

The Trinity Tripod

VOL. LXII NO. 29

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD, CONN.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1964

Senators Voice Unanimous Concern Over Medusa Act

by BRUCE W. FRIER

The Senate last night unanimously passed a resolution calling upon the Medusa to take "more care in its investigations and procedures, so as to avoid the penalization of innocent parties."

Senator Robert Hartman '65, who introduced the motion, stated he felt "something should be said on this by the Senate."

The resolution refers allegedly to the North Campus case, in which the Medusa placed a whole dorm section on Social Probation at the end of January and three weeks later, amid stiff criticism, withdrew the penalty.

The TRIPOD reported at that time many students in this section felt an inadequate investigation had been made; several students alleged no attempt had been made to find out the extent of the damages or the offenders involved.

Former Senate President Michael Anderson '64, who is also a member of the Medusa, said the resolution "sounds fine to me, since it does not imply we have made unjust decisions."

Senator William Chapin '65, chairman of the Senate Specifics Committee, indicated this resolution was only the beginning of his committee's investigation of the Medusa. He stated, "We plan to take, perhaps, some future action."

Chapin said, however, that "we felt the situation was of such a nature that we had to say something about it."

The resolution passed the Senate by a 27-0 margin.

In other Senate business, Senator Dan Gunther '65, detailed proposed Trinity building plans. The next building to be raised at Trinity

Five Dead in Auto Collision

MARCH 14 -- In what a Sheriff's department official called the "worst accident we've had here in years," a Trinity senior, an alumnus, and their dates were killed in a head-on automobile collision on Route 44 in Pleasant Valley, N.Y.

Also killed was the driver and sole occupant of the other car, Barry F. O'Connell, a 19 year old volunteer fireman from Pleasant Valley.

DEAD ARE 22 YEAR old Albert C. Williams '64; 23 year old Navy Ensign, Richard D. McGlenon '63; Clare Cutler, 20, from Bennett College; and Jessie Quick, 18, also a Bennett student.

No longer in critical condition and reportedly improving are 21 year old George Kellner '64 and Bennett freshman Marcia Beaty, 18. According to Deputy Robert Sunderland, the car in which the students were riding apparently crossed over the divider line and collided with the oncoming vehicle. He said that in view of the extent of the wreckage, both cars were probably speeding. The road, he said, was not cleared until two hours after the accident.

THE STUDENTS WERE heading east towards Bennett College.

The accident, which occurred 6 miles from the college, was reported at 12:30 a.m. today.

Sunderland said that no seatbelts were in evidence.

He observed that few accidents have occurred at that point, where the road is straight with a slight grade.

will be a dormitory south of the Elton-Jones quadrangle.

As Gunther described it, the dormitory will have a number of 4-man 5-room suites with 1-man rooms on the corridors between. The building will be faced in brick and granite.

The second building, Gunther said, would be a Life Sciences building south of the Math-Physics building. This would house the biology, psychology, and geology departments.

The firm of O'Connor and Kilham has been engaged to design the dormitory. The Life Science building may be designed by a New Haven firm, said Gunther.

Wilson Awards For 3 Seniors

The Woodrow Wilson Foundation has awarded fellowships to Robert E. Bennett, Bruce W. Frier, and Ronald J. Quirk, all members of the class of 1964.

In addition, three students who were named for honorable mention are William D. E. Coulson, Frank G. Kirkpatrick, and Joshua A. Smith.

Bennett is a history and classics major. He has won the Melvin W. Title Latin Prize and has been elected to the Beta chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

Frier, also a history and classics major, has been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and he has won the Frank W. Whitlock Prize for public speaking and the Melvin W. Title Latin Prize. Frier is president of the Atheneum, and he is a member of the TRIPOD, the Political Science Club and the Young Republicans. He is currently on the Dean's List.

Quirk is a modern languages major. He has been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, has won the James A. Notopoulos Latin Prize, the Melvin W. Title Latin Prize, and he is currently on the Dean's List. Quirk is a member of the Newman Club and president of the Spanish Club.

Nineteen Trinity students have been named Fellows and 11 Trinity students have been named for honorable mention since the program began.

LECTURES LAST WEEK

Nichols Directs Eastern Slide Show

MARCH 16 -- George E. Nichols III, associate professor of drama, showed slides taken during a month's stay in Japan and two weeks in India this evening. The pictures were taken during what Nichols called a strictly tourist tour of the world.

Tokyo he saw as "very modern" but just as disorganized as before the war, a city with traffic problems "second to none," and yet one with acres of gardens right in the center.

Nichols described Japanese theater as being "entirely different from that of the West," and characterized by a "pure essence of feeling in production."

Other slides of Japan showed samples of the more than 2000 temples and shrines in and around

Historian to Give Science, Religion Talk

Dr. Ralph Gabriel, Sterling Professor of History and Fellow of Trumbull College, Emeritus, at Yale University, will deliver the fourth annual John E. Candelet Memorial Phi Beta Kappa lecture Thursday at 8:15 p.m. He will speak in the Math-Physics Lecture Hall on "Science and Religion in Mid-Twentieth Century America."

Currently, Gabriel is professor of American Civilization at the School of International Service, American University, Washington, D.C.

He was visiting professor at the University of Sidney, Australia in 1946, and Pitt Professor of American History and Institutions at Cambridge University from 1951 to 1952.

In addition, he had held summer appointments at New York and

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No More Numbers; Change in Grading

by BILL BLOCK, JR.

A letter grade system (A, A-, B, etc.) will replace the current numerical marking system starting next fall. At a faculty meeting last Tuesday, the conversion was approved by a nearly unanimous vote.

According to Dr. Walter D. Leavitt, associate professor of modern languages, there were fewer than five negative votes, very little discussion, and no large objections to the change in grades.

Beginning with the mid-term grades next November, only letter grades will be submitted to the Registrar. It will be left to the discretion of the individual instructors to decide how tests and quizzes will be marked.

The step was neither sudden nor unconventional. Several years ago the idea was presented and subsequently rejected.

Recently an ad hoc committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Eugene W. Davis, professor of history, sent questionnaires to 42 colleges in the East on the subject of grading systems.

Out of 42 colleges, only 7 use the 0-100 grade scale, 14 use an ABCDF system, 17 have the system that Trinity will adopt, and the remaining 6 utilize other methods.

"Graduate schools," said Registrar Thomas A. Smith, "tend to change our numbers to letters." He had no objections to the standardization of grades.

Another reason for the change was offered by Dr. Leavitt, "What is the difference," he asked, "between a grade of 86 and 87 on a theme?" He observed that the letter grades would generally be more fair to the student.

King Says Segregation on Death Bed, Asks for Unchanged Civil Rights Bill

by TIM BROSNAHAN

MARCH 11 "Segregation is on its death bed and the only uncertainty is how expensive southerners will make the funeral." With these words, Dr. Martin Luther King, speaking at Hartford's Statler Hilton Hotel tonight, began an explication of the American integration movement.

"There can be no gainsaying the fact that the winds of change are blowing across our country ... ushering in a new social order," said the integration leader. These changes which lead to integration, he continued, take two forms. First, are the changes of the mind and soul, and second those of environment which lead to changes of the heart.

King emphasized the importance of the latter change, saying that segregation is economically, socially, and politically wrong and that these wrongs must be cor-

(Continued on Page 6)



LECTURES LAST WEEK

Kyoto, people working in rice paddies, seaweed farms near the shores, multicolored carp in garden pools, "dynamic" architecture, art treasures, and ancient buildings (including one originally built in 951 a.d.).

From his trip to India, Nichols showed pictures of the river Ganges bordered by umbrellas, the immense red fortress of New Delhi, and the "lavish decoration" of the palace of Jaipur (called the pink city). The Taj Mahal of Agra was for him a "breath-taking piece of architecture, but not an effective expression of love."

Also included were views of a carpet factory and floating gardens at Srinagar (the Venice of Kashmir), and an outside public laundry in Bombay.

JACOBS DENIES CONFLICT

In a sermon at Epiphany Church, New York City, last Sunday, Dr. Albert C. Jacobs denied that there is any conflict between science and religion and asserted that religion is a necessary part of a college education.

While Dr. Jacobs admitted that the progress of science "has sometimes been impeded by the church," he pointed out that most of the leading colleges and universities had been founded by the Church.

Furthermore, he observed that "without religion, something is lacking both in one's personal life and in one's education."

Dr. Jacobs denied that the world can be understood with science alone. Religion, he said, is necessary for anyone who wants to understand himself.

Dr. Jacobs, as president of the College, represents one of the eight member institutions of the Foundation for Episcopal Colleges, which met here for its annual meeting.

LACY ON TESTING

Describing the variety of psychological tests given here during Freshman Week, Dean O. W. Lacy divided such evaluations into aptitude and high level mental ability groups.

The first group, said Lacy, addressing a meeting of the Psychology Club on Thursday, was made up mainly of reading ability tests used to determine reading deficiencies.

Among those tests of the high level mental ability group, he con-

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Along the walk—

\$175 Awaits Prize Winners

The Jerome P. Webster Student Book Collectors Contest offers three cash prizes of \$100, \$50, and \$25 to students whose collections are judged most discriminating with regards to their particular interest. Entries should consist of approximately thirty-five books submitted on or before April 15, 1964. Each entry should be accompanied

Persons wishing to remain in residence during any part of the Spring Vacation must sign up in the Dean of Students' Office not later than March 19. No entertainment of female guests is permitted when the college is not in session.

CHAPEL

"Why I Believe in the Resurrection of Jesus Christ" will be discussed by Dr. Kenneth W. Cameron in the Friendship Chapel on Thursday at 4:30 p.m. All are invited.

by a list of titles and a brief paragraph (typed, double-spaced) explaining the purpose of the collection.

For further information students should contact Mr. Donald B. Engley, Librarian.

Placement

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18

Wilton, Connecticut Public Schools
Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. (Summer Program)
H. J. Heinz Company

THURSDAY, MARCH 19

Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. (Summer Program)
American Reciprocal Insurers

FRIDAY, MARCH 20

Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Connecticut Bank and Trust Company (Summer Program)

TUESDAY, MARCH 24

Procter & Gamble

The Changing College?

Students Responding to Challenge?

A Series by David Graybill and Jerome Liebowitz

"The spirit of technical specialization has so pervaded our manner of thinking," Dr. Jacobs warned in his Inaugural Address, "that it has tended to bring a rejection of all things out of kinsness with the age in which we live."

Alluding to Hawthorne's "Rappaccini's Daughter" as a parable of this specialization, he again in 1959 cited modern counterparts of the scientist for whom "the thinking process is an end in itself." They care "infinitely more for science than for mankind," he explained.

Last week we discovered at least one group of students at Trinity that does not seem inevitably headed toward committing this Unpardonable Sin.

Opposed to those students who are here merely to prepare for graduate school and are mainly concerned about their grades and the "facts" they can "learn," we found students more concerned with the "inter-relatedness" of their courses -- more interested in finding what looks like a Paul Klee painting under a microscope than in memorizing information that teachers are paid to impart because outside forces have decided that it is necessary.

But there are other students who fit into neither of these groups -- those "uncommitted" students not interested in graduate school, and,

in general, rather nebulous about their reasons for being at Trinity.

THESE STUDENTS are the main problem in education today," according to Dr. George Cooper. "The teacher's obligation is to be so interested that his knowledge and interest is contagious," he explained.

"But the student must be able to respond," he added. Too many students, he feels, are not "committed" to getting a liberal education.

This, Cooper explained, is one of the biggest changes in modern education. "But," he pointed out, "it is interesting to note that Henry Adams, back in 1848, criticized the motivation of his class at Harvard."

NEVERTHELESS, things have changed since then, and during the decade of the fifties Trinity added sixty courses to take care of an increase of seventy-eight in the student body. In addition to this 23 percent increase in courses for a 6 percent increase in students, Trinity increased its faculty during the same period of time by 53 percent. And attempts at securing and keeping the faculty included an average salary increase of 81 percent, while the Consumer Price Index for all items was rising only to the extent of 22 percent.

Even more important than quantity is the change in quality. Yet in spite of attempts to provide better opportunities for a liberal education through the New Curriculum and new honors courses, there does not seem to be a corresponding change in the attitudes of many of the students.

One senior pointed out that the new Curriculum is no improvement as far as the chemistry major is concerned. There are not enough opportunities, he felt, to explore fields outside the sciences.

"I don't think four courses are enough," he explained, "especially if you want to do more in your major than just fulfill the basic requirements." But he did feel that the student may also be at fault here; "If he is more interested in taking three sciences and a math course during his junior year, perhaps he shouldn't have decided to come to Trinity in the first place."

Ultimately, it does seem to be left up to the students. The New

Curriculum may be fine, as Dr. Cooper has pointed out, "because of the great opportunity it gives the several departments in the college to implement it." It provides a very general framework that gives the departments a type of freedom, that "throws responsibility squarely on the departments themselves," he pointed out.

But it also places a great responsibility on the student to choose a viable and meaningful course towards achieving his degree. "There were too many routes to the B.A. before," he explained. Now it is more important that the student explore early and commit himself from the start to a "degree of concentration" (supplied by the major). "This is not an overspecialization," he added.

Such a commitment would be the student's contribution toward Trinity's goal -- the most important contribution towards achieving a liberal education.

And the increasing number of students planning on graduate training need not be left out either. As Dr. Cooper has pointed out, such a group at Trinity would suggest honors programs, seminars, tutorial classes, etc. "It's up to colleges like Trinity," he explained, "to break the academic lock-step," to introduce these courses and programs that will turn out first-rate people with first-rate preparation.

The college can help provide the foundation for such a dream, but it is up to the students to complete it. Trinity should not change its goal to meet what seem to be the demands of a super-civilized society. "Human beings," as Dr. Jacobs pointed out, "are blessed with the rare privilege as well as the heavy responsibility of confronting novelty and making decisions."

It is important that there be an intellectual give-and-take involving human personalities rather than the feeding of information from one machine to another.

It is necessary that we commit ourselves. "The full flowering of human personality, which," Dr. Jacobs has pointed out, "has been the traditional aim of western education, requires a capacity for coping with the future. It requires discriminating judgment, firm decision and long-range purpose. It is these traits of character that are forever beyond the IBM machine."

J.L.

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FREE PARKING REAR OF THEATER **STRAND**
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STARTS WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT

Time Schedules
WED. & THURS. "POINT OF ORDER!" Presented at
11:30 A.M. - 1:30 - 3:30 - 5:30 - 7:30 - 9:30
FRIDAY at 5:25 - 7:25 and 9:30
SATURDAY at 5:05 - 7:10 - 9:25
SUNDAY at 4 P.M. - 5:50 - 7:40 and 9:30

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— Alton Cook, World Tele. & Sun

POINT OF ORDER!
A Film of the Army-McCarthy Hearings



'A Man for All Seasons': A Message for All Time

by ROGER BERNSTEIN

Playing to capacity crowds at the Bushnell Monday and Tuesday evenings, March 9 and 10, Robert Bolt's award-winning play, "A Man for All Seasons," passed through Hartford, leaving the audience provoked, if not involved, by 3 years in the life of Sir Thomas More. The action takes place in two acts, spanning the years 1532-35.

At that time King Henry VIII was plagued by a problem of his own making. His marriage to Catherine of Aragon had been consummated only through a Papal dispensation which permitted the Roman Catholic King to marry his brother's widow. When Catherine proved incapable of giving him a male heir, Henry wished his marriage annulled so he could marry Anne Boleyn. Even as a layman, More opposed this action and his opinion did not change when he was raised to the Chancellorship in 1529. The struggle between the King and More on the point led to More's eventual beheading in 1535.

Robert Bolt has taken this conflict as the core of his play which pits More against the King and his ministers. The Common Man, ably played by Dick O'Neil, provides continuity as he variously appears as a servant to More, informer to the Spanish Ambassador and to Thomas Cromwell, servant to Sir Richard Rich, a publican, foreman of the jury which tried More, and finally, as More's executioner.

Dick O'Neil's ability to switch roles provided a great deal of humor and bits of philosophy, "I don't want to go beyond my depth, I want to feel my feet under me." But at the end he faces the audience and says, in a tone which conceals its seriousness, "It's not hard to remain alive...in this world...if you see me on the street, recognize me."

SIR RICHARD RICH, played by Paul Milikin, was a character easily recognizable as he developed from a grasping youth to a perjuring Lord who could shift loyalty as quickly as the Common Man could a role. He donned the cloak of peerage but along the way

threw off his self-respect to attain his goal. It was the writing rather than his acting which carried Milikin through the play. He seemed to be a stick who moved about stiffly and spouted lines at irregular intervals. His inability to change his delivery as he rose towards his goal did have the unanticipated favorable effect of constantly keeping before the audience his lowly origins.

If Jeff Morrow had not been wearing a 16th Century costume, his rendering of Thomas Cromwell could have easily passed for that of a modern-day Senator heading an investigating Committee.

THE STRENGTH of the play was vested in More. Bolt aimed for this in his writing as he subordinated the major characters to More by making him the only one who could switch from moods of seriousness to humor, from piety to gentle ribaldry, from opulence to poverty, while at all times retaining his dignity and the respect of friend and enemy. In the opening scenes his appearance as father and husband was marred only by his wife's shrewish nature. Vanya French did her best to portray Alice More, his devoted daughter

More held his own in the preliminary bantering with the King and with Cromwell but he was superb in the final act as he endured poverty and imprisonment rather than compromise his principles. His eventual beheading was an anti-climax as it was apparent all the way through that More would not yield.

Robert Bolt's goal in "A Man for All Seasons," was to present to the audience the strength and determination of the man who was canonized for his actions. To this aim Bolt directed his characterization of More and the supporting players, making it possible for a weak cast, with the notable exceptions of Robert Harris as More and Dick O'Neil as the Common Man, to convince the audience that Sir Thomas More was "...as time requireth, a man of marvelous mirth and pastimes; and sometimes of sad gravity: a man for all seasons."

New Record: 'If You Want'

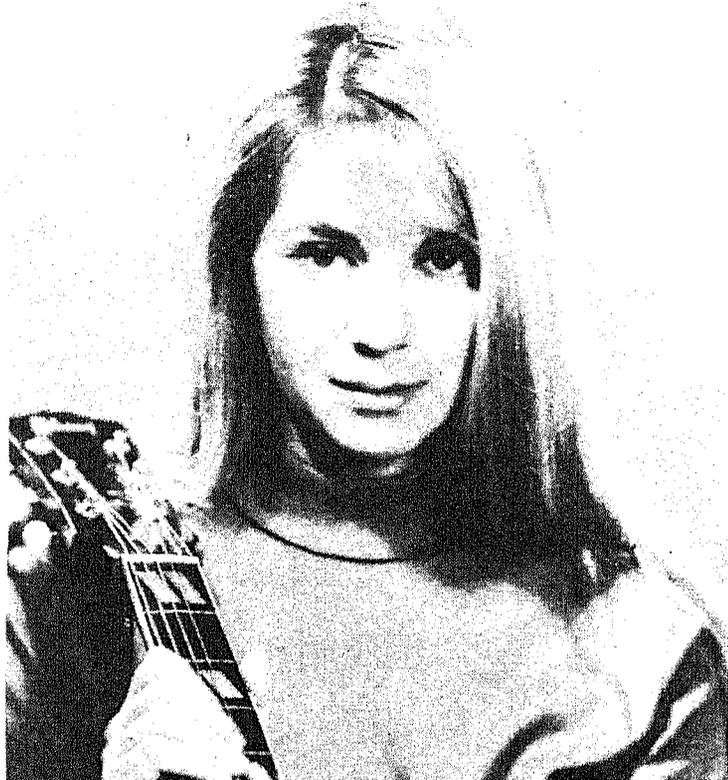
February 20th and 27th, the Glee Club set a precedent within the club by recording its first LP album which is composed of traditional songs on the Trinity campus.

The new album is entitled "If you want to go to Trinity ...", and is intended to bring the listener closer to the Trinity campus or bring back old memories of campus years.

The first cut on the album is "If You Want To Go To Trinity", a song from the collection of "Jibes" in the Trinity College Song Book. Other equally famous Trinity songs included are "Oh, Don't You Remember", "There's A College On The Hill", "Fight Trinity", and the Alma Mater, "Neath The Elms."

The album contains a wide variety, including folk songs such as "Black Is The Color Of My True Love's Hair", a negro spiritual, and a sea song, "My Last Cigar", a favorite of former generations of the Trinity Glee Club which features a solo by Woods K. Wellborn, '65. Twenty songs are included and each is a true representation of the songs which the Glee Club performs in concert -- thirteen will be in the new Trinity Song Book presently being compiled.

The album will be available for purchase by the student body just prior to the club's annual spring



Judi Resnick of Brandeis University

"Collegiate Sounds" Sounds Collegiate

by ROBERT ARENSMAN

MARCH 14---This evening the Trinity Pipes and Yale Grey Sky Boys gave Hartford a wonderful demonstration of vocal and instrumental dexterity at the Collegiate Sound. In addition to the two Connecticut schools, eight other New England colleges sent groups which produced an outstanding evening of folk singing.

The Princeton Tiger Tones began the evening with a very polished performance which included BERMUDA, the island haven which they frequent each Easter. Their close harmony and casual style set an easy pace for the evening and provided nice contrast for the next performer. That performer was Judi Resnick, a West Hartford resident who is currently attending Brandeis. Miss Resnick showed good command of the guitar and possesses an interesting voice, but her choice of songs was her most outstanding characteristic. Her final selection for the evening was a very unusual "ban-the-bomb" ballad whose chilling tale was intensified by blood red lighting.

THE HARVARD DUNSTER Dunces produced some rather cute and dirty ditties, but like the Dartmouth Injurians, were rather disappointing. However, the Vassar G-Stringers added considerable spice to the evening. Although superior in neither vocal quality nor playing ability, this group showed considerable wit and personality. Their songs were comical, even DELILLA, but their final selection on temperance was the high point of the program's first half. A hearty hand to the petite miss who portrayed Carrie Nation!

During the second portion of the evening the Holy Cross Paks, the Brown-Pembroke South County Singer, and the Wellesley Widows all gave very good performances, but the best of the evening came toward the end.

FIRST, THE YALE Grey Sky Boys performed. The group consists of four, a banjo, a mandolin, a guitar, and a bass which have appeared before receptive Hartford audiences earlier this year. Their reception was no less warm this time as they ripped through faster and faster pieces from the blue grass country. Their playing ability was extraordinary, and perhaps their singing ability was good also. With blue grass

music it is difficult to tell. Our own Trinity Pipes closed the evening with a wonderfully perfected routine which included top-notch vocalizing and near slapstick comedy blended together at a snappy pace. To them all goes much applause for a delightful evening and to Bill Minot a special hand for his good job as traffic director and commentator for this group.

At Trinity

Violinist To Give Recital

The Trinity College Music department, in conjunction with LE CERCLE FRANCAIS, and the Chamber Players will present a recital by Frederic Reisman, violinist.

Mr. Reisman, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, is currently working for a Master's degree in Physics at Dartmouth. He made his debut in 1955 with the Philadelphia Orchestra, under the baton of Eugene Ormandy; as a winner of the Children's Concerts Competition, playing Mozart's Violin Concerto in D Major. Moreover, he has given many successful recitals in the Philadelphia area, both as a soloist and as a member of a string quartet.

Mr. Reisman will be accompanied by Raymond Wertheim, '64. His selections include Bach's "Sonata #1 in G Minor for Unaccompanied Violin"; Saint-Saens' "Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso"; Tartini's "Sonata in G Minor", subtitled "The Devil's Trill", and Brahms' "Sonata #3 in D Minor".

The recital will take place at 8:15, Sunday evening, March 22, in Seabury 17.

Baroque Piece Performed By Trinity Group

George Philipp Telemann's CONCERTO #4 for violin, oboe, alto recorder, and continuo was performed at College Vespers, Sunday, March 15, by the Trinity Chamber Players.

The musicians for this baroque piece were respectively, Robert Grant, '64 (Wesleyan University), Paul Crapo, '66, Richard Ward, '65 and James Hlatt, '66.

The Arts & Criticism

tour at the end of March. It will be sold on campus at a special student rate of \$3.50, and will be available in Mather Hall or at any Glee Club record sale.

"If you want to go to Trinity..." is a superb recording of selections -- a Glee Club achievement that is designed for the alumni as well as for the student body.

an inspiration to anyone whose concern for conscience becomes a motivation in life.

The Bishop's Company, founded in Los Angeles in 1952 by Phyllis Beardsley Bokar, has achieved the enviable record of eleven years of consecutive national touring bringing fine drama into the houses of worship in the 50 states and five provinces in Canada. It has appeared in over 6000 churches of all denominations and has a performance record of only two performances missed (because of weather) in its nearly one million miles of touring.

The coveted role of Saint Joan will be played by Ann Morgan, Sharing honors for the evening will be Gary Heilsberg and Jon Terry.

Bishop's Company to Present Highlights From George Bernard Shaw's "Joan"

America's nationally known Bishop's Company will appear in person under the sponsorship of the Trinity College Chapel Vestry on Palm Sunday, March 22, at 5:00, presenting highlights from George Bernard Shaw's classic play SAINT JOAN. The public is invited to this presentation in the Trinity College Chapel.

SAINT JOAN deals with problems and questions that lie heavy on the conscience of the modern world. It is the story of the simple country girl who through the inspiration of her own faith, crowns a king and saves France for its historic identity in history.

Fearless when she believed she was serving God's purpose on earth, she led her nation to victory and herself to martyrdom. The

light of her brilliant achievements has shone through the centuries as



Jon Terry



Gary Heilsberg



Members of the Bishop's Co.



Ann Morgan

Lunar or Lunatic?

Our Space Mission

The following article was prepared by the Air University of the United States Air Force. It traces the history and objectives of the United States in its "Man in Space" program. There will be a briefing given at 4:30 p.m. next Monday in the Chemistry Auditorium by the Air Force briefing team.

The two most powerful forces ever harnessed by man have been placed in our hands within the last twenty years. One is energy from the atom, with the tremendous release of force; the other is rocket propulsion, which provides sufficient power to overcome gravity and to explore the mysteries of space. The potential of these forces is challenging the imagination of our scientists and strategists. The intercontinental ballistic missile has changed our political and military horizons and our concepts of time and space. Our dimensions are no longer global -- they are astronomical.

The ultimate objective of the U.S. space program is to insure peace. The United States must expend effort and money to achieve manned space stations, permanent observation stations on the moon, both manned and unmanned, and unmanned and manned weapon satellites. The scope and aims of the U. S. space program can be more readily comprehended if the meaning of the word *astronautics* and our concept of space are clarified. Astronautics can be defined as the art or science of designing, building, and operating space vehicles.

The U. S. organization responsible for these efforts are the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Department of Defense.

The primary objectives of NASA in space are to produce scientific data on the environment, to study practical applications of satellites and to explore the problems of man in space. The objectives in reaching the moon and planets are to conduct scientific exploration, to establish unmanned observatories, to identify planetary properties, and to search for extraterrestrial life.

The primary objective of the Department of Defense in space is the defense of our nation. As General LeMay stated: "The Air Force mission in space is a military mission -- one which requires us to develop and produce military useful vehicles. A nation that has maneuverable space vehicles and revolutionary armaments can indeed control the world ... for peace or for aggression."

Actually getting into space involves two major requirements: the vehicle, known as the booster, and the flight paths, or orbits, leading to the destination.

OUR FIRST SUCCESSFUL booster was the Army's Jupiter. It orbited the Free World's first satellite, Explorer I, in January 1958.

The Jupiter was replaced by the more powerful series of Thor boosters -- the Able, Agena, and Delta. Thor Delta, which combines the Thor Booster with the Navy Vanguard as the upper stage, has been used in launching more than thirty successful satellites and probes.

Another and still larger booster is the Atlas. The Atlas was used to boost the Mercury spacecraft into orbit. However, other and still larger boosters are under development. The next one to be used is our Saturn booster.

The first Saturn consists of a cluster of eight advanced Thor boosters. It will be able to put nearly 20,000 pounds into a 300-mile orbit or 6,000 pounds into an escape trajectory, that is, beyond the earth's gravitational pull. A later model, the Saturn V, will have the capability of orbiting a 220,000 pound payload or sending 90,000 pounds to the moon.

The family of boosters, some of which are adapted for military use and some for space exploration, do not represent the ultimate. As new developments in propellants and metallurgy are made, new concepts will come into being. New high performance engines, both solid and liquid propelled, are coming into the picture. Tests of the solid fuel, segmented engine promise the development of great thrust in relatively small vehicles. Break-

throughs in nuclear and electrical propulsion are also expected. Tremendous possibilities exist in tomorrow's booster systems.

SEVERAL SATELLITE systems are making practical use of space in the areas of navigation, weather forecasting, communications and mapping.

An important development in the worldwide weather forecasting, the Tiros satellite, carries television cameras which transmit pictures of the cloud cover of the earth. An improved weather satellite, the Nimbus, will be earth stabilized to allow it to look at the earth's surface continuously.

In the area of communications, both passive and active satellites are used. The passive satellite Echo, a large balloon used to reflect signals from a transmitter to a receiver, greatly extends the range of voice and television communications. The active communications satellite carries a receiver and transmitter aboard. The message is transmitted to the satellite and is then retransmitted to a receiver on the ground.

The most active program to determine the environment of the moon is the Ranger Satellites. Fourteen spacecraft are programmed for this series. They are to provide television pictures of the lunar surface as well as land an instrumented capsule.

Following Ranger is Project Surveyor, which currently has the highest priority of our spacecraft. It will soft land sensitive equipment to analyze the physical and chemical structure of lunar surface and subsurface. One model of Surveyor will be injected into orbit around the moon to obtain complete lunar photo reconnaissance. Such photography would make possible the selection of tentative landing sites for the unmanned and manned missions which will follow.

GOING STILL deeper into space, the Mariner spacecraft is designed to probe the planets of Venus and Mars. On 14 Dec 1962, the Mariner II successfully passed Venus and provided us with the first direct measurements of the Venus environment. One of the principal achievements of this flight was successful telecommunications at 54.3 million miles with the three watt transmitter on board the craft.

The two major manned approaches in space are: First, the Glide Boost Vehicles, such as the X-15, and Second, the Ballistic Capsule, such as Project Mercury. The X-15 is probably the most advanced research aircraft in the history of aeronautics. It is carried aloft under the wings of a B-52 and dropped at about 45,000 feet. Its rockets ignite and it goes into a flight path at speeds in excess of 4,000 mph and at altitudes of more than 300,000 feet. This experimental aircraft has taken man to the fringes of space to gather data about weightlessness, aerodynamic, heating, flight control, reentry control, ultraviolet stellar photography as well as evaluate advanced vehicle systems and structural materials.

The X-15 and the Mercury program provided data for additional space activities such as Gemini and Apollo. The major U.S. manned space program for this decade is the three-passenger Apollo vehicle. Present plans call for it to serve as a manned orbiting laboratory and later to land two Americans on the moon.

Many problems must be solved in improving boosters, guidance, navigation, and technical reliability, as well as in providing man with an environment which will allow him to perform a useful function in space. These problems are being solved daily. However, today we are still in the "Model T" stage of space exploration. Many steps, vital to the future of man, must be taken. Today, as mankind is breaking free of his small planet and moves out into the enormity of space, we live in an exciting era of high adventure. In all probability the explorations that will be carried on by the Air Force and by NASA in this decade will have a profound effect on the future of the human race. No one today can predict where these adventures will lead. But we of the Air Force assure you that our nation's goal is to be, not only first, but always pre-eminent in space.

The following article was prepared by Dr. Myron G. Anderson, assistant professor of philosophy at the request of the TRIPOD in the hopes of presenting opinions which would lead to some critical analysis of the "Man in Space" program.

A former friend of mine was recently committed to a hospital for the hopelessly insane. In the interests of a better understanding of the thought processes of the mentally ill and as a cautionary tale, I am making public an excerpt from a letter he wrote me shortly before he was taken away. It is hardly necessary for me to tell you that the opinions expressed are the obscurantist ravings of a lunatic. That should be obvious. Note especially his audacity in continually making value judgments, as if value judgments were pertinent to political and social questions. Note also the author's sense of alienation, which is the inevitable consequence of such a penchant. May we all profit from the sad denouement of this tale.

"...I often ask myself what we are trying to achieve; and by "we" I mean each one of us, not 'our' government or nation, since it is our personal goals which give substance to that metaphysical fiction, the nation. Speaking for myself, my goal is freedom for all men, as much freedom as is compatible with freedom; for it is only thus that man can realize his incredible potentialities for happiness and wisdom. Any enemy of human freedom is my enemy. It is for this reason that I find myself alien in my society, for everywhere I look I find abridgments of freedom. I am not concerned here with the crude suppressions of liberty practiced by the so-called people's democracies. Such suppressions are resented by their victims, and for this reason there is hope in that area. What is far more depressing is the eager acquiescence of 'my' compatriots in far more subtle, and for that reason more dangerous, trends which are progressively destroying their chances for freedom.

"The current craze for the conquest of space is an instance of these trends. I will not recite here the oft mentioned expenditures necessary to put a man on the moon and compare them with the relative pitances disbursed for useful and needed projects. As an advocate of individual freedom I am no friend of the suggestion that all will be well if only Big Brother in Washington shifts the 20 to 40 billion from the lunar (or is it lunatic?) project to the "other America" of 40 to 50 million people living at subsistence levels. (See Michael Harrington's book for particulars.) Granted, it is morally wrong to waste money on useless machines when people are destitute if not desperate, and in the abstract I would welcome such a shift of funds (thus far I accompany my liberal friends); but given government as it really is and given man as he really is, such an alternative would be but the lesser of two evils. What really bothers me are other, less publicized aspects of the space program.

"First of all, it should be clear that our efforts to reach the moon are simply part of a continuing arms race and cold war. Whatever military or political advantages are to be squeezed from our successes in space you may be sure will be squeezed, until the pips squeak. Some may say that competition in space is a healthy step in the direction of William James's moral equivalent of war, but they are like children to have such a simple faith. Since the arms race will certainly prove fatal to human freedom (if not to the human race), and since the cold war is the cause of the arms race, one has no choice but to condemn the space program. "What? Will you let the Russians get to the moon ahead of us?" I hear the brainwashed bleat. Frankly, I don't give a damn if they do. Nor do I care if we lose EVERYTHING to the Russians, if beating them means the petrification of our own chances for civilized life. And it does mean this; for to 'beat' them we must be prepared to kill them, all of them, indiscriminately; which puts us on the moral level of Hitler and Stalin.

"THIS BRINGS me to a second hidden aspect of the space program; its effect on the public. Have you ever considered what this preoccupation with getting ahead of the Russians is doing to people? It wouldn't be so bad if they were striving to surpass them in matters of justice, humanity, and freedom; but they're not. What they want is some machine that will prove they are more virtuous than the Russians; and this is precisely what no machine can prove, unless might makes right. Don't misunderstand, I'm no Luddite, I know that modern machines open new possibilities for human development; but they also open up terrible possibilities for human degeneration, and it's the latter which are being realized today. (And I'm not only referring to the space or weapons programs.) If only people could attain a human perspective from which to judge and act. But their brains are stuffed with the most outrageous nonsense about national interest, ethnic superiority, religious 'truth', people's capitalism, and 'success.' Well, Kitten, in Robert Grover's novel says it more eloquently than I can -- at least on paper.

"In part our difficulties stem from bad education, which is being made worse by our government's attempts to beat the Russians in outer space. This is another hidden aspect. It's no secret that because of the space and weapons programs our colleges are becoming increasingly dependent on government grants: Fifteen percent of the total expenditures in American universities come from government sources. More and more scientists, especially the younger ones, are working at least part time for the government (and I'm not referring to income tax). For them the continuation of the cold war and arms race is a necessary condition for professional success. I foresee the day when our colleges and universities will be more adjuncts of the state, when ALL professors will be nothing more than propagandists for the powers that be, and when academic freedom will be reduced (in Paul Goodman's terms) to the freedom to be academic. The space program is only one factor in this authoritarian trend, but it is one of the most important factors.

"FINALLY, ONE must not forget the effects of space experiments on nature itself. At present scientists are profoundly ignorant of the kind of balance in adjacent and outer space that has made life possible on earth. Yet despite their ignorance, many of them have no reservations about disturbing this balance, whether with space needles or high altitude nuclear explosions or other hairbrained devices born of the unhallowed marriage of science and government. Like Faustus, although for despicable rather than grand motives, the learned koprohaghi who prostitute their talents for the military are prepared "to practice more than heavenly power permits." Demythologize that and it's not a bad summary of what I have in mind. Is the public aware of this peril? If they are, it's obvious they don't care.

"So I ask, what do the people in this country want? Do they want freedom? I don't think so; for they embrace policies that contradict such an aim. Do you know what those poor fools believe? They believe they ARE free. Don't they call themselves (along with Franco's Spain) the "Free World?" It's ironic that that kind of rhetoric is applauded with the most vehement enthusiasm by the same people who approve of the banning of FANNY HILL, "A Stranger Knocks", and Lenny Bruce. I don't blame such people for seeking vicarious kicks in outer space, for they're quite unsuited to civilized life on earth. But then, very few people are -- thanks to the lies fed them by parent, priest, politician, and professor (no offense intended)."

The U.S. Air Force Briefing Team will present a program about the American Space Mission, Monday, 4:30 p.m. Chemistry Auditorium.

EDITORIAL SECTION

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1964

A Time To Step Back

We are all stunned by the accident that occurred last Saturday morning. We are shocked, and our first reaction is to ask why did such a thing have to happen. We are all emotional too. There is bound to be a reaction on this campus. And there may be some changes that will occur.

But if there is one thing that we should have learned in our college career, it is to remove ourselves from the spheres of emotion and to step back and analyze

each and every event and its relationship to other events. In other words, we have heard far too many conflicting causes of the accident, and, worse, we have heard far too many unplanned remedies.

We should allow ourselves a period of time in which we can vent our emotion, and ascertain what the causes were but we should not forget what happened and should try to prevent such a tragedy again.

We extend our sympathy to the immediate families involved.

Trinity  **Tripod**

Editor-in-Chief
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Business Manager
Randolph C. Kent '65

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 **On Campus** with **Max Shulman**

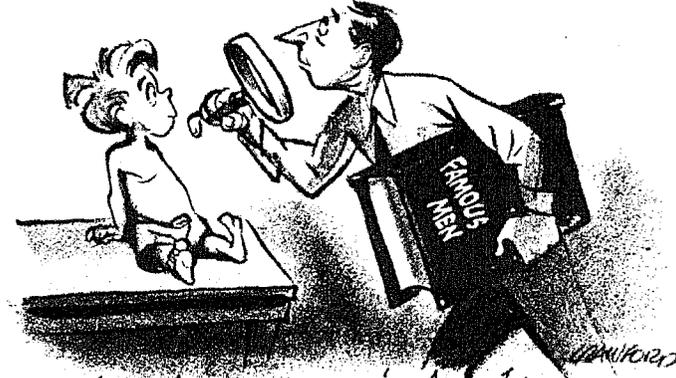
(Author of Rally Round the Flag, Boys!! and "Barrfoot Boy With Check.")

WELL-KNOWN FAMOUS PEOPLE: No. 1

This is the first in a series of 48 million columns examining the careers of men who have significantly altered the world we live in. We begin today with Max Planck.

Max Planck (or The Pearl of the Pacific, as he is often called) gave to modern physics the law known as Planck's Constant. Many people when they first hear of this law, throw up their hands and exclaim, "Golly whiskers, this is too deep for little old me!"

(Incidentally, speaking of whiskers, I cannot help but mention Personna Stainless Steel Razor Blades. Personna is the blade for people who can't shave after every meal. It shaves you closely, cleanly, and more frequently than any other stainless steel blade on the market. The makers of Personna have publicly declared—and do here repeat—that if Personna Blades don't give you more luxury shaves than any other stainless steel blade, they will buy you whatever blade you think is better. Could anything be more fair? I, for one, think not.)



Max showed no indication.....

But I digress. We were speaking of Planck's Constant, which is not, as many think, difficult to understand. It simply states that matter sometimes behaves like waves, and waves sometimes behave like matter. To give you a homely illustration, pick up your pencil and wave it. Your pencil, you will surely agree, is matter—yet look at the little rascal wave! Or take flags. Or Ann-Margret.

Planck's Constant, uncomplicated as it is, nevertheless provided science with the key that unlocked the atom, made space travel possible, and conquered denture slippage. Honors were heaped upon Mr. Planck (or The City of Brotherly Love, as he is familiarly known as). He was awarded the Nobel Prize, the Little Brown Jug, and Disneyland. But the honor that pleased Mr. Planck most was that plankton were named after him.

Plankton, as we know, are the floating colonies of one-celled animals on which fishes feed. Plankton, in their turn, feed upon one-half celled animals called krill (named, incidentally, after Dr. Morris Krill who invented the house cat). Krill, in their turn, feed upon peanut butter sandwiches mostly—or, when they are in season, cheeseburgers.

But I digress. Back to Max Planck who, it must be said, showed no indication of his scientific genius as a youngster. In fact, for the first six years of his life he did not speak at all except to pound his spoon on his bowl and shout "More gruel!" Imagine, then, the surprise of his parents when on his seventh birthday little Max suddenly cried, "Papa! Mama! Something is wrong with the Second Law of Thermodynamics!" An astonished were the elder Plancks that they rushed out and dug the Kiel Canal.

Meanwhile Max, constructing a crude Petrie dish out of two small pieces of petrie and his gruel bowl, began to experiment with thermodynamics. By dinner time he had discovered Planck's Constant. Hungry but happy, he rushed to Heidelberg University to announce his findings. He arrived, unfortunately, during the Erich von Stroheim Sesquicentennial, and everyone was so busy dancing and duelling that young Planck could find nobody to listen to him. The festival, however, ended after two years and Planck was finally able to report his discovery.

Well sir, the rest is history. Einstein gaily cried, "E equals mc squared!" Edison invented Marconi. Eli Whitney invented Georgia Tech, and Michelangelo invented the ceiling. This later became known as the Humboldt Current.

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* * *

Mr. Shulman is, of course, joshing, but the makers of Personna Blades are not: if, after trying our blades, you think there's another stainless steel blade that gives you more luxury shaves, return the unused Personnas to Box 500, Staunton, Va., and we'll buy you a pack of any blade you think is better.

LETTERS to the editor

How Often?

To the Editor:

My patience is worn by the pathetic exhortations against galloping apathy which periodically find expression in the Trinity Tripod. The use of the 1st grade primer form last week betrays the level of maturity from which such exhortations emanate. I propose that we take last years IVY as definitive upon the subject and refrain from innocuous repetition.

How often has the Trinity Tripod extolled and delineated the many virtues and assets of Trinity College? I have been here almost three years and have only slowly become aware of the distinctive and desirable characteristics of Trinity. Trinity's library contains a wealth of information, especially in the form of periodical literature, which is rarely so readily available to an undergraduate college student; also the open stacks policy is remarkable. The fact that Trinity is a "faculty-run college" has many subtle and desirable implications. I would argue that the institution of fraternities at Trinity provides opportunities for fellowship unequalled in colleges without fraternities. Opportunities for extra-curricular activity, athletic or otherwise, are numerous and are in most cases guided by mature, stimulating and respectable leadership. Hartford and Trinity provide more lectures and cultural events than a conscientious student has time for. The generally efficient and personable Administration can only evoke gratitude. The personal freedom granted to students is appreciated and is perhaps the most subtle and valuable influence of our religious heritage.

Apathy is a lack of response, interest and excitement. Inasmuch as one only responds to what one is aware of I would urge the Trinity Tripod to direct all its efforts towards the attempt to create an increasing awareness among the student body of what Trinity is.

NORMAN J. BECKETT, Jr., '65

Unevenness

To the Editor:

The editorial on the Council in the Tripod was a dignified and constructive criticism. I feel Trinity students have the right to offer such criticism.

It seems to me that it is not entirely fair to indict the system because of the failure of a few members to show complete adept-

ness and dedication to their functions as advisers.

When about fifty percent of the college faculty participates in a function it is inevitable that there will be unevenness in their participation.

The criticism overlooks the fact that many advisers are devoted to the task of advising. They spend many hours, invite their advisees into their homes for meals, show interest and concern for their responsibility in this important function.

In the very nature of the case, students have not had experiences in other colleges and have no basis for making comparisons between what Trinity provides and what other comparable colleges may do. If those who criticize would offer constructive ideas as to the effectiveness of other systems or would offer effective thinking on how our system might be improved upon I can assure you that I, personally, would be both receptive and appreciative.

M. C. Langhorne, Chairman
Freshman-Sophomore Advisory Council

Foreshadows

To the Editor:

I would like to make a few comments on Mr. Ewing's letter of last week concerning the Negro Exchange Program. I agree with Mr. Ewing that "it seems ridiculous to assume that in one week anyone . . . can arrive at the understanding of a problem that is two centuries old." I will also admit that the goal of "understanding . . . racial problems in the south" does approach the realm of virtual unapproachability and political naïveté.

Nevertheless I do see merit in a Negro Exchange Program on this campus. This merit I base not so much in making Trinity students virtuosos in current domestic politics as in perhaps providing a basis for social thought.

Too often people previously unaware of any problem, once they have heard of its existence, want to go right from the question to the answer without any stops in between. This, of course, is absurd logic in any dimension and the individuals should be admonished. But this is not the basic problem at Trinity College. Here the problem is simply the recognition of the existence of the problem and the realization that the problem is not alien or indigenous solely to the south or to Negroes, but inherent in all of us. Trinity must strive for this elementary state and not plunge into making a decision that

will grant us some visionary inter-collegiate prize for peace.

Part of this elementary stage is the realization that the Negro is human. By this I do not refer to theories of the Negro's biological inferiority that have hopefully been absolved in most minds, but more exactly I refer to some of the parallels of mere social existence that seem to surprise whites as they get to know Negroes better. Perhaps the most significant parallel to be recognized is that the Negro THINKS. An exchange program, from the classroom to the Cave -- the bull session to the seminar, would provide an opportunity both on our campus and campuses in the south for such perception to take place.

It is along these lines that I assail Mr. Ewing's suggestion of symposiums. First, times change too quickly for symposiums every two or three years to be of much worth. Secondly, symposiums of any value are quite expensive. The Bryn Mawr conference last month cost seven thousand dollars. Thirdly, symposiums are generally just another form of news media which particularly seems to attract an aura of superficiality and pseudo-intellectualism that already is the nemesis of the race problem today.

The worth of the exchange program is only partially considered when we look at it solely in terms of its benefits to the Trinity student. A program would play an important role in the education of the southern Negro. He too has some "parallels of social existence" to recognize. Trinity is a living text book for Negro social thought.

If I am chastising Mr. Ewing I do so only mildly. I am more pleased by the fact that he is thinking about such things. Perhaps his interest foreshadows this recognition outlined -- I hope so.

ROBERT B. STEPTO '66
Chairman, Negro Exchange Program

To the Editor:

The Music Department is most grateful to James N. Grenhart, '64, and Andrew C. Merryman, IV, '64, for their most generous donation to the Trinity College Library of the complete works of Guillaume de Machaut, foremost composer of the 14th century. This important collection will be a fine aid to the teaching of music history, and it constitutes the second in a series of complete editions which the Trinity Library is acquiring to enhance its holdings in the field of music.

CLARENCE E. WATTERS
CLARENCE H. BARBER

Talk . . .

(Continued from Page 1)
 Stanford Universities, the University of Colorado and the University of Wyoming. As a member of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, Gabriel was a delegate to the 10th UNESCO Conference held in Paris in 1958.

He is also president of the American Studies Association.

He earned his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. Degrees from Yale in 1913, 1915 and 1919 respectively. He also holds advanced degrees from Cambridge, Bucknell, and Williams.

On March 19 and 20, he will visit various classes.

King . . .

(Continued from Page 1)
 rected before a complete change of mind and heart are possible.

To "eliminate the last vestiges of segregation," King outlined ideas for political action, the main aim of which would be to assure passage of the Civil Rights bill pending before Congress.

"We must subpoena numerous people before the judgment seat of morality."

Summing up the argument against those favoring a direct appeal to men's minds on integration, King said that laws might not change the heart, but that they would restrain the heartless and could change the habits and feelings of men.

IFC Own Court of Appeals; Change Blocked at Meeting

MARCH 12 - In the attempt to resolve the problem of the I.F.C. and its appellate jurisdiction, Jim Moore, after some lengthy discussion, withdrew his motion that "section Six (6) of Article III of the By-Laws of the Constitution of the Interfraternity Council be eliminated from that constitution in its entirety."

Article Six names the I.F.C. as its own appeals court; it does not enumerate any grounds for appeal; and it states that only a simple majority vote is necessary for a final decision.

In the course of the discussion,

the Council found that a better alternative would be to have an independent body other than the I.F.C. judge grounds for appeal of a case and, if such grounds were deemed valid, that case could appeal to the I.F.C. Gary McQuaid will propose a motion of this sort at this Thursday's meeting.

With regard to I.F.C. weekend, it was disclosed that there may be problems in securing the field house. A track meet has already been scheduled that day, and in case of inclement weather, five events would have to be held in the field house. The Council will consult with Dean Lacy and try to settle the matter.

Also pertaining to I.F.C. Weekend, the 'Ronnettes' will substitute for the 'Coasters' on the entertainment bill.

In answer to freshman Dana Strout's letter requesting clarification of rushing procedure, Tom McKune spoke to Strout and explained both Mason Plan and Rush. Strout will publish a letter for the Freshmen and send it to them sometime after Spring Vacation.

Mason Plan this year is scheduled for the last Tuesday in April, and the first two Tuesdays in May -- April 28, and May 5 and 12.

The I.F.C. Sing will follow the Medusa Tapping on May 13.

In the competition for the I.F.C. Cup, after the Gizmo Contest and the Bridge Tournament, Pi Kappa Alpha is first with 8 points; Phi Kappa Psi and Delta Phi are tied for second with 9 1/2; Alpha Chi Rho follows with 10 1/2; and Sigma Nu and Theta Xi are tied for fifth with 11 points each.

LECTURES LAST WEEK

(Continued from Page 1)

tinued, one developed by Louis Termin of Stanford University, a Concept Mastery test, has proved useful for adults above the average intelligence level.

Since most Trinity freshmen score above the eighty-fifth percentile on college boards, and rank, on average, fourteen points higher than the national norm on I.Q. tests, the concept mastery test has proven useful in separating classes into individuals, he added.

The Strong vocational interest inventory, Lacy continued, is another useful member of the high level mental ability group, and, having been perfected over thirty years of research, is one of the best psychological tests in use today.

Finally, Lacy said that the student who has a need for order and endurance tends to have better grades than the one who is motivated toward affiliation, sympathy, and change. These facts, he added, have been uncovered in yet to be validated research into student motivation which may some day provide insight into student predicted average figures.

GROSS ON SEX EDUCATION

Dr. Norman Gross explained "Emotions and Their Relations to Our Problems With Sex" last Tuesday.

The purpose of the Hillel Society talk, according to Dr. Gross, an internist and general practitioner in the Hartford area, was "to keep girls from being unwed mothers and to teach what is not taught in the home."

"Sex," continued Dr. Gross, "is the end result of emotions, but emotions are not like water faucets that can be turned off." He added, "Free love should be presented for discussion so that its true character may be shown."

Gross attributes many of today's problems to the character of this society, which he labels "mixed up."

He concluded that the only way the problem could approach a solution is through education.



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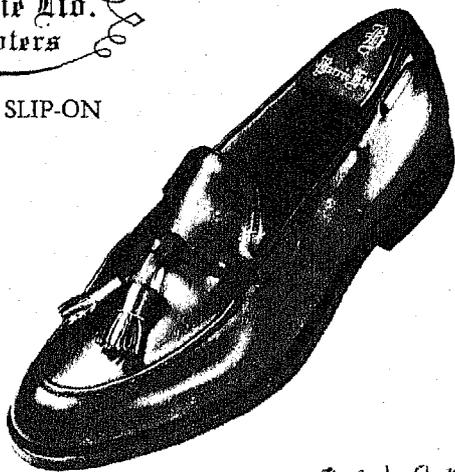


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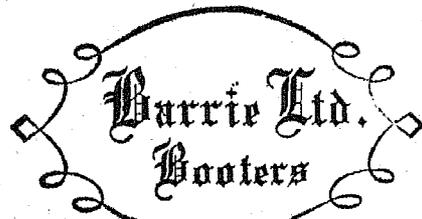


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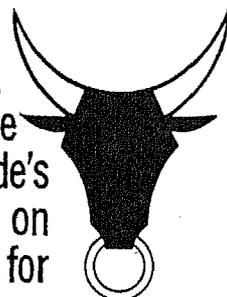
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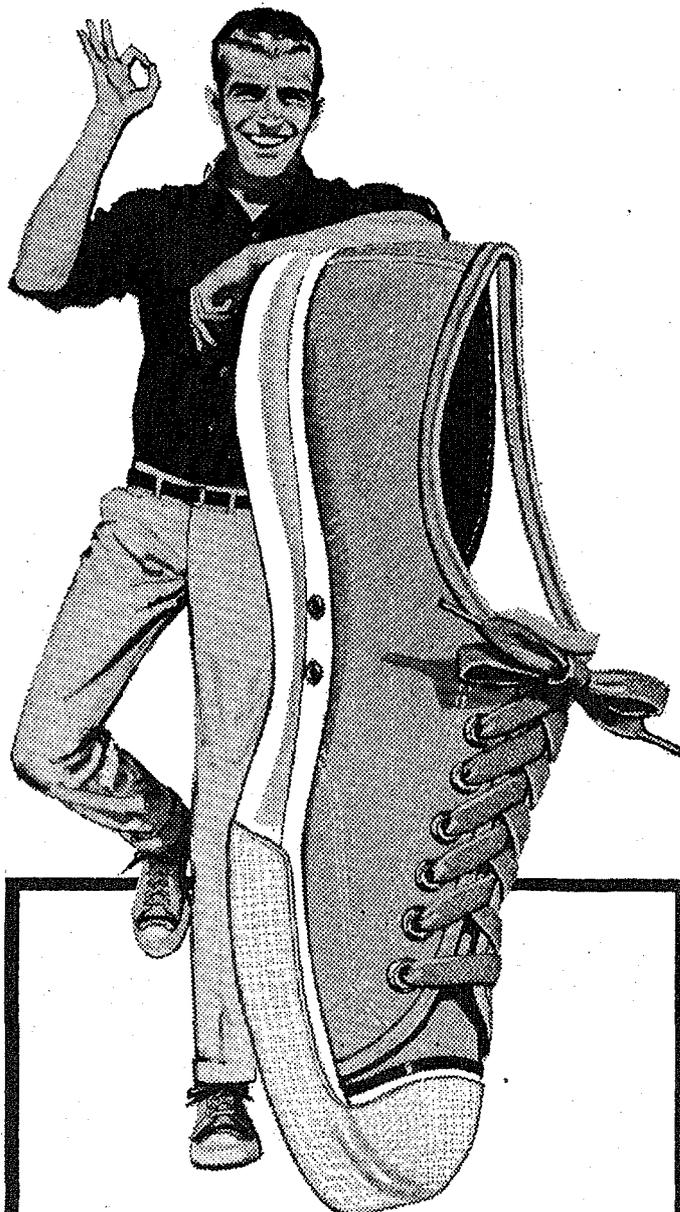
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Trackmen Win Over Central

The Trinity track team opened its indoor season with a 57-1/2 to 51-1/2 victory over Central Connecticut in an informal meet held here on March 10.

The downstate club was paced by Jim Parker who took six firsts, in the 40 yd. dash, the 45 yd. high hurdles, the 45 yd. low hurdles, the pole vault, the high jump, and the broad jump. Jim Keefe, with a 4:38.2 mile, was the only other winner for Central.

For Trinity, Bill Campbell won the 440, Sandy Evarts won the 880, Steve Bornemann eased home first in the two-mile, and Tim MacGrandle took the shot put. Trinity also took the four lap relay (Dewey, Oulandsen, Josephson, Carlson), and the eight lap relay (Campbell, Schlipp, Charlesworth, Mosher).

Numerous seconds and thirds enabled the Bantams to eke out the victory. In addition to sweeping the 440, Trin took both second and third in four events, with eight seconds and seven thirds overall.

Last Saturday, the track team journeyed to Union to compete with twelve other teams in another indoor, informal meet. Finishing ninth in the thirteen team field, points were garnered for Trinity by Steve Bornemann with a third in the 2-mile, MacGrandle with a third in the shot put.

Dinner . . .

(Continued from Page 8)

named the outstanding fencer on the Trinity squad.

Freshman numerals were awarded to 31 athletes. Swimming had the largest representation, as sixteen swimmers were given their 1967's, while basketball and squash had ten and five respectively.

In his speech, LeClerc gave numerous anecdotes about life with the Chicago Bears. After the prepared portion was finished, Roger answered several questions. In his opinion, Johnny Unitas is the best all-around quarterback in professional football, and if the Bears had had their choice, they would have preferred to play the Giants over the Green Bay Packers in a championship game.

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The trend among students is to work in Europe during the summer. Thousands of jobs (e.g. resort, lifeguarding and office work) and travel grants are available to every registered student. Some wages are as high as \$400 a month. For a complete prospectus, job and travel grant applications, a \$1 ASIS book coupon and handling and airmail charges send \$1 to Dept. M, American Student Information Service, 22 Ave. de la Liberte, Luxembourg City, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

ACR Cops Wrestling Title With Solid Team Effort

FEB. 12 - Alpha Chi Rho won its third consecutive intramural wrestling championship in the three day tournament held in Alumni Hall. Crow entered a strong ten-man team and managed to garner 67 points, a tournament record, with all ten wrestlers placing in the top four of their respective weight classes. In permanently retiring the TRIPOD Wrestling Trophy, Alpha Chi Rho beat their nearest competitors, Phi Kappa Psi, by thirty points; Delta Psi finished third and Delta Phi fourth.

John Fenrich won his second heavyweight championship by defeating Jon Haring of Delta Psi 10-5 in a seesaw battle. The other first place winner for Crow was senior Laury Deschamps who defeated teammate Riess Potterveld 5-1 in the 147 pound class.

Alpha Chi Rho had to share the spotlight with seniors Mike Dearington of Phi Psi and Francie Jacobs of Delta Psi who both won their fourth straight intramural championships. Jacobs dethroned freshman Joel Martin 3-1 in the 137 pound class while Dear-

ington shared the 177 pound title with teammate Bob Hurwitz as they tied 16-16.

Alpha Delta Phi's lone entry, Lindsay Dorrier, won the 157 pound title from Bob Rimer by default in the last period due to Rimer's double knee injury.

Two of the division titles were decided by forfeits because of conflicting schedules. Lloyd Sigman of Delta Phi won the 167 pound class when Sandy Evarts of Alpha Chi Rho was forced to forfeit due to spring track obligations. Rush La Selle of Phi Kappa Psi also won by forfeit when Jeff Seckler of Delta Psi bowed out in order to participate in the New England Swimming Championships.

The Spanish Club will present two plays, LAS ACEITUNAS by Lope de Rueda and EL PATIO by the Quinteros Brothers, Friday at 8:00 p.m. in the Washington Room. The female leads will be played by students from St. Joseph's College.

Varsity Basketball Statistics

Player	Games	Field Goals	%	Free Throws	%	Shots Missed	Rebounds	Avg.	Fouls	Points	Avg.	
Belfiore	19	147-331	44	72-95	76	207	125	6.6	25	2	366	19.3
Bremer	19	9-27	33	10-24	42	32	43	2.3	32		28	1.5
Fenrich	19	45-121	37	51-83	62	108	221	11.7	68	3	141	7.4
Gish III	8	41-91	45	5-7	72	52	62	7.8	14		87	10.9
Hourihan	19	36-89	40	13-24	54	64	41	2.2	40	3	85	4.5
Kadyk	6	5-9	55	1-2	50	5	7	1.2	5		11	1.9
Kelly	4	2-7	28	2-2	100	5	6	1.3	1		6	1.3
Koehn	7	2-4	50	2-3	67	3	5	0.7	3		6	0.8
Landes	9	10-33	30	6-9	67	26	23	2.6	8		26	2.9
Leghorn	19	136-303	45	95-122	78	194	139	7.3	40	1	367	19.3
Morisse	14	25-65	39	21-32	66	51	79	5.6	26		71	5.1
Rissel	14	30-96	31	16-23	70	73	33	2.4	14		76	5.4
Schweitzer	8	2-11	18	5-7	72	11	4	0.5	4		9	1.3
Swander III	11	2-10	20	2-2	100	8	6	0.5	5		6	0.5
Uphoff	14	58-137	42	21-26	81	84	64	4.6	26	1	137	9.9
Wellen	8	3-5	60	5-9	55	6	4	0.5	5		11	1.8
							Team Rebounds:	140	7.4			
Trinity	19	553-1339	42	327-470	70	928	996	52.5	316	8	1433	75.5
Opponents	19	521-1238	42	219-356	62	854	787	41.4	334	12	1261	66.4

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANIES SALUTE: PETE BERTSCHMANN

In the summer of 1961, Pete Bertschmann (B.A., 1956) completed his Navy tour and joined New England Telephone's Boston Sales Department. There, he helped business customers solve their communications problems. So capably, in fact, that when ten applicants were screened for a supervisory job, Pete won the promotion.

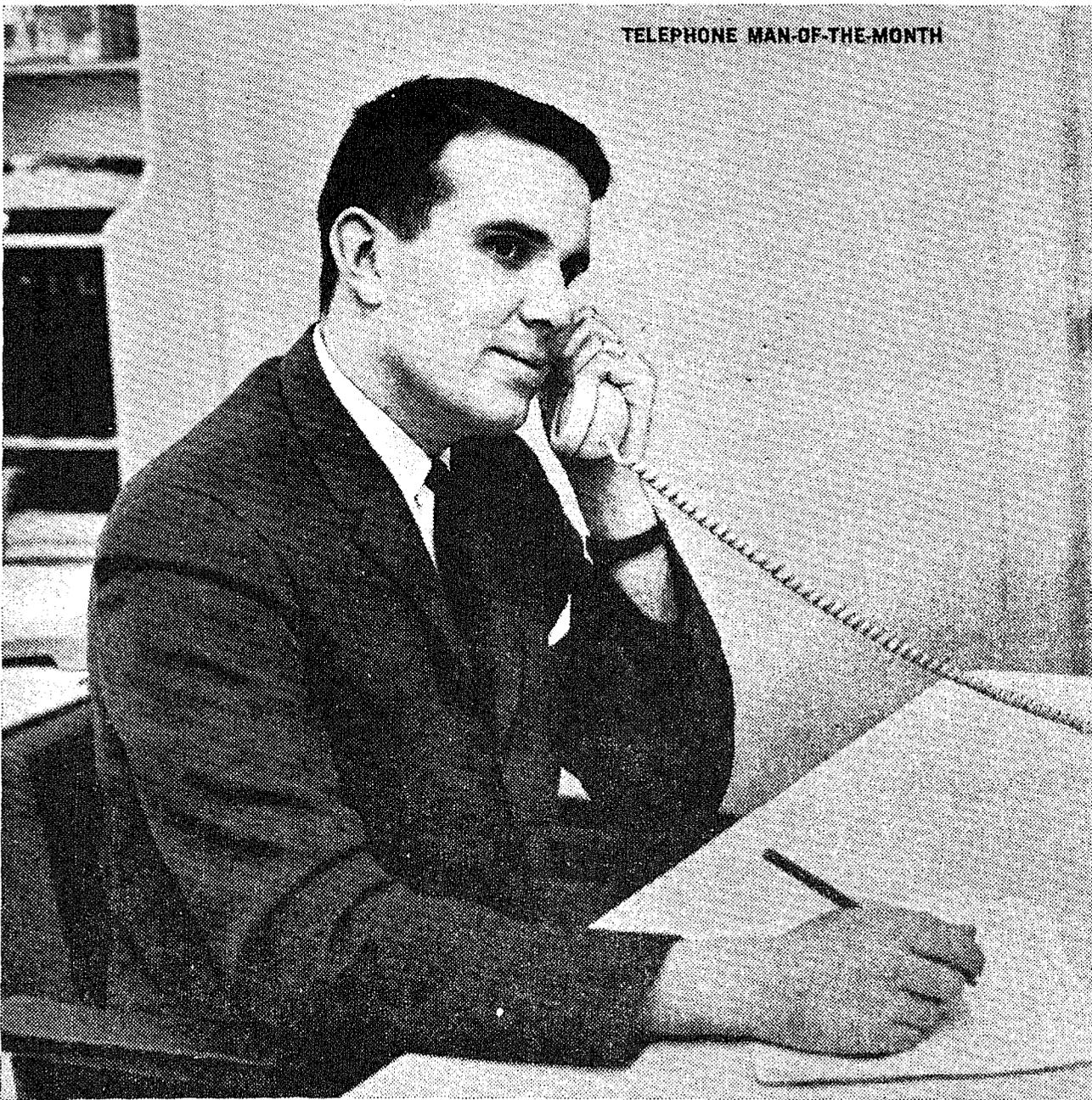
In his new capacity Pete handled special sales studies, wrote speeches, and, among other achievements, contrib-

uted some valuable suggestions for improving Mobile Phone Service. All this brought promotion to his current position as a supervisor of the Telephone Sales Program with responsibility for training new employees.

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



BELL TELEPHONE COMPANIES



TELEPHONE MAN-OF-THE-MONTH

Bantams Dump Wes . . .

Amherst Jinx Strikes . . .

Barry Hits 1000 . . .

Belfiore Stuns Harvard . . .

Bantams Blast Union . . .

by BILL LINN

"IS THE NIT FILLED UP YET?" inquired Senator-backcourt man Joe Hourihan, loudly, in the visitors' dressing room at Wesleyan on March 4. The Bantams had just beaten their arch-rivals, 68-65, to close out the season with a 14-5 record.

"In all my years of high school and college basketball and football I've never had a bigger moment." This was Captain John Fenrich speaking, and this was December 19, the night Trinity rallied from a 16-point deficit to stun Harvard and the entire Ivy League, 74-72.

"Barry Leghorn put the finishing touches on this night Saturday," said the HARTFORD COURANT on Sunday, February 23. And Barry had, after reaching the 1,000-point career plateau early in the evening, the first Trinity man ever to do so, he had won the game (against Coast Guard) with two free throws in the last few seconds.

Three nights. Three victories. Three remarks, two by Trinity players, the other by a competent observer. Not bad for a start.

But how well do all these reflect the entire season just concluded? They were, after all, the high points of the campaign. Others lay below, some far below. These were the choice tidbits; there were other morsels which were much less savory. What, then, is the true picture? Bluntly, just how good was this Trinity team?

In the first place, Sen. Hourihan notwithstanding, the team did not go to the NIT. Nor did it go to the NCAA, College Division tourney, despite its fine won-lost record and excellent closing streak of six straight wins. Making up the field in the Northeast Regional, played the weekend before last at Worcester, Mass., were Assumption College (18-1), Springfield (18-3), Adelphi (16-5), and Northeastern (15-7).

This is not as junjust to the Bantams as it may seem at first glance. Adelphi, on Long Island, plays a representative schedule which includes such schools as Wagner and Rider, both of which have knocked off SPORTS ILLUSTRATED'S "national champions," NYU. The Huskies of Northeastern posted a 13-2 record against "small-college" competition, dropping five decisions to the likes of Harvard and Boston University.

Still, one cannot help but take to heart Jim Belfiore's wistful remark made on the triumphant return bus from Wesleyan, "If only we could get a crack at a playdown!" The Bantams, on several occasions other than the rather fantastic Harvard upset, proved their ability to handle the best in their class. Early in the season they went up to Williamstown and trounced Williams, now the Little

Three Champion. Only four nights after this they beat Clark, which had lost to Assumption by only two points. They scored smashing triumphs over two of Maine's best, Bowdoin and Colby. They lost to strong MIT by only a point on opening night, despite a first half. And they whipped Wesleyan, which back in December anticipated great things.

Of course, there were also the evenings when, for one reason or another, Trin's potential failed to keep it off the short end of the scoreboard. The Bantams dropped decisions to Tufts, University of Hartford, Wesleyan, and Amherst, as well as MIT. Of these five setbacks undoubtedly the worst, in all respects, was the February 1 fiasco in the Amherst Cage. Against a team that finished last in the Little Three and counted its victories on the fingers of one hand, the Blue and Gold committed every conceivable sin in James Naismith's book, as well as some not appended therein, and floundered to a 77-61 disaster.

The other defeats, though, were respectable, and in some cases downright disheartening. Tufts and MIT, playing at home, both nosed out the Bantams by a single point. Hartford and Wesleyan each won by five in the Field House, the former with an inspired shooting touch, the latter with an impermeable zone defense. Adding it all up, Coach McWilliams' aggregation missed an undefeated season by 12 points and one bad night.

This, one might venture to say, is a not exactly disgraceful showing for a team which got full seasons from only four of its nine best men. Transfer Rufus Blocksidge, a 16 ppg. performer as a Trin frosh before switching temporarily to Clemson, missed the entire season through injury. Rich Rissel, for the same reason, saw no action until January. Bill Gish, averaging 10.6 ppg., left school at midyear, and top reserve Ed Landes was hurt at the same time. Three-year veteran Daryle Uphoff, especially in the early season the team's steadily influence, sprained an ankle later and missed practically all of six games.

How, then, did the Bantams survive? The two main reasons are obvious: Barry Leghorn and Jim Belfiore. Ranking one-two among Trinity scorers 12 times in the 19 games, the two Bulkeley High graders accounted for just about half of Trin's seasonal point total. Leghorn scored 367 points for a 19.32 ppg. average; Belfiore, 366 for a 19.26 norm. Barry averaged 45 per cent on his field goal shooting; Jim wound up at 44 per cent. "The Belfs" made 76 per cent of his free throws; "Legs" topped him with 78 per cent to win his third straight foul shooting trophy. And at the sports banquet, Barry added to his hardware collection with his second MVP trophy as well as the

free throw award, while Jim became the Bantams' first junior captain within memory.

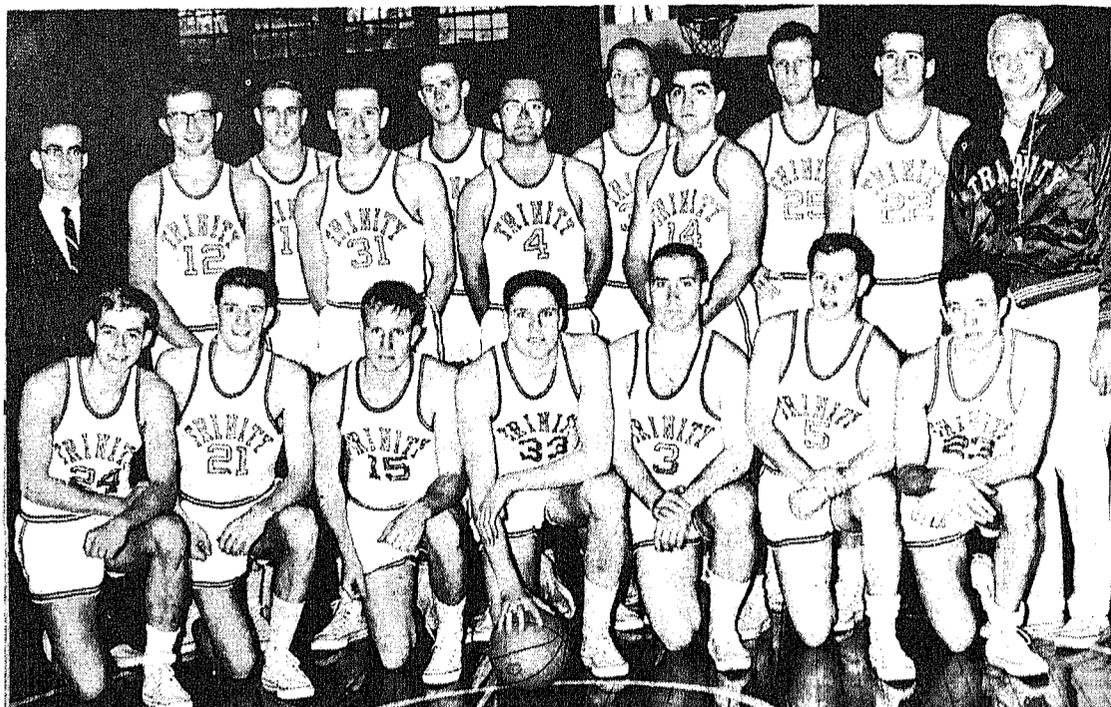
But there were other reasons for the Bantams' success. Of these, one of the most striking was the 996-787 rebounding edge Trin held over its opponents, despite giving away vital inches almost every time out. And, though this impressive display of backboard vigor was genuinely a team effort, John Fenrich again stood out. A marked man all season, John did not match his terrifying MVP performance of last year, but he stayed out of foul trouble long enough to lead the team in rebounds with 221.

In sophs Belfiore and Joe Hourihan, the Bantams finally found a pair of guards who could play a competent floor game. At least three victory surges can be traced to the "minute-man" shooting role played by Rick Rissel, Daryle Uphoff again was valuable wherever he was placed. And then there was Bob Morisse who got his chance when Daryle was hurt and became the sleeper of the season.

Certainly the Bantams came a long way in '63-'64. Not since the days of John Norman and Barry Royden has Trin had a basketball club such as this one, which commanded opponents' respect from first game to last. More than once within recent memory, a Bantam outfit jumped off to a fine start only to run into midseason difficulties similar to the ones this team encountered. Those clubs folded. This one didn't. On the contrary, this year's Bantam squad pulled itself together and, with its characteristic blend of skill and unassuming confidence, finished the season even stronger than it started.

Can the Bantams go even farther next year? Only time will tell. In captain-elect Jim Belfiore, rated by many observers potentially Trin's greatest performer of all time (if Don Overbeck isn't), the team surely has an ideal leader. Belfiore should get plenty of scoring and rebounding support from frosh sensation Overbeck at one forward post, while Jim's old Bulkeley teammates, Hourihan and frosh Mike Hickey, should wage a furious battle for the other guard spot. On his superior shooting, Hickey may get the nod.

With the rebounding Leghorn and Fenrich gone, the other front-court spots are wide open, but "Dumbo" Morisse should fill one of them capably enough and could step into Fenrich's shoes as the big man on the boards. And streak-shooting Rich Rissel, who though only 5'10" played up front as a freshman, could very well be the other forward, though he will have to beat out Dave Bremer. In summary, Trin next season should present a team of fine outside shots, scrappy rebounders, and tenacious defensive players, but will be hampered by a shortage of depth and an acute disadvantage in height. Sound familiar?



"WITH . . . SKILL AND UNASSUMING CONFIDENCE . . ."

Front row left to right: D. Bremer, W. Schweitzer, R. Rissel, J. Fenrich, J. Hourihan, T. Kelly, J. Wellen; second row, left to right: R. Gann, manager, D. Uphoff, E. Landes, R. Morisse, P. Koehn, M. Kadyk, J. Belfiore, B. Leghorn, W. Gish, J. McWilliams, coach.

Drill Team Shines In Region Competition, Teams Elect Captains; LeClerc Speaks at Banquet

Trinity's AFROTC drill team competed in two meets last Saturday, and did not come home empty handed.

The team, commanded by Cadet Colonel John C. Hussey, competed in the fourth Annual Manhattan College Invitational drill meet, and the twelfth annual AFROTC Area "A" drill meet in New York City.

In the Manhattan College Invitational, the team took two firsts and two seconds; they were first in the Unarmed Basic Drill and the Overall Basic Drill; and they were second in the Unarmed Trick Drill and the Armed Trick Drill.

In the Area "A" competition, Trinity placed first in the Unarmed competition, defeating St. Michael's College, winner for the

past seven years. Trinity was second in the Armed competition behind UMass. The Bantams started the competition and spectators alike by performing their intricate Unarmed Trick Drill routine wearing blindfolds, in this competing against twenty-five teams from the New York and New England area.

The team is awaiting notification of whether they will be invited to the annual Cherry Blossom Competition to be held in Washington, D.C. the week of April 6.

This competition is nation wide and has teams from all parts of the country.

Last year the Drill team placed second in armed and unarmed competition in the meet held at Westover Air Force Base, Mass-

achusetts. They did not enter all events at that time.

The Drill Team is open to all members of the R.O.T.C.

NCAA Tourney

Duke, Michigan, Kansas State, and UCLA gained the finals of the NCAA championship tournament with victories in the various regional tourneys last weekend. For those who don't know and would like to, the deciding games will be broadcast over WHAS, Louisville, Ky., at 840 on the dial, on Friday (8 p.m.) and Saturday (10 p.m.) evenings.

Erin Go Bragh!

by MIKE WEINBERG

MARCH 12 - Roger LeClerc, Barry Leghorn, and the new winter varsity sports captains stole the spotlight tonight at the annual winter sports awards banquet in Hamlin Hall.

LeClerc, former Little All-America center from Trinity, and currently the field goal specialist for the World Champion Chicago Bears, gave an amusing, behind-the-scenes approach to pro football.

Leghorn, on the other hand, did very little talking. The 6'3" senior, who spent most of the evening bouncing up and down between his seat and the speaker's table, captured three awards. For the second time in three years, the Arthur Wadlund "Most Valuable Player" award will rest on his mantle, and to keep this company will be the Coaches' Foul

Shooting Trophy, and a special award for his remarkable 1066 point output.

Four captains were named for next year's teams. Jim Belfiore, Fred Prillaman, and Paul Zimmerman were named in their respective sports of basketball, swimming, and squash, while Tom Taylor was re-elected as fencing captain.

Ian Smith was the recipient of the John Slowik "Outstanding Swimmer" award, and Bob Hartman received the Bob Hartner "Most Improved Swimmer" award. In addition, Smith also received a pair of medals for setting college records in the 200 yard individual medley (2:22.4) and the 200 yard breast stroke (2:31.2).

The John Mason "Most Improved Squash Player" award went to Bill Minot, and Harry Pratt was

(Continued on Page 7)