



**COMPLETION:** Trinity could do no wrong, and Coast Guard could do very little right in Saturday's contest. Here Henry Hopkins has caught a pass before being downed by an unidentified cadet tackler, as Ron Smith moves in to attempt to block. (McDaniel Photo)

## Bantams Sample Sweet Success

Dee Kolewe and the Trinity Bantams returned to the home front Saturday afternoon, and not even the United States Coast Guard could stop their attack.

Unleashing a titanic amount of hustle and desire, the Bantams capitalized on their own alertness and Coast Guard's mistakes to completely overwhelm the Cadets, 28-15. The offensive attack was the Bantams heaviest in almost two years, and it marked the 13th time in 21 meetings that the Bantams have come out on top against the service academy. There has been one tie.

Trinity could do nothing wrong, and it all started on the first play from scrimmage. The Cadets had the ball on their own 30, and when Tony Wise scooted up the middle for five yards, a bonecrushing tackle jarred the ball loose. Rufus Blocksidge was right there for the Bantams and the play started going the other way.

Dee Kolewe powered the ball to the 23, and a nine yard pass to Henry

Hopkins put the ball on the 12. With fourth and long yardage on the ten, the crowd screamed for a field-goal, and Kolewe compiled by booting a perfect 27 yarder to give Trin a 3-0 lead.

Coast Guard, using the wide-open passing game that made Otto Graham famous, came right back to march 80 yards in nine plays. The drive was really a sight to behold, as Cadet quarterback Dave Livingston set the Bantam defense up perfectly for the score. The clincher came on a 23 yard pass to Bill Peterman, and the two point conversion gave Coast Guard an 8-3 lead.

Undaunted, Trinity took the ball on the kick-off and started a drive of its own. Rich Rissel hit Hopkins for a 32 yard pass to the Cadet 20. A penalty placed the ball on the ten, and Kolewe and Bob MacBey moved the ball to the two before Tom Sanders took a pitch-out and raced around right end for the touchdown. Kolewe's extra-point attempt was wide, and with three seconds left in the first quarter Trin had a 9-8 lead.

Coast Guard drew the only score in the second quarter. After stopping a Trinity drive on their own 13, the Cadets marched 87 yards, mostly on Livingston's passing. In this drive the senior quarterback completed six out of seven passes, and again Peterman took the clincher, this time on a 13 yard down and out pattern. Cecil Allison added the extra point, and Coast Guard had a 15-9 half-time lead.

The third stanza opened with an exchange of punts that gave the Bantams the ball on the visitors 40. A first down brought the ball inside the 30, and then Rissel took to the air. Rich threaded the needle to Hopkins 27 yards away, who was bumped out of bounds on the one foot line. Two plays later Rissel slipped across for the tying TD. A two-point conversion failed, but the stage was set.

(Continued on Page 8)

## 21? Drinking in Dorm OK

The administration has approved a plan submitted by the student Senate in connection with the use of alcoholic beverages by undergraduates, Dr. Jacobs announced Thursday.

The plan, drawn by an ad hoc committee of undergraduates appointed by the Senate, includes the following regulations already in effect:

1. Students 21 years of age and over may drink in their rooms.
2. Students who have not reached the age of 21 may not drink except in the presence of their parents or guardians, who shall have provided the beverage.
3. No alcoholic beverages will be consumed at any function of the College or a fraternity which is listed as a social event by the office of the Dean of Students.

4. Persons 21 years of age or over may drink in the several fraternity houses except during the time of the social events as noted in paragraph 3.

5. Each fraternity will provide annually a guarantee to the College that the fraternity will enforce strictly all the rules of the College, and will take responsibility for the acts of all its members and other persons who may be in the house.

6. All undergraduates will be urged to familiarize themselves with the provisions of the Connecticut state law with respect to the use of alcohol by minors. In a letter to Reiss Potterveld '65, president of the Senate, Dr. Jacobs said that the proposed plan seemed "a reasonable, responsible and workable plan."

"On behalf of the administration," Jacobs declared, "I authorize you to put the program into operation as soon as the Interfraternity Council has taken the necessary action."

The action was taken on Thursday. Potterveld posted the notices that afternoon.

Dr. Jacobs added that "I shall count on the Senate and Interfraternity Council to impress on all students that the continuation of the plan will depend on the extent of the exercise of student responsibility."

"I would stress to you, the student body in general and, indeed, the alumni," President Jacobs continued, "that the plan I have approved rests basically on two fundamental ingredients -- good faith and good taste."

Jacobs expressed belief that, "without understanding based on good faith and good taste, the problem will be difficult."

"But with such understanding," he added, "the episode can become one on which the students, the alumni, the faculty, and the administration will reflect later with satisfaction and the feeling that the best interests of Trinity have been served."

The plan is the student response to the request of Dr. Jacobs for a plan "for the use of alcoholic beverages in accordance with the provisions of the Connecticut law."

President Jacobs received the proposal on Tuesday morning for action.

## Jacobs: Here's Why

The following excerpts are from a letter by Dr. Albert C. Jacobs to Senate President Reiss W. Potterveld.

"... (a) Why Trinity alone among the several colleges in Connecticut has adopted this policy?" The answer to this is clear and direct. After a most careful and thoughtful consideration of the entire situation, it was decided that the policy we have adopted was the only course of action the College could follow. Being convinced that this policy was correct, our concern was only that of the best interests of Trinity College and not with the course of action our sister institutions might or might not pursue.

"(b) For what specific reasons did the College suddenly change its policy?" Although a contrary impression may be held, this was in truth not a sudden decision. The College has always taken very seriously its obligation to help its students develop into mature and responsible human beings. We could not ignore the alarming increase in the use of alcohol by young persons. Over a period of time it became clear that a gradualist approach to this problem, which many of us might initially have preferred, would not be justified. Our action, therefore, expresses primarily our deep concern over the effect this use can have on the youthful persons whose patterns of life are still in the very formative stages.

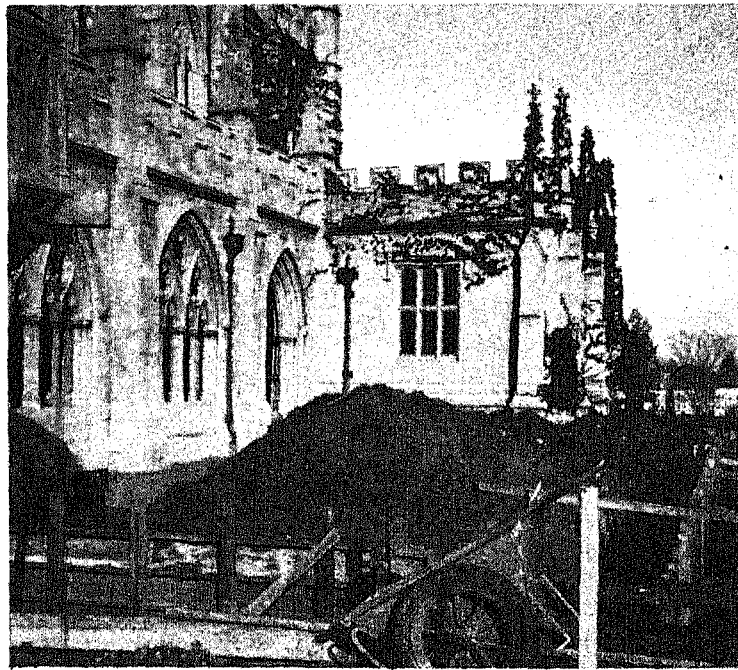
"The timing of our decision was influenced by the fact that the Darien case had brought a wide awareness of the State law. As you know, a

responsible judicial officer of this State has decided that violation of this law has gone beyond tolerable limits. Thus, the moral position of the College is underpinned by a precise legal responsibility.

"The statement of policy and its issuance on October 19, 1964 indicate the presence of no special problem setting Trinity off from any other undergraduate colleges of our area. It was then issued because when we finally concluded that it was the policy Trinity must follow we felt it our obligation to put it into effect at once.

"(c) Does the College anticipate further regulation changes concerning such things as student use of automobiles, and hours in which women are allowed in dormitories?" It is not the intention of the College to change these rules. However, all aspects of college life, academic and non-academic, are obviously subject to continuous scrutiny.

"(d) What, if any, pressure was brought on the college in forming the policy from parents, alumni, faculty, local and state officials, and the Greater Hartford community? No pressures were brought upon the college from the sources you mention, nor from any other sources, although we were cognizant of the widespread concern among parents, alumni, and faculty concerning increased use of alcohol by young persons. We did, however, request the advice of legal counsel on this matter and were informed that the College should adopt the policy it has announced."



**Tiptoe Through the Tulps—** G. Keith Funston, former president of the College, has made a gift to the Chapel in the form of a Memorial Garden. The garden, now being constructed on the south side of the Chapel next to the cloister, will contain seasonal flowers, a small fountain, and a pool. There will also

be a low sitting wall along one side of the same color limestone as the Chapel. Norman A. Walker, director of buildings and Grounds, estimates the cost between \$25,000 and \$30,000. He said that Mr. Funston has given an endowment to maintain the garden in addition to monies for construction.

# Stedman's Lecture Outlines Significance of '64 Election

by Thomas Schott

Dr. Murray Stedman, chairman of the government department, outlined the issues and significance of the 1964 Presidential Election for a Wean Lounge audience Thursday.

"The choice before the American electorate this Tuesday," Dr. Stedman said, is to either continue a trend started in 1932 or to reverse and accept a theory of social-Darwinism."

"Since 1932," Dr. Stedman noted, "the United States government has followed the precept that equality is more important than liberty. By liberty, we mean the absence of governmental control. Equality, on the other hand, implies governmental control to provide the same life chance for all its citizens."

"Whatever the outcome," the former Rhodes scholar assured the audience, "the Republic will survive in good order. The Presi-

dent of the United States is not a dictator."

Dr. Stedman suggested that the basic issue employed by both sides in the campaign is the contrasting personalities of the two candidates.

The Republicans paint President Johnson as a man of few morals surrounded by "a palace guard of perverts and crooks."

The Democrats he continued refer to Senator Goldwater as an inconsistent war monger "well-meaning but a bumbling dreamer."

Dr. Stedman remarked that three oddities in American politics have been exhibited this year.

"This year," the author of *RELIGION AND POLITICS IN AMERICA* commented, "we have seen a massive disregard for the election by the international wing of the Republican party."

"Also," he added, "there has been great support of Lyndon Johnson by the normally-Republican press."

Finally, church leaders across the nation have rallied behind President Johnson," he said.



**ELECTION PREPARATIONS**—WRTC-FM Station Manager Albert H. Crane, III, points to a central Connecticut city for the benefit of William Bangert, who is seated at the microphone. Daniel Hoffmann is at the controls. The station will broadcast election returns and music this evening. They plan to "scoop" the other networks.

## Jim Collins Talks Here In Bid For House Seat

A yard-high portrait of Barry Goldwater hung behind the Wean Lounge speaker, Jim Collins.

A luminous red "Collins for Congress" sticker topped the portrait. The Republican nominee for U.S. Representative from the Hartford area explained his views on foreign policy to a group of about fifteen students on Tuesday, October 27.

Collins '42, said the U.S. should want "safeguards" when giving money to foreign countries, especially South America, where just

a few people are in control of most of the government and economics.

He said he thought "our Foreign Service could stand improvement." Collins likes the idea of an academy to train men for this service, but said it is nonfeasible since men "are invariably appointed for political reasons."

When asked if he was a "staunch supporter of Barry Goldwater," Collins replied, "I'm a supporter--I don't like adjectives--of Barry Goldwater."

# Prohibition Probably Won't Change Composition of Future Classes: Waggett

Without a doubt, the newly imposed drinking ban at the college will have widespread effects. Director of Admissions W. Howie Muir, however, commented: "I don't see why it should make any difference" to the enrollment of Trinity College.

Speaking on the number of applications for admission, John S. Waggett, associate director of admissions, doubted that "there would be any appreciable effect on the number of applications we receive."

He further observed that even if a decrease occurred, there would be no trouble filling the openings for the freshman class.

"Although the College took a stand that was bold," he continued, "it certainly is not going to change the make-up of the incoming classes." Mr. Waggett said that "most freshmen aren't even aware of such stipulations. If there are any changes in the students, it will be after they get to college."

What happens to a student after he gets here is his decision."

Added Muir, "I don't think anyone coming into the College would be as concerned about it as the fellows who are already here."

On the matter of students transferring from the College, Mr. Waggett did not believe there had been any such requests. "I can't conceive," he added, "that this would ever happen. A protest transfer would be a foolish thing. It doesn't seem realistic."

"The drinking situation has never been part of our 'sales pitch'," Mr. Waggett stated. "The primary focus of any presentation we make to students is the academic environment. I can't conceive of the ban having any effect on our operation here."

Mr. Waggett concluded, "I can only see advantages of this action which, in the long run, will far outweigh any immediate disadvantages."

# College's Acreage Termed Sufficient at Present Time

"The College's land needs are satisfactory for the foreseeable future. We are not pursuing a policy of acquisition," said Dean H. Kelsey, associate comptroller of the College.

He stated that there are two reasons for this policy. First, there is still a great deal of land left on which the College can build, especially on the south end of the campus. Second, the administration prefers not to tie up its resources.

The College has not, however, stopped buying property altogether. Within the last two weeks, for example, a small house on Johnson Court was purchased. The house will, in all probability, stated

Mr. Kelsey, be torn down. The property adjoins the campus, so will help the College grow, to a limited extent.

As J. Kenneth Robertson, treasurer and comptroller, said, "People come to us to sell property--which is the way we like it."

## Trinity Club Presents 'Man of Year' Award

Dr. Harry R. Gossling, M.D., a Hartford orthopedic surgeon, was presented the "Man of the Year" award on October 22 at the annual meeting of the Trinity Club of Hartford.

Dr. Gossling '44, is the first doctor of medicine to receive the award.

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# Paris Reminiscences . . .

by Robert Dawson

In spite of the lavish exterior of the Paris Opera (and of the Opera Comique, too) Parisian opera is undergoing a severe crisis with respect to the quality of her artistic performances. This is in part due to the misuse (in my opinion) of the more than ample budget allowed it by the French government.

Thus a production of CARMEN, for example, will be lavish to an extreme; as many as a half-dozen horses on the stage, assorted donkeys, frequent changes of scene and costume, huge mob scenes, as much intermezzo ballet as can possibly be fitted in, and so on.

While all this is pleasing to the eye, even the less musically inclined will cringe when not only do Carmen and Don Jose seem to be hitting wrong notes continuously, but also seem to be singing in separate keys. Of course one redeeming feature is the orchestra which, under the able direction of M. Pierre Dervaux, plays what it is supposed to play -- and does it well -- in spite of what may be happening on the stage.

## The Arts & Criticism

The "extravaganza extravaganza-rum" of the operatic repertory is (and probably will remain so for eternity) LES INDES GALANTES by the baroque artist Rameau, a production that could easily vie with anything that Cecil B. de Mille ever thought up.

For those Americans who have seen what the Folles Bergeres can do by way of costume and setting; try to picture the result multiplied to the nth power, and you will get the barest inkling of LES INDES GALANTES with the obvious difference that the music is 18th Century baroque.

The expense of this "opera" is staggering but does find some sort of justification in the fact that it is a part of the French national and cultural heritage, and since no other opera house in the world feels the expense is worth it, the only opportunity possible to see it is at the opera's Palais Garnier in Paris. Who needs good singers anyway?

Another slight annoyance to the foreign opera fan is that operas in Paris are sung in French with virtually no exception. And should the advertisements for a Verdi or Puccini performance be followed by the magic words "en Italien," beware, for it is only a lure, an enticing piece of bait dangled in front of the Italophile who, being hungry for any opera sung in its original language, usually goes.

I have since come to the conclusion that perhaps what the advertisement REALLY MEANS IS the libretto was originally in Italian, neglecting to mention that any relationship with contemporary reality would be entirely accidental.

A really excellent feature of Parisian opera, and Parisian arts in general, is the very close contact maintained with modern selections.

A good example is Berg's WOZZECK which when produced during last winter's season created headlines throughout the musical world. Government subsidy of the arts permits the production of those modern operas which, if not guaranteed a financial success, at least help contribute to the progress of music.

The situation of the Opera Comique can be summed up in one word; terrible. Everything wrong with the opera at the Palais Garnier is by far worse at the Opera Comique's SALLE FAVERT. If the singers sing off-key, it doesn't really seem to make much difference as chances are the orchestra will be drowning them out with its brass anyway.

The artists' conception of keeping time often leads to results that Stravinsky would be proud of. The ballet is so bad that it is often amusing; in the case of LES PECHEURS DE PERLES, it was hysterically funny; a mess of peculiarly dressed men and women seemed to be having a series of epileptic fits on stage.

If anyone should want to go to the Opera Comique, I recommend the PEARL FISHERMEN as an unforgettable experience. Hopefully Hartford's production won't be as bad, but if it is, at least let it be as funny.

For those lovers of Puccini, a performance in the SALLE FAVERT is tragic rather than amusing. As bad as the over-all quality is, it is rendered even worse by the French libretto: imagine "Che gelida manina" as "Que froides petites mains," or words to that effect.

As a guide for those people who might some day plan to attend the opera at the Palais Garnier, the following are a few of the more competent singers; (This list is not intended to be inclusive or exclusive, but just those singers whom I can remember enjoying. It is to be noted that male voices in general are of a higher quality than the female.) Mlle Regine Crespin; Mlle Mady Mesple; Mlle Andree Esposito (who does a charming Violetta in LA TRAVIATA); and M. Gabriel Bacquier.

# Amidst Prohibitions And Gravel Trucks — Murals

In the midst of drinking prohibitions and gravel trucks, little notice has been accorded the mural painters on the south fence of the new dormitory construction. As in past years, what began on a purely informal basis has taken on the aspect of a full fledged contest.

While the jury is yet to be announced, the decision has been reached to award three cash prizes. Murals will be completed before Homecoming weekend, Nov. 7. Previous contest winners

Michael Somma, Jack Donahue and Tom Galvin are again among the entries.

Other brush wielders include Ray Lynch, Ed Hauser, J.J. Smith, Henry Stoczek, Elton Hall, Jeff Abrams, and James Minges.

Trinity students have participated in three previous projects. Besides the murals in Constitution Plaza at the site of the Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance Building, projects have included Mather Hall, and more recently, the Fine Arts Center.

## Campus Notes

### Award to Whittlesey

The Mathematical Association of America has presented a special award "in recognition of expository writing of high quality" to Dr. E. Finlay Whittlesey, associate professor of mathematics. Dr. Whittlesey was honored for his article "Fixed Points and Antipodal Points," published in the association's American Mathematical Monthly. He has taught at the College since 1954.

### ISO Weekend

The International Students Organization will meet on Thursday at 7:15 p.m. in Alumni Lounge. The meeting will be followed by an open discussion of the current food shortage facing the world, which has reached crisis proportions in many nations. All are welcome to attend.

### Kaye at SPHOP

Friday, November 13, is the hopefully lucky date for the Sophomore Hop this year. While the Bobby Kaye Orchestra plays dance music in the Washington Room, King Curtis will be playing Rock in' Roll in the Dining Hall.

The Chiffons, whose hit records include "One Fine Day" and "He's So Fine," will present two shows during the evening.

Tickets for freshmen, juniors and seniors will cost \$3.00. Free Sophomore tickets will be available in the Mather Hall foyer starting Thursday, November 5. Sophomore tickets will be a different color from the others. Dress will be semi-formal.

### Gastmann Promoted

Dr. Albert L. Gastmann was promoted to assistant professor of Government, announced Dr. Albert C. Jacobs on October 27.

Dr. Gastmann first came to the College as an instructor of Modern Languages in 1954. In 1957 he left for research and travel in Europe.

Two years after his return in 1959, he joined the Department of Government.

### Poet Reads

Mr. Hubert Creekmore, poet and novelist, will read selections of his own poetry on Thursday, November 5. This program is sponsored by the College Library Associates.

Besides having his work published in numerous literary periodicals, Mr. Creekmore's poetry has appeared in seven books since 1940. He is also the author of three novels.

### Atheneum Fifth

The College Atheneum debate team of Curtis Suplee '66, and Kevin Sweeney '65, placed fifth out of 36 teams this weekend in the International Debating Tournament of Sir George Williams University in Montreal.

The resolution for the tournament, which saw one of the three teams entered by Harvard emerge victorious, was "Resolved: Race relations can be improved by legislation."

The Trinity team won three out of its four debates, accumulating 986 speaker points compared to the 1029 gained by the winning team (Harvard).

## Rare Oriental Screen Show At Atheneum

The Wadsworth Atheneum has opened a special exhibition of rare, antique Japanese painted screens in Avery Court of the Hartford art museum.

More than a dozen painted screens are on view representing the work of Japan's most gifted artists from the 17th through the 19th century. Many of the screens, which are decorated in gold and silver, are on loan to the Atheneum from the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and from several prominent New York dealers.

A fully illustrated catalogue has been prepared for the exhibition by Kojiro Tomita, curator emeritus of Asiatic art, of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Tomita points out in the catalogue that the Japanese screen was both a utilitarian and artistic endeavor. In recent centuries, though, its function as a wind protector has bowed to its significance as an important element in interior decoration.

The exhibition, which is free to the general public, will remain on view at the Wadsworth Atheneum through November 29.

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# Trinity Tripod

EDITORIAL SECTION

## Thanks Parents

Thanks you parents for your overwhelming vote of confidence in your sons.

Yes, you parents overwhelmingly voted during Parents' Weekend that the College needed to act as overseer to your son's personal life for the next four years.

Your vote of confidence in the College's prohibition means that you feel that you have failed to instruct your son adequately to handle himself, to control himself in new social situations, and to carry out his responsibility to society.

Your vote of confidence means that you have reneged on your basic duties of raising your sons to become rational and mature men.

Your vote of confidence in the College means that for the last 18 years while your son was growing up you failed to even instill a basic sense of right and wrong, of the balanced view.

Your vote of confidence means that your son will live the next four years in an aura of hypocrisy as one quarter of the student body is allowed to drink, and the other three-quarters is not supposed to.

To predict flagrant violation of the rules is not rash

Your vote of confidence means that you have failed to inculcate in him any of the social graces of refined living.

Your vote of confidence means that your son is not ready for society.

Your vote of confidence means that you, perhaps, lack confidence.

## 'Sad Blunder at Trinity'

The following editorial appeared in the WEST HARTFORD NEWS recently. The editorial board of the TRIPOD holds views similar to those expressed below.

"Stunned" was the campus reaction.

"Astounded" is ours.

Trinity President Albert Jacobs had built a glowing reputation out of his respect for student judgment of the college, his encouragement of academic freedom and his support of colleagues in militant civil rights participation and civic leadership.

All this makes the more strange the way he went about imposing an authoritarian ban on all drinking on the campus and in fraternity houses. The action was arbitrary, precipitate and gratuitous. Above all, if Dr. Jacobs would have had more faith in his relationship with the student community and the Hartford community he might have concluded that he could have gotten the desired result in a more mature and temperate way.

The only premise that makes the act seem rational is panic growing out of the Darien teenage drinking-death case. Colleges, it is true, are re-examining their role as "parent on location" and this certainly involves a responsibility for seeing that students don't offend against society.

But that responsibility involves also realistic regulations that do not invite lawlessness nor drive students off the campus to have a beer somewhere else, or to drive back to the fraternity house fried . . .

Administrative panic that the college might be sued as a result of student misbehavior is unworthy of Trinity. So is the failure to treat men as men.

## The Trinity Tripod

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## LETTERS to the editor

### Must We Now Retrogress?

TO THE EDITOR:

It certainly was distressing to me to see Trinity's good name bandied about in the New York press and, I might add, hear it over the airways in connection with a silly and, as far as I can learn, unprovoked slap at the social habits of all college students.

As the W.C.T.U. and all America learned thirty five years ago, Prohibition does not work. It only encourages disregard for the prohibitive law and in doing so weakens the respect for all laws. Face it, students are going to drink. If it is made illegal the students will either violate the regulation or circumvent it by carrying on their imbibing at locations away from Summit and Vernon Streets. In these away-from-campus locations there is more danger of the student-imbiber doing something detrimental to himself and/or the college. If a younger student gets drunk in the basement of his fraternity house about the worst thing that can happen to him is that he might fall on his face. If he becomes inebriated in some off-campus location much worse is possible, not to mention the necessity of getting himself back to campus in one piece.

To those who say that such a regulation will discourage drinking -- and, by extension, drunkenness -- I say "bosh". Students at the university level have drunk malt and spiritous beverages since time immemorial and will continue to do so in the future all the noble intentions of those who would prohibit the activity notwithstanding. And, I might add, a young person who has not taken too much of these potables in his early experiences with them is a rare if not nonexistent person indeed.

A regulation such as the one proposed will only discourage the public consumption of alcoholic beverages in the one place where there is at least a chance that one man's excesses will be restrained by his peers.

A good case in point can be found in the results of the ban on Sunday Afternoon parties. For a number of reasons, principally those of the public relations effect of Hartford citizens seeing students "partying" on Sunday, these parties were banned in 1959. There was, I recall, provocation in that instance in view of the small riot that ensued in front of the Deke house. Nevertheless, look at the record -- was the ban effective? The answer is an unequivocal no. True there are no more such parties on Vernon Street. Instead we are treated to the spectacle of students and their dates driving all over the Connecticut countryside to various rendezvous where the parties continue as before. In many instances the result of this is a number of "tight" drivers on the highways, especially on the return trip.

Trinity has always had an unfortunate tendency to emulate preparatory schools rather than its neighboring colleges and universities in regulatory matters. However, in the more than nine years that I have been associated with Trinity great strides have been made in the direction of remedying this tendency. The "new" cut system was among the first notable steps in the direction of treating the students like university men. It is quite apparent also that the new curriculum, emphasizing as it does learning in depth rather than rote repetition of accumulated facts, has been the crowning achievement in a program which seemed aimed at treating the students as adults -- albeit young adults who will backslide occasionally.

Must we now retrogress?

Will we now graduate men learned in the arts and sciences who have not in their four years been able to take a civilized -- and even an occasional uncivilized -- drink publicly among their peers. Must our undergraduates be forever doomed to test out their drinking wings furtively imbibing in disreputable saloons which dare to sell to some who have not reached the artificial guideline age of 21. Is not the at least semi-civilized atmosphere of a fraternity house better than long road trips to New York State where one feels that he better take an extra one because he won't be able to make the trip for a few days.

Not every drink taken now is taken in moderation, but I suggest that far fewer will be taken in moderation if this prohibition goes into effect. Let the one of us who in our youth -- or even more recently -- did not "sin" in this way cast the first stone.

It is hard to back down from a previously enunciated stand but I feel that in this case a re-consideration is necessary. Please be assured that I write what I write with only the best interest of Trinity at heart. With every good wish to you and my other friends and acquaintances "Neath the Elms".

PETER S. ANDERSON '60

### Because of the Magnitude

TO THE EDITOR:

In reference to an article by Mr. Tom Auxter in the Oct. 27 TRIPOD I cannot allow Mr. Auxter to condemn government intervention, ("Daddy Bird swoops down and corrects it"), or liberalism, as he calls it, without pointing out to him another example of such intervention which makes his line of reasoning sound a bit less convincing.

In his system the liberal "intimidates" the "untrained mind" of his opponent by asking: "Do you really want the poor to starve?" If the hapless respondent allows that he does not, the liberal then proceeds to, "slip the whole line." "Obligation therefore duty. Duty therefore government intervention", down his throat.

Mr. Auxter is unable to refrain from stating the perennial rationale of the conservative... "the most important value is self development and... if everyone were to accept this through a framework of carefully reasoned law, there would be no reason for the poor to starve." Such a manifestation of the Puritan ethic is a bit anachronistic in a society such as ours where unprecedented abundance precludes the desperation in the competitive atmosphere from which such an idea sprung. The more complex and dynamic our society becomes the more inequities there are that are likely to arise due to the increasing lag between social adjustment and institutional reality. It is the duty of those who benefit from such a change to help those who do not.

I would, then, ask Mr. Auxter: "You wouldn't want to have an accident at the corner of Maple and Vernon because there was no traffic light there would you?" Being of trained mind, he would not submit to the "intimidation" and I would never have the chance to, "slip the whole line down his throat." Nor would he, "have time to swallow" before he was struck broadside by a truck as he proceeded, free from government intervention, through this intersection.

I would add in a more direct manner of comment that Mr. Auxter's apparent conviction, (nowhere does he state the use of this example is only a theoretical case), that government inter-

vention isn't justified in aiding the poor of our society is a disturbing one. "Obligation, therefore duty," is a statement well-taken in connection with this situation. The, "therefore government intervention," arises because of the magnitude and scope of the re-allocative process to be accomplished.

So I would say to Mr. Auxter that no, I don't want the poor to starve, nor do I want unsafe highways, no provision for national defense, no police protection nor a chaotic system of banks and securities markets. These matters are hardly the intimidations of a liberal, but are essential roles performed for our complex society by a necessarily extensive government.

\*In speaking of liberalism in connection with government intervention, I would caution Mr. Auxter to bear in mind that the very advocacy of no government intervention, or laissez-faire, as it is traditionally called, has historically been referred to as liberal in nature. Only since the 30's has "the corruption of the word liberalism," (in the words of the very pillar of laissez-faire, Milton Friedman), made it refer to the practice of government intervention.

JOHN H. MAKIN '65

### Lost in the Shuffle

TO THE EDITOR:

In the excitement over Trinity prohibition the freshman Honor Code proposal has been lost in the shuffle, a forgotten matter. Campus prohibition is an accomplished fact. It should no longer be a disputed issue; little can be done to revoke the act or to rectify the manner of its accomplishment.

The honor code decision looms over the freshmen as unfinished business. The resulting decision, pro or con, will be a significant one both in the history of the Class of '68 and in the history of Trinity.

The Freshman Executive Council has temporarily "shelved" the honor code proposal in light of the lack of interest. A matter which, if passed, would change the College's academic procedure should not be greeted with indifference.

It is essential that the Class of '68 give such an important matter mature consideration.

JEFF LUCAS '68

Will the person or persons who borrowed the following from the TRIPOD office please return them: one Magic Marker (red), one pair gloves (black), one stapler (grey), one bar Dial soap (orange), one biology 401 notebook (brown), about one ream paper (yellow).

## VOTE

Vote

## VOTE

# Crime and Punishment

## Trinity Student Finds Self Jailed in Northam Towers

by Douglas L. Frost  
Assistant Director Development

You cheated on a quiz. And, as luck would have it, you are caught. You are asked to wait in the basement of Downs till your trial. Four weeks later, you are asked to appear before the Medusa. The Medusa is in an ugly mood that night. You are not particularly appealing yourself (nervous, unshaven, shirt out, etc). You say you didn't cheat very much. You say it was the first time. You say you are sorry and that you will never do it again.

None of this seems to make any impression.

For the fact is you are reminded that the fact is, you cheated. You start to say why -- you were sick the night before the test; you

wouldn't get into graduate school if you didn't do well on it; your mother would beat you. But you did cheat and the why doesn't matter. You are found guilty, very guilty. You are sentenced to Northam Towers for five years. Top floor.

You look around your room. A weak light comes through the high 19th century windows. You have no books, no paper, no pen. Just a small jungle gym over in the corner to help you keep your weight down and your muscle tone up -- so that you can be in good shape to fully appreciate your captivity.

Before long, your clothes wear out. You are given a sweat suit. From time to time you stretch your neck, as they say, and look out the window to the west and see a familiar landmark or two that could not be more off limits. You begin to call that the "outside" world.

As time passes you adjust to your new life. You may even begin to like it. Perhaps you just decide to take it in stride. In either case, you would probably be released early. Say a semester or so.

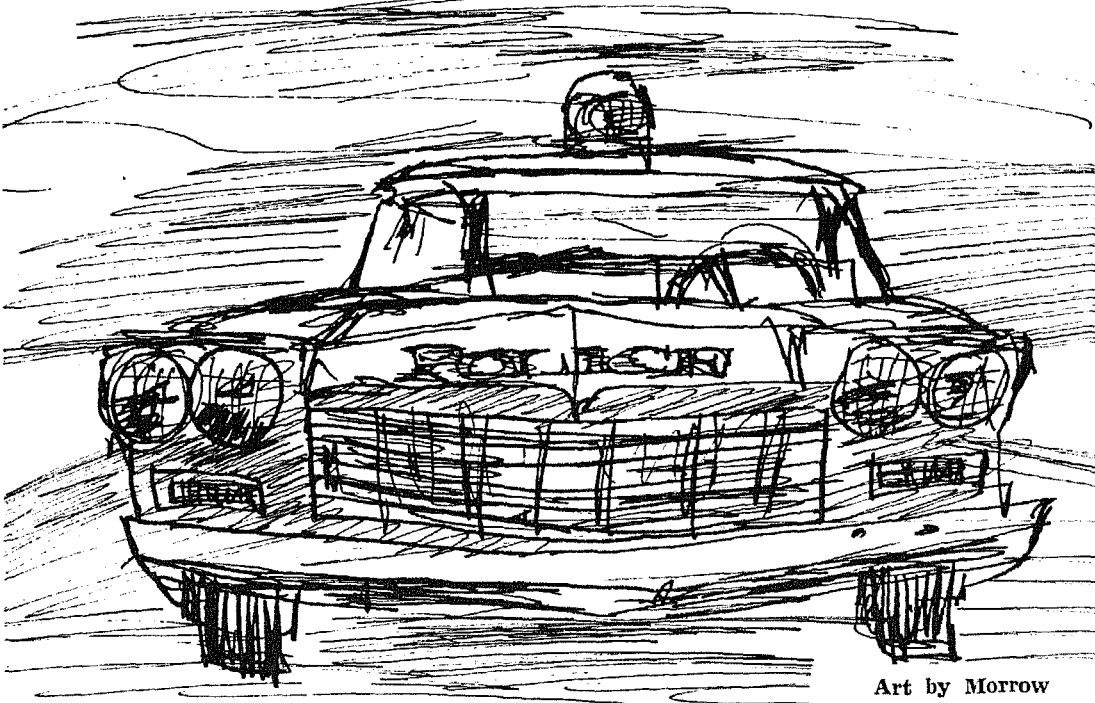
But you may find yourself angry. Why were you given 5 years? You know at Wesleyan the sentence is 3 years; at Amherst 2; at Texas AandM 6 months. Cheating may be cheating, but what is justice? You conclude it is not here, and your attitude is reflected in your actions. This is noted. Your sentence will not be reduced.

Of course you may go mad. You decide anything would be better than this. You jump from the window and, having surprised that, make a dash for the rocks. You are caught. You are returned to Northam Towers and your sentence is lengthened. In any event, sooner or later, your release date arrives. You are given a new suit (double breasted, lavender); new shoes (white bucks); a dollar; and some instructions: (a) you will be watched and better stay in line (b) there will be a quiz in two hours time. Subject? Anything.

You nod at the men guarding the door and step outside. If the sunlight does not startle you, other things do. The long walk is no longer concrete but is a moving rubber platform. The elm trees have been replaced by stainless steel sculpture. You look for a

(Continued on Page 8)

(Continued on Page 7)



Art by Morrow

# Crime and Responsibility

by Dr. C. Freeman Sleeper  
Assistant Professor of Religion

Why do we see wave after wave of crime in our streets and in our homes? Why do we see riot and disorder in our cities? A breakdown of the morals of our young people? An alarming rise in juvenile delinquency? A flood of obscene literature? Corruption around our highest offices? Erosion of the honor and dignity of our nation and of the individuals who compose it?

You and I know the answer to these questions. The moral fiber of the American people is beset by rot and decay. And

the most tragic thing of all is that this decay has made its most virulent attack on our young people.

(Senator Barry Goldwater, in his nationwide TV address, Oct. 20, 1964)

A punishment that penalizes without forestalling is indeed called revenge. It is a quasi-arithmetical reply made by society to whoever breaks its primordial law. That reply is as old as man; it is called the law of retaliation. Whoever has done me harm must suffer harm; whoever has put out my eye must lose an eye; and whoever

has killed must die. This is an emotion, and a particularly violent one, not a principle. Retaliation is related to nature and instinct, not to law.

(Albert Camus, "Reflections on the Guillotine," in *Resistance, Rebellion, and Death*, pp. 197-98.)

Senator Goldwater, in his recent campaign remarks, has been calling for a re-birth of American morality. Indeed, his speeches are similar in many ways to the "revival" message of Billy Graham. Both men describe the rampant social disorganization and corruption in order to get the individual to repent and to dedicate himself anew to the birthright of our "Christian" culture.

Goldwater postulates the return to a private, pietistic morality. He seems to view crime, poverty, unemployment, delinquency, and even segregation as a failure of individual initiative: "All men are equal at the instant of birth, but then equality stops and from then on it depends on the man."

The Judaeo-Christian tradition bases all ethical activity on the prior activity of God in the world. That is to say, ethics in the Judaeo-Christian tradition is reflection on the struggle to make life more human. Its primary concern is for persons.

## Genuine Sense of Purpose Required to Allay Rebellion

by Thomas E. Willey  
Instructor of History

History is perhaps the only profession in which dilettantism is still defensible -- and sometimes exceedingly useful. This is my only excuse for venturing so far afield as to write an article on crime in American society. The following comments are therefore no more authoritative than those of any concerned layman whose professional interest happens to be the intellectual history of modern European and Atlantic civilization.

I suspect that the editors of the TRIPOD were inspired to suggest the subject of crime because they believe that criminal acts, particularly among young people, are increasing. Behind the frightening illusion of pervasive disorder, is a less alarming, but more complex reality. The fact is that we are now plagued with many forms of anti-social behavior, from felony outright, to the subtler types of criminal irresponsibility, down to the sockless, unshaven boorishness of many college undergraduates.

There is, of course, no single underlying cause for the assorted acts of barbarism which have been capturing the headlines lately and have even become an issue in the presidential campaign. The wave of bank holdups in Connecticut and police burglary ring in Bristol are not the same order of social phenomena as the Hampton Beach riot or the illfated drinking party in Darien.

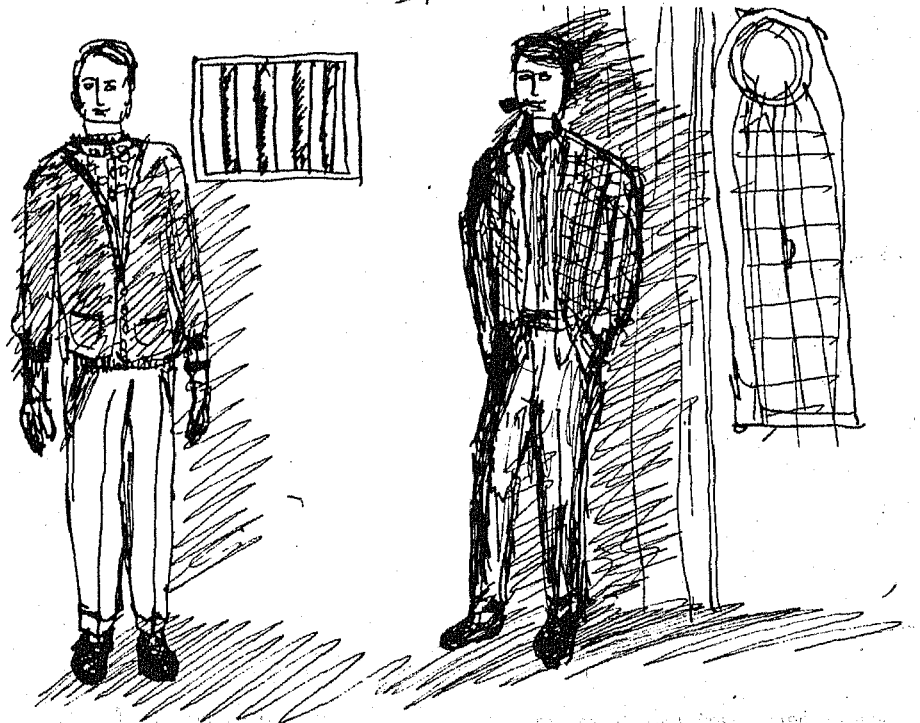
poverty, ignorance, frustration and personal failure are sometimes the same crimes committed by the "affluent delinquents," only the causes are quite different.

Criminal or asocial acts perpetrated by members of the comfortable, educated classes are more difficult to explain and certainly more distressing because the bad-neighborhood, social-victim theories don't apply. Here is where I can put on my hat as intellectual historian and speculate on the causes.

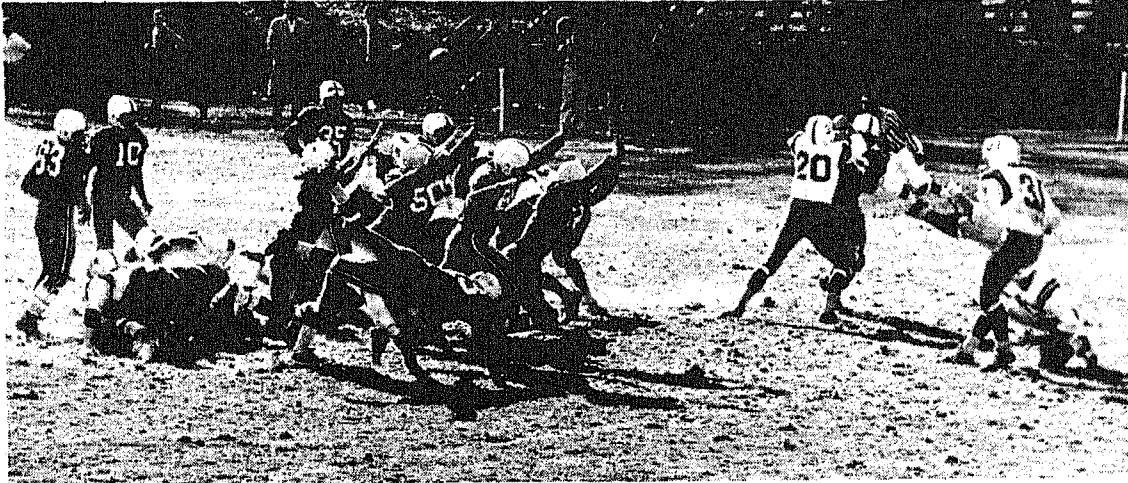
Predictably, I shall drag out the modern cliches, "alienation," "estrangement," and "loss of values," because I believe that they convey a substantial truth. Modern life has become formless, "opaque," and sometimes terrifying because the old guidelines have slowly been unravelled by the sciences. The old faith in human rationality has been devastated by a number of forces, from Freudian psychology to the total wars, tryanny and genocide of the 20th Century. We live in what W. H. Auden called the Age of Anxiety, and Arthur Koestler the Age of Longing.

Man is still spiritually hungry but he finds it impossible to navigate in moral chaos. The response of the average educated adult is aimless drift, the pursuit of economic success, existential commitment to some "cause," or intermittent flings at all three.

(Continued on Page 8)



# Rebounding Booters Crush Union



**TRIN SCORES FIRST:** Capitalizing on a Cadet fumble on the first play of the game, Trinity moved to within striking distance, stalled, and then called on Dee Kolewe to split the uprights for three points as he successfully maneuvered a 27 yard attempt. Fumbles played a key role in the Bantam's 28-15 victory which snapped a ten game losing streak extending over two seasons. (McDaniel Photo)

## Alert Defense Scuttles Cadets

(Continued from Page 1)

Late in the third quarter the Cadets had the ball on their own 30 yard line. Livingston faded back to pass, but a "red-dogging" defense put pressure on him. He was hit simultaneously by three or four linebackers, and it looked like he had been thrown for a juicy loss. But the next thing everyone knew, Dee Kolewe was racing for the end zone with the ball he had snatched from Livingston's arms! Kolewe was finally hauled down on the nine, but this heads-up defense work did most to crush the Cadets.

With less than ten yards to go, for the tie-breaking TD, Rissel gave the pigskin to Kolewe four consecutive times, and finally the hard

hitting fullback, with the twins looking on, found pay dirt. He also kicked the extra point and now the score stood 22-15.

But this was not yet the end. After the ensuing kick-off Rufus Blocksidge put the game on ice for Trin. The hustling linebacker intercepted a Cadet pass and returned it to the three yard line. Here, Rissel put the team in the I formation for the first time, and Dave Ward swept around left end for the final TD of the game.

It was the same Dave Ward who stopped a sustained Coast Guard drive in the late minutes of the game by intercepting a pass in the end zone. This gave the Bantams the ball on the twenty, where they just let the clock run out.

Lou Houskins, Howie Wroszek and company held the Cadets to five yards rushing, but Livingston and Barrett completed 19 out of 33 passes for 199 yards. Rissel was three for eight and 69 yards, but the ground game netted 121 yards.

Hopkins did all of the Bantams receiving while Peterman did yeoman work for Otto Graham's chargers by catching nine passes, good for 115 yards.

## UMass Prevails in 5-2 Fray Freshman Booters Now 3-1

After defeating the Springfield frosh, 2-1, on Saturday, Oct. 24, the freshman soccer team hosted the UMass frosh on the following Wednesday. The Bay Staters used a four goal deluge in the second half to overcome a 2-1 half-time deficit, and emerge victorious, 5-2.

In a well-played first quarter, Center found the goal to put the Bantams ahead, 1-0. But the hustling Redmen came back and scored a goal on a ricochet shot off a Trinity defenseman.

Midway through the second period, Scott Macomber employed his patented turn-around shot to

## Swander's 2 Pace Attack; Trin Scores 4 Early Goals

by "Wag" Merrill

Trinity's varsity soccer team, rebounding from the narrow defeat at Williams, scored four goals in the first quarter, and went on to crush Union, 6-2, at Schenectady, Friday, October 30.

The Bantams, who outshot their opponents, 39-4, and tallied six times in the first half, used twenty-eight players in the rout.

Playing an outstanding game for the visitors, Captain Dan Swander constantly stole the ball on defense and scored twice on offense.

Trinity controlled the game from the very beginning, scoring five times before the Dutchmen tallied late in the second period.

Left wing Tom Seddon, who missed the Williams game because of an ankle injury, began the onslaught after only twenty-two seconds of play, as he took a pass from outside right Mark Josephson and blasted the ball into the right side of the goal.

The Bantams scored again less than six minutes later, when Union was penalized for illegal use of hands. Inside right Spiros Polemis took Swander's kick from midfield and booted the ball low and hard into the right corner of the net.

After several exchanges within one minute, Sandy Evarts passed from midfield to Josephson, who shot the ball into the upper left side of the cage to put Trinity

ahead 3-0 after only seven minutes.

The Bantams continued to control the ball for the next fourteen minutes, as Seddon and center forward Bob Ochs narrowly missed goals. At 21:37 of the first period, Trinity was allowed a direct penalty kick when the ball bounced and hit the hand of Union's left fullback inside the circle. Captain Swander then rocketed his free kick into the upper right corner of the goal to give the Bantams a 4-0 lead at the end of the first quarter.

The Trinity captain converted one steal into a goal, as he scored with a long blast at 15:52 of the second period.

After Swander's score put the Bantams into a 5-0 lead, Coach Roy Dath put sophomore Mike Sargent into the goal. Thirty seconds later, Union center forward Dave Kaufman got off the Garnet's first strong shot, which resulted in a score.

In the next five minutes, Dick Sanger and Dave Auchincloss each had a shot at the Union goal, and Vic Sulkowski forced the Dutchmen's goalie down on all fours to block his attempt.

With only forty seconds remaining in the first half, Sanger took advantage of a loose ball near the Garnet goal, and quickly drilled home Trin's sixth and final goal. The first half ended with the score: Trinity 6, Union 1.

The Bantam regulars came back in for the final quarter, and took thirteen shots to their opponent's three. With less than a minute remaining in the game, Union right halfback Stuart Dym headed a corner kick past Sargent for the final tally of the afternoon. A few seconds later, Trinity's Dave Cantrell tried for one last goal, but the ball hit the right goalpost, and the game ended with the score 6-2.

This Saturday at 12:30, the Varsity takes on the Lord Jeffs of Amherst on the Trinity soccer field. The Bantams will be seeking to avenge last year's 4-0 loss, and to enhance their chances for a tournament bid. The following week, Trinity encounters Coast Guard and Wesleyan.

## Frosh Beat Wesleyan

Five minutes of play was all it took last Friday afternoon for the Trinity frosh to score the seven points necessary to defeat rival Wesleyan, 7-6.

After failing on three dive plays, the Wesleyan squad dropped back Cal Hay to punt; however, John Stites barreled in from his corner spot to block the kick. Bantam tackle, Bill Walsh, dove on the loose ball at the Wesleyan 28.

From here fullback Larry Roberts carried twice over center for six yards.

On the important third down play quarterback Tom Nary rolled right and passed left to halfback Bob Heimgartner at the eleven. Nary picked up seven yards around left end, and after a dive to the two, Roberts scored up the middle. Nary then split the uprights with the vital extra point.

# Inside Shots

by Dave Trachtenberg

"We're going to beat somebody before this season is over," predicted the tall mustachioed, sports-wise professor in a conversation with yours-truly early last week.

When you're talking about a football team which is going into the toughest part of its schedule with an 0-5 record, this kind of optimism can seem to border on mania. Well, I'm chuckling out of the other side of my typewriter now, and I don't mind it a bit.

The best offense is a good defense. This over-used football adage is, nevertheless, a perfect description of what happened Saturday. Heads-up defense accounted for all but one of Trinity's scores. And the third-quarter blitz put on by the middle of the Bantam line was a beautiful sight to behold, unless, of course, you were playing quarterback for Otto Graham's Cadets at the time.

Bantam stalwarts were pouring in by waves of three, and the awesome Cadet aerial attack was grounded as the harried quarterback time after time felt the Trinity turf and was treated to a majestic view of the sky over Hartford, obscured only by Ban-

tam jerseys and six hundred pounds of Bantam beef.

Lou Huskins led the charge which severely "cramped" the Coast Guard passing style. His partners in "crime" on several occasions were Fred Prillaman and soph Howie Wroszak. Rufe Blocksidge played D'artagnon to these three Musketeers as he intercepted a hurried pass and rumbled down to the shadow of the Cadet goal before being hauled down.

The most unusual offensive play of the day occurred when Otto Graham "rushed" fifteen yards for Trinity. The Bantams recovered a disputed fumble, Graham rushed out onto the field, and the official marched a fifteen yard penalty. Actually, the flag was thrown after Graham had taken two steps onto the field, but the former Cleveland Brown passing star decided to get his money's worth as he charged out and appeared ready to throttle the referee.

Having returned to the bench, he started out again, but wisely decided not to wind up as Trinity's offensive star for the day. Despite a twenty-eight point output, the Trinity offense was hardly spectacular. No less than eight backs rushed for a total of 121

yards (excluding Graham's fifteen), and Rich Rissel completed three of eight passes for 69 yards. Coast Guard, on the other hand, netted 204 yards, including an awesome aerial attack which saw 19 completions in 33 attempts for 199 yards.

The difference was the Bantams' ability to force mistakes, and then to capitalize on them. Thus, outclassed but not outfought, the Bantams were able to snap their ten-game losing skinn.

Next Saturday the Bantams face their most formidable opponent of the season, Amherst. The Lord Jeffs are now 6-0, with victories over Springfield, 28-12; American International, 14-13; Bowdoin, 19-18; Coast Guard, 34-7; Wesleyan, 24-8; and Tufts, 14-8.

Pre-season predictions were that Amherst would be toppled from the lofty perch they have held on the New England grid scene, because they graduated both starting halfbacks and their great fullback, Bob Santonelli. But with senior quarterback Wayne Kniffen directing three sophomore backs behind a massive two-deep line, the Jeffs have fashioned another powerhouse.

We recall another, perhaps even

better Amherst which sported an identical 6-0 mark going into its encounter with the Bantams on the Trinity gridiron. At that time the Lord Jeffs were in strong contention for the mythical small college championship in the East.

On the Friday night before the game, Trinity students gathered several years ago to rally their team to victory. The rally included a march on Hartford which will long be remembered by its participants. Although this reporter is usually quite cynical about sports miracles, that Saturday made a believer of yours truly. The Bantams piled up a 19-0 halftime lead, then hung on in the second half to win 25-23, as time ran out on the Jeffs last-ditch drive for one of the East's major upsets.

Admittedly, this year's version of Trinity football cannot be compared to the '62 edition, which included Sam Winner at end, Tom Calabrese and John Szumczyk in the backfield, a line anchored by Bill Fox, Capt. Mike Shulenberg, and Vin Flordalis, and an erratic quarterback in Don Taylor, who that day completed 16 of 24 passes. But with the long victory drought ended, Dan Jesse's

crew will be out to try and make history repeat itself.

At the same time, Roy Dath's soccer squad will be seeking revenge for last year's upset 4-0 pasting which was incurred at the hands of the Lord Jeffs. Amherst had won only one contest going into Saturday's encounter with UConn.

But those of you who follow soccer will remember that the Jeffs went into last year's contest with an equally dismal 2-5 mark. Playing their best soccer of the season, and catching Trinity on an off-day, they pulled one of the big upsets in Eastern intercollegiate soccer.

One can be certain that they will be making the trek to Hartford with high hopes of another upset victory. On paper, it can't happen. But I believe that the deciding factor in this year's meeting will be the attitude of the Trinity booters. Most of them played in 1963, and they have had a year to let the bitterness of that loss sink in. It prevented an undefeated season and, probably, a tournament bid. I'm going to depart from my usual conservatism and pick Trinity by a decisive 4-1 margin as they atone for the previous defeat.

# On Laws and Lawbreakers

by Dr. Howard DeLong

Assistant Professor of Philosophy

Most discussions on crime and punishment concern themselves with the lawbreaker and what can and should be done with him. I would like to discuss what can and should be done to our laws to define more precisely what it means to be a lawbreaker.

According to all the studies I have seen, a very common feature of criminals is their conviction that the laws themselves are unjust. "Of course," we might smugly say, "that's what we would expect of a criminal mind." But instead of doing this we might more profitably consider some principles which good laws should apparently satisfy. We can then ask how our laws measure up to these standards.

1. Laws should be as simple to understand, obey and administer as is possible. Of course, an advanced society needs a set of complex laws in order that justice be done. Yet it is clear, for example, that our tax laws don't even begin to satisfy this criterion of simplicity.

2. No activity should be made illegal if there exists other lawful means which will control the activity as effectively. Our laws with respect to drug addiction easily come to mind. They generate a whole set of other illegal activities such as theft, prostitution, smuggling, etc. In this case there appear to be ways of dealing with the problem (e.g. those of the British government) which are not only more effective than ours but are also clearly more humane.

3. For all laws it should be intended that they be uniformly enforced. What I have in mind here are laws which are passed with the understanding that they are not to be vigorously and uniformly enforced, but rather employed only on special occasions, or against a particular racial group or a particular type of offender. In many legal systems there are whole sets of laws which are

seldom enforced except when a person is in trouble in some other connection. The "book" can then be "thrown at him." However, uniform enforcement is a tricky concept and requires further discussion. To quote Anatole France, "The law, in its majestic equality, forbids the rich as well as the poor to sleep under bridges, to beg in the streets, and to steal bread."

4. No law should be passed where the normal uniform enforcement of it would interfere with our civil liberties. It seems to me that lawmakers are often negligent in considering this point. An example here is no doubt offered by Connecticut's laws regarding contraceptives.

5. Laws should be passed which would make the ability to defend oneself as uniform as possible. This would not only include a right to a lawyer but also a number of other things which very often only the wealthy defendant can enjoy. An investigation of the backgrounds of those individuals who have been executed in America will clearly indicate the need for additional protection of the rights of the accused.

6. Laws should prescribe punishments for lawbreakers which are in proportion to their threat to a free and open society. This is vague and examples would no doubt be controversial. Yet I do not believe it would be overly difficult to find cases in which the punishment presently prescribed is, by this criterion, either too lenient or too severe.

Not all these principles are necessary and certainly they are not sufficient to insure just laws. Yet even by these simple criteria much in our legal system is deficient. However inconvenient, we must repeal or replace all laws which are not by our highest standards both just and profoundly humane.

By so doing we will have a new birth of justice in which the blame for crime will not even partially fall on the laws but wholly on the lawbreaker.

## Jailed . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

familiar face and find none. You stop a student, a stranger. Why the stainless steel instead of elms? you ask. He gives you a strange look. "Require no raking, no spraying, no trimming" he says. You do not understand.

You gather your thoughts. What to do to prepare for the quiz? Go to the bookstore and buy pen, paper. Go to the library, study. So you step onto the moving platform and fall down. You miscalculated its speed. You pick yourself up and look around to see if anyone has noticed you. They have. They are. (You are, among other things, the only one with a lavender suit on.) You make believe they will stop looking and just to make sure, you turn around to see if they still are. They are.

You get to the bookstore. You find that a notebook is \$1.03. You have a dollar. Can you pay the rest later? The man looks at your lavender suit, then at you. He frowns. Prices certainly did go up, you say. You want to say--well, how was I to know? What am I to do?--but you don't. It doesn't seem very fair, but what can you do?

You walk over to where the library was. You find it has been moved. You go there. You find all books on microfilm. How do you operate the machines?

Time is up.  
Go to your quiz.

Sure that you will not pass; afraid; knowing that everything depends on how well you do on this first test; you are aware of two options. Cheat and risk getting caught. Not answer the questions. In either case you will be sent back to Northam Towers. And, of course, the sentence this time will be longer.

Unfortunately, there are too many parallels between the above illustration and the experience of the convicted criminal in the United States.

Sentences may not fit the crime or the criminal.

The prison experience tends to emphasize punishment at the expense of correction and to the exclusion of rehabilitation.

Many prisons currently in use were built before Northam; new prisons (such as Connecticut's, opened in 1963) combine the worst of Jones and Elton.

Ex-convicts do receive a new suit of clothes, but it is prison issued and they believe it is about as obvious and as odious as a lavender double-breasted job, and they are not far from wrong.

Only parolees are given money (\$20) and this is most inadequate for them to meet their immediate, most vital, needs. (Prisoners who serve full terms receive nothing.)

Prison terms vary greatly from state to state and frequently from court to court within a state. (For example, in some states a convicted murderer who gets a "20 year life" sentence serves on the average, 8 years. In one state the average term served for the same sentence is 3 years. In Connecticut it is more like 18 years and reportedly the highest in the nation.)

And this is sure; the longer a man stays in prison, the more the outside world changes. While society may have taken those changes in stride they may be major ones nonetheless for the ex-convict. (A minister

in Hartford told me of a time when he was walking with an ex-convict who had just been released after serving a 40 year term. The ex-convict stepped into the traffic and was almost killed. He had no idea of a modern automobile's weight and speed. The last car he had seen was a model T. Similar stories are told of men who, after ten or fifteen years of confinement, come out of prison and are baffled by the telephone. They have never seen a dial before and don't know how to use it.)

It is hard enough for the men to adjust to the changes in society; it is just as hard for them to adjust to being free.

On top of these things, add a hostile society.

The point is simply this; whatever the causes for the first offense, the prison system in America today practically assures a second.

Statistics bear this out. At least 60% of those men now in prison have been there before. And most of them committed their second offense in the first 90 days after they had been released. They were unable successfully to make the transition from the highly unnatural life in prison to the "normal" life in society.

There are enough reasons to be concerned about this without the economics, but here they are anyway: It costs over \$5.00 a day to keep a man in prison

(this does not include trial costs, costs of appeals, and the subsidy for his family). The cost of a criminal career is estimated at \$250,000.

Who is to blame? Let us not worry about that (though I suspect that Bentham's "pleasure/pain, principle did not help matters.)

What should be done?

There are five major areas of concern:

1. Regarding the prevention of crime; we must discover, then attempt to remove, the causes for the first offense.
2. From arrest to verdict: good counsel should be provided soon; let judge or jury decide guilt or innocence only.
3. Substitute the word "treatment" for "sentence" and leave this up to a panel of trained experts who observe and make a judgment: a judgment fitting the individual offender; a judgment constantly up for revision.
4. Make the experience in confinement not merely a lesson in right and wrong, but also an experience with the purpose of equipping men to live successfully in society on society's own terms. Only release him when he is ready --but release him as soon as he is ready.
5. The bridge from confinement to community: provide a transitional experience which will enable these men to adjust to life in society gradu-

ally. (Half Way Houses - one of which was recently established in Hartford -- help men bridge that critical period of the first 90 days.)

The Federal Government -- especially under Robert F. Kennedy's leadership as Atty. General -- has made bold advances in the major areas of concern. But it is just a start. Citizens must support the federal government and state governments in taking new steps. Certain it is that the "old way" didn't work.

In 1962 some Trinity students played an important part in saving a man from the electric chair. That was commendable and he is grateful. It took understanding, conviction and work.

The question of improving matters for the mass of offenders against society will require the same. Many more lives, figuratively and literally, will then be saved. Of course, it will take more time and receive less attention.

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# Today Is Last Day to Change Your Mind . . .

## Conservative -- His Philosophy

by Tom Auxter

Conservatism, as it is bandied about in the marketplace of political thought, can mean one of three things.

It can refer to an effort to maintain the status quo; this is the narrow definition. It can refer to an effort to conserve the values and concepts of government which the Founding Fathers established. Or it can refer to a view of human nature in which there are certain qualities in all men which transcend all times. Among these is a sense of self-responsibility.

When conservatives are discussed today, usually they are said to adhere to the second and third of these definitions. They believe that the system of government set up by the Founding Fathers most fully conforms to the correct view of human nature. Hence, they could not possibly find themselves defending the status quo which they believe to be a perversion of the original system. This is the most common meaning of the word.

Now on occasion -- the occasion usually being a gathering of Democratic Party hacks -- someone will call for some "real conservatism" from conservatives, which means that conservatives should support the status quo, and that means to support those things done by the Democratic Party.

BUT NOTICE THAT what they are really seeking is a redefinition of the word; one which will deny their opponents any substance to their philosophy.

The conservative sees freedom as a necessary condition of life. This is true whether he is a Christian or an atheist. The Christian conservative bases his view of freedom on his view of free will. God has given man the freedom to choose. He has also shown man where the good lies. If man chooses good, then he is virtuous. If not, then he has not conformed to God's wish. But the important thing here is that he must choose. If he unconsciously does a good, he does not attain virtue. It is only when man has the opportunity to choose evil and chooses good that he can be lauded for his action.

Thus, to choose good is to produce human virtue. As a corollary to this, for any outside agency (such as the government) to require by taxation that any citizen contribute to welfare funds is to limit his potential for virtue by

narrowing his range of choices. And the more these so-called welfare programs are expanded where the taxpayer is forced to contribute, the less chance for virtue he has.

FINALLY, THE COMPLETE welfare state denies him the opportunity of freely donating any material good to someone with material needs.

### O P I N I O N

On the other hand, the atheist, as a conservative, can see no reason why he is obliged to be anyone's keeper unless he has contracted to do so. No one has the right to force his values upon him. When the government takes away his money for welfare programs, it is violating this fundamental maxim just as if a criminal were to force his money away from him. The function of government is to punish the unjust, i.e. retaliate against those who do force their values on others. But once the government engages in this criminal value forcing, we are left without a protector.

Two charges are leveled against both of these kinds of conservatives. One is that they are extreme and the other is that they are negative. The first is easily dismissed as irrelevant. Either they are extreme with regard to tactics or with regard to ideas.

SINCE CONSERVATIVES agree on a system of order and obedience to law, they cannot be fairly accused of the first. But conservatives do believe in "extremeness" in morality, that is, they believe that one cannot be too moral, and since they define their government in terms of their morality, they find the entire issue of extremism a phony one.

With regard to negativism, they would answer that since self-responsibility is the basic ingredient of human nature, and since our government must be defined in these terms, they must value it as positive. Hence government controls become negative. So to oppose government controls, i.e. to negate the negative, is positive.

Of course, there are many other charges made against conservatism, and indeed there are many other variations of conservatism. But I hope that I have answered at least some of the questions about this philosophy.

## Democrat --- on Conservatism

by Jack Chatfield

Many conservatives have chided Adlai Stevenson for his statement to the graduating class at Colby College last June. Stevenson noted that, in some cases, extremism in defense of liberty is no vice, and that a jail sentence was coming to be looked upon in this country as an honor rather than a disgrace.

He was referring, of course to the integration movement in the South, where the combination of outright police harassment on the one hand and willful extra-legal direct action on the other has landed countless young men and women behind bars.

### O P I N I O N

Conservatives tend to be deeply chagrined at this cavalier attitude toward the laws. "If all laws were broken at will," they maintain, "the country should be reduced to chaos. Freedom must operate within the laws. Without the laws, freedom is anarchy." If conservatives are asked about laws which clearly do not enhance or protect freedom, but rather stifle it, their answer is firm: redress of grievance must be sought through legal channels; extra-legal activity by the citizen must be shunned, lest he trample the rights of others in the pursuit of his own rights.

This view, palatable at first glance, is rather short sighted. History, to a great extent, has been nothing more than the evolution of law, a phenomenon of which the integration movement in our own country is a striking example.

He who would censure "lawlessness" had best remember that justice is not always coincident with statute, and remember moreover that the progress of history is largely a progress of man's view of justice, and his remaking and amending of the laws pursuant to this view.

The conservative who condemns street marches in Jackson must, to remain consistent, condemn a great deal more. Law-breaking is the common denominator of Birmingham in April of 1963 and Budapest in November of 1956. If

he chooses to accept one and reject the other, then it is not really lawlessness to which he is objecting, but something else.

He is saying, in effect, that extremism in the defense of liberty is good if it is confined to Budapest, and if it is directed against a legalized Communist tyranny. With this view, the conservative is pretty much condemned to wander in the country of the blind, where the one-eyed man is king.

The point is that the conservative has a difficult time facing up to injustice unless it takes the form of a firing squad or Communist infiltration of the State Department. It is strange that the same men who assume a philosophical stance which rejects "obligations" toward the poor on the domestic scene produce lists of our "duties" to mankind on the international scene; and that some of the same people who will vote to repeal the Fair Housing statute in California will vote for a man who promises to expand and win the war in VietNam.

Summed up, their view is this: we have clear-cut obligations abroad, and these obligations include, regrettably, killing; we likewise have clear-cut obligations at home, the cornerstone of which is the rejection of all obligation which may take the form of state action.

This is the barracks mentality PAR EXCELLENCE; the state is nothing more than a regrettable appendage of its army.

The point the conservatives fail to recognize, or fail to admit they recognize, is this: that America has its Berlin Walls, and that these walls have been erected not by the rational (or, if not rational, at least ideological) peregrinations of conspirators or guerilla bands, but rather by the forces of history, and of the society bred by this history.

Chronic poverty spawned by vicious circumstances wreaks equally as much vengeance on the individual trapped by it as the collective farm.

He who would have us liberate the captive nations of Europe must look to captive peoples at home; he who would have us battle the tyrannies of men abroad must come to grips with the tyrannies of social forces operative in Harlem and in Neshoba County, Mississippi.

He who recognizes the "brutal lawfulness" of Communism cannot fail to recognize the pockets of this brutality resident in this country.

## Responsibility . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

can encourage responsible public action.

On the basis of these general remarks, I want to mention some specific programs being carried on in the Hartford area which illustrate this kind of public responsibility. One type of program has to do with the prevention of crime; the other type aims at the rehabilitation of the criminal.

A public concern for the prevention of crime means an attack on poverty, one of the major causes of social disorganization. In Hartford, as in most major cities in the country, unemployment (and therefore poverty) is high.

One of every five persons between 16 and 21 (except those fortunate enough to be in school) is unemployed; for Negroes in the same age bracket, the rate climbs to one in four. The cost of maintaining such poverty, in both human and financial terms, is tremendous.

Yet, despite training programs carried on by the State under the federal Manpower Training and Development Act, and despite intensive work being done by such agencies as the Community Renewal Team and the Greater Hartford Council of Churches, little progress is being made in providing education and skills for those who need them most desperately.

(It is ironic that unskilled jobs for Negroes are becoming available at the precise moment when the number of such jobs is declining.)

Poverty takes its toll in terms of family disorganization, alcoholism, narcotics addiction, and homosexuality. Hartford is developing a high degree of coordination among agencies dealing with these problems, in the attempt to identify and help those who are potential criminals.

But the solution cannot be left to those who are professionally trained in social work and related fields. It cannot be done with money alone, although money is indispensable. It demands public support and public participation.

One very concrete way in which Trinity students have demonstrated their sense of public responsibility is by participating in tutorial projects in the Hartford area. Personal contact and encouragement is at the heart of human renewal, and therefore at the heart of any program to prevent crime.

The rehabilitation of criminals is also being attempted in some very creative ways. The Honor Court, administered by the 14th Circuit Court, is designed to give chronic alcoholics a chance to help themselves. These alcoholics may choose, instead of a jail sentence, to attend the Honor court, held each Monday night under the supervision of the judge. Services of counselors, lawyers, and mental health staff are made available. Church groups serve as hosts, providing refreshments and companionship.

Along similar lines, the Connecticut Prison Association (a private agency, dependent upon public

support) provides a significant service in obtaining jobs for men being released from Connecticut penal institutions. In addition, it carries on a limited Volunteer Sponsors Program.

A citizen is given the opportunity to establish a personal relationship with an inmate of one of the state prisons. After an initial orientation program, the citizen visits the inmate once or twice a month. After the prisoner is released, the sponsor continues to be available for friendship or advice.

In summary, I have tried to deal with the question raised by the opening quotations, of an appropriate public response or attitude toward the criminal. The social factors are obviously complex. Retreat to a private morality simply avoids the issue. Retaliation avoids responsibility.

Our only hope, therefore, is to develop a sense of corporate responsibility.

## Rebellion . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

THE MORAL COMPASS needle no longer points steadily to magnetic north but swings wildly in all directions. As Camus says in *The Myth of Sisyphus*: "... in a universe divested of illusions and lights, man feels an alien, a stranger. His exile is without remedy since he is deprived of the memory of a lost home or the hope of a promised land."

Camus calls this predicament the feeling of absurdity. It ranges from moral indifference and shallowness to existential despair. The predominant remedy in our society is the ersatz religion of material success or, especially among younger people, the frenetic pursuit of kicks.

To my mind, the mob response of many Trinity undergraduates to the recent drinking ban is a telling example of vacuousness and confusion. I heard students lament-

ing that their college lives would never again be the same and that successful parties are impossible without pixillating liquids. One dejected individual even said that there would be an acute woman shortage on weekends because few fun-loving females would care to visit a dry campus.

I got the impression that the charm and wit of Trinity men are no longer effective, therefore women have to be lured here with dry martinis! Social drinking, of course, is an acceptable diversion for responsible people, but has it become so integral to Trinity life that weekends become a drag without it?

THE DECLINE OF restraint, taste and a clear sense of values accounts, I believe, for a great many instances of asocial behavior among the overprivileged. Any society, as Ortega y Gasset said of ancient Rome, is a "project for things to be done tomorrow." There are plenty of projects for tomorrow in our society calling for intelligence and energy.

The more we are able to excite potentially valuable people with a genuine sense of purpose, the fewer will be the cases of rebellion, sullen defiance or just plain oafish indifference. The liberal arts college is one of the agencies which can generate the kind of excitement that leads to a purposeful life. But intellectual sparks are quickly extinguished by soggy tinder.

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