



DON'T TURN AROUND, BUT—Joe McDaniel '65 demonstrates one of the many gadgets seen at the Hallden Engineering Lab Open House last Tuesday to Strother Scott '67. "You see, Strother, I just turn this knob and it takes our picture." (McDaniel Photo.)

\$2650 Bill Annual Here Higher Than Little Three

Total student fees at Trinity are slightly higher than those at comparable colleges of the same size and less than some larger schools, according to a booklet put out by the Life Insurance Agency Management Association called "1964-1965 College Costs."

The \$50 dormitory rate raise next fall (to \$850 for room and board) puts total costs here at \$2650. Tuition is unchanged at \$1650 and general fees at \$150.

Total costs at Amherst, Wesleyan, and Williams, all private men's colleges with 100 to 1200 students are slightly lower than here. Tuition at Amherst is \$1500 with room and board at \$850. Total costs there are \$2461, almost \$200 lower than here.

Wesleyan's total costs of \$2550 are \$100 below costs here. Their tuition is \$1500, compared with Trinity's \$1650, while room and board is about \$100 lower at \$755.

Williams, whose costs are closest of the three colleges to Trinity's has a total yearly bill of \$2605, just \$45 lower than here. Tuition of \$1500 is \$50 below the figure here, with room and board the same at \$850.

Total costs at Amherst, Wesleyan and Williams average \$2525, \$125 lower. Average tuition is over a hundred dollars lower at \$1533, while room and board costs average higher: \$885 compared with Trinity's \$850.

Costs at Dartmouth and Tufts, both with enrollments near 3000, vary above and below costs here. Dartmouth's total cost is \$2725, \$125 over the price here. Tufts is \$250 lower at \$2400. The main difference in costs is in tuition. Room and board at both schools is about \$900.

Two colleges smaller than Trinity are Hobart (total costs \$2465

and Bard (\$2673).

Harvard, Princeton and Yale, all with over 3000 students, have costs between \$2800 and \$2900. Of the three, Harvard has the lowest tuition, but the highest room and board and total costs. The 4750 "Johnnies" pay \$1760 tuition and \$1130 room and board for a total of \$2890.

Princeton, with slightly more than 3000 students, charges \$2820 a year, \$1770 for tuition and fees and \$1050 for room and board.

Tuition, room and board at Yale (4000 students) is \$850 higher than here. Total costs there run \$2800, also \$150 higher.

Brazilian Consul Lauds Her Economic Advances

by Jeff Lucas

Although Brazil has the potential to develop and stabilize itself economically, its tremendous population growth retards economic advancement as the population "eats all that we produce," explained Vice Consul Nuno Alvaro G. d'Oliveira to an audience here at the conclusion of Brazilian Day festivities on February 11.

While the gross national product of Brazil tripled over a period of 24 years to 22.4 billion in 1963, the population grew even faster, offsetting the impressive economic development, he said.

The potential richness of Brazil, with its wealth of natural resources, poses a great challenge to the people and government, Mr. d'Oliveira said. The Vice Consul noted that the land is vast with much of the central jungles unexplored and that the settled areas of the Amazon river valley and the urban centers of the southeast are only beginning to produce.

In addition, the country is youthful with two-thirds of the population between the ages of five and 39, he explained. Thus d'Oliveira looked with optimism to the country's future, citing an extension of foreign trade and a continuation of foreign investment as requisites for further economic development.

The United States is a primary figure in Brazil's future as the U.S. buys 80% of her coffee exports and figures heavily in Brazilian investment and foreign aid, he said.

Yet Mr. d'Oliveira does not foresee overnight development of his country.

He noted that the necessity to import raw materials is a problem, and in the social realm, adequate education is much needed. Over one-half of the Brazilian population is illiterate, he added, and a degree of self-sufficiency and better education programs must be realized before Brazil achieves economic stability.

Earlier, the Brazilian Day festivities featured two documentary films on Brazil, supplemented by a talk on the role of the Peace

Corps in Latin America by Raymond C. Parrott '53, director of the Peace Corps' national service program.

Currently there are 210 American corpsmen in Brazil and another 236 training for Brazilian assignments.

Leonard R. Tomat, director of Mather Hall, Roger M. Bernstein, '65 and Charles E. Hance '65 were primarily responsible for the Brazilian Day festivities.

Austin Center To Boast Gala March Opening

The two million dollar Austin Arts Center is now slated for completion in early March, according to George Nichols, acting director of the arts center. Beginning April 19, four weeks of cultural festivities are planned to celebrate the opening of the center.

Mr. Nichols stated that most of the major construction has been completed, and the principal tasks remaining are the painting and the furnishing of the center.

Upon completion in early March, the Center will be one of the outstanding fine arts buildings in the Northeast and "probably the best theater set-up in Connecticut," asserted Mr. Nichols.

To initiate cultural activity in the Arts Center Joseph Albers, a pioneer in the field of "Op Art" and a member of the Yale department of painting, will lecture at the Center for the week of April 19 and display many of his paintings.

Mr. Albers, an innovator in the field of art and architecture, works principally with square geometric figures, developing varying optical effects with his positioning and coloring of the squares.

The Jesters will present the first theatrical production in the Arts Center on April 27, opening with THE FANTASTICKS, which will play for six performances.

A film festival and a commemoration of Dante's works are scheduled for the first two weeks of May.

The Arts Center Advisory Committee, under the chairmanship of Elton W. Hall '66 will arrange further activities and exhibits for the center.

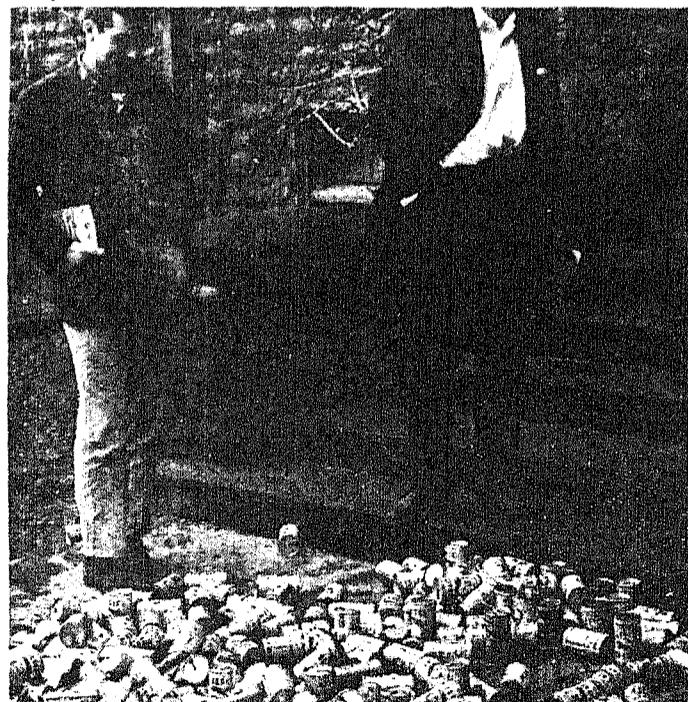
Summer Honor Code Keynotes Responsibility

by Don Martin

An honor system for the summer session at the College, based on the belief that "academic self-responsibility is desirable," was approved by the faculty on Tuesday, Feb. 2, according to Jacob W. Edwards, director of the Summer Term.

The code adopted asks a student to pledge "neither to give nor to use unacknowledged aid." The student also must "abide by all rules and regulations of the Trinity College Library."

If he violates the code, he is bound to report himself to the



OH, 299 BOTTLES—Seniors Jack Chatfield and Bill Chapin survey 300 empty beer cans by Bancroft Arch. Chatfield calmly informed the Tripod that the beer had been consumed by those over 21. (Matt Katz Photo.)

Clergymen Lead Embassy Program on 'Commitment'

"Apathy, Idolatry, and the Ethics of Commitment" will be the basic topic of this year's Embassy program.

As in years past the Chapel Cabinet is bringing eminent clergymen and laymen from all over the Hartford area on campus to discuss a contemporary religious issue with students.

A panel discussion next Monday night will open the program. Moderated by Chaplain Alan C. Tull, the meeting will be held in Wean Lounge at 7:30 p.m.

The three-man panel will be composed of Rabbi Simon Novek of the Emmanuel Synagogue in Hartford, Lewis Fox of the Hartford Board of Education, and Dr. Austin Herschberger of the Col-

lege psychology department.

Each of the men have taken a different viewpoint on commitment, and their discussion will be followed by a question and answer period involving the audience.

Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 24, a reception will be held in Mather Hall at 4:15 p.m., for thirteen clergymen and laymen who will act as moderators for student discussion groups that evening.

One man will eat dinner at each fraternity house, one at Brownell Club, and one with freshmen and independents in Mather Hall, to continue the discussion of commitment that evening on a more informal basis.

Story of Elder Joseph Kennedy Told Without Sentimentality

by Kevin Sweeney

Richard J. Whalen, THE FOUNDING FATHER. New American Library, 541 pages, \$6.95.

When I picked up LIFE magazine's funeral issue for John F. Kennedy I remember thinking "Too bad, Henry Luce has made his last million off the Kennedy family."

I was wrong of course. In the year and a quarter since the assassination not only Henry Luce but everyone else who can stick a noun and a verb together has been making millions off the Kennedy family.

The country has been flooded with tasteless and inaccurate verbiage on John F. Kennedy and kin. John F. Kennedy, who was one of the most unsentimental and realistic politicians who ever lived has been made into a mystical Sir Galahad, martyred in his country's causes. He was, of course, not martyred, but murdered.

There is, however, a book recently issued which gives a realistic, unsentimental view of John F. Kennedy and his background. This is, ironically, Richard J.

Whalen's THE FOUNDING FATHER, a biography of Joseph P. Kennedy, President Kennedy's father.

WHALEN TELLS HOW Joseph Kennedy, the Irish Roman Catholic outsider from Boston managed to crack the establishment world of business, finance, government and diplomacy, and how he passed on at least some of the driving ambition and skepticism that he used to do this to his son.

The most interesting part of the book is the second part, entitled "The Operator." This tells how Kennedy made his first several millions, primarily in stock market speculation and in the motion picture industry. It was Kennedy's inherent skepticism and pessimism which kept him from going all the way with the Big Bull Market and from being ruined in the subsequent crash.

KENNEDY'S CAREER THUS far was remarkable, but not unprecedented. What was so strange was that he now became one of the most valuable members of the New Deal. Whalen describes how Kennedy gained his revenge on the business establishment by supporting Franklin D. Roosevelt long before the 1932 Democratic Convention and by putting into operation one of the most constructive institutions of the early New Deal, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

According to Whalen, Kennedy was later offered the job of Secretary of Commerce but instead chose to become ambassador to Great Britain. This was probably the greatest mistake in his life.

Kennedy failed as ambassador to Great Britain because he aligned himself with those who wanted to appease Hitler. The skeptic could not understand the tremendous power of resistance that the leadership of Winston Churchill was to awaken in the British people.

Whalen's biography of Joseph Kennedy is well documented, well organized, and, best of all, completely unsentimental in presenting the truth as Whalen sees it. Unfortunately, it probably contains a number of errors of fact, since Joseph Kennedy is by nature secretive and since the Kennedy family refused to give Whalen any aid in his writing.

Theater

Hartford Sees Chekov

One usually approaches a Chekhov play in mortal fear of being bored to death. But such fears are completely unjustified in the case of the Hartford Stage Company's first-rate production of UNCLE VANYA. A combination of excellent staging, direction, and acting maintains the audience's interest from beginning to end.

UNCLE VANYA is a play about people who are being bored to death. They are trapped in the provincial Russia of about 1900 where they waste their lives on pursuits which are neither satisfying to themselves or important to anyone else. Their lives are made up of petty irritations and they torture each other with their complaints.

A play about boredom and irritation can be boring and irritating itself unless it receives a performance that makes the audience sympathize with and understand the characters.

This is the kind of performance that UNCLE VANYA is given by the Hartford Stage Company. The entire cast was so impressive that it

is difficult to single out any one actor as particularly good. Henry Thomas, playing the role of the doctor Astrov, was particularly noticeable, but he had the kind of bravura part that easily attracts attention.

But the production as a whole was even better than the individual performances. Director

The Arts & Criticism

Jacques Cartier saw that throughout the play the position and expression of every character on stage had some meaning in terms of the action or theme of the play. Of course he was helped by the Hartford Stage Company's theater-in-the-semi-circle which has far more depth than an ordinary stage.

On the theory that a review should find at least one thing to criticize the atrocious recorded music that introduced each scene is worth mentioning. A real oboe wouldn't have been so bad, but the over-loud, poorly reproduced music employed was intensely irritating.

But that is a minor point. The important thing is that here is an excellent play which is given an excellent performance and which every Trinity student interested in drama should see before it closes March 7.

K.S.

'Brigitte' Good For Sleeping

Picking a movie to review this week was a problem. GOLD-FINGER had already been reviewed and PSYCHO was several years old. Thus only DEAR BRIGITTE was left, but since the movie was about a child prodigy in love with Brigitte Bardot it was hoped that it would not be completely mindless.

As it turned out, DEAR BRIGITTE was a perfect tranquilizer. You could turn your mind off and absorb the obvious jokes, infantile plot, and picture-postcard color in a dreamy daze, safe from all the cares of the real world.

The only disturbing thing was the suggestion that English professors are blithering idiots, but that's a matter of opinion.

The Trinity Tripod

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Published weekly on Tuesdays during the academic year except vacations by students of Trinity College. Published at West Hartford News, Isham Road., West Hartford, Conn.; printed at Interstate Press, Hartford.

Student subscriptions included in activities fee; others \$6.50 per year. Second class postage paid at Hartford, Connecticut, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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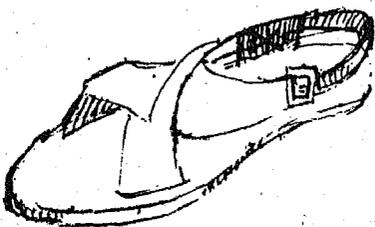
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Brown Physics Professor To Be Visiting Lecturer

Professor Phillip J. Bray, chairman of the Brown University physics department, will serve as a visiting lecturer, at the College, Wednesday and Thursday.

He will visit under the auspices of the American Association of Physics Teachers and the American Institute of Physics as part of a broad, nationwide program to stimulate interest in physics. The program, supported by the National Science Foundation, is now in its eighth year.

Lectures, informal discussions, assistance to faculty members concerning curriculum and research problems in physics, and talks with students will highlight Professor Bray's visit.

Professor F. Woodbridge Constant, chairman of the Trinity physics department, is in charge of arrangements for Professor

Heath Calls 'Modes' Test Insufficient

Dr. Roy Heath, dean of students, announced to the Class of 1968 that the results of the Modes of Existence Test which they took earlier this year will not be available for a few years.

The test, designed by Dr. Heath while at Amherst last year, consists of seven short essays, each describing a different type of personality. The student taking the test is asked to delete from the essays whatever "he finds offensive in language or substance" and then to select the one which best describes himself.

When asked why students had to put their name on the test sheets, Dean Heath said, "Since this test is still in early stage of its development, we cannot be sure that all persons who picked a certain mode picked it for the same reason. During the next year, I hope to have a meeting of the people who selected the same mode and see if they all had the same motives."

In the immediate future, Dr. Heath hopes to compare this year's results with those obtained from Amherst's Class of 1967.

The results of this comparison will be revealed at a future meeting of the Freshman Class.

Dean Heath admitted that the test is "very insufficient at present, in the field of psychology you have a choice. You can do something simple and insignificant, or you can do something difficult and hopefully significant."

Placement

Wednesday

First National Bank New York, International Silver Company, Provident Tradesmen Bank and Trust Company, American Bosche Arma Corporation.

Thursday

Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, The Bank of New York, Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company, Simmons Company.

Friday

Phoenix of Hartford, Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, Leo Burnett Company, First New Haven National Bank, Allied Chemical Corporation.

Monday

A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation, The Bullard Company.

Tuesday

The Chase Manhattan Bank, New York Life Insurance Company, Polaroid, The Travelers Insurance.

Bray's stay.

Dr. Bray, a native of Kansas City, Mo., graduated from Brown in 1948 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He took his master's degree at Harvard University in 1949 and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy there in 1952.

Before joining the staff of Brown in 1955, he was a member of the faculty at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute as an assistant professor and associate professor. In addition to his teaching, Professor Bray directs several research projects at Brown under grants from the National Science Foundation, the Atomic Energy Commission, and other agencies.

The author of numerous scientific papers published in The Physical Review and the Journal of Chemical Physics, Dr. Bray's field of research is the study of properties of solids by radio-frequency and microwave resonance techniques.

He is a member of Sigma XI, an honorary scientific society and a fellow of the American Physical Society.

Senate Elections Tomorrow To Cull 36 From 3 Classes

Rising sophomore, juniors, and seniors balloted last Wednesday to select candidates for the final Senatorial elections to be held tomorrow. Petitions of nomination signed by ten classmates were required of those entering the election, and about 150 names were entered in the semi-finals. Some 198 juniors, 183 sopho-

mores, and 225 freshmen voted and selected the following students to run in tomorrow's election:

CLASS OF 1966: George Andrews, Charles Barringer, Ted Bartlett, George Boyd, Calvin Bradford, Wilson Braun, William Carlson, David Charlesworth, Jeff Depree, Sandy Evarts, John Gibson, Tom Gulotta, Nick Harris, Joe Hourihan, Milton Krisloff.

Also, David Lloyd, Ian MacGregor, Charles McClure, Joe Moore, John Ocko, Steve Parks, William Pickett, John Pogue, Ellis Ratner, Fred Sargent, Lynn Scarlett, Bill Schweitzer, Walt Stegel, Tim Sniffen, Bruce Stavens, Rod VanSciver, Dan Waterman, Andi Whittemore, John Wodatch, and John Chotkowski.

CLASS OF 1967: Tom Auxter, Stephan Clark, John Craft, Douglas Cushman, John Gens, Kenneth Jue, Lynn Kirkby, Matt Katz, Alex Levi, John Loeb, James Oliver, Thomas Pastore, Richard Pavlech, Edward Prevost, Richard Ratzan, Alfred Raws, Peter Resnick, Ted

Ruckert, Morton Salomon, Charles Sanders, Richard Schaaf, Richard Stultz, Geoffrey White, Tom Zarr, and Frederic Catoni.

CLASS OF 1968: Donald Barlow, Stuart Bluestone, Dave Cjanin, George Crile, Dan Goldberg, Lewis Goverman, Malcolm Hayward, Stan Kosloski, David Lauretti, George McClelland, Kim Miles, Joe Perta, Parker Prout, Larry Roberts, William Shortell, and Sandy Tilney.

Dear George,

Dear George,

Well, of all the nerve! Going and blabbing to those newspaper men about our supposed "affair." First thing you know they'll form an Office of Canine Affairs and we'll have to get permits from Buildings and Grounds to go on the Quad.

Anyway, who said I ever looked at you twice? You know there are plenty of other dogs on The Street!

Jessica

The Department of Religion will hold its next Colloquium on Thursday, at 4 p.m. in Alumni Lounge. Dr. James Mullenburg of Union Theological Seminary in New York will focus discussion around the theme, "The Power of Biblical Language."

The Colloquium, according to the Religion Department, aims to promote Trinity as a community of persons on the growing edge of mind, to share in the results of study and research, to enjoy more frequent dialogue.

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Dale Anderson
B.A., Willenber University

At many companies the opportunity to work on challenging projects comes after many years of apprenticeship and a few grey hairs. Not so at Ford Motor Company where your twenties can be a stimulating period. There are opportunities to prove your worth early in your career. Dale Anderson's experience is a case in point.

After receiving his B.A. in Physics in June, 1962, Dale joined our College Graduate Program and was assigned to our Research Laboratories. Recently he was given the responsibility for correcting cab vibration occurring on a particular type of truck. His studies showed that tire eccentricity was the cause of the trouble. Since little change could be effected in tire compliance, his solution lay in redesigning the suspension system.

Tests of this experimental system show the problem to be reduced to an insignificant level.

That's typical of the kind of meaningful assignments given to employees while still in the College Graduate Program—regardless of their career interest. No "make work" superficial jobs. And, besides offering the opportunity to work on important problems demanding fresh solutions, we offer good salaries, a highly professional atmosphere and the proximity to leading universities.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1965

ROSE

A couple of professors are now flirting with encouraging student research through their own research, but in general, there is little activity in this area. We hope that the future will see at least half the student body not only aiding professors in their research but taking on individual research themselves and getting paid for the job.

The problems in such a program are immediately obvious: money. Those professors who now engage students as aides either take the money for the project out of their pockets, or they rank high enough in their departments to tap the budget.

One individual is fortunate in being an administrator with a budget large enough to support and promote Research Opportunities in Student Employment (ROSE). Essentially, though, the inclination to adopt ROSE is largely dependent upon whim, and even having that whim, the professor or administrator must have the means.

We should like to see ROSE become a part of, if not play a major role in, the bursary employment program of the College. ROSE could foster a true broadening of the Trinity student while accomplishing the multiple goals of:

- Teaching a method of organized research.

- Increasing knowledge about a given field.
- Yielding remuneration for academic work.
- Extending the purposes of the New Curriculum.

We suggested above that students be paid for their own research, naturally on a competitive basis. Such a scheme may be one method of bolstering the now ailing physics and barely surviving chemistry departments.

A pioneer in the United States, Dartmouth has had a similar program for the past nine years to encourage the "feel of research thinking in the undergraduate." Dartmouth's program is financed by a grant from the National Institutes of Health of the U.S. Public Health Service, and there is no question that Trinity would have to seek a like source if it is going to initiate a similar program.

Some 12 Dartmouth students participate during the year, and others receive \$250 per month for work during the summer.

We see in ROSE a wide-open field for academic pursuits and for strengthening the intellectual climate on this campus. We hope that the President, the Dean, the Placement Director and the faculty will give serious consideration to our proposals.

Medusa

On Saturday night, a pay telephone in North Campus was maliciously destroyed, and one member of the Medusa immediately investigated. We are pleased to know that one member of this elite group is zealous and responsible enough to react promptly, but we would have preferred a more reasonable type of investigation.

We are given to understand that the Medusa arrived at North Campus somewhere between three and four in the morning, apparently soon after the vandalism was discovered. It is fairly reliably reported that the Medusa then proceeded to question all the residents

of the floor in the dorm section which contained the telephone, whether these residents were sleeping or not.

This type of secret police tactic from a member of an honorary society is presumptuous, disgraceful and revolting. Whatever his motives, the Medusa had no right to arouse sleeping students to question them. The Bill of Rights extends even to Trinity, and we should like to see it respected.

This is the first time this year we were made aware of such outrageous action by the Medusa, even one member, and we sincerely hope this is the last time.

Bookstore

At this time of the year, when the squeeze from buying books empties our pockets and lengthens our face and we once again lament the Connecticut sales tax, we are irked by the stand the College, not the Bookstore, has chosen to take in regard to cashing checks.

We all well know that College policy dictates that any student may cash a check of up to \$50 for no charge as long as he purchases with it items costing at least \$1.00. During the past two weeks, when each student bought \$40-50 worth of books, check-cashing was no problem. But this week things are different.

As a rule, students are now well-stocked. They have all the aspirin, greeting cards, erasers and James Bond books they need. What are they to do to cash a check? Pay the 10c charge, of course!

It simply isn't fair to make students pay this charge just because they are making no purchases in a particular week. The truth is that students give substantial amounts of money to the Bookstore at least twice a year and frequently spend large amounts on such items as glassware and clothing at other times. The injustice reaches the height of irony when a student spends, say, \$5-10 in cash one week and then finds himself paying the 10c check-cashing charge a week later.

We would recommend that the Treasurer give serious consideration to a plan by which the Bookstore would include the cashing of checks among its own operating expenses rather than allow the College to assume the responsibility. And considering that the Bookstore enjoyed a profit of well over \$9,000 last year, it would seem quite feasible to permit free check-cashing services.

One foreseeable problem with such a system is that students could abuse it by cashing many checks of small amounts too often. To discourage such practice, we would suggest a 10c charge for all checks of under \$10.

We think that students are being cheated by the College, which literally "owns" the Bookstore, in still another way. The faculty and administration enjoys a 20 per cent discount in the Bookstore; students, who, it is generally agreed, need the money more, pay full price.

We do not see why the faculty and administration should be privileged in this area. Even if it means, only a two or three per cent discount, why not just lower the prices for all who are part of Trinity. To us, inequitable pricing is as difficult to justify as it is wrong to continue.

LETTERS to the editor

The writer of the following letter is a prisoner in Somers, Conn., where he is incarcerated as a convicted murderer.

He is alive today because a committee of faculty, administration and students formed three years ago to save the life of man, whose early life caused the Connecticut Board of Pardons to commute its first death sentence since its inception in 1951.

In a 1962 issue of *Esquire*, William Styron told of Reid's early life in a north Hartford slum, his father's death when he was two, and his mother's partial paralysis from a gunshot wound.

Mr. Styron further chronicled the years Reid spent in the Cheshire reformatory, his inability to get a job, his early

marriage, his wife's departure when she was six weeks pregnant, and the hammer slaying of a neighbor five days later.

Mr. Reid was the recipient of approximately \$70 from the Campus Chest, and he used part of this sum to purchase Christmas gifts.

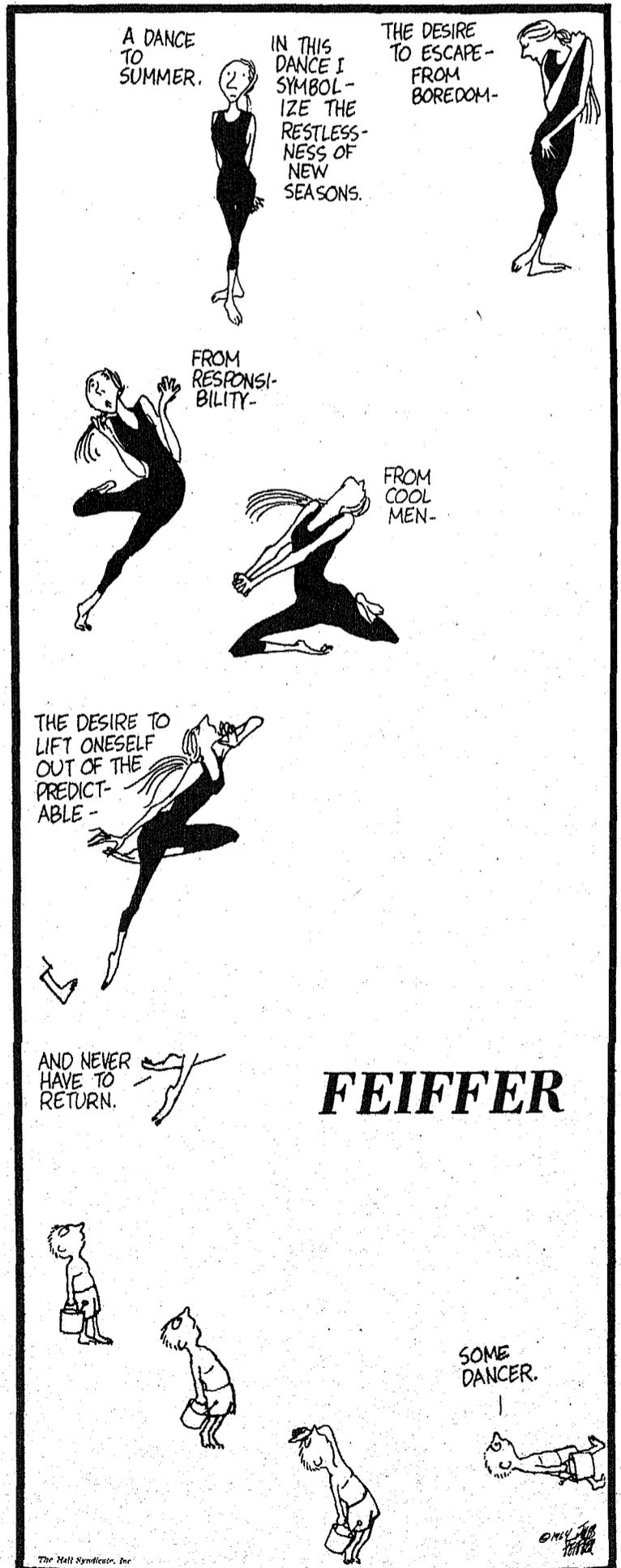
Dear Friends,

This is a note of appreciation to you on my behalf for the munificent contributions you made in order that I might overcome some of the languishness of this life. Your contributions have afforded me a rejuvenation of my hopes for a better future and, I dare say, your kindness to me shall forever be a guiding harbinger in my relationship to others. Thank you EVER, EVER so much.

My very best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Benjamin Reid-18245



Rights Conference Questions Methods: Davis Sees Moderate-Radical Alliance

In opening the four college (Mt. Holyoke, Smith, Amherst and the University of Massachusetts) conference on "Civil Rights: Reform or Revolution," Mt. Holyoke president, Dr. R. G. Gettell stated that it was the policy of the college to allow such "radical" speakers as

would address the conference to appear at Mt. Holyoke.

The chairman then introduced Ossie Davis, author, actor, civil rights leader, and master of ceremonies at the 1963 Washington civil rights march.

by Tim Brosnahan

Ossie Davis, the first speaker and a tall handsome man with a deep booming voice opened by saying that by profession he was an actor, but added, "If you are a black man, anything can happen."

He stated mere political freedom could not solve the problem of obtaining equality for Negroes. "Freedom is empty of content if you have no job to put into it," he added.

The civil rights bill had been demanded, he said, by people who believed that it was merely a means to an end and not the end itself, and that far more was needed.

What good, Davis asked, was it for a Negro to be allowed to ride a bus if he cannot afford the bus fare? What good was it for a child to be allowed to go to a previously segregated school if he could not afford the shoes in which to walk there?

TO ARRIVE AT swift, practical solutions to the problems, Davis called for an alliance between the extremes in the movement, between the moderates of Dr. Martin Luther King and the radicals of Malcolm X.

He added that he did not expect one to "convert" the other to different ideals, but stated that as both were the logical results of the civil rights movement, there should be substantial grounds for agreement.

Davis said that in the days of slavery, the field hands and the house servants formed two distinct classes, the former much more radical than the latter.

The field hands, he continued, led most of the 250 slave revolts in the South, and the more moderate and educated house servants usually took no part if they did not actually turn the leaders in to the master.

However, he added, it was the

moderates such as Booker T. Washington who took over the lead of the freedom movement in a spirit of accommodation with the white masters, and not the radicals such as Marcus Garvey, calling for a return to Africa.

Moderate predominance has continued to the present, Davis went on, embodied in the spirit of Dr. King, while the radical, uneducated, and often crude although just as deeply sincere farm hand spirit is found in the followers of Malcolm X.

Neither group has the sole answer to the civil rights problem, Davis emphasized. The moderate emphasis on accommodation with the "white power structure" is only part of the answer, he added. Often more radical means are needed, hence the call for an alliance.

Davis stated that one of the primary problems with moderate rights leaders was that they failed to realize until recently the importance of economics in the movement. Riots happen, he said, because of a frustration over a lack of jobs. He went on to say that in Harlem, the Negroes owned virtually nothing and hence had no practical reason to protect property rights from the rioters.

IF SUCH PROBLEMS are not solved soon, he warned, a very real danger of revolution may develop. Real support from white liberals is needed if radical policies of those like Malcolm X are to be avoided.

One factor that many have been forgotten, Davis continued, is the very real tie between the American Negro and Africa, not on a cultural but a political level.

He cited Malcolm's effort to persuade the African states in the United Nations that the problem in the U.S. is one of Human Rights and should therefore be taken up by the United Nations Human Rights Council.

Finally discussing the need for an alliance in the movement, Davis said that civil rights was generally too small to afford the luxury of a split. But also in order to close the present gulf between moderates and radicals, both must sit down and clarify their ideas and then try to come to some basis for agreement.

Mr. Davis spoke to about 1200 student delegates in the Mary Wooley Hall at Mt. Holyoke, Friday night. His speech and an informal panel discussion of his ideas ended filling the evening when it was found at the last minute that Malcolm X. and Michael Harrington would not be able to attend the conference as had been scheduled.



OSSIE DAVIS

Seminars View MFDP, Youth

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party MFDP was the subject of one of twenty small seminars held in Amherst fraternities Saturday in connection with the civil rights conference.

Bill Strickland and Sam Lakeland, both of the Northern Student movement and New York representatives for the FDP, discussed the history, accomplishments, and future of the party.

Strickland said first that the party was a "manifestation of a new political feeling" whose demands are not from the realm of the possible but rather from the ideal.

In November, 1964, the MFDP met to discuss a plan full of "idealism and vision." The symbol of this plan, according to Strickland, was the seating of The Mississippi delegation in the House of Representatives.

At the opening of Congress, Strickland said, William Fitzryan one of the firmest supporters of the MFDP delegation in its fight to unseat the regular members, arose and demanded a roll-call vote on the issue, thus forcing

individual Congressmen to go on record for or against the issue.

Strickland said that when Speaker McCormack accepted this it was in itself a great victory for the MFDP, and although they lost the final vote, public opinion had forced 149 congressmen to go along with their cause.

The basis of the Congressional fight, Lakeland explained, comes from the fact that although the MFDP conformed with all the regulations to have its name placed on the ballot, the Attorney General of Mississippi refused to allow the MFDP name or MFDP candidates to appear.

If, he concluded, support can be obtained from 70 or more Congressmen, the present Mississippi delegation can be unseated and a new election held, with the MFDP taking a part, and possibly with Federal observers on hand.

Julian Houston, a Negro student at Boston University, discussed in his seminar the difficulties of Youth in the black ghetto above 125th Street in New York

City, a section of Harlem in which he worked for some time.

His own concern was that the sense of alienation, disappointment and lethargy were really growing rather than being relieved even though both local and federal government had attempted to deal with these problems.

In response to questions, he noted the necessity of those concerned with education within the movement considering values that are associated with the educational process.

Essentially, he asked are we willing to accept the white, middle class value system for our Negro youth. More concern was expressed however that too many were not receiving a sufficient education of any sort.

He felt strongly that tutorial projects between Negro neighborhoods and white students were highly valuable although it is difficult to assess them clearly. Whatever helps to stimulate interpersonal relationships and communication is significant he suggested.

Movement: From Which Extreme The Leaders?

by Thomas Franklin

It may well be many months before the delegates to the Conference have a chance to absorb the comments and observations of the broad spectrum of civil rights workers and theorists. I shall attempt to explore only two facets brought out repeatedly during the weekend program.

The ultimate leadership in the freedom movement formed one basis of enquiry.

Comment

On the one hand is the struggle within the movement between those who represent the middle-class Negro community (which strives at this time to become incorporated into the structure of white American middle-class society) and those that represent the black masses which are as yet unorganized into a cohesive power structure.

If the former succeed, then the masses may be sold short of equality and remain a disaffected sector of our nation, some individuals felt.

In contrast, if the Negro middle class leadership falls, then the masses may not stop at what the middle classes seek but will continue towards further proletarian aims.

Ossie Davis suggested at the outset that the two sides, represented by programs based only upon ineptitude, stupid-

ity or miscomprehension and misassessment of the needs of ghetto societies.

Noel Day noted that the Johnson administration by its politics of "consensus" was weakening the liberals and left wing of American politics since it is forced to keep company with moderate conservatives rather than act as a political cohesive force. Organized labor was hardly included in the concept of the "progressive" since it had failed to assist all workers, thus leaving segments of alienation and poverty.

A second comprehensive problem was the manpower revolution. Whereas Negroes represent a greater part of blue collar or unskilled labor, the processes of automation are destroying these very jobs at an estimated rate of 40,000 per week.

While, in a nation of abundance, the Negro has hitherto been content to serve in menial capacities, and since these are becoming fewer and fewer, the Negro population is left without work. No jobs, it was cited, were created by "private enterprise, within the last few years, but only the defense industry had reflected an increased need for labor. More public spending to stimulate by Martin Luther King, Jr. and Malcolm X, must consider an alliance in which the goals and methodology be unified. Much student sentiment, however, rejected this idea since they felt that there was room for both approaches within the movement.

On the other side of the coin is the question of whether the movement can and should keep its own autonomy or work with whites and/or the United States government. Some feel that the government is instituting the War on Poverty, which will act as a commitment to appeasement rather than a sincere effort. They cite the probably \$10 billion in the next three years that will be spent on the poverty program as compared with the \$50 billion spent annually on armaments which are already sufficient to destroy the world population five times over.

Other workers are disillusioned by existing federal programs such as the HARYOU Act in Harlem which has little community appeal in its development of a coffee house (in Harlem) and cadet corps which practices marching drill "to instill a sense of discipline."

The prevailing sentiment was that both local and federal government, while distributing needed money, offer prostrate the economy is not an answer.

Thus the Negro faces the fact that "racism put him in his place, but technology is destroying that position for him" within American society.

What is significant however is that it is not solely a Negro problem, but one for all depressed, lower class workers. Again the question crops up of how the middle class leadership is going to appeal to the black masses without selling them short in the nation of prosperity.

These are theoretical issues. The realities are more grim, it was impressed upon delegates. While we here consider the various problems, hundreds of thousands of Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and lower class whites live in slums and ghettos along with the rats. Thousands among our American youth are receiving an education that will leave them unable to cope with their environment.

The American dream has not come to a substantial number of American citizens.

This observer's own sympathies lie at the present time with the majority of rights workers who still desire to explore methods of incorporating Negroes into a modified, but existing, societal structure. This is the general attitude of most hard core movement people today.

Reform or Revolution? asked the conference. One point is clear: the "movement" will continue. But it will be effected by our student approach. If we are not only sympathetic but seek actively to accept those yearning for freedom--black and white--into our nation of exclusion, then there is hope history will grant us the American ideal.

If not, we may well allow the historians to analyze the self-destruction of the most abundant culture known to man. The movement workers are sincere, sophisticated, courageous, and, most important, determined.

Novack Packs Washington Room; Senate Employment Plan Discusses 'Belief, Disbelief' To Be Operative By Fall

by Robert Rundquist

Michael Novak said Sunday that there is a growing questioning of beliefs in America, especially among young persons. In a talk entitled "Belief and Disbelief--The Crisis of the Young Generation" which he delivered to a packed Washington Room, he said that the questioning attitude has spread to younger persons ("It's down to 14 to 15 now, not 18 or 19"), and they are questioning more important things.

They are asking, he said, not just if the Church should be reformed but "as one 14-year-old girl said...I'm not here to find out about that; I'm here to find out if there's a God."

He claimed a trend, "especially in the Catholic Church, to teach religion mainly as a matter of

obedience."

As young persons question beliefs, their curiosity is mistaken for heresy, he said, and they are forced to decide for or against the Church. Their reply to criticism is, "All right, if you want me to be an unbeliever, I'll be an unbeliever and be much happier about it."

Mr. Novak said this trend in young persons occurred later here than in Europe, since the wars did not personally affect those here as much.

He questioned simple obedience, saying of Catholics, "very few have paid much attention to what they believe (outside their 'church beliefs')....They are hollow--There is nothing there," saying that mere words have replaced their own authentic beliefs.

Words alone aren't adequate for

belief, he said, since "the faith is much bigger than we are." He noted that Catholics are within a "shell" of word-belief.

He also said there is a lack of understanding between the old and the younger generation due to the increased education of the latter.

He declared, "In their parents' behavior (young people) notice that in no other path of life are they so deficient as in religion...(Their parents are) largely silent, largely docile about religion."

Mr. Novak said that false security is found in the church, especially in the Catholic Church.

"The church asks (people today) to do nothing--it does everything for them," he said.

Actually anybody with a form of belief finds there is actually "nothing there for consolation," he remarked.

The Senate has adopted a Summer Employment Program to aid Trinity students in obtaining summer jobs. The program, as outlined by Senator Vincent Osowecki '65, will be implemented by means of a three-step plan and should be in full operation by this fall.

The first two steps of the plan, designed to locate employment opportunities geographically through parents, associates and former employers of members of the student body and through companies already on file in the Placement Office, have already been completed.

Prior to the Thanksgiving Recess, letters were sent out to students inquiring about employment possibilities with their parents or former employers. In addition to this, four-hundred thirty-three companies in the geographic file

of the Placement Office received letters from the Senate requesting any information dealing with their summer hiring plans and training programs.

The third step in the program deals with a Student Employment Card that each student would fill out at registration in September. On this card, the student would list his summer employers and their location, the type of work available and the prospective future opportunities for employment there.

All this information will be on file in the Placement Office and available to the students at any time.

"The Senate considers this a significant advance and hopes that the student body will avail itself of this service", said Sen. Osowecki.

"I want to emphasize, however, that success in finding a job will still rest largely with individual initiative," he added. "The Senate program can only point the way."

Junior Prom to Star Mary Wells

Mary Wells and "The Coasters" will provide the entertainment for

this year's Junior Prom, according to Junior President David C. Charlesworth.

The dance, to be held on Friday evening, March 12, will be semi-formal and held in the Washington Room of Mather Hall.

According to Charlesworth, all entertainment including a Rock 'n Roll band will be upstairs, unlike previous dances which have utilized the Freshman Dining Hall as a supplementary dance floor.

Tickets will cost \$3.00 for all undergraduates other than juniors who have already been assessed. Men without dates will not be admitted until 11:45 when the second show begins.

Honor Code ...

(Continued from Page 1) enforcing body, the Summer Term Council.

The honor system was first instituted in the summer session last year. The system adopted for this summer is basically the same as the previous code, although the squealer clause from last year has been dropped, and the stipulation concerning the library added.

A consideration in last year's "successful experiment" in the use of an honor code, stated Mr. Edwards, was the lack of reaction of Trinity students. It was not discussed but it was, for the most part, obeyed, he said.

When asked why he felt a successful honor code to be possible in the summer, while perhaps not so in the two other terms, Mr. Edwards pointed out that during the summer there is practically a whole new, heterogeneous student body each year, without the traditions prevalent in the Christmas and Trinity semesters.



1. I've been weighing the possibility of becoming a perpetual student.

Last week you said you were considering the merits of milk farming.



2. With graduation drawing near I realized how much more there was for me to learn.

You didn't also realize, did you, that when you graduate your dad will cut off your allowance?



3. I must admit the thought did enter my mind.

Has the thought ever entered your mind that you might get a job and make a career for yourself?



4. What about my thirst for knowledge?

Just because you work doesn't mean you have to stop learning.



5. You mean earn while learning?

Right. And you can do it at Equitable. They'll pay 100% of your tuition toward a qualified graduate degree. At the same time, the work is challenging, the pay is good, and I hear you move up fast.



6. But what do I know about insurance?

With your thirst for knowledge, I'm sure you'll be the star of their development program.

Cash Guerdons Offered By English Department

The department of English is offering prizes of up to \$600 for writing, speaking, scholarship, and play-writing. Among the more prominent are:

ALUMNI PRIZES IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION: \$150, \$125, \$100, \$75, \$50. Essays must meet ALL standards set in the MANUAL FOR ENGLISH 101. They should be submitted to James Potter through campus mail by April 15.

F.A. BROWN PRIZES FOR SENIOR ORATIONS: \$150, \$100, \$75, \$50. Speeches must meet all the standards set forth in the MANUAL FOR ENGLISH 101. Contestants should consult Stephen Minot before April 15. The date of the competition will be announced.

RUEL CROMPTON TUTTLE PRIZES FOR JUNIORS: \$600, \$300. Juniors with good grades

in English courses and a genuine interest in literature are eligible. All applicants should submit to Dr. J. Bard McNulty by April 15 a 500 word essay on their past and present experience in studying English and on their future plans in this field. Essays must meet all standards set in the MANUAL FOR ENGLISH 101.

Satisfactory contests will receive brief formal interviews.

THE JESTERS' ONE - ACT - PLAY CONTEST: \$25, \$15, \$10. Original one-act plays written for stage performance must be submitted to George Nichols by noon on Saturday, March 27. The Jesters will endeavor to give workshop productions to the winning scripts.

Other prizes being awarded by the English department are announced on the department bulletin board in the basement of Seabury Hall.

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55% From Floor...

2nd Half Rally Upsets Kings Point 101-88

Returning to the home court after two road games, the Bantams shot 55% from the floor to defeat a good (9-5) Kings Point club, 101-88, Saturday night.

Trin, bringing its record to 7-4, was paced by captain Jim Belfiore (32), Bob Morisse (25), Don Overbeck (21) and Rich Rissel (18).

The Merchants took an early seven-point lead, 13-6. After Belfiore, Morisse and Rissel tied the score at 38-38, the Kings Point five outscored the Bantams, 8-1, to lead 46-39, at halftime. Morisse tallied eighteen points in the first half to keep Trin close.

Early in the second half, the visitors increased their lead to twelve points (72-60). Belfiore, Overbeck, Rissel and Morisse then scored fourteen points while holding the Merchants to only two, to tie the score at 74-74.

From this point, Belfiore, Overbeck and Rissel outscored Kings Point 27-14 to win, 101-88. Belfiore scored an amazing thirteen field goals in the second half, while Overbeck tossed in eight. A steal and a string of rebounds at the end of the game by Dave Bremer put the game on ice for the Bantams.

The Merchants shot a more than respectable 48% from the floor, but Trin was unstoppable. Morisse shot 10 of 14 for 71%; Rissel 8 of 12 for 67%; Belfiore 16 of 29 for 55%; and Overbeck 10 of 18 for 55%.

With eight games remaining, the Bantams now have two dependable backcourt men in Joe Hourihan and Mike Hickey; three sharpshooters in Belfiore, Overbeck and Rissel; five rebounders: Belfiore, Overbeck, Morisse, Bremer and Ed Landes.

Tonight at 8:15, Trinity takes on arch-rival Wesleyan at Middletown. The Cardinals, with an 11-4 record, will be led by 6'4" sophomore John Werle, who is averaging 19 points per game.

Fencing Mark Plunges to 1-1

Trinity's fencing team has recently dropped its last two home matches to Harvard and Brooklyn College with identical scores of 17-10 to bring its mid-season record to 1-4.

The squad, which ranked second in New England last year, has had difficulty all year long. No member of the team has been able to win consistently.

Against Brooklyn, Captain Tom Taylor and foilman Jeff Dupree, were the only fencers able to gain two victories for Trinity. Brooklyn had men in each of the three weapons with 3-0 records.

The one bright spot for the Bantams was that each of the three substitutes, Harry Wood, John Leichtling, and Bob McLean won their bouts against Brooklyn regulars.

Harvard won its first four bouts against Trinity and from that time Harvard never lost the lead. The epee team which has had rough luck all season long, came alive in this match and defeated Harvard's epee 5-4. Bob White and Ken Button both won two bouts.

The Trinity squad wants to win its last three bouts and enter the New England on March 6, with an even record. The next home match is against Brandeis this Saturday at 2:00 in the Washington Room.



SUPERMAN!—Rick Rissel leaps high in the air to swish one of his eight field goals Saturday night against the Merchant Marine Academy. The scrappy junior came into his own last week on the basketball court and was a big factor in both Trin wins. Rissel had 19, 12 and 18 points in the three games played, but his real value came from the spark-plug like effect he had on the rest of the team. (Shilton Photos)

Swimmers Sunk Twice as Team Feels Lack of Depth

by Philip Hopke

The varsity swimming team did not fare well this week, losing meets to both Springfield and M.I.T. These losses dropped the Bantam record to 3-4. Eleven meet marks and one college record were broken in Springfield's 61-33 triumph. Seven seconds were clipped off the 400-yard free style in M.I.T.'s 56-37 win.

In the Springfield meet, Trin's Dave "Duff" Tyler won the 50

yard and 100-yard freestyle events and anchored the winning 400-yard freestyle relay team of Prillaman, Roth, Catoni, and Tyler. In the 50-yard freestyle, "Duff" was only .1 second from the college record, and in the 100 yard freestyle race he set a record of 49.6 seconds.

Captain Fred Prillaman took second place in the 50-yard freestyle and Jim Oliver got a second in the 200-yard individual medley.

Jeff Seckler took second place in the diving competition and Bill Roth got a second in the 200-yard freestyle, Rick Ludwig in the 200-yard backstroke, Charles Dinkler in the 500-yard freestyle and Jim McCulloch in the 200-yard breaststroke.

In the M.I.T. meet, the team fell behind in the first event and could not catch up. In the 200-yard freestyle, Rick Catoni, came on strong to take second place. "Duff" Tyler then won his first race of the day by pulling well ahead in the 50-yard freestyle.

Jeff Seckler was in good form and took the diving event with a point total of 50.92, while Bill "Froggy" Roth won the 200-yard butterfly easily.

"Duff" won the 100-yard freestyle in a time of 50.4 seconds.

In the 200-yard backstroke, Rick Ludwig took a second, Charles Dinkler took third in the 500-yard freestyle and Jim McCulloch

had a third in the 200-yard breaststroke.

M.I.T. had won the meet in the 500-yard free with a sweep, but Trin's 400 yard freestyle team still did not give up. Tyler was clocked unofficially at 48.0" while the team was clocked in 3:30.1 which breaks the old record of 3:36.9 by a large margin.

Trin Shot Down By Brooklynites

Paced by the shooting of Fred Dunnebler, Fred Born, Roland DeNoie, John Murphy, and Tom Gullotta, the Bantam rifle team lost a close match to Brooklyn College last Saturday. The final score was 1,336 to 1,355.

Aside from those who attained qualifying scores, Tom Pastore, William Pastore, Al Hicks, Dick Schaefer, Don Bishop, and Fred Sanders also shot for Trin.

The rifle team is recognized by the athletic department as only an informal sport, while the Brooklyn squad is an official arm of the college.

There are four more matches before the Connecticut State R & R Championship on March 14, and the next home match is against Boston University on February 20.

Frosh Nip St. Thomas After Engineers Win 2

by Joe McKeigue

Last week the Freshman Basketball team encountered its most disastrous week, losing two of three games and bringing their season record to 6-4.

Traveling to W.P.I. on Monday night and R.P.I. on Wednesday the Bantams were not able to break the home court advantage of the opponent. Only on Saturday night, playing at home against St. Thomas Seminary, was the team able to come out on top.

Against W.P.I.'s junior varsity Trinity lost in overtime 117-111.

Going into the second half W.P.I. had a 45-40 lead. A 12 foot jump shot by Sam Elkins with five seconds left in regulation time, tied the game at 95-95.

In the overtime period Trinity was in trouble. The three big front men, Gutzman, Stuhlman, and Middleton, had fouled out, and other members of the team were in foul trouble. Trinity could not keep up with the red-hot W.P.I. team and went down to defeat.

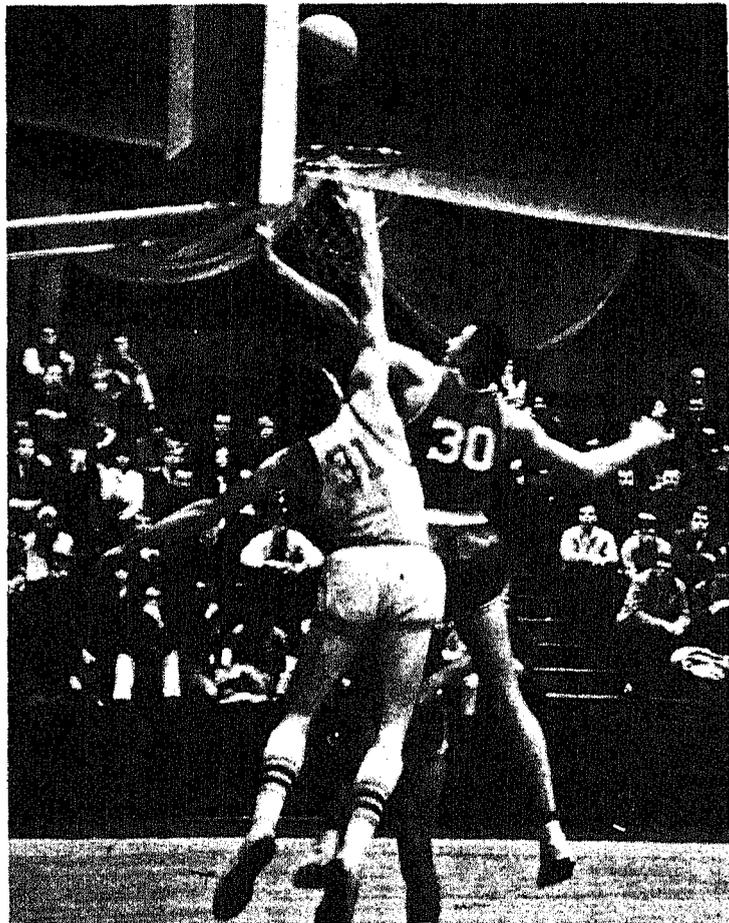
Ted Zillmer ended up the game with 32 points after scoring 18 in the first half, and Bob Gutzman added 25.

Against R.P.I. Trinity's shooting was ice cold. In the first half the Bantams hit on only 26 percent of their shots from the floor, to give a R.P.I. 39-23 halftime lead.

In the second half Trinity improved, but R.P.I. still was able to hold on and won the game 78-71.

Bob Gutzman was high scorer for Trinity with 20 points and Sam Elkins contributed 17.

(Continued on Page 8)



"DUMBO"—Trinity's Bob Morisse (31) came off the bench Saturday night to help pace the Bantams to a 101-88 victory over Kings Point. The 6'2" center scored 18 points in the first half and seven in the final 20 minutes to break the 20 point barrier for the first time this season. "Dumbo" also added 14 rebounds.

Bantams Split on Road, WPI Wins, RPI Falls

Trinity's varsity basketball team split two road games early last week.

The Engineers of W.P.I. defeated the Bantams, 100-88, at Worcester, Monday night.

Playing on their narrow home court, with the bleachers hugging the sidelines, the W.P.I. quintet effectively employed a three-man zone defense with man-to-man coverage of Trin captain Jim Belfiore and sophomore Don Overbeck, holding that high-scoring duo to six points in the first half.

One bright spot, in the midst of this losing effort, was the return to form of Rich Rissel. Plagued by ankle and foot injuries most of last season, Rissel's performance against W.P.I. was reminiscent of his freshman season when he raced down the right sideline and then smoothly, swiftly sank jump shots without breaking stride. Rissel sank six baskets late in the first half against the Engineers and ended up with nineteen points for the night.

(Continued on Page 8)

Orleans Jazzmen Underrated

by Will Severns

Few Trinity students seem to have discovered the Sunday Jazz Showcase at the Hofbrau in downtown Hartford. A small admission is charged, but unlike so many of the New York clubs the customer is not pressured into spending large sums on liquor or food. Minors are admitted, but not served. The atmosphere is reservedly informal. It is extremely refreshing to find a jazz spot where drunks, B-girls and hippies are notably absent.

On Sunday, February 7, the Hofbrau featured Henry "Red" Allen backed by Art Casey on bass, Johnny Vine on drums, and a pianist named Amaeo. To place any horn player in a solo spot, and to have him accompanied by an unfamiliar rhythm section is to court disaster.

Surprisingly enough, Allen rose above these circumstances. His ideas consisted of broad, open figures somewhat like those of Louis Armstrong, though certainly not (as has been claimed) in slavish imitation of him. Notable were Allen's use of growl and half valve effects.

RECENTLY IN ONE of the major jazz publications one of the farthest out of the young musicians declared that Allen is the most avant garde trumpet in New York today. The more one investigates this statement, the less ridiculous the idea becomes. In fact, this same notion in a wider context cast new light on the work of any number of New Orleans musicians.

Basketball

(Continued from Page 7)

With a 46-38 halftime lead, W.P.I. was forced to switch into a straight man-for-man defense in an effort to stop Rissel as well as Belfiore and Overbeck.

Bob Morisse and Ed Landes added scoring punch in this half, and the Bantams tied the Engineers, 60-60, at one point and were only six points behind with 1:30 remaining. W.P.I., which had broken Trin's press defense by sending two fast guards downcourt, then scored six points to win 100-88.

Belfiore (23), Rissel (19), and Landes (16) all scored in double figures for the Bantams.

On Wednesday night, Belfiore & Co. travelled to Troy, New York, where they easily defeated R.P.I., 92-77.

With Landes and Morisse grabbing the rebounds and getting the ball downcourt on the fast break, the Bantams added 48 points in the second half to win, 92-77. Marc Kadyk and Bill Schweitzer joined their eight teammates in the scoring column in this half.

Frosh Swimming

Trinity's freshman swimming team was defeated Saturday 77-18 by Mt. Hermon.

It was a dismal day for the team as their record fell to 2-2. Bill Bacon, who holds the record for the 100-yard backstroke and the 400 yard freestyle at Trinity, set a new pool record at Mt. Hermon in the 100 yard backstroke with a time of 58.3 for the Bantams only first place.

Barry Bedrick and Lew Governman took seconds in breast stroke and freestyle respectively.

The frosh face Hotchkiss at home this Wednesday February 17.

A point deserving consideration is just exactly why this certain group of musicians, though it may be limited in certain areas, has continued to be fresh and forceful over a period of years that has seen several new generations of younger men arise and then grow stale.

Perhaps the answer lies in an unconscious refusal to identify with archetypes. Lacking the dogma so characteristic of the swing, bebop, cool, and "new thing" school, they are left free to accept or reject any innovation on its own merits exclusively.

OFTEN THE MOST astoundingly advanced ideas are disregarded by critics as poor musicianship. It is quite true that one will often hear technical lapses in New Orleans jazz. However it is an injustice to brand the beautifully "off pitch" clarinet of Albert Bur-

bank or the little turned-under phrases of Avery "Kid" Howard as faulty technique. These are deliberate stylistic traits that are particularly effective, once the listener has become accustomed to the style.

Unfortunately, very few of the New Orleans men have had their best work captured on records. Consequently it is a revelation to hear them in person.

One of the most frequent criticisms leveled at New Orleans band is their exclusive use of four-four rhythm. When listening to a New Orleans rhythm section, one hears an endless stream of variations of accent within the rhythm, and the answer to such a criticism becomes plain. The possibilities of this particular rhythm simply have not yet been exhausted, and consequently there has been no need to dabble in more

unusual rhythms.

THERE IS A LIST of about thirty-five musicians in New Orleans today whose work deserves closer analysis than any major critic has yet seen fit to produce. Unfortunately, the chances of such a thing happening are remote.

For twenty years the critical world has been aware of men in New Orleans such as George Lewis, "Slow Drag" Pavageau, Louis Nelson, Louis Barbarin, Jim Robinson, Dede Pierce.

In those twenty years the policy has been to ignore this group that refuses to stay within the bounds that the previous twenty years devised for them. But it is becoming increasingly difficult to disregard this unique school whose only creed is "play well," and to whom the word "icon" merely means the name of a record label.

Frosh ...

(Continued from Page 7)

Saturday night, playing at home, Trinity came up against St. Thomas Seminary. With an evenly balanced attack and a distinct height advantage, Trinity forged into the lead 35-24 at the end of the first half.

Offensively, the second half was all Captain Bob Gutzman. He hit 11 of the first 15 Trinity points, and only one of his 12 shots did not find its way into the hoop.

St. Thomas pulled close to the Bantams in the second half by using an effective full court press. Gutzman, however, held the Bantams together, and preserved the 77-73 win.

Hustling Jim Payne, Paul Jones and Sam Elkins were effective in putting a clamp on the smooth moving, fast driving St. Thomas offense.

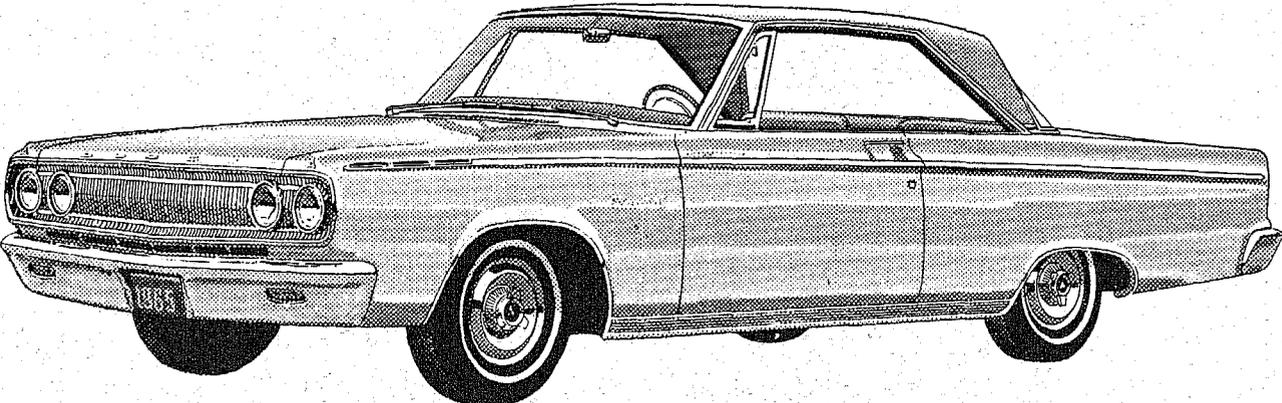
Gutzman ended up with 32 points for Trinity. Center Jim McKay and guard Tim O'Leary each had 16 points for the Seminarsians.

I didn't think Charlie was that kind of guy...

<p>He's always been sort of a well, you know what.</p>	<p>Yes, I know. Wide ties, wide lapels and all.</p>	<p>That car he's driving tonight... bucket seats, carpeting, console, vinyl trim, big V8.</p>	<p>Frankly, I don't think he can afford it.</p>
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Yes, who does he think he's going to impress?

Hi, Charlie.



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