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Begin  
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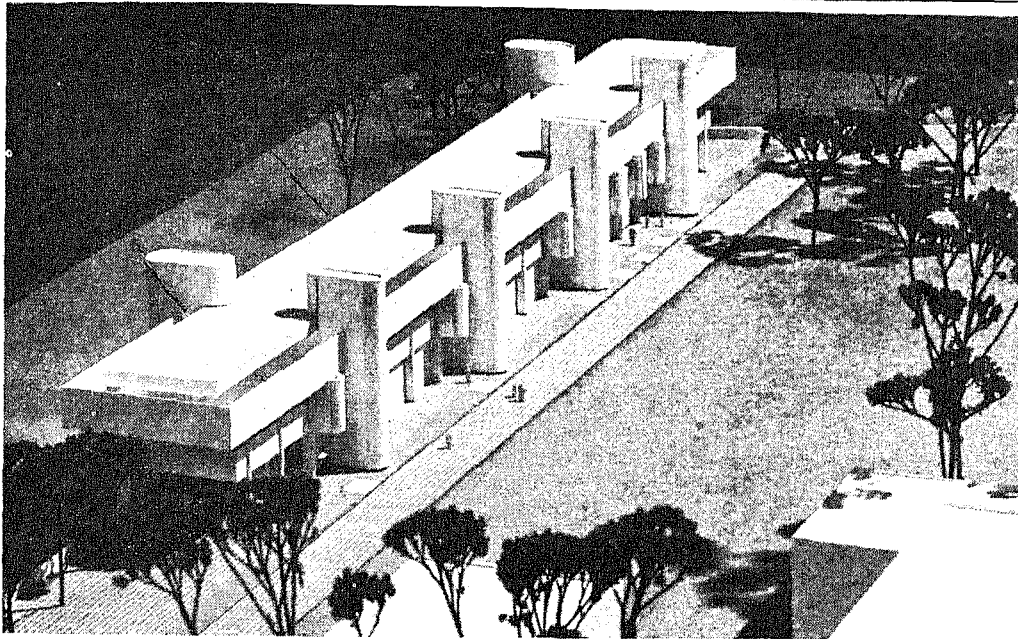
# The Trinity Tripod

Next Paper  
Scheduled for  
Tuesday,  
February 9

VOL. LXIII 13

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD, CONN.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1965



**LIFE SCIENCES BUILDING**—The proposed Life Sciences Building will house the College's academic offerings in biology and psychology. Money for the structure should be raised within three years.

## New 'Folk' Mass Celebrated Tull Sees Services Continued

"God is not interested in religion," he declared. "He is interested in men -- as they live their lives in the world."

The composer's music is just as frank as his thinking, according to one observer. The musical setting, which has been made into a record under the title "Rejoice," consists of the Kyrie, the Creed, the Sanctus, the Lord's Prayer, the Agnus Dei, and the Gloria.

In addition to the Communion setting itself, several folk hymns were sung including "A Great and Mighty Wonder," "Oh, Sons and Daughters" (sung to music by Geoffrey Butcher), "In Christ There is No East or West" (folk melody adapted by Harry T. Burlingame), and two hymns for which the Rev. Mr. Draesel composed the music, "I Walk the King's Highway" and "They Cast Their Nets."

"Many in this chapel today will be startled by the introduction of folk music into this very dignified cathedral-like structure and will think of it as a very unwelcome intrusion of the secular into the

trusion of the secular into the Over 200 people attended the Folk Mass sung on Sunday morning in the College Chapel. The music, written by the Rev. Herbert G. Draesel '61, was used in connection with a change in liturgy for the Holy Communion service.

The service, celebrated by the Rev. Alan C. Tull, instructor in religion and officer of the Chapel, was conducted in two separate sections of the chapel. The first part of the service was centered around the lectern and the pulpit, the second part around the altar.

The music was sung by a choir of students accompanied by a piano, three guitars and a banjo. The group was led by the composer, who also preached at the service.

The Rev. Mr. Draesel's sermon, which thanked God for the decline of religion in America, criticizing the "divorce between religion and life," explained that the "driving force behind the composition of this music was the conviction that Christian worship is not an ac-

tivity separate and distinct from the life of the world."

sphere of the religious," predicted Draesel.

Yet, many of those commenting on the service afterwards seemed to find the music "wonderfully radical" yet, as one woman put it, "very dignified."

Mr. Tull, who arranged for the music to be used, says that Draesel is now working on a "Rock 'n Roll Mass" with a "Frug Kyrie." Mr. Tull also said that he hoped to sing the "Folk Mass" perhaps once a month in the future.

Continued on Page 5

## 40 Students Organize Cerebral Palsy Campaign in Wethersfield

Some forty Trinity students organized and conducted the United Cerebral Palsy Drive in the town of Wethersfield last Sunday.

At the request of the United Cerebral Palsy Association of Hartford, the Interfraternity Council accepted the project and placed Steve Golann '65, vice-president of the IFC, in charge.

Golann selected four juniors, Mason Ross, Dan Waterman, Bim Pickett, and Robert Baker, to act as District Chairmen, each with as "captains" under his direction.

These four selected their captains and assigned each of them ten neighborhoods for which they in turn were responsible.

The captains had the time-consuming job of finding a marcher in each of these neighborhoods to do the actual soliciting door-to-door.

The total of 400 marchers, all residents of Wethersfield, covered over 4000 homes in their march

on Sunday afternoon, when all the other areas of Greater Hartford were also being canvassed.

Other students who participated in the drive are: Mason Ross, Daniel Swander, Richard Rissel, Steven Parks, James Bishop, Christopher Dunham, Brewster Perkins, Sandy Mason, Jeff Seekler, Lew Borden, Dave Peake, Lyn Scarlett, Dan Waterman, Fred Prillaman, Floyd Putney, Dave Gordon, Eric Lodge, Mac Boyd, Milt Krisloff, Rich Carlson, Mike Weinberg.

Also, Bim Pickett, James Shepard, Robert Stepto, Robbie Davison, Bob Mason, David Deutsch, Dick Sanger, Berkey Clark, Dave Ward, Tim Brosnahan, Bill Legg.

Also, Bob Baker, D. Kraut, B. Roos, W. Rosenfeld, J. Rosevelt, J. Moore, L. Candee, R. Morisee, R. Golub, R. Catoni, J. Schmidt.

According to Chairman Golann this is the first time that Trinity students have participated in such an activity on a large scale.

## \$1,645,662 Already Raised In First Part of Campaign

\$1,645,662 is the total raised by the Capital Campaign begun in October, Henry S. Beers '18, national chairman, was expected to announce late this afternoon.

Approximately 25 Trustees have contributed \$1,309,932 of this amount in the seven million dollars, three-year, first phase of the campaign. Parents, alumni and friends have given the difference of \$335,730.

"We have every reason to be proud of what our Trustees have given to date," said President Albert C. Jacobs. Some Trustees are still considering their gifts, according to Mr. Beers.

Dr. Jacobs was to have listed the "urgent" needs of the College as follows: 1) endowment for faculty purposes; 2) life sciences building; 3) gymnasium; 4) additional endowment for the Watkinson Library.

Mr. Beers said that costs of these needs is respectively: \$1,900,000; \$2,400,000; \$2,200,000; \$500,000.

The remainder of the winter, spring and summer will be devoted to campaigning outside the greater Hartford area, said Mr. Beers.

In the return to Hartford at the end of October of this year, Mr. Beers said he hoped to raise about one-third of the \$7,000,000, which is part of the ten-year \$24.9 million goal.

Members of the national steering committee are G. Keith Funston '32, Mr. Beers, Lyman B. Brainard '30, F. Stanton Deland, Jr., Harry K. Knapp '50, Barclay Shaw '34, William P. Gwinn Hon. '61, Dr. Joseph N. Russo '41.

In addition, Trustees who are local members of the standing committee on development and who are acting in cooperation with the steering committee are Ostrum Enders, John R. Reitemeyer '21, Seymour Smith '34, Charles T. Kingston, Jr., '34.

Below is a list of comparative college figures released by Albert C. Holland, vice-president of the College:

	1948	1973
Student body	900	1250
Graduate students	92	
Freshman applications	700	2500
% Students to grad school	28	80
Faculty salary range	2800-6050	10,000-21,000
Fringe benefits	6%	14%
Library budget	30,000	230,000
Volumes	210,000	525,000
Library exp./student	33	184
Operating budget	1,940,954	6,400,000
Financial aid to student	32,999	830,000
No. students aided	222	375
Endowment (book value)	4,161,000	29,500,000
(market value)	4,265,000	45,000,000
Living alumni	4,674	9,500
Alumni annual giving	19,690	275,000
% alumni giving	22.3	65

In an address given last fall, Dr. Jacobs at the beginning of the Campaign said, "Remember, what we are building is timeless. Built and administered by man, serving man, loved by man, a college or university is unlike any other institution man has devised."

The President asserted, "But a college or a university if built on firm foundations, renews itself."

## Disintegration of 'Wasp' Aristocracy Scored as Basis of Expanding State

Dr. E. Digby Baltzell said Thursday that the Wasp Aristocracy in this country is failing to provide the leadership it should for society.

The refusal of this aristocracy to accept members of the functional elite of society who are Catholic and Jewish is resulting in its atrophy for lack of talent, he said.

The failure to lead is resulting in a lack of authority in society, which must be filled by the power of an expanding state, Baltzell told a packed McCook Auditorium that this absence of true authority is responsible for such unrest in American society as juvenile delinquency and civil rights violence.

White Anglo-Saxon Protestants (WASPS) today make up the upper class and separated from the group including Jews and Catholics by an "immoral and dysfunctional" caste line, Baltzell said. He claimed that the separation is a product of this century. In 1850 there was free transition to the functional and to the upper class group. In 1900, however, WASPS emerged as the more functional class, leaving the Catholics and Jews generally out of both the functional and upper class areas. By 1950 the WASPS had assumed the upper class role with the Catholics and Jews functional, but

the WASPS still lacked status. Today the caste has greatly faded, making us a "more fluid society than we've ever been before."

He said that status as well as responsibility must be given to the non-WASPS. It is possible, he believes, that in the year 2000 we will return to the fluid society of 1850.

People are afraid of authority, despite their apparent failure to handle responsibility, he said. "The very interesting thing is that without authority there is no freedom. Our society is guided by

'freedom from' rather than 'freedom to.'"

Dr. Baltzell noted a decline in the Republican Party which he attributes to the failure of Protestant leaders to assimilate leaders into the functional upper class.

Elaborating on this importance of the individual he said, "People never do anything. . . Individuals always do everything."

As time forced the discussion to a close, many hands were left in the air.

The Clio History Society sponsored the public lecture.

## ROTC Program Revamped; Less Emphasis on Military

After four years of deliberation, Congress passed into law, on October 13, 1964, a bill revamping the college R.O.T.C. program.

Educators at Maxwell Field had wanted more emphasis on academic pursuits than on military, all scholarship, and a two-year R.O.T.C. program to replace the former four-year program.

Although the new bill does permit the two-year program, it seems to favor the old four-year program. For instance, scholarship coverage applies only to the four-year program, paying for all educational costs plus issuing a

fifty dollar per month retainer fee. The new two-year program does not provide scholarship per se, but does raise the monthly retainer to forty dollars per month.

The bill has altered the summer camp program as well. Formerly, students attended summer camp between their junior and senior years. Under the new bill, the six-week summer encampment will take place between a student's sophomore and junior years thus becoming, in effect, a prerequisite to entry into the R.O.T.C. program.

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# The Trinity Tripod

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## 'Movement' Is Not Objective

THE MOVEMENT: DOCUMENTARY ON A STRUGGLE FOR EQUALITY, prepared with the cooperation of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, with editorial comment by Lorraine Hansberry, published on October 20 by Simon and Schuster.



Office work in Europe is interesting

## SUMMER JOBS IN EUROPE

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg—You can earn \$300 a month working in Europe next summer. The American Student Information Service is also giving travel grants of \$390 to the first 5000 applicants. Paying jobs in Europe include office work, resort, sales, farm, factory, child care and shipboard work just to mention a few. Job and travel grant applications and complete details are available in a 36-page illustrated booklet which students may obtain by sending \$2 (for the booklet and airmail postage) to Dept. J, ASIS, 22 Ave. de la Liberte, Luxembourg City, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Interested students should write immediately.

The pictures, many true masterpieces, easily tell the story Miss Hansberry is trying to convey: of hope and hate, love and fury, need and apathy, helplessness and helpfulness, which exist within the civil rights movement today.

Pictures of modern factories next to tiny wooden lean-tos, of Birmingham demonstrators being subjected to high-pressure spray from fire hoses, of a severely burned little girl in bed following a church bombing, of black muslim demonstrations in Harlem, and Ku Klux Klan members in Atlanta indicate with moving clarity the problem facing Americans today.

However several ill-chosen pictures and a large part of the editorial threaten to break down the objectivity of this otherwise fine essay.

A picture of a double lynching, undated, but obviously at least twenty years old, a hideous picture of a Negro being burned, in Omaha, in 1919, and a picture of Negro convict labor in Detroit, taken in 1943 -- all these demonstrate the ferocity of anti-Negro movements but in an unfortunately

subjective and emotive manner.

Miss Hansberry also manages to inject many of her obviously deep-seated feelings into her editorial comment. She refers to the "ghettos of the North," "convict labor," and "strangely . . . patriotic" Negroes, and on several occasions not very subtly attacks the Justice Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

She seems all too willing to affirm the quote from James Baldwin with which she prefaces the book: "It is a terrible, and inexorable law that one cannot deny the humanity of another without diminishing one's own."

She seems to infer that Negroes alone possess humanity today, which, although it may or may not be true, detracts from objectivity.

Overall, then, it would seem that this otherwise excellent photographic essay of the civil rights drive is marred by unfortunate subjectivity, but this does not keep it from being a moving picture of what the American Negro faces today. T.G.B.

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## Campus Notes

### Brownell Elections

The Brownell Club held its semi-annual election of officers on January 6, 1965, and placed the following men in office: John Hickory '66, president; George Larson '66, vice-president; Richard Lombardo '66, secretary; David Norris '66, treasurer; Patrick Duckworth '66, house chairman; Richard Shaaf '67 and William Block '67, fellowship co-chairmen; William Astman '66, sports chairman; Richard Krezel '66, scholarship chairman; Gunnar Walmet '66, alumni secretary; Frank Novakowski '66, alumni representative.

### QED Elections

QED Fraternity has announced the election of the following officers for the Trinity Term: Bill Cha-

pin '65, president; Bill Carlson '66, vice-president; Pete Atwood '66, treasurer; Chris Hansen '66, secretary; Phil Hopke '65, duke.

### Registration

Registration for the Trinity Term will be held in the Washington Room of Mather Hall on February 3, 1965 from 8:30 a.m. until 3:15 p.m.

### Vocational Material

The suggestion box in the Library recently received a note saying, "have more vocational material i.e. all types from hairdresser to senator."

Commenting on this suggestion John F. Butler, director of placement, said, "I don't know that we have anything on hairdressing, but

the students should know that the Placement Reading Room is loaded with reading material on all types of occupations."

### Suspension

On December 23 a student from another college was caught taking Trinity library books without authorization. The student was reported to his own college by the staff, and has been suspended by his school until September, 1965.

### Petitions

Petitions for prospective Senators must be completed between Feb. 4 and Feb. 9. Preliminary elections will be held Feb. 10.

## Bond Is Joke In New Movie

One of the best ways to find out about a culture is to examine its heroes. And one of the most entertaining ways to examine a leading hero of our society is to see the James Bond movie GOLDFINGER currently playing at the Cine Webb here in Hartford.

But don't go to the movie expecting it to be anything like the James Bond novels of Ian Fleming. Fleming's books are about adventure and sex and are utterly humorless in that they expect the reader to take Fleming's nonsense without laughing.

James Bond movies are entirely different. They take nothing seriously and they do it so well that anyone over ten who can laugh will laugh all the way through them.

GOLDFINGER is the best of the three James Bond movies made so far. It is completely frivolous, and full of puns and sight gags from beginning to end. At one point, Bond, excellently played by Sean Connery, takes off a scuba diving suit to reveal a dinner jacket underneath.

Later in the movie, a mobster is shot and his body disposed of by being placed in a car which is crushed into a cube a few feet square. Goldfinger, the villain, explains that he had "a pressing engagement."

An introduction to the plot of Goldfinger tells you just how seriously you are supposed to take it. Aurie Goldfinger, the fat ruthless villain, wants to corner the world's gold supply. He sets out to do this with the aid of his small private army of sinister-looking Chinese and his private air force flown by girl pilots. K.S.

## Moffo to Sing Puccini Here

Anna Moffo, one of the world's foremost sopranos, will star in a production of Puccini's LA BOHEME at the Bushnell Memorial in Hartford Thursday evening, January 21st.

Appearing with Miss Moffo will be Regolo Romani of La Scala, tenor, Mary Jennings of the New York City Opera, soprano, and Ercole Bertolino, baritone.

Tickets are now on sale at the Bushnell Memorial box office.

## NEWSPAPERS—Student Rates

The following newspapers will be delivered on campus during the Trinity term both daily and Sunday. Notify Brewster B. Perkins with name of paper, room and box number. Bills will be sent out later in the term.

	Daily	Sunday	Sunday	
New York Times	\$7.60	\$5.60	Phil. Bull.	2.80
Herald Tribune	7.60	5.60	Phil. Inq.	2.80
Hartford Courant	6.65	3.35	Boston Globe	3.64
			Boston Herald	\$3.64

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# The Ten Best Movies of 1964

by Kevin Sweeney

No one who reads this story should agree completely with these choices for the ten best movies of 1964. Any choice like this must be a matter of individual taste. But even for someone who would choose an entirely different list, an analysis of this one can be valuable as an examination of the factors by which a film may be judged.

One thing that stands out about these movies is that, with one exception, none of them is pure entertainment. They all feature either philosophy or political and social satire. The philosophy is generally muddy and pessimistic and the satire is nihilistic. They would offer a series of gloomy evenings to someone interested simply in amusing himself.

The list is international, like the motion picture industry. It features three Italian movies, two American (with British stars), two Japanese, two British and one Swedish. In other recent years a list of the ten best films might have included movies from France, the Soviet Union, Poland, India and Argentina.

ALSO WORTH NOTING is the fact that only one of these ten films is in color and it is notable mainly because of the unusual way in which its color is handled. Techniques for reproduction of color are not yet adequate and as a result color movies tend to look like cheap picture postcards.

Of the ten movies THE AMERICANIZATION OF EMILY is most notable for muddy philosophy, thanks to Paddy Chayefsky who provided the film with a screenplay in which all of the characters tend to sit down and discuss the basic reasons for what they are doing.

## The Arts & Criticism

But the movie is also tremendously funny. It is a ribald attack on war and everything about it. It is about an admiral's aide in wartime London whose job is to provide his boss with women, booze and other rationed goods. His problems start when he falls in love with an idealistic young war widow and when his admiral decides that he must be the first dead man on Omaha Beach.

JAMES GARNER and Julie Andrews do a fine job in the two leading roles. Credit is also due to director Arthur Hiller who performs the remarkable technical feat of not offending the censors too grievously while Garner three times breaks into a room in which a semi-nude man and woman are merrily copulating. The movie is currently playing at the Allyn Theater in Hartford.

If there has ever been an impartial movie made, it's DR. STRANGELOVE. It attacks every-

thing in sight -- Americans and Russians, soldiers and civilians, generals and privates -- with equal gusto. It is an anarchistic movie. Its theme is not so much that nuclear war is insane, but that everything is insane.

Its value comes mainly from its screenplay and acting. Director Stanley Kubrick did not do a particularly good job technically; indeed, lots of war movies are better made than DR. STRANGELOVE. The value of the movie comes from moments like the one when Peter Sellers, playing the President of the United States, tells the Russian ambassador and the commander-in-chief of the Air Force, "You can't fight in here, this is the War Room."

HARAKIRI is a Japanese product by director Masaki Kobayashi. It is something like HIGH NOON in that it superimposes a deeper meaning on an adventure story (in this case about Samurai instead of cowboys). It is, however, on a much higher artistic level than HIGH NOON.

A masterless samurai begs permission of a feudal lord to kill himself in the lord's courtyard. His purpose is to extort something to live on from this feudal lord.

The lord tells him about another samurai who had tried the same thing but who had been instead taunted into committing harakiri with the bamboo sword he was using in place of the real sword he had sold to buy food. This man was the first samurai's son-in-law. In the end the samurai revolts with senseless violence against the senseless code which forces men to act in this way.

A HARD DAY'S NIGHT is one of the ten best less for what it is than for what it isn't. As a low-budget movie about a popular singing group it should have been one of the worst films of the year. But it isn't. It is artistically and technically sound, leaning heavily on satire and surrealism. Its light touch is always there.

MUCH OF THE credit for this goes to the Beatles who showed themselves to be a tremendous comedy team, whatever you may think of their singing. They give the impression that no matter how serious everyone else is, they think that the smartest thing to do is to enjoy themselves.

A HARD DAY'S NIGHT is the first movie by director Richard Lester to gain any wide distribution. I hope he is getting a cut of the enormous profits that it is making.

THE ORGANIZER is almost a flawless movie. It is way above average in its direction, plotting, acting, camera work, and in its technical aspects.

It is about a strike in a textile plant in Turin, Italy, at the turn of the century. Atrocious working conditions and a 14-hour day lead the workers to follow a shaggy little professor who incites a strike. The strike is broken, but there is hope for the future.

This plot gives the movie a definite beginning, middle and place of action, which are things that many modern movies lack. The part of the professor is excellently acted by Marcello Mastroianni, which is only to be expected. The remarkable thing is that every other part is acted at the same high level.

Why is it that Italian bit players and extras are so good? It is probably because Italian directors are the best in the world. But Dwight MacDonald has suggested that it may be because Italians are natural actors, far more eager to express themselves than reticent northerners.

THE PERSON WHO SEES THE ORGANIZER gets the feeling that he is actually in northern Italy seventy years ago. The background, including an entire textile factory, never seems artificial or unauthentic. The picture is dark and grainy, as if it had actually been made with the cameras of 1900.

It is not necessary to discuss the plot, characterization or philosophy of Michelangelo Antonioni's THE RED DESERT because these things are the same in all of Antonioni's movies. If you are interested, go back to the reviews of his great trilogy: THE ADVENTURE, THE NIGHT and THE ECLIPSE.

The remarkable thing about THE RED DESERT is its use of color. With current techniques color ruins the ordinary serious movie.

### The Ten Best

The Americanization of Emily

Dr. Strangelove

Harakiri

A Hard Day's Night

The Organization

The Red Desert

Seduced and Abandoned

The Servant

The Silence

Woman in the Dunes

It makes everything come out pure, bright, happy and unreal, and thus is far less realistic than black and white. Color is really suited only to fantasies like GOLD-FINGER or movies for children like MARY POPPINS.

ANTONIONI WENT to fantastic lengths to make a good color movie with present techniques. If the background he wanted to film wouldn't look right in color he changed the background. He painted tree trunks and colored puddles of water. If the light changed after he had spent hours preparing a shot, he wouldn't take it. He drove his producer mad. Even if this movie had nothing else to recommend it, this use of color would make it well worth seeing.

Maybe a movie can be more funny than SEDUCED AND ABANDONED, but it is difficult to see how. It is director Pietro Germi's sequel to his DIVORCE ITALIAN STYLE, and he has done better on his second try. DIVORCE ITALIAN STYLE stretched reality only a little bit, but SEDUCED AND ABANDONED is an absolutely insane and surrealistic attack on Sicilian morals.

It starts out with a young man seducing a girl and the rest of the film concerns the efforts of her father to either kill the young man or force him to marry his daughter. The young man won't marry her because his code forbids him to marry a dishonored woman. The movie has a "happy" ending with the young man marrying the girl, who now despises him, and the father dying happy because honor is satisfied.

The movie features the usual magnificent Italian bit part acting and also offers the very beautiful Stefania Sandrelli as the girl.

THE SCREENPLAY of THE SERVANT is by Harold Pinter and this is the most important thing about the movie. It is standard Harold Pinter fare, filled with motiveless violence, corruption and hate. Fortunately the film, directed by Joseph Losey, is beautifully photographed, which gives it a much less gamy flavor than the average Harold Pinter play performed among dusty stage props.

In the movie a weak young man hires a Georgian house and a servant. The house is relatively harmless, but the servant gradually dominates and corrupts the weak young man. The film is narrow in scope with only four

major characters and only one setting of any importance. It gains in intensity what it loses in scope, but still this good movie is too limited to be a great one.

Ingmar Bergman's THE SILENCE has three characters in a hotel instead of four characters in a house. Yet it is a far less limited film than THE SERVANT. THE SERVANT simply seeks to examine a mood or an aspect of human personality, that of aimless corruption and violence. But THE SILENCE examines the foundations of any system of morality.

Of course this does not mean that THE SILENCE is the better movie. Thousands of ministers examine the foundations of morality every Sunday, and presumably, any sensible person would rather be watching a good movie than listening to them. But Bergman preaches his morality with intensity and art.

TWO SISTERS and a young boy are traveling in a nameless country whose inhabitants speak an unintelligible language. The two sisters don't really hate each other, but they devote their time to tearing at each other's guts nevertheless.

The elder sister spends her time in bed, seriously ill with tuberculosis. The younger spends her time in bed with a man she picked up at a bar. In the end, the younger sister leaves for home with the boy, leaving the elder behind.

Neither sister can love and thus neither sister can live. This is Bergman the moralist speaking. Some sophisticates are shocked by a moralist making art movies that they are repelled by even such a cold, hard, bare and beautiful movie as THE SILENCE.

WOMAN IN THE DUNES is an example of a kind of movie that has become quite popular with modern directors: a beautifully photographed allegory of man's existence set in some primitive environment.

This particular member of the

genre, by the Japanese director Hiroshi Teshigahara has the advantage that it doesn't take its primitive setting too seriously. Instead, his movie is surrealistic, presenting its characters against a background of faceless sand.

A village, threatened with destruction by the sea, provides food to a young widow who clears away the eroding sand. A young scientist is lured into the sand pit by the sensual attraction of the widow and is trapped there. For a while he struggles to escape but finally he resigns himself to his fate.

You don't have to take the allegory of man's fate seriously to enjoy this movie. It is very beautiful, in a sensual way, and well worth seeing even for the hardcore cynic.

There is one man's pick for the ten best movies of the year. Probably none of them is really great, but all of them are good. What's more, all of them are enjoyable, which is the best reason to go to a movie.

## Cast Chosen For Musical

The cast for THE FANTASTICKS, which will be the first Jesters' production in the Austin Arts Center, has been announced by Director George E. Nichols III as follows: Boy, Steve Morgan '65 (for three performances) and Bruce Jay '65 (for two performances); Girl, Kathleen Hickey and Ollie Edwards; Fathers, Sam Coale '65 and John Wodatch '66; El Gallo Steve Parks '66; Old Actor, Jerry Liebowitz '65; Mortimer, the Indian, Bill Bartman '68; Prop Man, Dave Downes '67.

Musical direction will be by Associate Professor Clarence H. Barber and the accompanists will be John Hlati '65 and Bill Wharton '66.

## SILLY!

Friday till 10 P.M.  
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## Folk Group to Perform At U of H This Week

The Brandywine Singers, an instrumental and vocal combo five strong, will appear in the Millard Auditorium at the University of Hartford at 8:15 p.m. on Friday, January 15.

The Singers, billed as singers of "button-down folk music," have appeared on the television show Hootenanny and have been on tour with Johnny Mathis.

Also performing during the University of Hartford's first home winter weekend will be folksinger Ruth Robert.

Tickets will be available at the door.

## Foundation Finds Strong Measures Necessary to Get More Professors

Strong measures to deal with the impending shortage of college teachers are recommended by the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in the opening essay of the Foundation's 1963-64 annual report.

John W. Gardner, president of the Foundation, is the author of the essay which summarizes a discussion held by the trustees on the teacher shortage in higher education. He includes the estimation that by 1969-70 the nation will need 37,500 new college teachers but that the major source for these teachers, the Ph.D. programs in universities, will be producing less than half that number.

Mr. Gardner lists a number of specific ideas that college administrators might consider as ways of coping with the problem of demand and supply:

- Inventing a new degree short of the Ph.D. for those who do not really need a Ph.D.;
- Helping more of those who do, by shortening the period between the A.B. and the Ph.D., in part with fellowships so that they can study full-rather than part-time;
- Creating flexible retirement policies to allow for effective use of older but still vigorous faculty members;

- Collaborating with nearby industrial, governmental, and non-profit research organizations that harbor substantial numbers of highly qualified research personnel to make them available for teaching;
- Encouraging and using talented women;
- Enlarging the total supply of talent by reducing the waste of economic and social deprivation; and
- Making better use of present faculty by providing them more supporting personnel, such as secretaries and teaching assistants, and by using television, programmed instruction, and off-campus educational programs to reach larger numbers of students.

But, Mr. Gardner writes, "though all of these measures may be helpful, the college teacher shortage will never be solved without an intensive and thoroughgoing effort to re-establish the status of teaching."

In many small liberal arts colleges, teaching has not lost its status as the principal activity of a professor, but "in universities the problem is acute, particularly at the under-graduate level. As a rule the university administration is so busy struggling to maintain the strength of its huge graduate and professional schools that it

neglects the undergraduate. And so does the faculty."

"The shortage will be more severe in some fields and more damaging at some levels of higher education than at others."

## Development Office Names Knapp New Ass't. Director

Harry K. Knapp, '50, has been appointed to the College administration as Assistant Director of Development, it was announced by Dr. Albert C. Jacobs, College president.

Mr. Knapp began his new duties Jan. 4, 1965.

A native of New York City, Mr. Knapp attended St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, before coming to Trinity. After graduation from Trinity, he served two years with the Navy air arm in Pensacola, Florida, and two years with International Business Machines in New York before returning to Hartford in 1955 as an investment analyst for Aetna Insurance Company.

Since July 1959, he has been a registered representative for the G. H. Walker & Company of Hart-

## Decline of Gallant Greeks With Landed Pedigrees Recollected

by Thomas Schott

Greek symposiums, epicurianism, and sensual pleasures of the ancient Greeks sparked Albert Merriam's lecture on "Crisis and Response in the Ancient World" presented to a Wean Lounge audi-

ence last Tuesday evening.

The fourth in a series of Senate-sponsored talks on "the new morality," the lecture concentrated on Greek response to the decline of "the gallant men with landed pedigrees, the poor but proud" and the changes in "the ancients' conception of a transcendent and imminent God or gods."

Claiming to be "neither a moralist nor sent from Mount Olympus," Merriam, a member of the Classical Languages department, said that a crisis occurred in the ancient world when a moneyed class of merchants and businessmen replaced the "aristocracy whose purse was full of nothing but cobwebs" as the powerful force in the community.

The response, which Mr. Merriam expressed by alluding to eulogies (drinking songs) sung at Greek symposiums, was "quite radical." Instead of trying to adjust to a new society, many withdrew believing "better death than degradation."

Another crisis arose when Plato and Socrates challenged the religious beliefs of the ancient world. Epicurus, believing that "sensual pleasure was the highest god," provided the response to this searching for God, he added.

Mr. Merriam said that Epicurus worshipped a God that "was transcient and not imminent; one that since creation has paid us no mind." A major difference between this conception of God and the previous ones held was that "now man was free to contemplate the Gods."

## 10-Cent Photo Copier Installed In Library

Ten cents a copy will be the charge for use of a new copying machine to be installed in the library next month. The machine will be in the lobby of the Library and will be available all hours that the Library is open.

Suggestions for library book purchases and recommendations concerning library service are now being received in a suggestion box at the reference desk of the library. Donald B. Engley, librarian, has said that both types of suggestions will be given serious consideration by the library staff.

Through Jan. 22 the Library will remain open until 11 p.m., on Friday and Sunday nights in addition to other week-day evenings.

The Saturday schedule remains unchanged.

## ROTC...

Continued from Page 1

Lt. Col. Marshall explained that the Air Force had given colleges the choice of a two-year program, a four-year program or both. The Air Sciences Department at Trinity, he affirmed, favors the adoption of the two-year program.

Principles will be stressed more, said Marshall, citing such matters as nuclear retaliation and the morality of war.

It is expected that the faculty will soon approve the two-year measure.

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## First College Policy Panel Discusses Drinking Issue

Dec. 17 -- Four top administrators met today on a panel with four student leaders before about 400 students in the Washington Room to discuss causes and possible results of the recent college drinking ban.

President Albert C. Jacobs, Dean Robert M. Vogel, Director of Student Affairs, F. Gardner F. Bridge, and Dean of Students, Roy Heath, were joined by William Chapin '65 representing the Senate, Thomas Kelly '66 of the I.F.C., Leon Shilton '65 representing The Tripod, and moderator Riess Potterveld '65 in answering questions within the panel and from the audience. At the outset, Dr. Jacobs made it clear that although he did not intend to make a "Police State" at the college, he would not condone "any flagrant violations of the law."

He continued by saying that the college had a definite legal obligation regarding drinking by minors and that this opinion was being maintained despite the variant views from a law firm hired by the Senate.

Mr. Bridge said that his office, the directors of Mather Hall and the Arts Center, and the newly formed Stewart committee were working to fill any social void which might develop from the ban.

Adding that one of the functions of the administration was to listen to suggestions of the students, Dr. Jacobs said, however, that certain decisions, including the liquor ban, had to be made by college administrators alone when

they "seem in the best interest of the college."

Answering a question from the floor, Dean Vogel again reiterated the college's legal responsibility as a cause for the ban, and Dr. Jacobs said that although the Darien case was a factor in the timing of the ban, it was not a primary cause.

Dean Vogel said that in effect, students who questioned the ban were asking the administration to conspire with them to break the state law.

Finally, President Jacobs, discussing moral causes for the ban, stressed the need for moderation in drinking. He cited frequent complaints of neighbors concerning students "running up and down Vernon Street with glasses in your hands."

Dr. Jacobs and Mr. Bridge both stated their hope that this would be only the first in a series of student faculty meetings to discuss college problems.

Dean Heath added that he already had plans for weekly forums with members of the freshman class.

## Illinois Scholars Group Announces Johnson as Head

Alfred N. Guertin '22 of Winnetka, Illinois, retiring president of "Scholarships for Illinois Residents, Inc." was honored at a dinner here on Wednesday. An actuary of the American Life Convention, he has been in charge of the scholarship program since 1951.

Succeeding Mr. Guertin is Charles F. Johnson '42 of Wilmette, Illinois, president of Marketing Manpower Development, Inc., of Evanston.

"Scholarships for Illinois Residents, Inc." was founded in 1947 when a friend of the College anonymously donated \$300,000 in endowments for financial aid. In 1951 he expressed his satisfaction with the program and with the students selected for aid with an additional gift of \$500,000.

Since 1948, 143 qualified students from Illinois have received \$468,653 in financial aid from this corporation.

The academic and extracurricular records of the recipients have been quite satisfactory.

## Chocolate, Coffee, Soup Tempt Night Gourmands

Vending machines dispensing hot coffee, hot chocolate and hot soup have been installed in the lobby coat room in Mather Hall and the basement lounge of Jones Hall dormitory, according to Leonard R. Tomat, director of the Student Center.

In addition to the new vending machines, Mr. Tomat said that the Wean Lounge, the Cave Lounge and the Card Room will be open to students until 1 a.m. Also, during the examination period, the Old Cave will serve as an all night study area.

Mr. Tomat added that night maintenance and security check schedules were changed because of the later hours and expressed the hope that students would respect the difficulties involved.

"Maximum use of the Student Center is strongly desired and will be continued if not treated with abuse," he said.

Commenting on the bowling lanes, Mr. Tomat considered them successful in use and operation and said he plans in February to have various leagues formed for faculty, staff members, and students.

Q. Are Homosexuality and the Trinity Student Compatible?

A. Who cares?; Read The New York Times and get all around enjoyment.

### Special Student Rates:

Daily for the Trinity Term — \$7.60

Sunday for the Trinity Term — \$5.60

See Brewster B. Perkins Box 1097

## Trinity Faculty Salaries Given Second Rating

In the 1964-65 school year, the average compensation for faculty of all ranks at Trinity will be \$10,779.

This statistic was calculated for a survey conducted by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), who annually ask for information about teacher salaries and benefits from schools throughout the country.

This year the AAUP gave Trinity B ratings in the categories of average compensation and minimum compensation, according to Dean Robert M. Vogel.

Only nine schools received A ratings in both categories, including Amherst, Wesleyan, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale. Oberlin and Tufts, as examples, were given each two B marks.

By faculty rank - Professor, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor, and Instructor - the College was accorded marks of B, B, B, and A, respectively, in the average compensation category. Minimum compensation grades were B, B, A, and A.

In discussing the results of the survey, Dean Vogel pointed out that for a number of years (at least ten) previous to this year, the faculty had been given annual across-the-board pay increases.

However, last year, it was decided that, in conjunction with the tuition rise, faculty members would be given pay raises, ranging from nothing to considerable sums of money, on the basis of merit, he said.

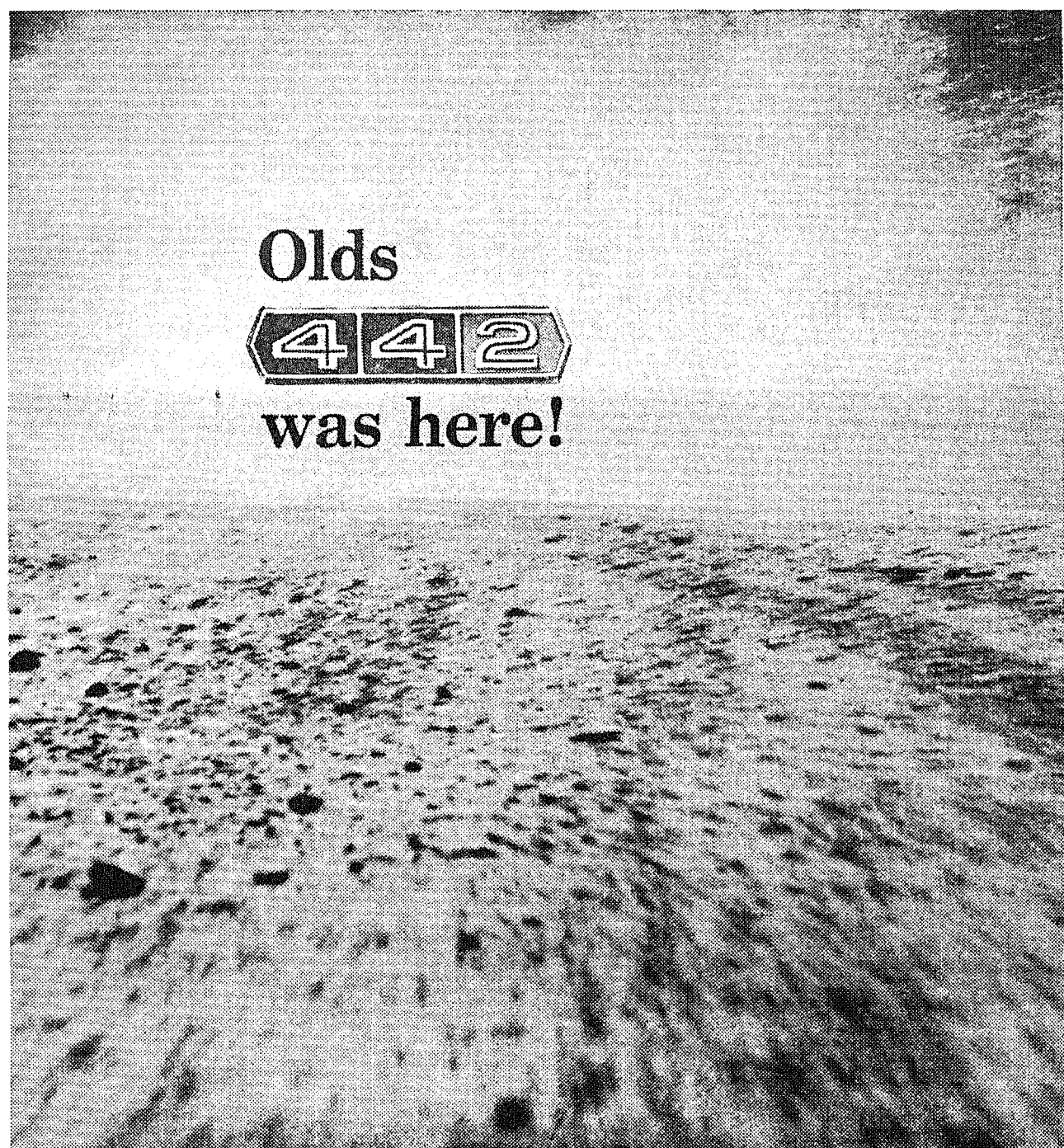
## Folk . . .

Continued from Page 1

Dean of Students, Roy Heath, noting the large number of students which the service drew, suggested that the service be done nine times each semester.

### REGULATION

1824--The regulations for Washington College, among other things, stated that each room must be furnished with a good and sufficient bucket (for emergencies).



Whoosh! What you *almost* saw above was the wooliest number in years: Oldsmobile's 4-4-2. Sporting (and standard) equipment includes a 400-cu.-in. 345-hp V-8 mill backed with 4-barrel carb and acoustically tuned, chambered twin pipes. And "sticky" red-line tires. And front and rear stabilizers, heavy-duty frame, springs and shocks that make lean and sway mere memories. Three transmission availabilities, too, including 3-speed synchromesh, 4-on-the-floor and Jetaway automatic. Better hurry over to your Olds Dealer's. The 4-4-2 is a restless beast! (And it's the lowest priced high-performance car in America!)

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# Trinity Tripod

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1965

## We Pledge

This issue of the *Tripod* marks the first that the newly elected staff has had the opportunity of assembling. And now that there is a new staff, this is probably a good time for the *Tripod* to step back and evaluate itself in terms of its past accomplishments and failures and perhaps to make minor changes in the light of them.

This sort of endeavor is no small amount of soul-searching, and the future success of the *Tripod* depends upon the honesty with which the individuals who put out the newspaper evaluate themselves and their product and the foresightedness with which they plan the next year. We feel it would be unfair to the *Tripod's* readers — students, faculty, administration and alumni alike — for us not to attempt some sort of a statement of the *Tripod's* philosophy.

First, we firmly believe that the *Tripod* is a student newspaper, and as a student newspaper, it is written by students for students. However, although we are writing for students, we try to keep in mind that just as many non-students as undergraduates read the newspaper. We are then placed in a unique position of writing for one community while not offending another one just as large.

Second, the content of the newspaper will be much the same as it has been over the past year. Each week we hope to present significant Trinity news; illuminating features; book, art, theater, music and film reviews; fair and comprehensive sports accounts; lively editorial sections; and our so-called center sections.

We are quite aware that the vast majority of the student body does not read these center sections (those columns adjacent to the editorial columns or *Tripod* "Specials"), yet we shall continue to present them. The reasoning is simple: we are trying to stimulate thought on matters of extra-college importance.

In the past these center sections have

dealt with social concerns like mental health or Puerto Ricans in Hartford as well as national and international concerns like the presidential election. Frequently the center section will treat in depth specific Trinity problems like extra-curricular activities.

Third, we believe that editorials are meant to praise or to improve. In order to bring improvement, one has to establish need for improvement. And to establish this need, one must criticize. Whenever possible we shall list positive suggestions which we hope will improve a given situation. Often, though, we expect to find a situation which needs changing for any of a variety of reasons but for which we can make no specific recommendations merely because we do not pretend to be an expert in every field.

Therefore, some editorials will of necessity be highly critical while not constructive in the traditional sense; rather, we hope they will be constructive in that they will excite action and thought by all persons involved.

Finally, let us say that the *Tripod* is not "out to get" anybody. We are not anti-administration. We are not anti-Medusa. We are not anti-Senate, and we are not even anti-student. It is our job to report the news fairly and then to comment upon it as objectively as possible. This is our goal. Even now we see the need for reform in the chapel requirement, in the Medusa and in some of the apparent attitudes of some of the students. But we shall not attack: we shall point to faults, and when possible, we shall recommend cures.

We pledge to you, our readers, an objective newspaper dedicated to fair reporting and constructive editorial comment (on the editorial page where it belongs) published as professionally as we are able for the purposes of efficient communication and the improvement of the general Trinity College community.

## A Disgrace

The behavior of too many students at December's administration-student meeting was an out-and-out disgrace.

If those administrators who were present refused to attend such a meeting ever again, we could not blame them. Those students who demand the responsibility of drinking, should perhaps first learn the more easily met responsibility of gentlemanly conduct.

The four administrators sitting on that panel were not men to be snickered at, laughed at or derided. Neither should they have been jibed with questions phrased in poor taste. It was not so much the questions themselves but the manner in which a few of them were asked that disturbed us.

## Dashes to Commas

Much ink has been spilled and many words have been said about the two-semester "dash" courses, which at some time in his career every Trinity student must face.

The dash course has been with us for a long time, and over the years we find a decreasing number of dash courses listed in the Bulletin. Some of the more progressive department heads are already talking about condensing full year courses into semester courses.

Others feel that to divide one dash course into two semester "comma" courses would not be an undue strain on the curriculum. Still others, too many, believe that dash courses are an essential part of the Trinity learning process.

We don't agree with the latter.

A random flipping through the *Bulletin* confirms that at least division of dash courses is possible. For example, Biology 301-302 is titled "Comparative Vertebrate Anatomy and Embryology."

The showing that we students made can only be called immature, and it is precisely we students who take pride in the recognition of our maturity.

It was unfortunate that the meeting was not really successful, and the students are certainly not wholly to blame, for some of the answers given might very well have been less evasive. Perhaps there is a "precise legal responsibility," but in view of conflicting opinions, it would seem in order for Dr. Jacobs to have more explicitly stated and defined that responsibility.

We hope that future meetings are as well attended by students who are better mannered and who are prepared to hear statements which are more instructive.

Why should a student who finds he is not doing well in a course, or no longer finds the subject matter interesting, or finds the professor disappointing, be forced to continue a course? Discipline? We hope not. The student who fulfills his basic requirements already has his share of this kind of discipline.

What is even more untenable than the concept of dash courses is a consideration (or the lack of it) for the student who decides he wants to drop a course. No matter when he drops a dash course — mid-year or later — he gets absolutely no credit, even though he may have been passing.

Woe be unto the student in a dash course or a comma course, furthermore, who decides to drop a course at mid-semester! He, no matter how high his grade, is doomed to academic probation.

It does not seem to us that the need for improvement is arguable, and we should like to see the faculty take the initiative once again to reconsider this matter.

## LETTERS to the editor

### Menacing Idealism

To the Editor,

It is evident that the administration and Trustees of Trinity College have alienated themselves from the student body. Agreed, there should be a certain distance between the two entities, administrators and students, out of respect. But why should there be alienation? What is the cause of this alienation? We believe that Fantasy is the basis for the schism. Fantasy, as we're using it, is an extreme extension of idealism.

Idealism in an environment such as ours is often necessary and beneficial. The professor is idealistic when he expects his whole class to have read a lengthy assignment. The coach is being idealistic when he expects that none of his players have broken training going into a championship game. The administration of a college must necessarily be optimistic and idealistic when initiating an honor code to halt academic dishonesty and to promote intellectual honesty. To a great degree, the idealism mentioned here is necessary in this type of environment and in life beyond the confines of the campus. It exhibits faith on the part of those being idealistic and breeds a sense of responsibility on the part of those who are the recipients of that faith.

The necessary ratio of idealism to realism must however be carefully calculated in an effort to maintain reasonable proportions within safe limits. There is a point at which worthwhile idealism becomes harmful fantasy.

The Chapel regulation was the prime example of this destructive idealism, fantasy. Times are changing rapidly. Students originate from a myriad of religious and intellectual situations. It is overly idealistic to expect that students will attend chapel the required number of times. This faith in the students shown by the the Chapel regulation has been met with scorn from the individual. Instead of furthering the sense of responsibility on the part of the students, this example of blind idealism has tended to drain from them the respect for the powers that be. The method for achieving the ideal has all but destroyed that ideal.

The signed slip of paper which may represent worthwhile intentions on the part of the college to a new freshman is but a ridiculous farce to the majority of the students. This is the result of extreme idealism. The student crosses his fingers and signs the pledge. Individually, the students realize the absurdity of the regulation and individual members of the administration are also fully aware of this absurdity.

Collectively, however, everyone has his eyes closed, postponing any confrontation. Therefore, we still anxiously await the embarrassing results of a TRIPOD poll held some time ago to indicate how many students lie on the Chapel regulation pledge. Could it possibly take over a year to tabulate the results?

Due to recent occurrences, the Chapel regulation has bowed in importance to the liquor ban which reigns supreme in the realm of fantasy. It has been suggested by more than a few students that the best policy with respect to the ban is to let things "ride." We've been told these letters can only "cut our own throats" if the administration is made to realize the folly which has resulted from their action.

Thus we find that both student and administrator, in an effort to avoid confrontation, have instead adopted a reversible "ignore and be ignored" policy. Where is the intellectual honesty which guides us in the classroom? Is

this making the "social environment consistent with the academic environment?"

Such a regulation, handed down without first making a reasonable attempt to gain the understanding of those to be restricted exemplifies destructive fantasy and is unenforceable. And so, any sense of responsibility in the student has been thwarted.

Prohibition has been proven unsuccessful. As it did nationwide in the 20's, prohibition at Trinity has tended to increase the number of infractions, not decrease the amount of drinking. The edict has succeeded only in driving drinking underground and caused responsible drinking which may have been tarnished before to become warped. Rather than attempting to rationally correct the problem, the College has tried to erase it. Morality cannot be legislated. The appropriateness of this threadbare phrase is evident.

Any regulation which doesn't have the respect of the student body becomes ignored. Rules which are ignored widen the gap between students and administrators and drain the respect for the administrators, who have been taking a quiet shalacking in student bull sessions.

What is the purpose of a liquor ban which bans nothing and a Chapel regulation which regulates nothing? The purpose seems vague, but the results are evident to those who choose to be realistic.

Daniel Carstens Guenther '65

Stephen Merrick Parks '66  
p.s. We would like to thank those members of the administration who spoke so eloquently and said so little at the recent College Forum.

### There's a Time

To the Editor:

There comes a time when a person must stand up for what he believes in, even if it means quitting from something he gave his word to do. Such a situation has come. When a paper's editorial policy is so greatly in contradiction to what that person believes in, when an editor of a paper is kept from voicing his views as an editor of the paper and is forced to write an anonymous letter to the paper he is an editor of, then there seems to be no reason any longer to remain editor. Views can be more effectively expressed outside the paper when rules exist inside that paper to restrict that restriction. Therefore, a new paper, with an editorial policy more in line with student opinion, and thus more the voice of the student body will be formed. All those interested please see me or drop a note in box 341. The first meeting will be soon after registration, if enough interest is shown.

Douglas Cushman '67

(Mr. Cushman's letter is printed above exactly as it was written. He did not once confront the editor with his opinions on the questionable editorial, and, in fact, he was never given the editorial for his perusal, although he was to have that opportunity. As for the other reference, Mr. Cushman's information is inaccurate. We welcome the establishment of a second newspaper on this campus, for it can only help sustain the lively journalism the *Tripod* has attempted to create.—Ed.)

### Bacchanal

To the Editor:

We, as amateur students of the Classics, humbly submit this observation of the character and potency of the Bacchanalian rites: I tell the truth, though no one could believe it.

Continued on Page 10



# The Rise and Fall of Nikita Khrushchev

by Joseph Goldberg

On the eighteenth of June, 1957, the Praesidium of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) met in extraordinary session which lasted until the twenty-second of June.

The purpose of this extraordinary session was to deprive Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev of his post of First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. In the Praesidium session, the eleven full members voted to depose Khrushchev.

However, in a brilliant and fam-

ous political maneuver, Khrushchev took his case directly to the Central Committee of the CPSU on the pretext that it was they that had elected him and only they could fire him. The vote of the Central Committee, packed with Khrushchev appointees flown in from all over the Soviet Union on army planes with the help of Marshall Zhukov, was a foregone conclusion.

The Central Committee voted to retain Khrushchev and censure his rivals.

As the best reports have determined thus far, on or around the tenth of October, 1964, the Praesidium of the Communist Party of

the Soviet Union met in extraordinary session.

The purpose of this session was to deprive N. S. Khrushchev of his posts of First Secretary of the CPSU and Premier of the Council of Ministers.

The vote in the Praesidium was unanimously against Khrushchev.

The case was then taken to the Central Committee of the CPSU, and there another vote was taken, and again the vote was against Khrushchev. All this was done in Moscow in Khrushchev's absence, and when it was presented to Khrushchev, it was an accomplished fact, leaving him no recourse as he had

had in 1957.

These bare facts represent two crises in the political life of Khrushchev. They also pose many questions to western observers that demand answers, yet cannot be fully answered at this time.

Why was Khrushchev deposed? Why did this attempt succeed where the other had failed? Do these maneuvers in the Soviet political arena represent any basic changes in Soviet life or policy to come?

Whereas these questions cannot be answered with absolute authority, reasonable estimates can be made that will present a case that could be valid.

## The Rise

## Party Against Government

Since no official information concerning the politics of the Soviet Union's Communist Party reaches the West, one can make only reasonable guesses as to what are the underlying factors of changes in the political scene.

To do this, observers must look, to some extent, to history, to see if answers can be found there.

On the fifth of March, 1953, the Soviet Union officially announced the death of Josef Stalin. It is highly dubious that Stalin really died on this date. Reasonable estimates place his death from three to five days previous to the announcement.

In the intervening time, the power vacuum left by the death of the dictator was filled with what was called "collectivized leadership."

THIS GROUP included Malenkov, Beria, Molotov, Khrushchev, Bulganin, Kaganovich, Mikoyan, Saburov, and Pervukhin. The rise of Khrushchev from one member of the collective leadership, after the death of Stalin, to undisputed leader, after the abortive coup of 1957, can be viewed as a power struggle between the representatives of two interest groups.

One, represented by Khrushchev, was the interest of the party machinery. The other, represented by Malenkov, Molotov and Kaganovich, was the interest of the government bureaucracy.

The other members of the Praesidium of the CPSU fluctuated, successful resumption of diplomacy the other, as their interests dictated.

Upon Stalin's death, Malenkov assumed the posts of First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the government. However, the other members of the collective leadership group felt that this was too much power, and he was given his choice of one post.

PUTTING HIS INTERESTS with the government bureaucracy, Malenkov selected to retain the job of Chairman of the Council of Ministers; and the job of First Secretary fell to Khrushchev.

Thus, Khrushchev was in a position where he would rise or fall with the interests of the party, and Malenkov would rise or fall with the government bureaucracy.

The first battle came over agricultural policies. The state of soviet agriculture has historically been poor, and both Khrushchev and Malenkov agreed that it needed improving. However, Malenkov stressed the role of the government in taking steps in improving the situation, while Khrushchev maintained that the party should take over full control of agriculture.

Khrushchev advocated local initiative. This policy would wrest control away from the central planning of the government ma-

chinery and place it in the hands of the local party groups. Together with the famous "virgin lands" proposal, which put the emphasis on opening up new lands instead of greater yield per acre, Khrushchev's policies won approval over the objections of Malenkov and the anti-party group.

THE ISSUE OF light versus heavy industry resulted in an unqualified triumph of Khrushchev over Malenkov and the eventual resignation of the latter from his post of Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Malenkov came out in favor of more consumer goods.

Khrushchev had originally held this position, but he reversed it so that he would have a base from which he could attack Malenkov. This stand won for Khrushchev the support of those people who were in favor of greater defense spending.

Most notable was Marshall Zhukov, who was instrumental in Khrushchev's triumph over the anti-party group in 1957.

In 1954, at the session of the Supreme Soviet, the budget that was introduced and passed included vast increases in spending for heavy industry. This was the signal for Khrushchev's victory, and several months thereafter, Malenkov resigned.

MOLOTOV was eliminated over a foreign policy issue. Khrushchev advocated a rapprochement with Yugoslavia, while Molotov was against it.

However, Khrushchev effected a successful resumption of diplomatic relations between the Communist parties of the two countries, and Molotov was forced to back down. It appeared that the anti-party group was in irrevocable decline. However Khrushchev wanted to deal the finishing blows. The leaders of the anti-party group were closely associated with Stalin, and Khrushchev felt that if he blackened the image of Stalin, he could attack his foes indirectly.

At the Twentieth Party Congress in 1956, it was apparent that Khrushchev was in full control. He made the plans for the Congress and gave all the important speeches. However, in secret session, Khrushchev read a speech that attacked Stalin and the cult of personality that revolved about him.

THIS SPEECH was interpreted by the satellite parties as a manifestation of a more liberal atmosphere and policy by the CPSU, especially in the foreign policy sphere. This led to a liberalizing of the satellite government's policies, which eventually resulted in the Poznan uprising in Poland. In this position, there was no tangible Khrushchev had not foreseen these results, and found that he had to back down a bit and tighten control of the CPSU over the

satellite nations. This gave new life to the anti-party group, and gave them just enough support in the Praesidium to attempt the coup of 1957.

Since the coup of 1957, Khrushchev consolidated his power, and until October of 1964, he seemed entrenched.

He took over the position of Chairman of the Council of Ministers as well as First Secretary. While, in the last few years, there have been rumors that Khrushchev was finding more opposition, there was no tangible evidence.

## The Fall

## Abdication or Abrogation

It seems rational to assume that the leaders of the 1964 coup against Khrushchev had studied carefully the abortive coup of 1957.

Both coups were effected while Khrushchev was out of Moscow. Both were hastily called and held in secret. Both were characterized by personal diatribes against the First Secretary.

Also, the leaders of the 1964 coup learned from the mistakes of the 1957 coup: they did not allow Khrushchev the recourse that the anti-party group had in 1957.

After the vote of the Praesidium, they immediately put the matter to a vote of the Central Committee, a meeting of which they had arranged, and when this vote went favorably for them, they then presented Khrushchev with the accomplished fact.

WHILE THE COUP was being executed in secret, neither Khrushchev nor the public knew about it. Khrushchev was at the Black Sea entertaining visitors. He was brought back to Moscow by a delegate from the leaders of the coup, and after being presented with the facts, and speaking to the Central Committee, he resigned.

The public did not know about it until October 15, and then only when Khrushchev's portrait was taken down from Red Square. The official announcement didn't come for several hours.

The reasons that underlie Khrushchev's downfall are not known definitely. However, several reasonable guesses can be made. The most prominent reason assumed is concerned with the split with Red China. While the split had ideological basis, it was also a personal matter between Khrushchev and Mao Tse Tung.

IT WAS OBVIOUS that while Khrushchev was dealing from a position of strength, he was also

not winning the battle. The international communist movement was dangerously split, and the influence of the Soviet Union was diminished in the European satellites, especially in Albania and Rumania.

However, more important, the Russian sphere of influence in the new nations of Asia and Africa was at its lowest ebb since the Second World War. Communist China expanded its influence over most of Southeast Asia and was overtaking the Soviet Union in Africa and Latin and South America.

THE RIVALRY APPEARED to be a personal vendetta of Khrushchev's, and while he was in power there was no chance of its being resolved. It is reasonable to assume that some of the leaders of the Soviet Union were disturbed by the decrease in Russian prestige and identified it with Khrushchev.

There is evidence that at least on one occasion Khrushchev was voted down on one of his proposals concerning the split. The fact that Khrushchev was adamant in his plan to hold a meeting of the leaders of the communist parties of the several satellites to read Red China out of the international movement was most likely a factor in his downfall.

IN DOMESTIC POLICY, there were several areas that could be attributed to Khrushchev's downfall. The agricultural policies that Khrushchev had advocated were not going well.

The Virgin lands program, after starting out successfully, had fallen far below expectations. The situation had reached the point where the country could not raise enough grain to feed the people. That in the last few years, the Soviet Union had to buy grain from Canada and the United States was another manifestation of the decrease in Soviet prestige in the eyes of some. Also, in the issue of light versus heavy industry,

there is evidence that Khrushchev's policies were unsatisfactory to both the proponents of light and heavy industries.

The military were wary of Khrushchev's overtures towards disarmament, and it is likely that they sided with the leaders of the coup. Also, the proponents of light industry felt that there was a greater need for consumer goods and that the Chairman had neglected this area to pour funds into space exploration.

WHILE THESE FACTORS were most likely important in the downfall of Khrushchev, there were certain political factors that could be construed as equally important.

In his rise to power, Khrushchev had identified himself with the party machinery and had risen with its prestige. However, after the abortive coup of 1957, Khrushchev also took over functions of the government bureaucracy.

He no longer aligned himself solely with the party, and in the last few years, he has concentrated more on governmental affairs, leaving party affairs to his subordinates, one of whom, L. I. Brezhnev, was a leader in the coup.

It was the political factor that allowed the 1964 coup to succeed where the 1957 coup had failed. In 1957, Khrushchev was in complete control of the party. That was his only interest.

THUS, WHEN THE Praesidium voted to depose him, he could take his case to the Central Committee with full knowledge that it would back him. This was because, not only were many of his Central Committee members his appointees, but it was he that called the meeting, and thus, he made sure that all his supporters were there. However, in 1964, it was his opponents who called and controlled the Central Committee meeting.

Continued on Page 8



## The Changing Western Alliance

# U of H Convocation Probes Problems of Diplomacy

by Tim Brosnahan

### D. U. Stikker

Dirk U. Stikker, former Secretary General of NATO, urged major changes Monday night, January 4, in the defense alliance to prevent other countries from following France's maverick path.

Stikker, a Dutchman, delivered the first of four Alexander S. Keller lectures on "The Shifting Western Alliance" before a University of Hartford audience at the King Philip School in West Hartford.

He urged greater coordination between civil and military authorities within NATO and a more equitable national representation in military command posts and on alliance councils.

For several reasons, Stikker said, nationalism seems to be growing within the alliance.

One reason for this seems to be the feeling that the cold war has entered a period of thaw. To this Stikker said that in view of renewed competition between Russia and China to prove which is

ism could be seen as based on new European prosperity and a feeling of resentment that Europe paid an average of 34% of its Gross National Product for defense while the United States paid only 28%.

In conclusion, Stikker emphasized that nationalism was not a real danger within itself, but could become only too divisive a force within the alliance if other countries were to follow DeGaulle's lead toward a united Europe without Britain and the United States. "We must be tolerant and patient with France," he said, to prevent this kind of a split.

### H. A. Kissinger

Political unity was stressed Tuesday night as what should be the primary objective of NATO planning in the coming years, by Dr. Henry A. Kissinger of Harvard University.

Dr. Kissinger delivered the second of four Keller Memorial lectures speaking on the topic "Alliance Strategy and the Political Issues."

The former White House consultant to President Kennedy and author of "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy," emphasized that the use of Nuclear power was not the way to attempt unification of Europe. He condemned American efforts along these lines as "escapist," particularly when it might take two years to decide who would push the button.

After the Second World War, Kissinger said, Europe was forced to depend on the United States which in turn treated it as a mother would a child and not as an equal fallen on bad times.

From the formation of the alliance until 1960, he continued, this American view built NATO strategy which was based on a threat of massive American retaliation to any attack on Europe.

In 1961 Kennedy urged a build-up of conventional weapons to give NATO the kind of military flexibility which would allow it to deal with any situation, Kissinger said, and this served to upset the equilibrium of Europe which now wonders whether the U.S. would use the "correct" weapons.

He sided with Stalin against Trotsky, Khrushchev against Malenkov, and most recently with Brezhnev and Kosygin against Khrushchev. THE FOURTH MAJOR role in the coup belongs to Mikhail Suslov, the chief ideological theoretician of the CPSU. In recent years, Suslov has been attacking Khrushchev's position in the split with Red China. He previously backed Khrushchev against Malenkov.

It is reasonable to assume that Suslov was the mastermind behind the coup, and convinced the others that it could be accomplished.

As to the future, there can be no definitive answer. However, it is reasonable to assume that there will eventually occur the same type of power struggle that occurred after the death of Lenin and after the death of Stalin.

How the sides will form will most likely be determined by the personal interests of those involved. Several observations, though, can be made.

AS EXEMPLIFIED with the rise of Khrushchev, Brezhnev, as head of the party is dealing from the greater position of strength. As First Secretary, he will have control of party appointments and can build up, as Khrushchev did, a following.

However, Kosygin is a cold, tactical politician, and it is believed that he could be a match for Brezhnev. Mikoyan and Suslov do not appear to be able to emerge in the public leadership role.



Further, Dr. Kissinger said that he doubted whether MLF (Multi-Lateral Force) could solve the problems of unity in the alliance caused by this lack of trust. He saw it as being a totally unmanageable idea at the moment.

Finally he said that unity within Europe, specifically the move toward a more comprehensive Common Market, is a necessity before unity in the Atlantic alliance can be achieved.

Answering a question from the floor Dr. Kissinger stated that it would be wise for NATO to devise a plan for German reunification rather than "let her (Germany) do it for herself."

### Z. K. Brzezinski

The United States must key its diplomacy to take advantage of the political thaw in East Europe so it can "promote a reunification of European societies," said Dr. Zbigniew J. Brzezinski, in the third Keller lecture Wednesday night.

Dr. Brzezinski, director of research at the Institute of Communist Affairs, Columbia University, told the King Philip School audience that the ideological values of Marxism and Leninism have been diluted and replaced by nationalism in the bloc countries.

The trend toward a heightened awareness of national interest particularly in the area of territorial integrity and national security, Dr. Brzezinski said, has been in-

Mikoyan seems to be too old, and Mikoyan is plagued by medical problems. Also, neither of these two has the popular appeal that the others have.

It is not inconceivable that none of these four will emerge as sole leader. There is a host of younger leaders, one of whom could emerge, if the internecine warfare is prolonged or widespread.

THERE IS ONE FACT that appears indisputable. The manner in which the coup was effected is a manifestation that despite the liberal atmosphere that had developed in the U.S.S.R. after the death of Stalin, the central depository of power and rule is still a small, tightly controlled, closed oligarchy.

The decisions are arrived in secret, with no participation of the Soviet people. This reservoir of power is the CPSU, and most especially, the Praesidium of the CPSU.

Khrushchev rose to power by controlling and manipulating the party; his fall from power was partly due to his abdication of the complete party control.

His downfall was a reaffirmation of the primacy of the party. The coup was carried out solely and secretly in the party circles, the Praesidium and the Central Committee.

Only after it was accomplished was it presented to the government bureaucracy and the people.

created by the recent Chinese-Soviet dispute.

This conflict, he continued, has pushed both governments into extreme positions of exploring evolutionary rather than revolutionary means to resolve their differences.

The State Department adviser and native of Poland says that he has "no illusions" that Communism will soon suffer a violent overthrow in the satellites.

He cited the abortive German and Hungarian revolts and the failure of the United States to take action as evidence for this view.

However, he emphasized that the aims of U.S. policy in Europe should be toward continental unification followed by reunification of Germany. This, he said, should be accompanied by constant and peaceful efforts to eliminate the European partisan.



Unlike other American political thinkers, Dr. Brzezinski firmly believes that the United States' part in European affairs will remain large if unity is to be established.

### S. H. Hoffman

"The United States must encourage Western European reunification rather than an Atlantic Union if it wishes to promote a genuine European entity."

So said Dr. Stanley H. Hoffman delivering the fourth Keller Memorial Lecture, Thursday night.

Dr. Hoffman, Harvard professor of Government and authority on French policy, urged this course "even if it means a Western Eu-

rope that follows vaguely along Gaullist lines."

Within the controversy between the United States and France, he continued, there are far more areas of agreement than it would seem.

First, Dr. Hoffman emphasized that France has never had any intention of demanding the withdrawal of American troops from Europe. Also, de Gaulle generally has American agreement, he said, on his effort to keep the bomb out of German hands, and to bind Germany closely to a united Europe.

However, Dr. Hoffman stressed that the French President does have strong objections to some phases of American policy concerning Europe.

He objects to the idea of an exclusive "nuclear club" including only the United States and Russia, said the professor, and even more he fears what he sees as a U.S. effort toward a detente with the Soviet, "At the expense of the Western Alliance."

Hoffman said that until 1960 there was no challenge to American political and military leadership in the alliance. But by 1962, he added, this had changed radically.



The United States had begun to press for a new military flexibility and no longer did de Gaulle feel secure. As a result, said Dr. Hoffman, he began to seek for himself a leadership role in Europe.

Five dollars is the fine for late registration.



the better, Communist "chances for a detente at this moment are less than before."

Another common reason, he said, for growing nationalism, is the so-called "balance of nuclear terror" which many think will prevent war in the future. Stikker merely recommends a look at Red China and other practitioners of "brinkmanship" to reject this argument. Finally, he stated that national-

## The Fall . . .

Continued from Page 7  
They made sure that all their sup-

porters were there, and the members of the Central Committee, faced with the fact that the Praesidium had voted to depose Khrushchev, were easily swayed to their cause.

It is reasonable to assume that if Khrushchev had all his supporters there and had time to engage in political suasion among the members, the vote of the Central Committee would have gone the other way and backed Khrushchev as it had in 1957.

WITH THE FALL of Khrushchev, his two posts were split. The post of First Secretary went to Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev. Alexei Nikolayevich Kosygin received the post of Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Both of these men worked their way up the ranks of the CPSU, and both received considerable help from Khrushchev. However, it would be incomplete to assume that these two were the only leaders of the coup.

Two other prominent men most likely had equally important parts in the affair, although their exact roles cannot be definitely determined.

One is Anastas Mikoyan, whom Khrushchev had once characterized as a "professional betrayer." Mikoyan has had the remarkable ability to select the right side in all the party splits.

## High Pressures at Trinity Seen by New College Guide

"Pressures for academic achievement appear rigorous" in this "small liberal arts college for men" with "a long tradition of devotion to liberal education", according to a new member of the growing family of college guides.

The book, the COMPARATIVE GUIDE TO AMERICAN COLLEGES employs critical evaluation in guiding high school seniors to the college that is "right" for them. Unlike LOVEJOY'S COLLEGE GUIDE, the COMPARATIVE GUIDE gives more information about a college than just size, location, costs, requirements and degrees offered.

The editors, James Cass, associate educational editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW, and Max Birnbaum, director of education and training for the American Jewish Committee, have an interesting "selectivity rating" which is "a crucial measure of the academic quality of a college because...an institution of higher learning can never be much better than its student body--and is not likely to be much worse." Trinity, incidentally, is "Highly selective".

Taking note of the academic environment here at Trinity, the guide refers to a unique study

published by the Senate in April, 1962. "A most unusual, independent evaluation of Trinity was made by undergraduate students and was presented to the Trustees in 1962."

The Evaluation defined the heart of the liberal arts atmosphere as freedom, open-minded thought, cosmopolitanism, and intellectual evaluation through discipline. Setting Trinity students against this ideal, the nine-man editorial board regretfully concluded that for most students, the result of four years--a degree--was more important than the means by which the end was achieved.

"Nevertheless, there are strong indications of both scholarly and intellectual interests on campus at Trinity--not least of them being that the college environment could inspire 50 undergraduates to produce so thoroughgoing a critique of the college."

### Placement

On campus on Wednesday, January 13, will be representatives from the Urban Teacher Preparation Program and Syracuse University. Appointments should be made with the Placement Secretary.



# Montreal Parlay on the World

by Randolph C. Kent

With a toast to the Queen of the British Commonwealth, the Hon. Richard Hyde, Speaker of the House of the Province of Quebec, formally opened the eighth McGill Conference on World Affairs (MCWA) at Montreal. The conference lasted from November 18-21.

In line with the overall purpose of the Conference to stimulate students' interest in contemporary international problems, this year MCWA was "dedicated to the proposition that the problems of disarmament and peace deserve at least as great a share of our individual and collective attention as has hitherto been devoted to the study of methods and instruments of war."

From Trinity, Professor Albert Gasman of the government department, Charles Hance '65 Glen Robinson '67 and Randolph Kent '65 participated as delegates.

To give the participants of the Conference a more profound idea of the problems involved in disarmament, Study group sessions were interspersed with panel discussions and lectures by leading figures in the disarmament field. On the first day of the Conference, Dr. Quincy Wright, the author of "A STUDY OF WAR", found that recent events have led to a fifth period of change in the history of war.

The first four periods of war, the legal scholar explained, were those of early "animal war," the wars of civilized man and, until recently, those of "modern man." Each period had its own problems and its own purposes continued Professor Wright.

The fifth transition is unusual in that the "aggressive factors" involve "false images"—mutual distrust and "schizophrenic tendencies," he said. The fifth phase of war is the first time in history where war can have no purpose, he added.

"The nature of war is so different than ever before...The weapons we have today are so terrific (that) they spell only disastrous consequences."

Only through international law, concluded Professor Wright, would man be able to curb "the policies of animals" and follow "the policies of Man."

Having heard and having discussed the basis of disarmament problems, the delegates were given an opportunity to listen to a progress report on disarmament negotiations in Geneva by Gen. E.L. M. Burns. The General felt an inability of the two main powers to determine the priority of weapon elimination or armament vehicle diminution.

The United States, Gen. Burns continued, seemed willing to adopt a qualified form of the Soviet proposal to eliminate all manned vehicles - "bomber bonfire." However, whereas the U.S.S.R. considered "total elimination," the U.S. was willing only to have certain aircraft dismantled.

Equally as significant in the lack of success at the 1964 Geneva disarmament conference was the unwillingness of the smaller nations to join in arms reduction, he said. Despite the seeming unsuccessful attempts of the year,

Gen. Burns expressed the hope that several answers might be found in "the results of the General Assembly's (of the United Nations) work on new approaches (to disarmament) to be disclosed in the next session."

Following Gen. Burns' report on the accomplishments at Geneva, Professors Brennan, Kahn and Etzioni in a panel discussion on Arms Control and National Security examined proposals for future considerations of disarmament.

Professor Donald Brennan, former President of the Hudson Institute from 1962-64, explained certain possible approaches which would lead to reduction in arms and still maintain a nation's feeling of security.

The "freeze" is a method by which nations attempt to control and discard delivery vehicles, and the "cutoff" is the continual decrease in "fission producing material."

However, Professor Herman Kahn, present Director of Hudson Institute, said that such solutions ran counter to the United States' effort to establish a Multilateral Force (MLF) within the NATO structure. The MLF was considered by Professor Kahn as an attempt to establish a strong "second strike" force - thus national security - and still maintain peace by the potential strength of the MLF.

As a possibility for a solution, he maintained a point made previously in a newspaper article that a "possibility...would be the negotiation of a 'Hague' convention with teeth against the use of nuclear weapons in warfare."

"This convention," he continued, "could simply be a one-clause condominium on world affairs between the United States and the Soviet Union that they will refrain from the just military use of nuclear weapons and...will jointly strike a third power which uses nuclear weapons." The MLF solution was questioned by Professor Amitai Etzioni, author of WINNING WITHOUT WAR, on the basis that there was no sincere desire on the part of most European nations to become involved in such efforts.

Only the Germans, Etzioni contended, might be "interested" since the MLF would represent their only means of attaining a place in the nuclear armament field.

However, he felt that German involvement with any sort of nuclear arms would not enhance the chances of overall disarmament.

As the conference proceeded towards an understanding of what were the underlying technical and economic problems involved in disarmament, two lectures, one by a well known Industrial and Management Engineer, and another by a noted Economics Professor, attempted to give the delegates an idea of such not insurmountable barriers.

Professor Seymour Melman, author of THE PEACE RACE and now with the Department of Industrial and Management Engineering at Columbia, felt that the burden on the economy in changing from an arms oriented economy to a more consumer oriented eco-

nomy would present less of a worry than expected.

As an example, Professor Melman discussed the controversial Brooklyn Navy Yard which he said would not have to be closed down: Instead, the solution would be to reconvert the war ship-building capability of the "Yard" to merchant ship-building, a field in which the United States is weak.

As for other redirections of the Government's spending, he pointed to the tremendous difference between the huge sum spent on arms and the comparatively small amount employed for education and health studies.

Professor Wassily Leontief, Henry Lee Professor Economics at Harvard, said that wars serve

no economic function, and that they eventually lead to a "false economy," an economy in which no return can be made on the finished product.

As the conference drew to a close, the subject of practical steps to preserve world peace was all that remained on the agenda. Professor Louis Sohn, Bemis Professor of International Law at Harvard, saw that the basic components for peace lay within the structure of the United Nations.

To attain general and complete disarmament, Professor Sohn said, an efficient UN Peace Force must be maintained. The question of payments for such a force would be settled by an economic coun-

cil whose membership would be voluntary.

Paul Martin, who represented Canada at the 19th Assembly of the League of Nations in 1938, and until recently in the United Nations General Assembly, gave the final address to the delegates.

He said: "I also regard peace keeping as part of the process by which the members of the international community have tended, over the past two decades, to organize their activities increasingly on a world basis...I am encouraged to think that the readiness with which countries have been prepared to call upon the United Nations to keep peace is evidence of the extent to which that view is already shared."

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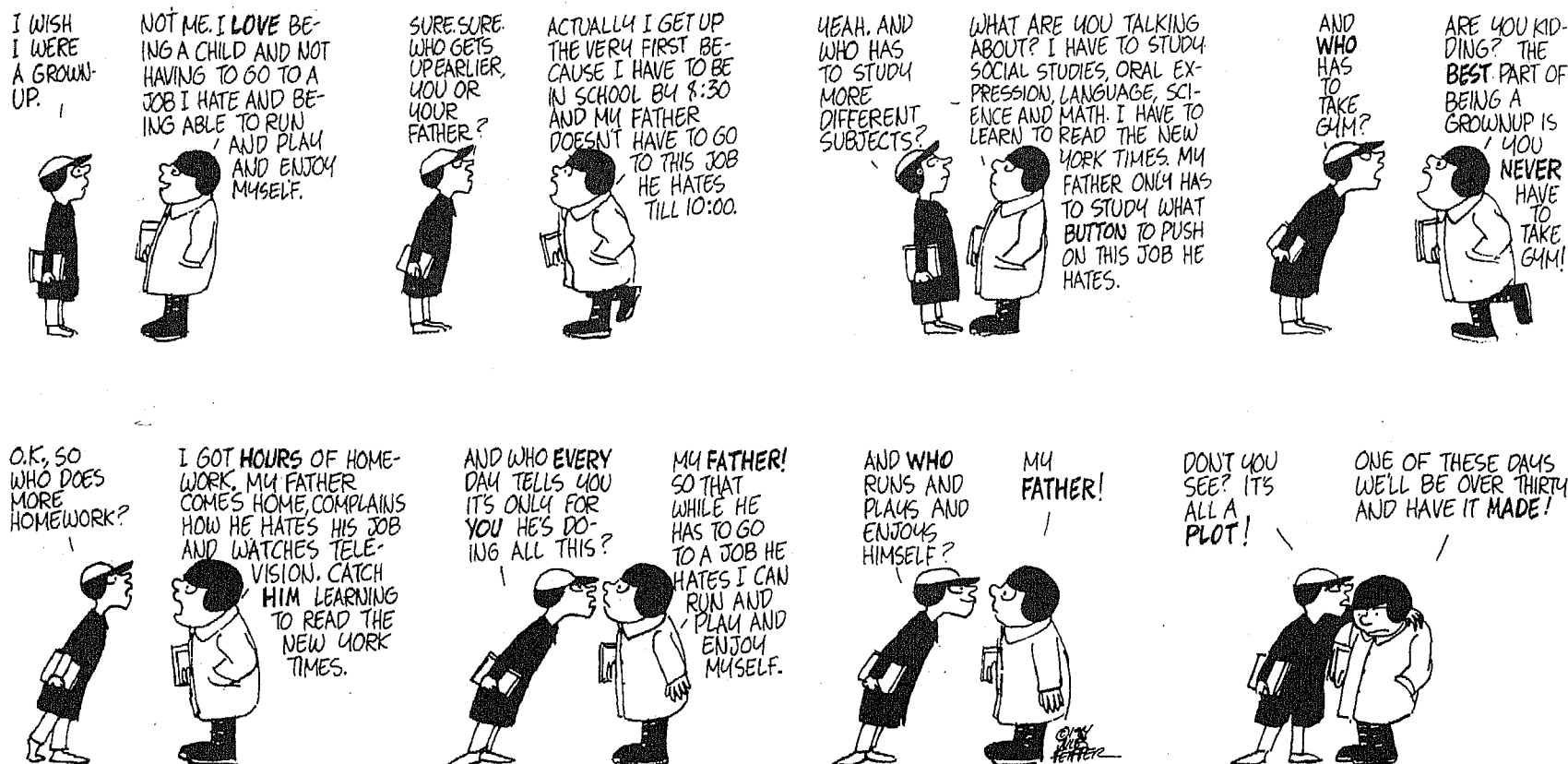
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Letter . . .

Continued from Page 6

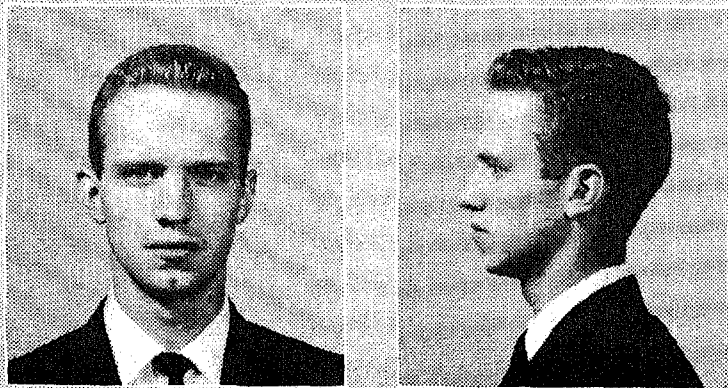
The ship stood motionless as if in dry-dock.  
The men pulled oars with more than double effort,  
As ivy wound around the oars, and clung there,  
And spread above the freeboard, and caught the sails  
With heavy, drooping clusters.  
And the god,  
His forehead berry-garlanded, was waving  
A wand with ivy tendrils. All around him  
Lay tigers, phantom lynxes, spotted panthers,  
Nothing but fierce illusions, but the crew,  
Leaped overboard, either in fear or madness,  
And Medon's body was the first to blacken,  
His back take on a curve....  
(the part left out describes the deaths of all but one of the crew)  
I was the only human left of twenty  
The ship once carried, and I stood there trembling  
And cold with fear, and heard the god's voice calling:  
'Keep up your nerve, and hold the course to Naxos!'  
We reached there safely, and I found my way  
to the Rites of Bacchus, and I still continue  
To be his devotee."

Ovid, METAMORPHOSES, Book Three, lines 661-693

Charles Ellis Hance '65  
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# Defense, Lack of Height Hamper Trin Five

## Union Beaten After Tufts, Harvard Win

by Dave Trachtenberg

The Trinity College basketball team will go into the exam break sporting a 4-3 mark. After losing to Harvard 88-78 before the Christmas recess, the Bantams came back to drop a cliff-hanger to Tufts last Thursday, 88-87, then traveled to Union on Saturday to record a 94-81 triumph.

In the early moments of the Harvard game, it appeared that the Johnnies, playing without star center Merle McClung, were ripe for the picking. The Bantams, paced by the hot shooting of Capt. Jim Belfiore, jumped off to an early lead.

But the Johnnies, who featured a balanced attack which saw no less than four men in double figures, went ahead to stay when forward John Scott hit to make the score 37-35 late in the first half. The score at halftime was 42-35.

In the second half, Harvard gradually increased its lead, and midway in the period they enjoyed a 20 point margin, 71-51. At this point, the Bantams shots began to drop, and led by Bob Morisse and Don Overbeck, they got as close as 79-73 in the waning minutes, but Harvard hung on to record their 88-78 win.

The story in the Tufts game was a ragged defense against a club which shot a phenomenal 66% from the floor. The Jumbos scored on 39-foot set shots by their tiny guards and hit heavily from underneath with a forward wall which averaged 6'4".

In the first half the Bantams were paced by the clutch outside shooting of guard Joe Hourihan. Joe notched ten points in this half, as the Bantams found the Jumbo zone a tough nut to crack, and were not able to set up screens for their two shooting aces, Belfiore and Overbeck.

Nevertheless, Trinity maintained the lead throughout most of the

first stanza, and led by as much as seven points. The Jumbos took a one-point lead late in the half, and the score was all even at intermission, 43-43.

The second half began with several Tufts players in foul trouble, and Bantam center Bob Morisse picked up his fourth personal early in the half. The Jumbo's 6'6" center Jim Claffee played the entire half with four personals, and wound up with 24 points, high total

for both teams.

The shooting of Overbeck and Belfiore led the Bantam attack in the second half, which saw the lead seesaw back and forth. Trinity held a three-point margin with less than five minutes to play, but three minutes later they were on the short end of an 86-83 score.

A basket by Overbeck narrowed the margin to 86-85 and, with fourteen seconds remaining the Bantams had the ball out of bounds.

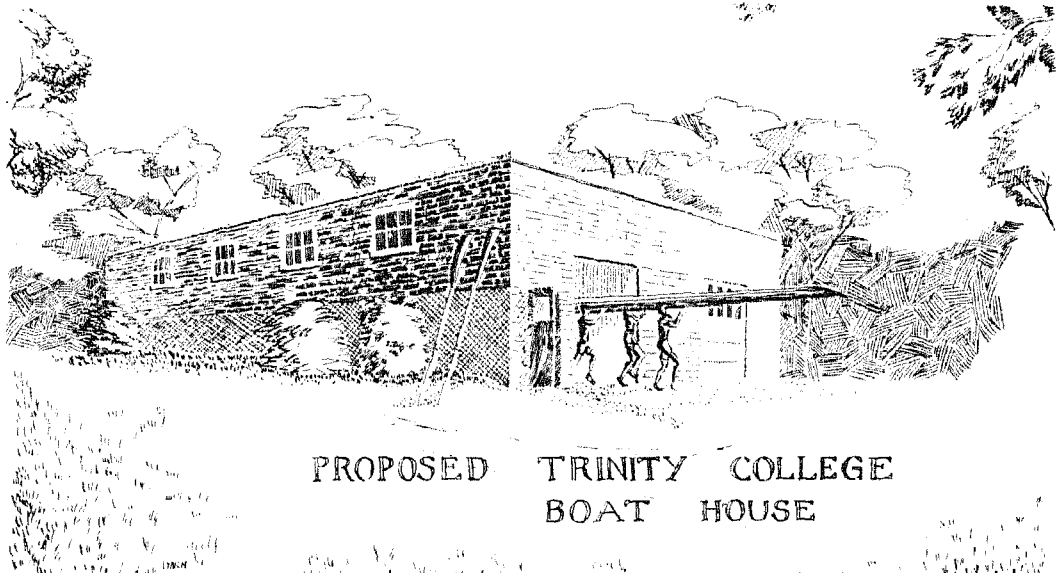
Mike Hickey was called for palming, and the ball changed hands. Claffee was fouled, and the big sophomore made both shots in the one and one situation to ice the game. A basket by Ed Landes,

The Bantams led by only four points at the half but stretched out that margin after intermission for their 94-81 victory.

Despite their 4-3 mark, the Bantams have outscored their opponents by an average of 89-79 thus

far but have been outreached by taller foes, 293 - 268. Belfiore leads Bantam scorers with a 23.3 average, followed by Overbeck with 20.5, with one second remaining, made the final score 88-87.

Paced by Don Overbeck (26) and Jim Belfiore (20) the Bantams shot better than 50% from the floor Saturday to defeat Union. Dave Bremer added 12 points for the winners.



PROPOSED TRINITY COLLEGE BOAT HOUSE

**BOAT HOUSE** - When the crew season opens this fall, Trinity oarsmen will find themselves housed in this brand new building, situated on the east bank of the Connecticut River. Procured by the officers and members of the Friends of Trinity Crew, the structure will measure 82' x 50' and house ten 60', eight-oar shells, ten four-oar shells, and coaching equipment. The boat house will have locker-room facilities and heat.

## Fencers Edged 16-11; Record Stands at 1-2

Trinity's fencing team traveled to M.I.T. Saturday and was defeated 16-11 in a match that was much closer than the score indicates.

M.I.T. did not take a definite lead until the second round of epee. The Bantam sabre team defeated M.I.T.'s 5-4, while the epee and foil teams lost 4-5 and 2-7 respectively.

Outstanding in the defeat were sabre men Saul Hoff with a 2-0 record and J. J. Smith, who won two

of his three bouts; Robin Wood was 2-1 with the epee.

The foil and epee teams had difficulty finding their form, and the foil team had the misfortune of losing three bouts with 5-4 scores. Bob Silverstein and Karl Kunz, both fencer well for the victors, winning three bouts apiece in sabre and foil.

Trinity will face one of its toughest opponents, Harvard, tomorrow in an attempt to even its record at 2-2.

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## Trin Grad Dies; Was QB of '62 Varsity Football

Trinity was saddened this week to hear of the death of Don Taylor '63. Don died in Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa, when he took an overdose of anti-malarial serum after misreading the directions on the bottle. He was 23 years old.

While at Trinity, Don distinguished himself in all phases of campus life. He was a Dean's List student, a varsity football letterman for two years, and a member of the Medusa in his senior year. He was also a member of the ROTC and received the Kaman Aircraft Corporation award in 1960.

In addition, Don was a junior advisor and a member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He won the Human Relations Award in 1963, and also lettered in baseball that year.

He graduated from Trinity with a B.A. in history in 1963, and was working on a game preserve at the time of his death. He is survived by his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Dewey.

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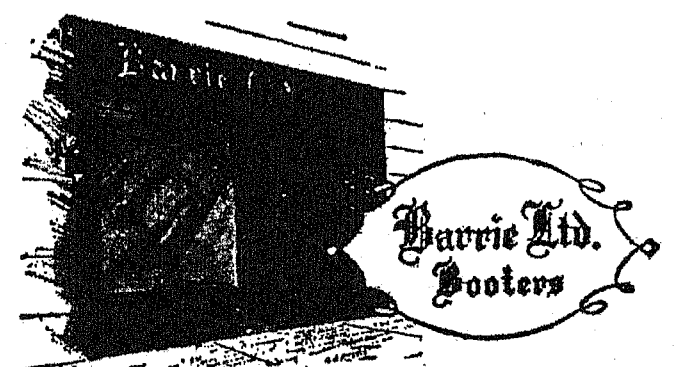
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# Tyler's Triple, Roth's Double Pace Bantams to Water-Win

by Phil Hopke

JAN. 9 -- After conceding Tufts seven points in the 400-yard medley relay, the Trinity swimmers came back to win 53-42 in a meet that went right down to the last event to decide the winner.

Trin got its first of 8 firsts when Dick Roth won the 200-yard freestyle in a time of 2:05.6. Trinity took the lead in the meet for the first time when Dave Tyler and captain Fred Prillaman swept the 50-yard freestyle. Tyler's time of 22.9 seconds was only .2 second off the college record.

A sweep by Tufts in the 200-yard individual medley put them back in the lead. The winning time was 2:36.6. A fine performance by Jeff Seckler in the diving kept the score close. Dick Roth captured his second event of the day with a win in the 200-yard butterfly. The winning time was 2:24.7.

Another sweep by Tyler and Prillaman, this time in the 100-yard freestyle, put Trin ahead for good. Tyler's time of 50.0 seconds set a new school record. This marks the third time in three meets that Dave has swum the event and has set a new record.

Fred Ludwig stayed in second place for most of the 200-yard backstroke, but kicked out in the final lap to win in a time of 2:28.4.

Then Tyler after a rest of only one event, swam the 500-yard freestyle. He lapped the field and set his second record of the afternoon in a time of 5:48.4. Charles Dinkler fought off a strong challenge by Tufts' Stewart to take second place in this important sweep.

Jim McCulloch started strong in the 200-yard breaststroke, but just could not keep up the pace. The

sweep for Tufts made the score 46-42 in Trin's favor with the final event to go.

To take the meet Trin had to win the 400-yard freestyle relay. The team of Roth, Catoni, Camp and Prillaman won by one and one-quarter pool lengths in a good time of 3:44.6. This made the final score 53-42.

The Bantams now own a 3-1 record, and the next meet is on February 6 at Bowdoin.

Trinity's mermen lost their first meet of the season on Dec.

16, to a strong RPI team by the score of 63-23.

Dave Tyler set two school records and anchored the victorious 400-yard freestyle relay team, but it wasn't enough. Dave swam the 200-yard freestyle in 1:57.1 and the 100-yard freestyle in :50.5.

Fred Prillaman, team captain, won the 50-yard butterfly in 23.7 and Dick Roth won the 200-yard butterfly in 2:32.6 for the other Trinity firsts. The team's record is now 2 and 1.

## From the BULL PEN

## Tyler Tradition

by Mike Weinberg

The sign on the wall read "Earle, Tyler, Tyler and Tyler." No, it was not a Wall Street Brokerage firm, merely a statement of a former Trinity College Swimming record (the 400-yard freestyle relay, 1946).

As evidenced by the charts in Trowbridge Pool, the Tyler name has come to be almost synonymous with Trinity swimming and Saturday's meet with Tufts was no exception. Duff Tyler, the Bantams' answer to Don Schollander, put on another dazzling performance by capturing three firsts and setting two college records in the process.

Both records were in the freestyle events and both snapped the old standards by a considerable margin. Breaking the 100-yard freestyle mark by four tenths of a second in a time of :50.0, Tyler came right back two events later to shatter the 500-yard freestyle by almost 13 seconds.

It was obvious that Duff was going for both records from the start. He touched home in the 100-meter free with his nearest rival, Fred Prillaman, a good ten yards behind.

The "500" was even more amazing. Leading from the start, Duff lapped the second and third men going into his gun lap, and when he finished at top speed after 5:48.4 in the water, Charlie Dinkler and the Tufts' swimmer still had 50 yards to go. To make it even a more pleasing race, Dinkler crept ahead of the Jumbo swimmer in the final turn, and gave the Bantams a one-two sweep in the event.

The Tyler name appears approximately a dozen times in Trinity swimming records, and the major contributor, Mr. David A. Tyler, was sitting in the stands, cheering both his son and the Trinity team to victory.

To watch Mr. Tyler while his son is swimming is to get the feeling that he is about to jump into the water with him and try to

reclaim some of the records his son has been smashing, or at least run-rabbit for him.

Ironically, both Tylers are freestyle experts, and though none of Mr. Tyler's records are standing today, their times were far ahead of their year. In the 50-yard free, the one event that Duff won on Saturday without setting a record, Mr. Tyler's best time was 24.0. The existing standard is 22.7, set by Fred Prillaman two years ago, and Duff's time on Saturday was 22.9.

The time-spread between father and son is a little greater in the 100-yard free, where Mr. Tyler owns a :53.3 mark, while Duff's is :50.0. (The world record for the 100-meter (110 yards) freestyle is :53.4, set by Schollander in the Olympics this fall.)

Duff's father never set a college record in the 500-yard freestyle, simply because it is a new event. Mr. Tyler did swim the 440 and his record in that stands at 5:12.4.

One of the few times Mr. Tyler did swim the "500" in competition came during the AAU Nationals in the mid-40's. At that time he took a third with a time of 5:42. Consequently, Duff has a little catching up to do, but after all, it's still early in the season!

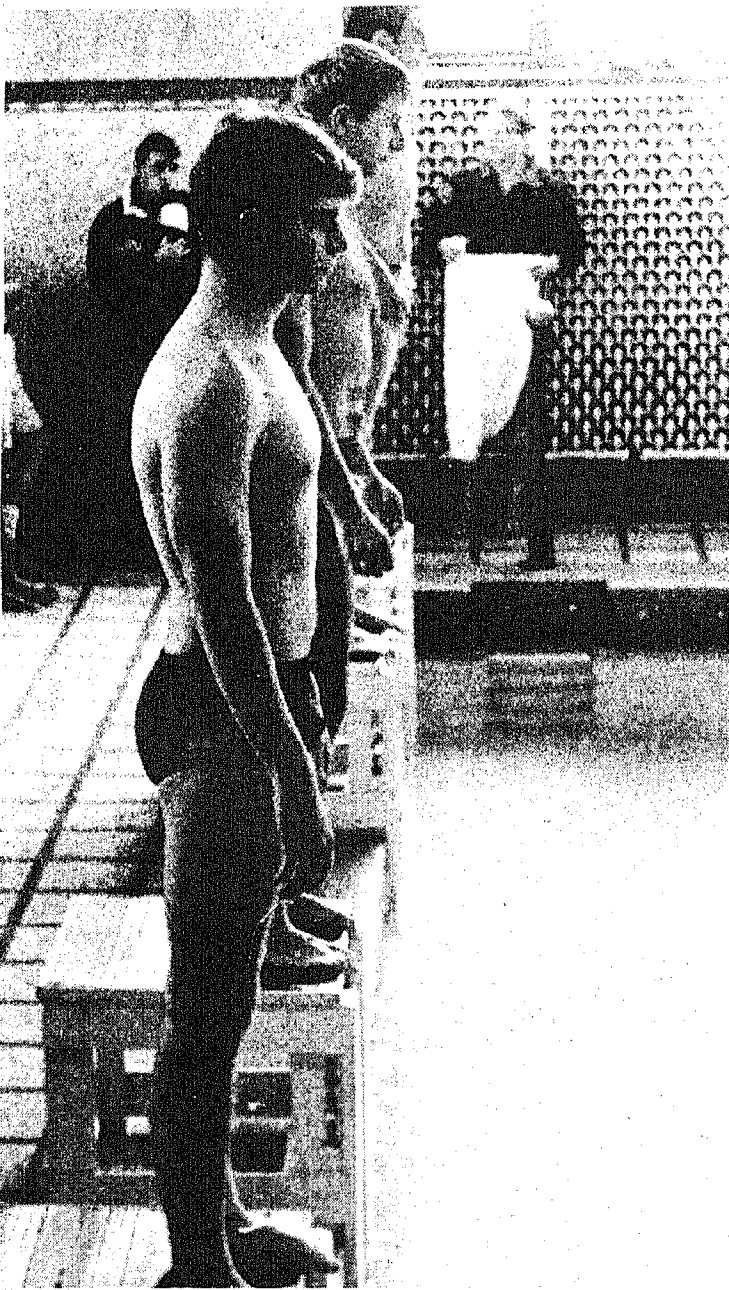
But Tyler is not the only strong freestyle swimmer on the squad. Aside from Dinkler, Rich "Frog" Roth also showed his strength by winning the 200-yard event in 2:05.6 and Rick Catoni led off the winning 400-yard freestyle relay.

The crowd had to wait, however, for the 200 butterfly to see Roth's true ability. The listed record for this event is 2:25.1, and Rich's time was 2:24.7, with nobody pushing him. The grace with which he swims is the mark of a fine swimmer, and the rhythmic pattern of his butterfly stroke is almost hypnotic. In the eight lap race, Roth used seven strokes to swim the first length of the pool, eight in the second, and only nine on the eighth -- truly a remarkable pacing job.

For the most exciting two-man race of the afternoon, we turn to the 200-yard backstroke. Fred Ludwig was swimming a close second until he caught the Jumbo in the middle of the sixth lap. Both men were even going into the final turn, and all the way down to the back-stretch, it was nose-to-nose. Finally, a last second spurt gave Ludwig the victory.

Jeff Seckler looked impressive on the diving board. Chucking the philosophy of "taking an easy dive in hopes of doing it well," Seckler selected five strenuous maneuvers (average degree of difficulty 1.9) and came through with flying colors.

By the way, we understand that Duff Tyler has a brother swimming for Williston Academy, and also another younger brother, and... Perhaps, we could start another institution here at Trinity... you know... like the Elm Trees.



**RECORD-BREAKER** -- Trinity's Duff Tyler relaxes before the start of the 50-yard freestyle event against Tufts last Saturday. Tyler won the race in a time of 22.9, while Fred Prillaman captured second to give the Bantams a sweep. Tyler won two other races during the afternoon, setting records in both of them, as Trinity won the meet 53-42.

## T-P, CGA Fall on Frosh Court; Trin Cringes Before Crimson

by Joe McKeigue

With an 88-79 victory over Union College at Schenectady, the Trinity freshman basketball team brought its record to 4-2.

Before Christmas vacation the Bantams had defeated Coast Guard 74-70 and had lost a heart-breaking game in overtime to Harvard 105-101.

The freshmen's first game after Christmas break was a ridiculously easy 92-42 victory over Trinity-Pawling. From the first basket scored after the tap, Trinity was in the lead all the way.

Trinity-Pawling, playing a very deliberate game, could do nothing. Bob Gutzman of Trinity showed a

## Frosh Dunked For First Time

Chet McPhee's frosh swim team dropped a meet to Williston, 74-21, this Saturday to even their record at 1-1.

Williston, the top swimming prep school in the country, took command immediately, losing only one event and giving up two second places.

Bill Bacon was the only bright spot for Trinity; he posted a first in the 50-yard freestyle with a time of 23.3 seconds and a second in the 100-yard backstroke which saw the first three men break the one-minute mark.

Carl Enemark took a second place in the diving event. The Freshman team, badly undermanned, is hoping to be in better condition for the Canterbury meet February 6.

hot-hand, hitting 8 of 10 tries from the floor, and at the 18 minute mark of the first half, with the score 49-16, the first team was removed.

Coach Donnelly played the second string the remainder of the first half and the entire second half. Trinity-Pawling could not get organized, and Trinity's lead grew.

Eleven of the thirteen members of the team broke into the scoring column. Guard Russ Coward led the way with 18 points. Gutzman had 17, and Dick Tuxbury had 11.

Against Union Trinity could not really get hot. Trinity was not able to open up its nine point margin of victory until the closing minutes of the game.

Union, with two 6'5" players, had a distinct height advantage. It was this height advantage that Union utilized to keep in the game.

The first half ended with the score 41-38 in Trinity's favor. Union moved to within one point, 64-63, with a quarter of the game left. It was here that Trinity's running

began to click. Union began to tire, and the remainder of the game was controlled by Trinity.

Bob Gutzman sparked the Bantams' attack by firing in 29 points. Sam Elkins had 16, hitting eight for eight from the foul line. Jim Stuhlman added 12 points.

May 10, 1956--Moe Drabowsky hurled a no-hit game today as Trinity beat Wesleyan, 2-0. The tall righthander fanned the first eight men in a sparkling performance. It was his first no-hitter in college ball, although he has thrown two no-hitters previously against other competition.

Six major league scouts watched the game.

**THE STRATEGY** -- Pre-meet strategy is discussed by swimming coach Bob Slaughter before Saturday's meet with Tufts. The Bantam coach decided not to enter a team in the 400-yard medley relay and also decided not to enter Duff Tyler in the 400-yard freestyle relay event. Both moves paid off as Trinity swept eight first places in dunking the Jumbos for their third win of the year against one setback.

