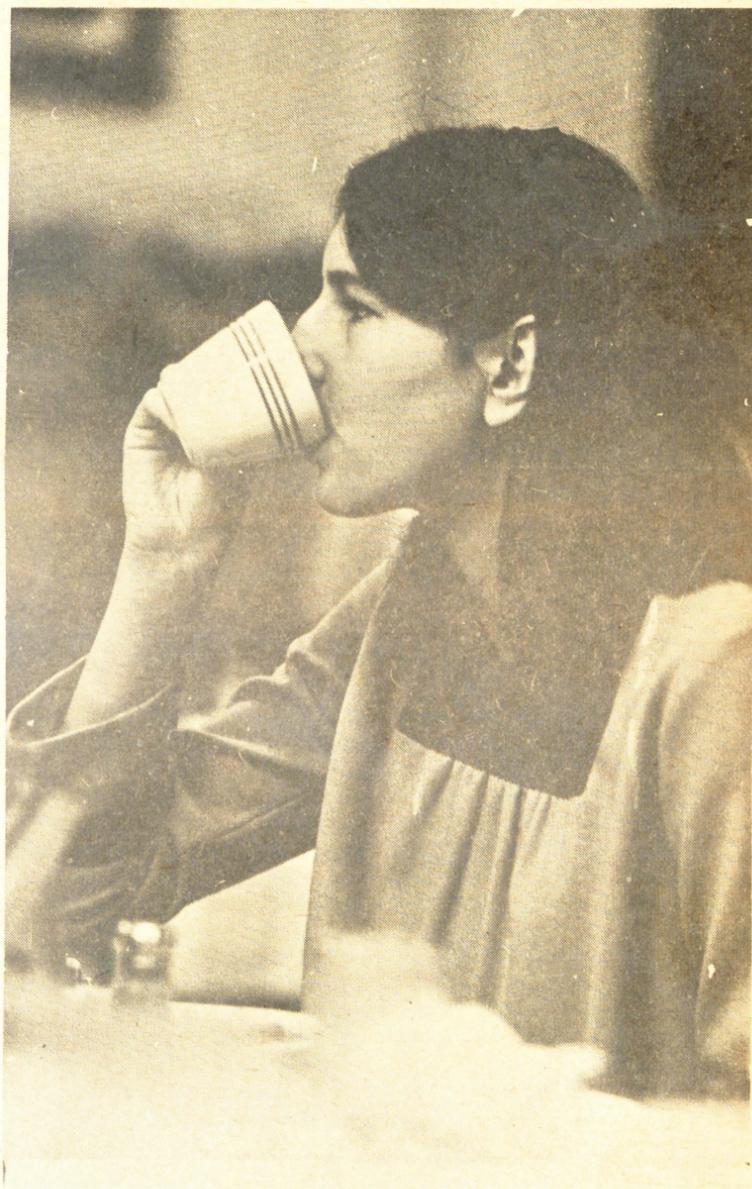
"Here Rover, here boy."

Good to the very last--blaagh

Picture Essay
by
Chris Kane

The only food with a half-life of four minutes

Hungry student dips in spoon for more



Seconds on desserts are plentiful



Thompson Elected Freshman Leader

Charles Thompson won the Oct. 8 freshman presidential election with 59 votes on the fourth redistribution, defeating four rival candidates.

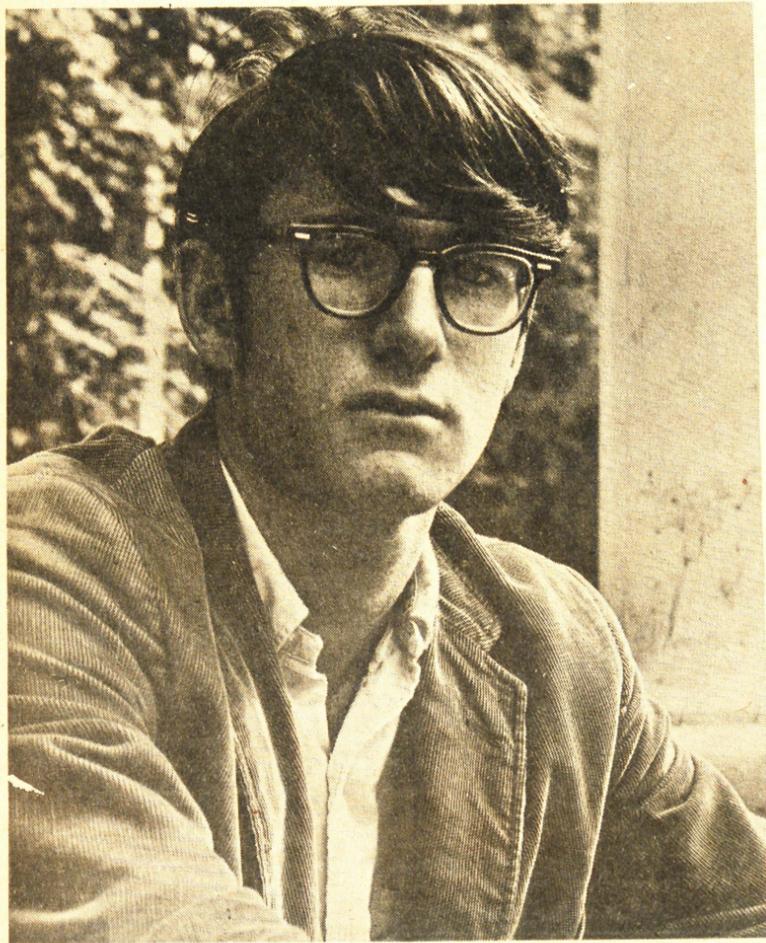
Fifty-eight votes were necessary to win the election. Thompson received 22 more votes than runner-up William Forman.

Thompson opposes compulsory Meeting. He considers the College's Meeting policy irra-

tional and President Borton's call for a three-man committee a delaying tactic.

He calls the Social Honor System "pretty confusing" but approves of the obscurity because it places the burden of decision on the individual.

Declaring himself an expert on apathy, he denied the presence of widespread apathy at Haverford.



Freshman President, Charles Thompson

Concert, Sports, Dance Occur During Weekend

Sophomore Weekend, the first festive weekend of the year, starts tonight.

At 7:30 p.m., Bryn Mawr's annual Lantern Night ritual begins in the Bryn Mawr library cloisters. There is a thirty-cent admission charge for Haverford students.

Following this, at 8:30 p.m. in Roberts Hall, the Haverford Art Series presents Ian and Sylvia, one of the top folk-singing groups in the country.

At 10:30 a.m. tomorrow, the soccer team plays Pennsylvania

Military College, while the cross-country squad hosts Johns Hopkins and Drexel. The football team also plays Johns Hopkins tomorrow afternoon at 1:45. Following the game, the Alumni Association and the Class of '68 are sponsoring a reception in the gym for alumni and students.

The sophomore classes of Haverford and Bryn Mawr are also sponsoring a free dance tomorrow at 8:30 p.m. Music will be provided by the Cuning Ones and refreshments will be served. Coats and ties are required.

Teach-in Views U.S. Policy

by Dave Millstone

About 150 students, faculty, and interested outsiders attended the piped-in Toronto Teach-In last Saturday. The debate was carried by a national radio system to more than 80 colleges in the United States.

Saturday morning's session on the Dominican Republic was attended by about 25 people. A.A. Berle, a professor of law at Columbia University, declared that the United States opposes intervention in revolutions which spring from the people, but that the Dominican Republic conflict constituted an "indirect attack."

His pro-government position was rebutted by Dr. Cheddi Jagan, former premier of British Guiana. Jagan denounced all forms of United States intervention, as well as the Alliance for Progress.

Following the piped-in remarks, members of the audience in Stokes presented their views. Joe Eyer presented an analysis of the economic involvement of the United States in the countries of Latin America. Others speaking included Bob Klein, Jaan Sittler, and Prof. Ariel Loewy.

The afternoon session on Viet Nam began shortly after 2:30 p.m. The first speaker was Ngyed Phu Duc, former United Nations observer of the Saigon government.

He declared that it is merely Communist propoganda which maintains that the battle in Vietnam is a fight against a

dictatorship. Actually, he maintained, the issue is "the most ruthless aggression against the government and innocent people."

He further maintained, "The aggression of North Vietnam is the determining code of the present conflict... We want peace, but not at any price." He stated that all North Vietnamese troops must leave and that their political organizations must be disbanded before talks can begin.

His view was opposed by Phuong Nargain, secretary-general of the Cambodian cabinet. He stated, "It is impossible to bring about social progress in a country which suffers because it depends on

foreign aid which does not help the masses."

William Worthy, an American journalist, presented unofficially the position of the National Liberation Front. He predicted that any negotiations would be fairly remote and then quoted President Sukarno of Indonesia: "If the people of Vietnam wish to go Communist, let them. It's their business."

The final speaker was John Scalapino, a professor from the University of California at Berkeley. Scalapino defended the present United States' policy.

News in Brief

Danforth

The deadline for Haverford seniors to apply for the Danforth Graduate Fellowship for College Teaching is tomorrow, according to Prof. John Cary, chairman of the College committee which will screen applicants.

Any senior who is applying must have his application and two faculty recommendations in to Cary by tomorrow. The committee will nominate two candidates who will then enter regional competition.

The Fellowship is for \$1800 a year, renewable for up to four years. As the title of the scholarship implies, it is for students who are seriously interested in college teaching.

The College's two candidates will be announced later this month, and the winners will be notified in March. The Foundation requires that nominee take the Graduate Record Exam Nov. 13.

Recipients of the Fellowship may use the money at any graduate school and for any field of study. Haverford's winner last year, Tom Kessinger, is at the University of Chicago, majoring in Southeast Asian studies.

Infirmary

The infirmary has instituted evening hours for the first time. Its hours now are:

- 8-10 a.m.
- 1-3 p.m.
- 6:30-7:30 p.m.

Meeting

Faculty and administration members of the newly-formed Meeting committee are: President Borton, Assistant Admissions Director Art Wood, and Assistant Professor of Philosophy Aryeh Kosman.

Student members appointed by Council are seniors Rod Fritchley and Alan Raphael and Junior Charles Wolfinger.

The committee was set up upon the request of President Borton.

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Gridders Bow to Dickinson for Second Loss

by Hunt Rawlings

Dickinson College celebrated its homecoming last Saturday with an easy 33-8 victory over the visiting Haverford football team.

Dickinson wasted little time in illustrating its domination of play. After receiving the opening kickoff, the Red Devils marched to three first downs; but despite a costly penalty, Haverford held the first drive on its own five.

Quarterback Dan Murphy could

not get his backs free, and Don Urie punted to the Haverford 43. This time the homecoming crowd was not disappointed. With a first down on the Haverford 18, The Red Devil quarterback tried two line thrusts which netted only four yards. At this point Dennis Wachter found and hit the most glaring Ford weakness of the day, and for that matter, the season as well.

He hit end Bob Averback with a pass on a slant-in pattern, and

the agile junior carried the ball into the end zone without a hand being laid on him. This kind of pass defense became a familiar sight as the afternoon wore on. With the missed kick, the score stood at 6-0.

In two minutes the home team was on the board with eight more. Several Dickinson men ran all over the Haverford blockers protecting Urie on a punt attempt, and the ball was batted toward the end zone, where Don Ritchie recovered after an intrasquad scramble near the goal line. A Wachter-Bob Bierly pass gave Dickinson the two pointer for a 14-0 lead.

The Fords continued to be stymied. A nice Murphy pass to halfback Sam Porrecca to the Dickinson 28 was nullified by Porrecca's fumble on the next play. The teams exchanged the ball once, but Dickinson then went 61 yards on six plays to rack up another TD. The big plays were a 14 yard pass to Averback from sub quar-

terback, Dick Lipinsky, and Tom Phillips' 30 yard scoring jaunt up the middle on the next play. Phillips' run, and the extra point conversion by Ken Eichelberger made it 21-0.

Murphy brought the score back to respectability shortly after, when he hit sophomore end John Hough near midfield, and John outran the opposition's secondary for a neat 68 yard score. Dan gave the Fords a two point conversion by faking a pass and sweeping the left end.

Dickinson received the kick and required ten plays to put its fourth score over for a 27-8 halftime lead. The TD came on a 42 yard bomb to wide open end Averback from Wachter.

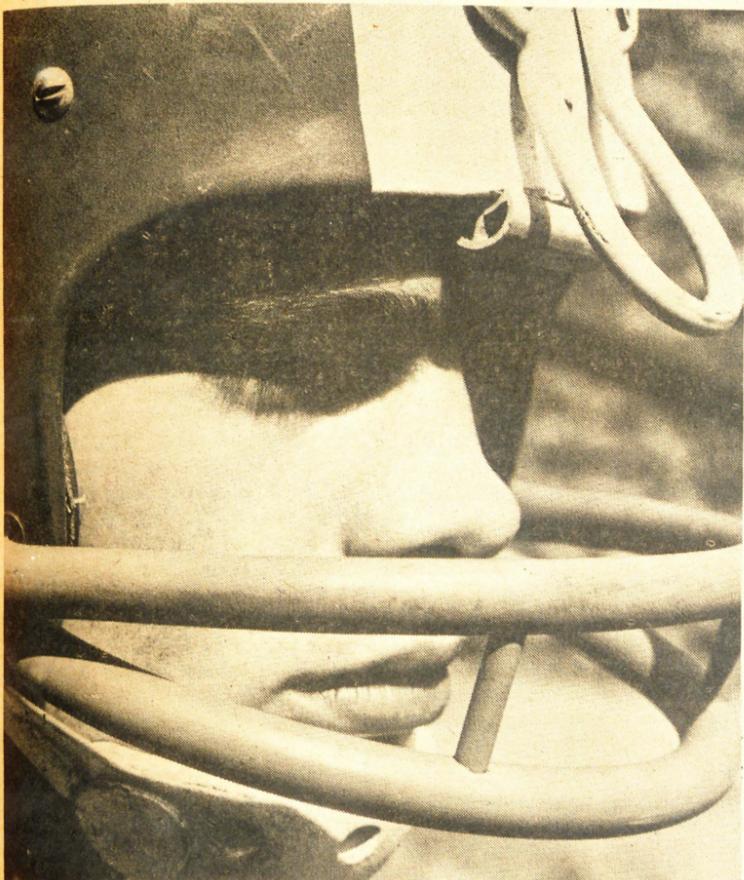
The second half found Haverford willing to fight for respectability. Unfortunately, Murphy's arm was struck by a charging lineman, and his first pass in the second half was intercepted. After holding the Red Devils, Haverford was in turn

held, and Urie's punt was returned to the Ford 29.

Wachter faded on the first down play, and hit Averback three yards behind his man for his third score of the afternoon. The conversion pass was batted down by Urie, and the score was 33-8, the final tally.

For the remainder of the afternoon the Ford offense opened up and moved well, being stalled only by their own infractions. On two separate occasions Sam Porrecca was denied touchdowns by penalties. The first instance was on a 65 yard screen pass play from Murphy. Cutting across the entire width of the field, Porrecca was finally sprung loose by Pete Batzell's block on the left safety. Because Murphy had to run around in the backfield finding a receiver, a lineman had drifted downfield and this cost the Fords one score.

In the fourth quarter the same play worked from the Dickinson 17 for an apparent TD, but illegal motion nullified this pass-run play.



Linebacker Jim Ritter tries on new head guard.

Hillier Paces Harriers As Fords Divide Meet

by Tom Forehand

The Haverford cross country team finished second in a triple meet with Moravian and Lafayette last Saturday at Lafayette.

The competition was held on a team versus team basis in which the Fords defeated a weak Moravian outfit, 15-45, before succumbing to a powerful Lafayette squad, 17-38.

The Fords were led by captain Bob Hillier, who placed fifth with a time of 25:18. Lafayette swept the first four places, led by Oscar Stanley with a time of 24:28.

Sophomore Terry Little finished sixth with a time of 26:35 over the

hilly Lafayette course. Junior Philip Van Newkirk and freshman Stephen Rolfe placed eighth and ninth respectively with times of 26:18 and 26:23. A second frosh to finish in the top five for the Fords was Bob White, whose time was 26:38. Howie Stine finished eleventh overall, an improvement over his former twenty-first place.

Dennis Lanson finished sixteenth, Bob Gifford seventeenth, Bob Singley eighteenth, and Vance Senecal twenty-first. Bob Gorchoy, twenty-second, brought up the rear for the Ford finishers with a time of 31:26 -- only seven minutes behind the first place finisher.

F&M Downs Booters as Obi Stars

by Chris Dye

The soccer team lost its opening game to Franklin and Marshall 2-1 last Saturday. The match was played at F&M, on a sparsely grassed, muddy field, which made for bad footing.

The Fords, playing ball control soccer, outpaced their opponents throughout the game. F&M, on the other hand, employed the kick-and-run technique, which was aided by the use of a plastic-coated-leather ball. It did not absorb the moisture from the wet field, and F&M was therefore able to kick long throughout the game.

The first quarter was uneventful, although it was clear that Haverford was controlling the ball. Sturge Poorman took two shots which should have been scores, but were wide of the mark.

Franklin and Marshall scored in the second quarter. The Fords were pressing the attack, with their fullbacks and center forwards at mid-field, when one of the opponent's fullbacks booted the ball down field. Center half Jim MacKinnon misjudged the kick, and the ball went over his head. F&M's

speedy center forward picked it up, and, all alone in front of the nets, drove a pretty shot past goalie Dave Felsen into the left corner.

In the third quarter, Haverford continued to dominate the game, which was becoming increasingly rough. At one point, the referees stopped the match, reprimanded both teams, and warned against further violations. By the end, this rugged action led to injuries to five Haverford booters: Rob Martin, Dave Felsen, Sturge Poorman, Al Servetnick and Jeff Hansen. The last two missed the game against Princeton.

Haverford finally scored in the third quarter, after having missed three easy shots. Some effective changes had been made in the forward line, and Jim MacKinnon was finally able to contain the opponents' center. With the Fords controlling the ball in F&M's half of the field, center forward Chris Obi scored with ten seconds left in the quarter.

Haverford kicked off to begin the fourth period, and passed its way magnificently down the field. Chris Obi switched neatly

by Chris Dye

The soccer team lost its second game of the season, 2 to 1, to Princeton last Wednesday. The greater loss by far, however, was that of Dave Felsen. The team's goalie broke his collarbone, and will be out for the remainder of the season.

Princeton outplayed the Fords slightly in the first quarter. Although Haverford's line proved aggressive, the defense appeared tired and slow, partly because the team was playing without the services of fullback Jeff Hansen and halfback Al Servetnick. Princeton was able to mount powerful scoring threats more easily than the Fords.

Princeton scored in the second quarter. Right half Glen Swanson tried to kick a Princeton corner kick, which was coming at him about four feet off the ground. This type of boot is difficult to control and should not be used in tense situations in the penalty area. The ball skidded off Swanson's foot into the Haverford goal.

From this point an already rough game got rougher. Tackling was brutal, and several fouls were called by the officials.

On one play, Princeton's right inside fired a well placed lead pass, intended for his center forward, into Haverford's penalty area. Felsen came out, and went to his knees to pick up the ball in the face of Princeton's charging center. The two players hit, and

with right wing Angus Braid, and passed to him from the outside. Braid was wide open, five yards in front of the goal, but kicked straight at the goalie. This was the story of the Fords' afternoon. They did not have that scoring punch near the goal. They dominated the goal, but could not score.

Haverford's spirit was broken when F&M got its second goal on a freak play. F&M's right inside headed a corner kick over Felsen, who was coming out of the crease to pick off the kick. The ball struck the crossbar, and bounced out and down. Felsen turned to get it, but slipped on his back. As he fell, he lunged for the ball and hit it with his hand into the goal. After that, Haverford seemed to let down and there was no more scoring.

The tragedy of this loss was that the Fords played so well but could not score. They proved that ball control soccer is the best style of play. Yet, when that technique gained them scoring opportunities, no one seemed able to come through.

Felsen Injured in Princeton Match

by Chris Dye

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Felsen was bowled over. In the collision, his collar bone was broken.

With Doug Meiklejohn already hurt, Felsen's injury is especially damaging to Haverford's team. Freshman John Sargent, who replaced him, played creditably. This, though, is his first year as a goalie, and he, or any of the other subs, cannot possibly fill Felsen's shoes.

The Fords continued to play spirited soccer for the rest of the second quarter. They mounted several impressive scoring threats, and the match was by no means Princeton's.

Haverford scored impressively in the third quarter. Dave Koteen fired a lead pass to Sturge Poorman. Princeton's goalie came out,

but Poorman beat him to the ball, and drilled it into the left corner.

Princeton won the game with a goal late in the fourth period. Haverford narrowly missed a shot and Princeton cleared the ball. Bok Read came up on Princeton's left wing, trying to intercept the kick. Read missed the trap, and Princeton's wing picked up the ball. He dribbled down the sideline and cut into the middle. Jim Mackinnon cut across, but the enemy winger side-stepped, found himself open in front of the goal, and scored.

The true test of Haverford's soccer team has yet to come. The squad must be able to come back after two close defeats and ruinous injuries. The Fords are still strong, and their great potential remains.

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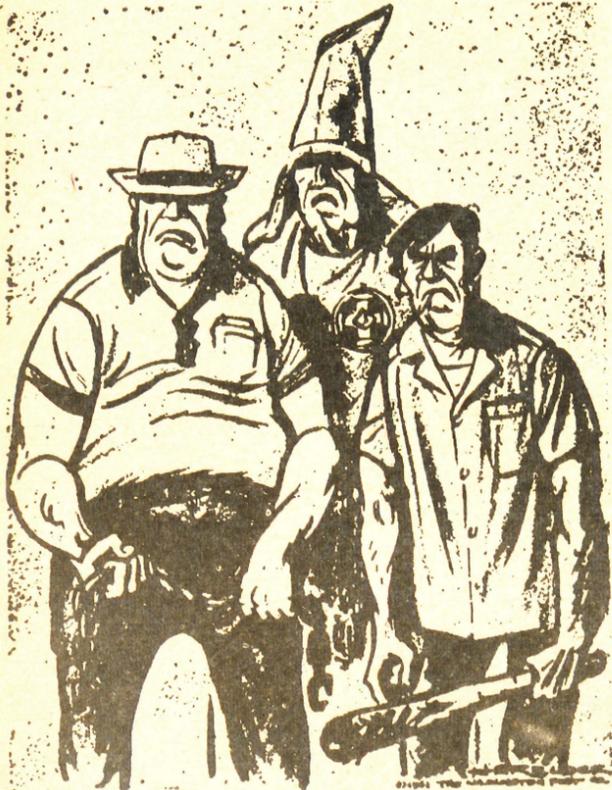
Government Assailed for Civil Rights Inaction

"Which side is the federal government on?"

Howard Zinn asked this question in his book, "SNCC, the New Abolitionists." Since he wrote the book, Congress has passed two strong laws--the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act--and the President has publicly expounded the cause of Negro equality. Yet, the same question is still relevant.

Actions are a much better index of government intentions than the rhetoric of its officials. In the course of work for SCOPE (Summer Community Organization and Political Education), a project of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), I dealt with several lawyers for the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department.

My confidence in the good intentions of governmental officials charged with implementing existing civil rights legislation has waned. My belief in the honesty of most of the national press has declined. It is said by many civil rights workers that conditions in the South can not



Herbblock in The Washington Post

"We Don't Want No Troublemakers from the United States"

be understood except by going there. I believe this to be a partial truth, but do hope to convey in this article some of the feelings and experiences which I have had.

Recent change in Southern race relations has been due almost entirely to forces based outside the South. The role of the federal government in combating racial discrimination has been steadily increasing in the last twenty years. However, that role is still far from adequate. The problems of housing, education, and poverty must be solved if racial equality is to become a reality in this country, but this article is concerned only with legally-sanctioned segregation.

Probably the greatest failings of the government in this area are its refusal to protect civil rights workers from unconstitutional harassment and its lack of meaningful enforcement of existing federal legislation. New legislation is not greatly needed if the government vigorously uses the powers it already has. Other indications of a lack of sufficient antiracist action are the appointment of racist Southerners to federal positions and the rationale behind the current investigation of the Ku Klux Klan by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC).

Civil rights workers and local Negroes who work with the movement are subject to constant harassment from segregationists. This takes many forms: murder, beatings, bombings, arson, and economic pressure. One of the advantages of outside civil rights workers is that they are not subject to economic pressure applied to the local people: loss of jobs, refusal of credit or bank loans, and foreclosure of mortgages.

Another, more subtle, tactic of the racists is to put rights workers in jail on fabricated charges. Typical of the bizarre charges are those used this summer in southwest Alabama. One white rights worker was imprisoned for "impersonating a nigger." Another was charged with "speeding and reckless driving" while walking across a street. A normal practice was to order someone in the movement to take everything out of his pockets and then arrest him for vagrancy because he no longer had any money.

In one town, ordinances were enacted to prohibit singing or clapping hands on the streets, walking in groups of over two, and the holding of meetings. Such ordinances are clearly unconstitutional, but the Justice Department is slow to act--if it acts at all--in these instances.

A friend of mine went into a county in south Georgia to organize a mass meeting. The sheriff stopped his car and told him to "finish your business in the county before the sun goes down or else you'll never see the sun come up again." Civil rights workers generally live with local Negro families. In this county, Negroes were so afraid that SCOPE was unable to find a single family willing to house rights workers.

A friend of mine was beaten in Americus, Ga., this summer while half a dozen state police watched and



Haynie in the Louisville Courier-Journal

Under the Southern Cross

laughed. On the day I visited him in the hospital, Gov. Sanders asserted that police protection and race relations were good in Americus. When I was in that town, Negroes were afraid to cross the town except in groups or in cars. A friend of mine ducked just in time to miss a shotgun blast from a passing car.

The Negroes demanded desegregation of public facilities and establishment of an official bi-racial committee. The city rejected these requests and the county attorney was forced to resign and leave the county when he supported them.

Enforcement of the 1964 and 1965 laws on civil rights and voting rights has been lax. Two parts of the 1964 law could be implemented immediately: the ban on discrimination in public accommodations and the threat of federal aid cutoff to discriminatory programs. This latter part of the bill would have its greatest effect in forcing school integration.

The ban on segregation in public accommodations has little effect outside the larger cities and in some establishments belonging to nationwide chains. In the larger cities, small neighborhood cafeterias and bars in white areas are still segregated. Service to Negroes is usually inferior to that given to whites, but the worst service is often received by integrated groups. In some places, Negroes have had to pay higher prices than are usual. Many businesses followed the law during the test period immediately after its passage and have since reverted to segregation. Some businessmen remind their Negro customers that they are being served only under force of law.

There are many places where local Negroes can't get served although non-local Negroes are given service. The outsiders receive service because businesses want to avoid the formal complaints which usually follow discrimination. Non-local Negroes can make complaints because they, unlike the local Negroes, are not subject to economic pressure from white businessmen in the area. I observed this double standard in the Greyhound Bus waiting room in Anniston, Ala., one of many small towns where Negroes have been too afraid to test compliance with the law.



ENGELHARDT

Engelhardt in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"There's a Lion in the Streets"

The threat of a cutoff of federal aid to segregated programs could be a powerful weapon in combating segregation. However, the Office of Education has been willing to accept token compliance with the school integration ruling. If this continues to be accepted, then the threat of aid cutoff has been emasculated.

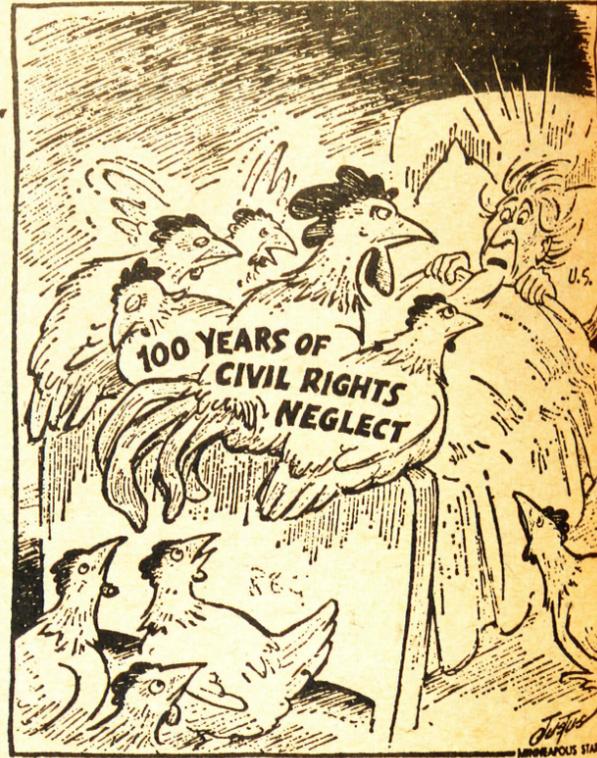
Attorney General Katzenbach recently denied the charge of civil rights leaders that the 1965 Voting Rights Act is not being vigorously enforced. His denial is not supported by the facts. In the week after President Johnson signed the bill, I had several phone conversations with one of the top members of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department. This official indicated that his department intended to act very slowly. The Attorney General is empowered under the act to send voting examiners to over 500 counties in seven Southern states. So far, examiners have been sent to less than 25 counties.

The Justice Department refuses to send examiners into counties in North and South Carolina where the local officials will not open the registration books. Nor has it been willing to send them into some of the counties where repression of Negroes has been greatest. The man I spoke to said examiners would be sent into the counties with the greatest number of recent violations of the Fifteenth Amendment. He ignored the fact that such violations will not occur where the books are closed or where Negroes are too scared to attempt to register.

The bill must be implemented by the 1966 elections. After that time, national publicity will not be concentrated on this question if a substantial number of Negroes have become registered. Also, many Negroes will not consider it worthwhile to keep trying to register if the bill does not appear to be more than just another cruel joke.

The FBI is unwilling to do its job in the South. It has failed to protect the rights of people working in the movement. This is mainly caused by the refusal of agents to oppose local police officials on whom they depend for much assistance. The agents are well-known for taking notes at times when they are empowered to make arrests of local policemen who are beating civil rights demonstrators. If the FBI won't do its job, a new national police force to protect constitutional rights should be set up.

As long as the President continues to appoint segregationist Southerners to federal office, Southern politicians will continue to feel that racist policies will



Justus in The Minneapolis Tribune

Chickens Coming Home to Roost

not hurt their political future.

The HUAC inquiry into the Klan is harmful for several reasons. This committee is a witch-hunting group which has no place in American democracy. Among its members are several Southern racists whose honesty in investigating the Klan and civil rights groups (it is rumored that HUAC will investigate them as soon as it finishes with the Klan) is doubtful. Further, this investigation will attempt to place the blame for Southern resistance to civil rights on a small extremist group. In fact, most of the resistance has been the work of elected officials and the police. These "respectable" officials will be whitewashed by a HUAC denunciation of the Klan. The investigation should be stopped.

If the government really wishes to bring about racial justice, there are several things which should be done. Existing legislation should be vigorously enforced. Racially-motivated murders, beatings, and harassment should be made a federal crime. A new federal police force should be established to protect constitutional rights. The President should not appoint racists to federal positions. Congress should not seat members from districts where Negroes have been denied the right to vote.

These measures would indicate a real commitment to racial justice which seems to be lacking at present. Which side is the federal government on?

Alan Raphael