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First In A Series:

Local Control Of Education Is Not Really Democratic

By DONALD C. AVERILL

(Editor's Note: This is the first in three articles dealing with the professionalization of education. Mr. Donald C. Averill is an instructor in the School of Education, and teaches the basic education course, Education 202, where he deals with this problem. Since there are many students present on campus who are now either in the School of Education and planning to teach, and others in other schools and colleges who will teach, we think this problem deserves notice.)

We are living in an age in which the national and international responsibilities of the American people are the most demanding in our history. It is an age in which the crucial importance of education from the standpoint of sheer national survival is coming increasingly to the fore. If we are going to make the socio-psychological, scientific, and technological breakthrough that is essential to our well-being and progress, then we need an educational effort in this country of unprecedented dimensions. To patch our present system grudgingly and tardily is not enough. We must have the boldness, the decisiveness, and the breadth of vision to build for the future in education as daringly and as aggressively as preceding generations did in other aspects of our national life.

One of the most unique characteristics of our American educational system is the high degree of local autonomy. This tradition has been hailed as living proof of the democratic control of education in this country. Moreover, many people erroneously believe that public education was not made a federal responsibility at the time of the signing of the Constitution in 1789 because our founding fathers feared the potentialities for dictatorship under this form of control. As a matter of fact, however, the high degree of decentralization found in our educational system was not an inspired stroke of genius on the part of our forefathers, but rather was largely an historical accident, springing from the geographical conditions which existed at the time of the settlement of the original thirteen colonies, and perpetuated by each succeeding generation. Actually, aside from a few frontier thinkers, the idea of free public education did not even occur to the founding fathers.

In brief, local control of the functions of education in the United States has meant that approximately 43,000 local school boards are delegated the responsibility by the various states to administer the schools within the limits of the school laws of the states, and of the budgetary allowances in the community. Local school boards, elected by the citizens of a particular school district, are assigned the responsibility of selecting the administrative and instructional staff, preparing the school budget, approving the curriculum, determining broad educational policies, and determining the rules and regulations governing both the functions and the personal conduct of teachers, administrators and students. The high degree of local autonomy in America has enabled local school boards to adapt their educational inequalities, not all of which are due to the differences in ability of local communities to finance a good education for the children, of their district. Many school boards, jealous of their prerogative, have opposed consolidation of school districts. Other local boards, due to narrowness, provincialism, and lack of vision, have opposed educational programs and policies which are educationally sound.

One of the most important trends in the latter part of this century is apt to be the decline of local control of education. Dr. Myron Lieberman, former professor of education at Oklahoma and Yeshiva Universities, more recently Director of Research for the Educational Council of Greater Cleveland, and the author of two very thought-provoking publications, "Education as a Profession" (1956) and "The

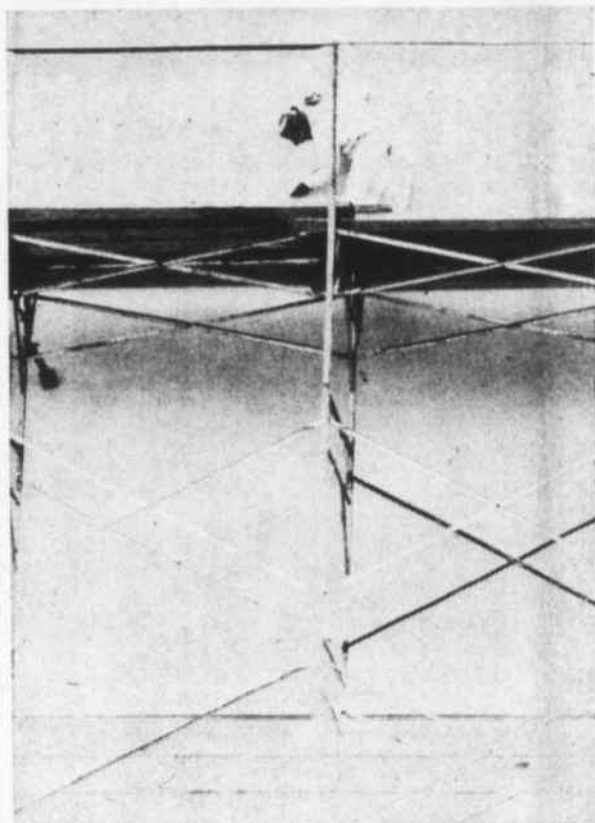
Future of Public Education" (1960) cites four major reasons for the demise of local control. First, the increased mobility and increased military interdependence of our population has seriously undermined the notion that local communities ought to have a virtually free hand in the education of our children. Second, in this "aspirin age" we cannot allow local communities to veto educational policies and programs which are essential to the best interests of the national community. Third, local control is really inconsistent with the ideals of a democratic society, for if we really believe in the idea of equal educational opportunity for all, then a child's chances for a good education should not depend any more upon the educational values of his local community than it should upon either the financial ability or willingness of his local community to educate him. In the fourth place, says Lieberman, local control has been primarily responsible for the dull parochialism and attenuated totalitarianism that is characteristic of so much of American education. It has meant for instance, that in some communities a teacher cannot have students study controversial issues relating to big business, labor unions, the Republican or Democratic Parties, communism, the United Nations, or radical integration because of the prejudices of local school boards.

Because of our obsession with local control in this country educators have failed to be as critical in this area as the situation today would seem to warrant. Textbooks in education are seldom critical of local control. The authors of these books tell us that local control means that the schools are "close to the people", an example of "grassroots democracy," a "thrilling example of the virtues of good old-fashioned town-hall Americanism." This folklore persists despite the fact that no more than ten per cent of the eligible voters turn out for school board elections. Lieberman contends that local control is a major barrier to higher quality in education. "Over and over again they (teachers) try to solve problems within a framework that is the root cause of the problems themselves." He declares that until basic changes are made in the power structure of public education, "attempts to stimulate improvement in content and methods will be like trying to change the color of the ocean with an eye dropper."

We want no Khrushchev, Mao, or Castro dictating what should be taught in our schools, and no responsible educator, to my knowledge, is advocating federal control of education. However, as Dr. Cleve Van Morris of the School of Education of Rutgers University has pointed out: "In leaning over so far backward to prevent this kind of political domination, we inadvertently have become entangled in another kind of domination from which we will have difficulty escaping. We have backed away from the trap of centralism so far that we have fallen into the trap of localism."

There is no doubt but that local control has seriously interfered with the development of critical thinking in our schools, well meaning, but not so well informed groups have on occasion sought to edit or censor various instructional materials used in the classrooms. Teachers who have attempted to explore with their pupils sensitive areas of human life have failed to have their contracts renewed. Certainly one of the most prevalent restrictive forces has been the social pressure of community opinion. Any teacher is guided somewhat in his expression and his conduct by the desire not to create an adverse reaction on the part of the local community.

Local control has led to the introduction of trivial subjects and questionable activities in the curriculum. As James B. Conant brought out in his recent book on the junior high school, despite popular belief



NSEN: To anyone who passed the Auditorium the last few days, the sight of the name engravers on the front of the Auditorium presented an unusual view. The engravers are there printing the new name of the Auditorium—the Albert N. Jorgensen Auditorium—onto the face of the Auditorium. So far the letters, NSEN have been printed. (Campus Photo—Chase)

Fireworks Shoot Brings Expulsion

Fireworks have caused separation from the University in the past. During the spring semester, there is oftentimes a careless use of fireworks by the students. To counteract any mishap that may occur because of misuse, Mr. John Dunlop, assistant dean of men, has sent the following letter to all independent and fraternity presidents.

"The discharge of fireworks is a continuing problem. In the spring of the year it is most pronounced.

"This letter is a reminder to all students that not only is the possession or discharge of fireworks or explosive chemicals a violation of State and Town Laws, it is also prohibited by University Regulations.

Students should realize that fireworks and explosives are extremely dangerous and potentially injurious in a community such as this, in which individuals live and work so closely together.

"Several students have thus far this Spring been apprehended discharging fireworks and have been the recipients of stern disciplinary action.

"The University feels and would hope that this belief is shared by the student body, that there is no place in institutions of higher learning for individuals who lack sufficient maturity, common sense and minimum judgment.

"Individuals who cannot meet the standards and expectations justifiably required of young adults should forfeit the right to the experience of higher education.

"Please note carefully the discharge of fireworks or explosive chemicals will be cause for separation from the University."

Uconn Bands To Organize New Alumni Association

Harvey Desruisseaux, Husky Marching Band president, has announced that a committee of bandmen, headed by Diane Lacount, has received an encouraging response to its investigation of forming a band alumni association.

The alumni organization will have a two-fold purpose. First, an annual meeting of the association will be planned in conjunction with Homecoming each year. On this occasion a band, composed of alumni members, will be briefly rehearsed preceding the football game to augment the University band and to show these "youngsters" a thing or two about bands. The Homecoming reunion will also include a buffet supper in the dining room of the new band dorm, John Phillip Sousa House. Sousa House will be located in the Towers Quadrangle.

The second purpose of the association will be to promote the activities and the development of the University Band throughout the state and area.

Plans for such an association have been drawn up by the Marching Band officers and council. Membership is confined to band alumni of the last five years, during Mr. Allan E. Gillespie's tenure as band director.

Basically, the council for the alumni association will consist of four members presently on campus and three elected from the alumni on Homecoming Day. Membership dues of approximately 30 cents to \$1, mainly to cover the costs of mailing and arrangements, will be decided by the Alumni Association at the first meeting. Members of the association will receive a semi-annual newsletter describing all band activities and band programs.

Band president Desruisseaux is "confident that the Alumni Association will be an asset not only to the band, but also to the University. It will do much to revitalize the now dormant spirit and interest in the University."

Court Denies Reviewing Of Vt. Case

Washington, May 15 - (AP) — The Supreme Court has refused to review a Vermont Court decision which ruled unconstitutional tuition payments by a school board to the Catholic parochial schools.

This means a decision by the Vermont Supreme Court banning such payments stands.

The Vermont Court had ruled on a challenge of such payments by the South Burlington school district. A group of taxpayers contended the payment violated the U.S. Constitution's ban on government help to religion.

Appealed

The state ruling has been appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court by counsel for parents of children in several Vermont Catholic high schools.

It gave the court opportunity to rule on the issue of governmental aid to church schools that has been raised in connection with President Kennedy's bill to provide aid to public schools.

to the contrary, it is the public, not the teachers, who are demanding marching bands, baton twirling, and highly competitive inter-scholastic athletics at this grade level. While Conant did not say so, in the opinion of the writer, local control of education has been a significant factor in this development.

Dr. Evans, Noted Librarian, Commencement Speaker

Uconn TV Station Two Years Away

By JACKIE NOVIS

The Radio Television Center plans, in about two years, to have completely installed a closed circuit television station. The structural part of the station will be completed in about a month. It is located in the Little Theatre, Fred Curry, Radio T.V. editor, stated that it would take about two years to complete the research and obtain the equipment needed for the station. He says there definitely is going to be such a station.

The Radio T.V. Center is less than a year old, yet the people in it have accomplished much in that year. Located in the basement of Koons is broadcasts five programs: This is Uconn; The University of Connecticut Presents; Uconn News and Views; Uconn Almanac; and Nightbeat.

Channel 8

The center has also had special features shown on Channel 8 in New Haven: the Christmas program with the Uconn Chorus; and a program with Dr. John Stock who spoke on microchemistry. Both these programs were shown on Class A time - 7 to 10 p.m.

Mr. Curry stated that the Radio T.V. Center's main objective was to create and produce educational radio and television programming for the state of Connecticut and New England. Next fall the center

plans to start a series on Russia. It will be shown with the cooperation of Uconn and other college's faculty members. In the past they have had a series on Channel 8 every morning called "Highlight of History" giving information on European and American history.

Other Aspects

The Center also does documentary filming, interviews special student features on a public relations basis, covers various events such as their taking part in Civil Defense Day, and works in cooperation with Channel 2 to broadcast various educational items. If in the future the State of Connecticut decides to build a special Channel for educational t.v., the Radio T.V. Center will have a large part in operating it.

Also the Center has been requesting to develop a high powered F.M. radio system to cover the state. This station would carry programs of education over the radio network and in addition would do programming from the University. It would be operated by the University.

Thus with the work of Don Nelson at its head; Fred Curry as T.V. editor; and Allison Ensil as secretary; the Radio T.V. Center has accomplished much since its beginning in July of 1960.

Dr. Luther Evans, a senior staff member of the Brookings Institution and one of the nation's foremost librarians, will deliver the principal address at Uconn's 78th Commencement, June 11.

A former Librarian of Congress and onetime general director of the United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Dr. Evans is now engaged in a broad survey of the Federal Department Libraries.

The Brookings Institution is a Washington, D.C. foundation primarily dedicated to research and advanced training in the social sciences and in areas affecting public policy.

Holder of 11 honorary degrees from some of the nation's leading colleges and universities, Dr. Evans received his Ph.D. in political science from Stanford University in 1927. His thesis on the mandates systems of the League of Nations anticipated the major role he was to play in the United Nations organization.

In 1945 he served as an advisor to the United States delegation to the London conference which created UNESCO, and he later helped draft the agency's constitution.

One of the original members of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, Dr. Evans served on this body from 1946-52, becoming its chairman in 1952.

In other activities in the international field, Dr. Evans helped prepare the Universal Copyright Convention developed under UNESCO's auspices. He served as chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Geneva Conference of 1952 which resulted in signing of the convention.

Following graduation from Stanford, Dr. Evans taught

political science at New York University, Dartmouth College and Princeton University. He left the academic field to organize the Historical Records Survey of the Work Projects Administration in 1935. He served as its national director until 1939, at which time he left to become director of the Legislative Reference Service at the Library of Congress.

The next year he was appointed chief assistant librarian and director of the Library's Reference Department. He became Librarian of Congress in 1945, a post he held until named general director of UNESCO.

Dr. Evans has been president of the American Documentation Institute, vice president of the Society of American Archivists, and vice president of the International Federation for Documentation. He is the author of "The Virgin Island from Naval Base to New Deal."

Dorm Strike Will Stop Fall Opening

Due to the striking of AFL-CIO workers, the construction of new girls' dormitories opposite South Campus has come to a halt.

These workers of the W. A. Mauser Junior Construction Company, general contractors for the building, have been out on strike for three weeks. They are demanding an increase in wages.

The strike is not expected to be settled for three or four weeks, and until then construction will not be continued.

The dormitory will definitely not be ready for student occupancy this Fall.

Phillips Named Fine Arts Dean

Dr. David C. Phillips has been named acting dean of the University of Connecticut's new School of Fine Arts which opens in September. President A. N. Jorgensen announced today.

A recognized authority in the speech and oral communications field, Dr. Phillips is currently head of the UofC Department of Speech and Drama.

In addition to assuming the duties of acting dean, Dr. Phillips will also head up a new Department of Theater Arts and a Department of Speech this fall.

Ball Playing Prohibited

The University Building and Grounds Department has notified the Office of Men's Affairs that ball playing in the North Campus and Fraternity Quadrangle areas is damaging the grass. Chain fences have been removed and large areas of turf have become unsightly mud flats. Tennis courts and play areas are not being used even though they are readily accessible.

It is requested that all living units cooperate in seeing to it that students keep their games away from the buildings and make use of the play areas for sports activities.

State Department Grants Are Ready For Africans

A special Department of State grant of \$100,000 has been made to the Institute of International Education to assist African students now at United States colleges and universities.

In announcing the grant, Kenneth Holland, President of the Institute of International Education, stated: "This action by the Office of Educational Exchange of the U.S. Department of State marks a departure from the traditional use of United States Government funds for foreign students. It recognizes that many able foreign students come to this country without United States Government assistance, either on their own limited funds or with private support from educational institutions or private organizations." Mr. Holland added that "The purpose of this Special Fund is to provide supplementary aid to as many of these students from Africa as possible."

Eligibility

All applications for individual awards from this Special Fund for African Students must be submitted to the Institute of International Education through the student's college or university. To be eligible for an award, a student must be enrolled in an accredited college or university, must not have received United States Government aid either for travel to this country or for educational purposes, and must give written assurance of intent to return home upon completion of studies.

Preference will be given to

African students from countries south of the Sahara, to undergraduates working toward a Bachelor's degree, and to those who request partial grants to supplement their present resources. Applicants for awards should have a good academic record, be interested and participate in extra-curricular activities, and be in a field of study important to the home country's development.

The Institute of International Education is one of the leading private organizations in the field of international educational exchange. It has planned and administered exchange of persons programs between the United States and other countries for more than forty years.

Fine Arts Grads See Adelsperger

All University students who intend to ultimately receive their degree in the Department of Theatre in the School of Fine Arts are asked to see Mr. Walter Adelsperger in Fine Arts Room 250, if they have not already done so. This applies to students who are now freshmen and sophomores as well as upperclassmen. Some of the requirements of the department for graduation must be taken during the first two years, or need to be taken during the first semester of the junior year. The Department wishes to make sure that the students have all the necessary information which can best be secured from Mr. Adelsperger.



The Senior Week picnic will be held at Sperry's Glen on June 7, 1961, beginning at 10 a.m. The picnic will feature the Barton-Selby Trio.

Those attending will be able to participate in softball, horseshoes, swimming, and paddle boats may be rented. Food and refreshments will be served.

Charles Glendon, Chairman of the picnic, stated that all arrangements have been made for the picnic and he and his committee hope that all seniors will attend. Seniors who have turned over their breakage fee cards will be able to obtain their tickets at Administration Tuesday.

In case of rain on Wednesday, June 7, the picnic will be held on Friday, June 9 at the same place.

A map with the directions to Sperry's Glen will be published in the Daily Campus, later this week.

AMA Hears Witt Speak



ROBERT WITT

The American Marketing Association will hold its final meeting of the year on Wednesday, May 17, at 8 p.m. in

the School of Business Administration, room 122.

Mr. Robert Witt, marketing manager of the Heublein Co., will speak on "The Dynamics of Control and Planning in Marketing Management." Mr. Witt received his B.S. from the City College of New York and his Masters from N.Y.U. Before coming to Heublein, Mr. Witt was with Schenley Distillers for twenty-five years in marketing. In his talk, Mr. Witt will discuss the role of the marketing manager in planning and control. He will then relate this to the growth of some of Heublein's products. A question and answer period will follow the talk and an informal discussion will ensue in the Alumni Lounge, where coffee and donuts will be served.

Some of Heublein's products are Smirnoff vodka, A1 Sauce and May-po breakfast cereal.

The company is also a tea buyer in Formosa.

All are invited to attend both the meeting and the coffee.

Connecticut Daily Campus

"Serving Storrs Since 1896"

Self Improvement Best

In yesterday's *Daily Campus* there appeared an article on page one titled "Is There a God?" There have been many comments that such an article is not the type of material that a newspaper should print on its front page.

The *Daily Campus* has always felt that anything that helps raise the intellectual standards of the students is definitely news and that such material does rate front page space.

This situation is significant in light of the present Board of Trustees sub-committee to study the *Daily Campus*. We realize that the *Campus* has short comings, and are doing everything that we can to improve both the writing and appearance of the paper. The stories on the Fine Arts Center and "Is There a God" are the first of a number of such articles.

Along another line, the *Daily Campus* is investigating the possibility of becoming an eight page tabloid in the Fall. There are many advantages to such a change. Some of these ad-

vantages fall to the students, but the majority of them will enable the staff to bring to the students a much better paper next year.

The *Campus* study committee fails to recognize the fact that we are in a favorable position to correct any faults that the *Campus* may have. The professional members of the committee don't realize the practical circumstances that we are faced with as students of the University of Connecticut. They tend to be idealistic in their approach to our problem. The students who are on the Committee are unaware of the daily workings of the paper, other than they deduce from reading it every morning. Because this Committee is not working with us and giving us their suggestions, we are doing what we feel is best to improve the *Campus*.

Don't overlook the fact that the *Campus* has a responsibility to present cultural information as well as news to the community.

Living Off Campus

Recently the Student Senate passed a motion to try and get the University to change the status of students over 21.

As the rules now stand, all undergraduate students regardless of age are required to live in University residence halls. The only way a student may live off campus is to commute to school from his home.

The Student Senate would like the University to allow all students over 21 to be allowed to live off campus. It is felt that such a move would open up much more space for incoming students than is presently available.

We are in favor of letting students over 21 live off campus.

We feel that a person who is 21 years old that has to be under the supervision of a housemother doesn't belong at a University or any other social institution. Could it be that there is a fear on the part of certain persons that control of the students will be lost?

If there is no such fear, or no other hidden motive, it would seem to us that this might be the best possible move the administration could make to gain the respect and trust of the students.

Letters To The Editor

Scapegoat

If you've run out of people to pick on or things to criticize, try maintenance; it seems to be the fad these days.

Pardon me if I'm looking at the world through "rose-colored glasses" but I think that there are a number of people who will agree that this campus is slightly gorgeous, year 'round. I don't think that this just happened by chance nor do I think that it is the results of Greek Week.

To be perfectly frank, I'm getting rather tired of the immature attitude of some of the students on this campus. If you don't like the way maintenance does it then get out there and do it yourself, but don't show your ignorance by name-calling . . . that went out with grade school.

ANNA MAE LAMBERT,

Holcomb

Thanks

In behalf of the Husky Marching Band and the University Concert Band, may I take this opportunity to the staffs of the *Daily Campus* and WHUS our appreciation for the wonderful job these respective organizations did in promoting and contributing to the success of our band program

throughout the past year. It is this type of recognition which makes so many hours of rehearsal so worthwhile to the bandmen. We are quite fortunate to have two such fine organizations on campus.

HARVEY A. DESRUSSAUX,
President, Uconn Bands.

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Fate Has Produced Many Advances In Medicine

Few will question the fickleness of fate, that mysterious element which shapes the destinies of men, government and history. But just as often as it slams the door of oblivion on those who would court it, so does fate smile benevolently on countless others.

Dr. Hans Selye, whose own discoveries about the body's reaction to stress, rank alongside those of Louis Pasteur, once said of fate — or chance: "Chance is a lady who smiles only upon those few who know how to make her smile."

This knowledge worked to the everlasting glory of Sir Alexander Fleming through curiosity and perceptiveness. One summer day in 1928, Fleming left the cover off a shallow dish on which were several cultures of infection-causing bacteria. The scientist's usual practice was to keep such cultures covered to avoid contamination by other microbes.

While preparing for a microscopic study, he noticed a peculiar bluish-green mold which should not have been there. For most researchers, such a mistake would have meant throwing the cultures away and starting over.

Fleming's curiosity, however, turned up the fact that the mold had produced a natural antibiotic that destroyed the bacteria.

Fleming recalled, in later years, that he had not the slightest suspicion at the time that he was on the threshold of a spectacular breakthrough — discovery of penicillin and the start of a new age in medicine.

In this instance, fate provided the accident. And, like others before him and since, Fleming had the rare knack for recognizing its significance.

It was 15 years later before penicillin was produced in quantity. Here, again, it was a perceptive researcher who made possible the increased production. A chance test by a member of a research group in Peoria, Illinois — Dr. Kenneth Raper — resulted in sparing the lives of thousands of Allied soldiers in World War 2.

Discovery of the microbes that penicillin conquered was made possible in the early 17th Century by a Dutch dry goods merchant — Anthony Van Leeuwenhoek. Scientists were still experimenting with so-called unicorn horn. Bacteria was unheard of, and the microscope was only a crude instrument but slightly more powerful than a simple magnifying glass.

The Dutchman not only produced some of the finest microscopes of his time, but performed an experiment in 1675 that was to contribute greatly to science. Putting a drop of rain water under his lens, he came upon a new world of what he called "very small creatures." From this chance discovery sprang the science of bacteriology.

Leeuwenhoek had no inkling that some of those very small creatures were, in reality, killers. Two hundred years later, in Germany, Robert Koch used Leeuwenhoek's groundwork, plus an accidental discovery by a young Scotch researcher, William Henry Perkin, to isolate the tiny tuberculosis bacillus. Koch, thus, scored man's first success in the long battle against a dread disease.

Perkin was one of the early researchers on a project designed to supplement the natural supply of quinine, then the only cure for malaria.

Tireless research led Perkin to turn out aniline purple — history's first synthetic dye. Koch used this dye to stain sample tissue, which enabled him to isolate the TB bacillus. Perkin amassed a fortune in pipe can be purchased, and Es-England and later, was knighted. His discovery opened up a new branch of science known as organic chemistry. Those who engaged in this new Science discovered a way to synthesize quinine 88 years later.

In all discoveries, no matter how accidental they may seem, alertness and perception are essential if those who make them are to make fate smile on them.



PARIS ORIGINAL: The above Christian Dior suit was made and modeled by Elaine Wheeler. The suit has an easy fitting jacket, high button, stand-up neckline, vent opening, bracelet length. It is a slightly gathered skirt with outside stitched panel and concealing two picked stitching. The material of the dress is handwoven Holiday Fabric by Hill and Dale. This dress and many others will be shown Thursday, May 18, when the Fashion Coordination class of the School of Home Economics presents its annual fashion show. (Photo by Curran)

The Bridge Deck

By Florence Osborn

At the recent Southeastern Regional Championships held at the Hotel Americana, Miami Beach, Charles Goren with dapper Edward Cohn, of Philadelphia, as partner picked up a fine match-point result by careful bidding of today's part score hand.

Both men bid their cards cautiously and Goren particularly leaving his partner in a two-spade cue bid which proved to be the best spot to play the hand. Other pairs at varying contracts of no-trump met trouble and went down.

Cohn opened the bidding in the South seat with one club, Goren replied one heart and when Cohn made a simple club rebid, Goren said two diamonds hoping his partner would go to two hearts. But Cohn encouraged by the diamond bid, said two spades, showing a stopper and asking Goren to go into no-trump. Goren, who on the bidding knew his partner did not have a four-card spade suit, none-the-less decided that two spades was the best place to play the hand and he passed without making the no-trump call his partner expected.

In the play Cohn made eight tricks to score 110 points and one of the few plus scores made by North-South. The ten of trump was opened taken by declarer's ace. A heart to dummy's king was taken by East's ace and a diamond played back. South's king won and the ace of clubs and a low club trumped on the board, the queen of hearts was cashed, a third heart trumped, and another club ruffed on the board.

Now the nine of hearts was led and a diamond discarded from South. West ruffed this trick and sent back a spade to East's king and jack, drawing declarer's remaining trump. Declarer now took the diamond return with the ace and gave up a diamond at the end. He made eight tricks at spades; he lost a heart, a heart ruff, two spade tricks and a diamond.

Charles Goren's highly popular "Championship Bridge" show on the ABC television network is off the air until next

TODAY'S HAND			
SOUTH DEALER			
Neither Side Vulnerable			
N	Goren	E	Cohn
S	Q 5 4 2	H	K Q 9 2
H	A 8 6 4	D	A 8 6 4
C	6	C	6
W	10 8 3	E	S K J 7
H	J 10 7	H	A 5 4 3
D	Q J 9	D	10 3 2
C	K Q 8 5	C	9 7 2
S	Cohn	S	A 9 6
H	S 6	H	S 6
D	K 7 5	D	K 7 5
C	A J 10 4 3	C	A J 10 4 3

The bidding:
South West North East
1 C Pass 1 H Pass
2 S Pass 2 D Pass
Opening lead: 10 S.

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Polaris Wins

Washington, May 15 (AP)—The National Aeronautic Association has named Vice Admiral William Raborn Jr., to receive the Robert Collier Trophy for the greatest achievement in aeronautics. Raborn directed the Polaris missile program.

Summit Talk?

Florida, May 15 (AP)—President Kennedy has ended his Florida vacation and is flying back to Washington, where congressional leaders are weighing the pros and cons of a possible summit meeting.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

by Drew Pearson

Drew Pearson Says: A Canadian's cool judgment once saved U. S. from phony missile attack; Future peace is at mercy of intricate electronic devices; Sometimes they go wrong.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—If war comes to the USA, the button will be pushed from a rather obscure air force building at the foot of the imposing grandeur of Pike's Peak. And it could be pushed by a Canadian.

Here at Colorado Springs, in the shadow of one of the most majestic mountain ranges wrought by God is a nerve center of electronic telephone communications wrought by man, which links the far-flung early warning systems strung across the North American continent, from Greenland to Alaska, which someday could either save or destroy man.

Here, if war does come, the decision will be largely made. For while theoretically the president makes the decision, actually he must rely on the skill, the judgment, the coolness of the officers who command NORAD, the North American Air Defense Command, including the Canadians. It was a Canadian, incidentally, Air Marshal C. Roy Slemmon, who was in command when NORAD experienced its most harrowing war test. He acted with great wisdom.

I sat in the War Room at NORAD where the decision to start war will be made, and looked down from a tier of seats resembling a university

lecture room, on a huge glass map of North America. On it appeared numbers and circles charting unscheduled, suspicious airplanes and ships over or near the continent. A Russian sub was not far from Norfolk.

A Russian fishing trawler equipped with powerful electronic listening devices was not far from Boston. Both were being watched.

Missile Attack On U.S. Another map, on the side, was even more important. 15 to 20 minutes before the United States is under attack, this map lights up. I watched as such a simulated attack started. It was an alarming experience.

Suddenly an ellipse appeared on the glass map. It showed that a long-range missile had been launched near Lake Aral, in Siberia, on the other side of the world. It was heading for the United States.

Amazing electronic computers picked up the missile's departure, made an instant calculation of its speed and direction. Instantaneously another ellipse appeared on the map of the United States. It showed that the missile was headed for the New York-New Jersey industrial area.

Above the map flashed the number "19." Nineteen minutes to go before the huge missile would burst on the metropolitan area of New York, most densely populated city in the western world.

Another ellipse appeared on the map of Siberia, this time near the Bay of Okhotsk. Another missile was heading for the United States, this one for the factories of Detroit.

Then another ellipse, this one from the Ural Mountains . . . headed for Seattle and the Boeing plant which manufactures our long-range jets.

By this time ellipses were appearing all over Siberia and southern Russia. Other ellipses, showing their targets, were appearing all over the United States. I watched, glued to my chair. It was hard to realize that this was only a test. I kept thinking "what could the United States do to combat this full-scale missile attack?"

Fortunately the early warning system is about as near perfect as man can make it, and men of steady judgment are in command. Unfortunately, the Nike-Zeus anti-missile missile aimed to knock these fast flying ICBM's out of the air is nowhere near completed, and won't be soon. Secretary of Defense McNamara recently made this abundantly clear. It is not a Pentagon secret.

But fortunately Russia has no anti-missile missile either. Thus both nations stand naked to missile attack. Both could destroy each other with long-range push-button warfare. Only the retaliatory punishment of long-range bombers could come as an aftermath.

As you sit in the war room watching the simulated missile attack on the United States, you wonder what would happen if someone pushed the button when there was no real attack. Many heads of government have lost sleep over that worry. And there was one nerve-racking experience at 3:15 p.m. On October 5 last year when the BMEWS (Ballistic Missile Early Warning System) at Thule, Greenland, flashed the terrifying warning: "Massive ICBM attack is underway."

This was the signal that the civilized world has hoped would never come. But there it was, flashing on the control board of the War Room, transmitted by an electronic computer system considered more accurate than man.

Air Marshal Slemmon of the Canadian Royal Air Force was in command. Gen. Laurence Kuter of the U. S. Air Force, top commander at NORAD, was on an inspection trip, flying home. Slemmon had to make the decision. He had about 17 minutes in which to make it. On what he depended peace or war, the safety of the free world, the future of civilization.

Instantly he asked for a report from Washington on the whereabouts of Khrushchev, Khrushchev, came the reply, was in New York. An attack on the United States with the leader of the Soviet world also a target of attack seemed doubtful. Air Marshal Slemmon hesitated.

The warning in the War Room kept flashing—"a full-scale attack." But no ellipses appeared on the map of the Soviet showing the origin of the attack, and no ellipses on the map of the United States showing the target area.

The Canadian commander did not push the button. Later he found that the BAEWS radar (in Greenland) was picking up radar beams from the moon, exactly similar to those given off by an ICBM.

This is how alert, yet how careful, the men who man the watches at NORAD in the shadow of Pike's Peak have to be.

Esquire Mag Tells How To Smoke Pipes

For college men engaged in the "Battle of the Briar," victory may lie in the quality of the pipe.

The "freshman" smoker, states an article in the June issue of Esquire Magazine, preordains his own Waterloo by not paying enough for his pipe, and paying too much for his tobacco.

Almost universally, says Esquire, he is motivated by the theory that any cheap pipe is good enough for a beginner, and that after he learns to smoke it properly, he will graduate to a better one. The chances are, however, that he will never learn to smoke with a cheap pipe. In choosing a pipe, the quality of the briar may be safely recognized by the prices of the finished product. Six dollars seems to be the very minimum at which a good pipe can be purchased, and Esquire recommends paying up to four times that much for the first pipe.

"The better the briar," states the article, "the more perfect the smoking, and if there is ever a time when a pipe smoker needs the very best, it is when he is just starting out."

On the other hand, the very best in tobacco is not the most expensive—at least for the beginner. An unblended white burley, such as that found in most American and English straight brands is best as a starter. The more expensive blends have been carefully aged and processed for the pampere pleasure of the more practiced smoker . . . the connoisseur.

In the choice of both pipe and tobacco, says Esquire, "There's many and many a pipeful between the novice and the master."

New Name

Congo, May 15 (AP)—The summit conference of Congo politicians now in its third week in Coquilhatville has agreed definitely on one item, a new name for the former Belgian colony. They've decided to call it "The Federal Republic of the Congo."

Laos Talks

Geneva, May 15 (AP)—Britain and Russia have announced that the 14-nation conference on Laos will open tomorrow in Geneva with all three Laotian factions seated.



Monroe Doctrine Change Needed For U. S. Action

The failure of the invasion of Cuba and the Communist success only 90 miles from our shores are bringing demands for firm action by the United States to stamp out the Communist threat in the western hemisphere. The American love of the catch-word and slogan naturally bases such demands on the Monroe Doctrine, with its implication of a "keep off" sign posted around the Americas.

Unfortunately, as historians point out, the Monroe Doctrine long has been in need of change as an instrument of American foreign policy. A look at the Doctrine, enunciated by President Monroe in 1823, bears this out. Actually, the Monroe statement was made in a Presidential message and largely based on an expression of policy in President Washington's farewell address.

Europe's Interests Differ
Washington said: "Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence, she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns." It was upon this farewell warning by Washington that Monroe based his declaration that European powers must not interfere in the affairs of the Americas.

U.S. Actions Affect World
In other words, he said Europe should stick to her business and we to ours. However, this argument was cast aside in 1917, with our participation in both European—or World—Wars. Before then, from Washington's time until the era of Woodrow Wilson, the United States did not concern itself with Europe's quarrels. But since then, United States actions in all parts of the world have changed the situation.

Truman Doctrine Used
Actually, the doctrine under

which the United States has operated in the Truman, Eisenhower and, so far, the Kennedy administrations, could best be described as the Truman Doctrine. Under this doctrine, the United States has been doing its best to defend all non-Communist nations, wherever they may be, from the advance of Communist imperialism. Responsible administration leaders realize that the Monroe Doctrine could work two ways. Moscow could adopt the Monroe theory as an argument in defense of its encroachment on neighboring territories—so could Red China. Therefore it is obvious that as much as the United States dislikes the Communist threat from Cuba, it cannot take the risk of intervention under the Monroe Doctrine and thereby hand Moscow and Peking precedents for similar actions in their spheres of influence.

WHUS Programs

- 1:58 Sign on.
- 2:00 Music Hall
- 2:30 News Headlines
- 3:00 News
- 3:05 Music Hall
- 3:30 News Headlines
- 4:00 News
- 4:05 Music Hall
- 4:30 News Headlines
- 5:00 News
- 5:05 Music Hall
- 5:30 Relax
- 6:45 News and Views — National and State Report
- 7:00 News and Views — Local report
- 7:05 News and Views — Sports Roundup
- 7:15 This Week at the U.N.
- 7:30 Evening Concert
- 8:30 News
- 8:35 News Unlimited
- 10:00 News
- 10:05 Knights of the Turntable
- 11:25 The Late News
- 11:30 Sign Off.

Johnson Sights

Hong Kong, May 15 (AP)—Vice President Lyndon Johnson went sightseeing and shopping in Hong Kong, taking a breather at the half-way point of his Asian diplomatic tour.

Goldfine Guilty

Boston, May 15 (AP)—Industrialist Bernard Goldfine has pleaded guilty in Boston to charges of evading nearly \$800,000 in personal and corporate income taxes.

Castro Gov't Introduces Bolshevism

By Gordon E. Smith
Associated Press

The Castro government of Cuba has taken another leaf out of the Bolshevik book—a plan to assign one in every 12 Cubans to spying on his neighbors. The goal is announced as 100,000 groups called "Committees for Defense of the Revolution" throughout the island. The government's controlled radio and TV networks have demanded that at least 500,000 so-called revolutionary vigilantes join these committees. That's quite a number, considering there are only 6 million men, women and children in Cuba.

As in Russia, the vigilantes are described as important in the purge of traitors and in organizing what committee officers call a counter-revolutionary 5th column.

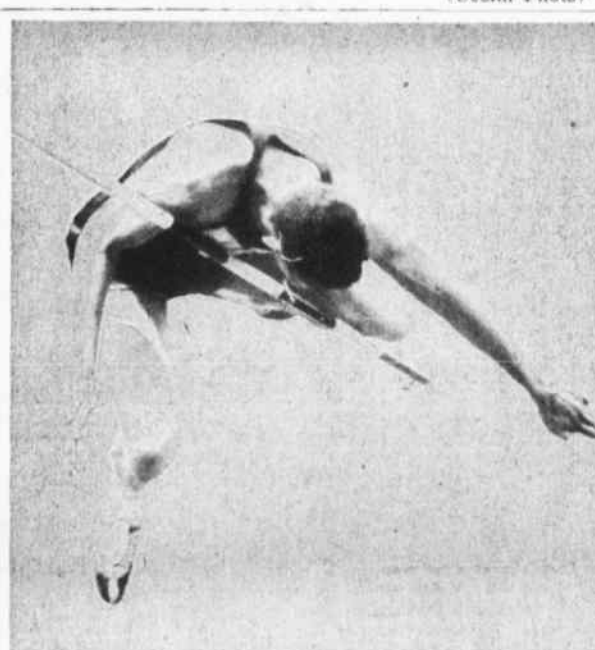
Following Moscow's example, the Cuban Reds have imported labor experts from Communist Czechoslovakia to teach their emulation systems. Emulation is another way of saying the forced speedup of labor first introduced in the Soviet Union. Under the system, called Socialist competition, speedup workers constantly set up new production quotas which then must be matched by other workers.

These moves apparently are part of the introduction of Soviet-type discipline into Cuba's economic life and it reflects the enormous amount of influence and power wielded by the Communist party. This authority is expressed by the official newspaper of the Cuban Communist party, just as in Pravda. The Cuban party newspaper, Hoy, already predicts that Cuba's middle class will be eliminated as such. It now is the source of much of the discontent in the island.

This is the pattern followed by Moscow elsewhere, even though it is not readily apparent to the Cubans. It is especially true in the move to crush the middle class, grinding the nation into a satellite-type system imposed by Moscow on eastern Europe.



SLUGGING SOPH: Rick Gianetti the Husky short stop who went three-for-eight against New Hampshire last weekend. Gianetti is hitting at a .215 clip but is showing signs of coming out of his early season slump. He will be able to show his stuff at the plate in this afternoon's Yankee Conference game against Umass. The game will be held on the Storrs field and will begin at 3 p.m. It will be a very crucial game for the Uconnns in the conference. Should the Huskies win the game they will clinch a win in the conference but if they lose the Redmen will have a fair chance of taking top honors. Joe Clement and Paul Wennik will be going on the mound for the two teams. (Uconn Photo)



HIGH-FLYING HUSKY: Ed Harrison, the Uconn high and broad jumper who seems to specialize in come-from-behind victories did it again in the recent YanCon championships at Rhode Island. Trailing by quite a bit going into his last attempt in the broad jump Ed reeled off a leap of 22' 11 1/2" to leave his nearest opponent several inches behind. It was the third consecutive year that Harrison has taken the broad jump. In the high jump Ed's 6' 1" leap was good enough for second place. He has finished second twice in the last three years and first the other time. (Campus Photo—Bogarski)

SPORT ODDITY

(AP)—Left-hander Sam McDowell was not exactly the picture of control yesterday, pitching for Salt Lake City against Vancouver in the Pacific Coast

League. He gave up 10 walks, hit 2 batters, committed a wild pitch and a balk. But McDowell gave up only two hits and one run, and Salt Lake beat Vancouver 5 to 1.

Now Playing
Ends Tuesday

BEN-HUR

CAPITOL
WILLIMANTIC

Huskies Host Umass In Crucial Tilt Today

By NED PARKER

This afternoon the Uconn Huskies host the Umass Redmen in what may well be the deciding game in the Yankee Conference. The Uconnns have a 7-1 YanCon record going into the tilt today while the Redmen have a 4-2-1 record. In order to clinch a win in the conference the Uconnns must defeat the Umass nine this afternoon.

Playing a ten game conference schedule, the Uconnns have one more game after the contest with Umass this afternoon. They host Rhode Island Saturday afternoon. Should Umass win this afternoon they will have a 5-2-1 record and if the Huskies lose or tie with Rhody, and Umass beats Rhody and New Hampshire then Umass will get the championship.

Crucial Game

The game this afternoon, then, is a very crucial game for Uconn series hopes. Uconn mentor J. O. Christian is treating it as such and is pitching his top hurler, Joe Clement, against the Umass team.

Earlier in the season Clement was responsible for the 4-0 shutout of the Redmen in the first game. He allowed five hits, walked one and fanned but two in the win. Alert fielding by the Huskies ruined all the Umass rallies.

Wennik to Start

The Umass coach is expected to go with lefty Paul Wennik, on the mound. Wennik is the Umass ace with a 4-0 record this season. He is a curveball-lefty that should give the Uconnns some trouble at the plate. Lou Pia and Ed Connolly are other hurlers that may see action if the Huskies find Wennik's curve.

Good Hitters

In addition to their fine pitching staff the Redmen boast an array of good hitting fielders. Of the three starting sophomores, two batted over .300 in their freshman year. They are Jim Schmeyer (.450) last year at third base and Bob Hughes (.375) in center field.

They each collected a hit off Clement in the first game, two of the five hits. Another soph, Tony Williams, could play at third base. He went 0-for-3 in the first game.

Umass Infield

Ed Forbush, an experienced senior, will be on the initial sack for the Redmen. He went 0-for-3 against Clement also. Junior Frank Plesewski, will bat at second. He went 0-for-4 against Clement earlier but batted at a .348 clip last year and is batting .315 thus far this season. Larkin could also play on the center sack. He went hitless against Clement in the first game also.

Dave Krukonski will be the backstop for the Redmen. He got one of the five hits in the earlier game.

Bob Roland, the hero of last years surprise 2-1 Umass win over the Huskies in Amherst, will be in right field and captain Paul Foley, will start in left. In the earlier game Roland failed to hit but Foley collected a single.

Husky Lineup

The Husky lineup will be the same as it has been for the last few games. Behind the plate will be slugger, Tom Kopp. Kopp went four-for-six in New Hampshire this weekend, was hitting the ball well and had the New Hampshire fielders backed up way past where the fence is in Gardener Dow Field.

Kopp is batting at a .296 clip this season.

Bryce Roberts will be on the first pad for the Uconnns. He went two-for-nine at New Hampshire and has a .266 batting average this year. Co-Cap George Uhl, in center, went

tain, Tony Attanasio, will be on second. He went two-for-seven last weekend and is batting .270.

Gianetti Improved

Rick Gianetti will start at short and is one of the most improved batters on the team. Against New Hampshire he went three-for-eight but he is hitting at a .215 average. Dennis deCarli, batting .226, will be in the hot corner for the Uconnns.

Bell, Uhl, and Mendence will start at the usual positions in the outfield. Bell, in left, has the lowest average of the starting nine at the plate. He is hitting at a .205 average he went three-for-ten against UNH.

Trackmen Host Rival Springfield

By DICK SHERMAN

Today the Track teams of Springfield and Connecticut will clash behind the Field House in what should be one of the best track meets of the season in New England. Uconn came home from last year's meet at Springfield a one point victor, 68-67, either team will be happy to walk off the field today with as good a win.

Over the weekend both teams were in championship meets. Connecticut placed a strong second to Maine in the Yankee Conference meet at Rhody. At the same time, Springfield was rolling up 114 points to win their fourth straight Eastern Intercollegiate small school title against a relatively weak field.

Five for Five

Uconn will send its 5 YanCon champions against Springfield's 5 Eastern champions. Mel Parsons should have little trouble winning the high and low hurdles as his times are consistently under those of the Gymnasts' Jim Aseltine. Parsons should also place in the 100 and 220 yard dashes. Senior Ed Harrison, should take the high and broad jumps as he has a clear advantage over his Springfield opponent. Although the Springfield club has a good javelin man, he cannot match Uconn's YanCon champ, Reid Crawshaw.

Wally Sansone of Springfield has thrown the shot close to 49 feet, but will not be able to relax as Uconn's Dave Daniels has thrown it close to 48 feet. Sansone also has a slim advantage in the discus over Uconn sophomore Greg Davis.

Pole Vault

Gene Bachman and Norm Devio should stage a great battle in the pole vault. Both men have cleared 12'6" several times. Bachman will also compete in the high and low hurdles and the broad jump. He has a good chance to place in any of the three.

If Uconn's John Dragan can regain his early season form he could win the 16 pound hammer throw, in which he holds the Uconn record of 153'6".

The running events should tell the story of the meet, it is a question of who will edge whom.

The Gymnasts' Ted Dutkiewicz will probably win the 1/4 mile event. But Uconn's Ralph Nilson and Tom Iannaccone should give him a good battle. Iannaccone will be joined by Paul Oberg in the 1/2 mile trying to stop Springfield.

For those fans who like good races the mile and 2 mile should produce the excitement you desire. Uconn's Al Cross has run 4:22 in the mile and should be matched stride-for-stride by Springfield's fine dis-

three-for-seven at the plate at UNH and is batting at a .261 clip. Don Mendence, in right, is still the top batter on the team sporting a .359 average. He went three-for-ten last weekend.

Wrapup

The Huskies boast a 16-6 record against Umass' 8-3-1 record going into the game but if the Uconnns can't find hurler Wennik's curve they may be in trouble. Clement can be counted on for a good showing on the mound but if the defense should slack off or if the hitting doesn't come through the Huskies could lose the contest which begins at 3 p.m. on Gardener Dow field.

Tennis Team Sets Back Springfield
By JOHN FURTILL
In the last home tennis match of the season, the Connecticut team worked a 6-3 victory over the visiting Springfield netmen.

This win gives the Uconnns a 6-3 record for the season: the same as the total for last year. If they keep playing as well as they have been, the Net-huskies should have one of the best records in several years. With only three of the starters graduating in June, Bob Mogull, John Rea, and Leif Jacobsen, the Uconnns will be much stronger next season.

Mogull, Rea, and Jacobsen, who all have good won-lost records, will play in their last matches Wednesday, at Tufts. Playing in the leading position on the squad, Dave Cronenberg lost to his experienced opponent, the captain of the Springfield team.

John Ammerman, in the number two spot, lost the first set of his match, but swung things the other way with a close, 7-5 win in the second set, and won the match with a victorious third set.

Filling the third position was Bob Mogull, a fast-moving and versatile player, who won handily, 2-0. Bob is the team's biggest loss; when he leaves in June, he will take one of the team's best won-lost records with him.

The captain of the Uconn team, John Rea, won his match after a close, 8-6, second set. Rounding out the singles positions were Leif Jacobsen and Gerry Horowitz, both good players, who won the no. 5 and 6 singles.

Dave Cronenberg and John Ammerman, playing in doubles, lost to their opponents 2-1, adding to their loss-heavy record.

John Rea and Leif Jacobsen, the only consistent winners in doubled competition, won the number two match easily in two sets, 6-2 and 6-2.

In the third doubles, Mogull and Horowitz lost to their competitors in the longest match of the day, 2-1. They won the first set, 9-7, lost the second, 5-7, and lost the third, 4-6.

In the Freshman matches, the Uconn fresh lost to the Springfield, 4-5.

Wednesday, the varsity travels to Medford, Mass., to play the Tufts netmen. The teams will meet for the first time in three years; the last two scheduled matches were rained out, and because they were so close to the end of the season, they were not rescheduled.

ROTC PROTESTS
Plans for the demonstration picket against the ROTC Military Day program are going ahead, according to representatives of the group making the plans.

The committee is calling a meeting for tonight, at 7:30 at the Community House, to discuss the picket plans. All students have been invited.

MANFIELD DRIVE-IN

STARTS WED.—1 WEEK!

JERRY WALD'S RETURN TO PEYTON PLACE

ALL IN COLOR!

FERRY TO HONG-KONG

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RING SALE!

JUNIORS—SENIORS—

TOMORROW

WEDNESDAY
MAY 17th
STUDENT UNION

10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

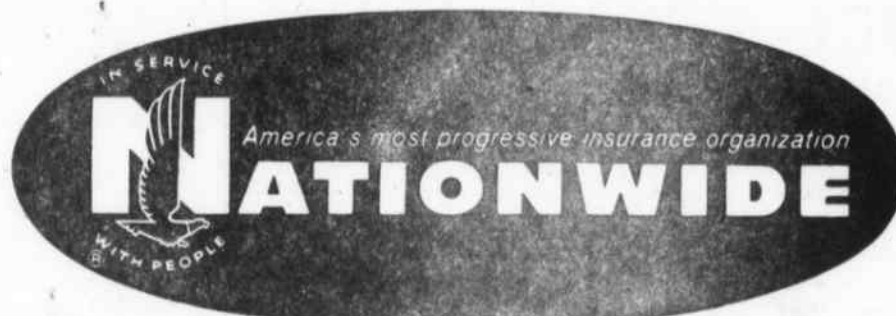
This Will Be The Last Opportunity To Order Your Official Uconn Class Ring By Josten's This School Year

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Peace observer This is the United Nations. The man? Special delegate Walter W. Falck of Severna Park, Maryland—representing *himself*...seeing how peace is waged. Walter Falck happens to be a regional manager of Nationwide Insurance. He is one of hundreds of Nationwide managers who visit the U.N. each year at company expense, as part of Nationwide's continuing effort to bring world affairs closer to the affairs of all of us.

Career hunting? Try the company that Walter Falck represents. Nationwide is a young company (35 years old) with new and *different* ideas. We operate in 27 states, with nearly three million policyholders, over 12,000 agents and employees, over \$390 million in total assets. Our rapid expansion has opened career positions for new representatives to sell *auto, fire, life, general insurance* . . . plus the opportunity to sell *mutual funds*. Earn while you learn—with advancement opportunities, job satisfaction. Like to work for this dynamic organization? Write: Dean W. Jeffers, V. P. Sales, Dept. C, Nationwide, Columbus 16, Ohio.



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