

Arts Center Open House, Talks, Tours on April 7

Students and faculty will be the first to inspect the interior of the new Austin Arts Center at an April 7 open house, according to Dean Robert M. Vogel and George E. Nichols, III, acting director of the Arts Center, who will both speak briefly in the Center Theater at 3:30 and 8:30 p.m. Guided tours will follow the talks.

The Jesters with members of the Glee Club will present THE FANTASTICKS April 27-May 1, in the new Center, and the building will be formally dedicated in May, on a date not yet announced.

The theater will be named in honor of James Lippincott Goodwin of Hartford, Goodwin, a noted conservationist, has served the college as a Life Trustee and since 1963, as Trustee Emeritus. In 1963 the College awarded him the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

In 1960, Mr. Goodwin donated a challenge gift of \$500,000. He later donated another \$350,000 with the provision that it be matched by other sources. The estimated cost for the structure in 1960 was \$1,500,000. As plans expanded, the cost of the building increased to \$2,200,000.

The Goodwin family has been an important part of Trinity's history ever since James Goodwin, great-grandfather of James Goodwin, helped to found the College in 1823. Every succeeding generation of the Goodwin family has been represented on the Board of Trustees.

The Goodwin Theater in the Center will be used for concerts, plays, and lectures. Noted theater designer, Professor George C. Izenour of Yale University, was consultant for the firm of O'Connor and Kilham, architects of the Center.

Professor Izenour worked out a plan for alternate seating capacities of 235 and 400, as well as a forestage eleven feet deep which can be raised from the lower floor to stage level by hydraulic power. This arrangement makes it possible

to bring stage action close to the audience. Flanked by the side sectors, the forestage can provide the central area of a wrap-around stage when the presentation calls for this style of production.

The full stage has a 36 by 22 foot opening and is 32 feet deep. The 56 foot high grid with 26 counterweighted lines provides for swift scenery changes and suspends the cyclorama, or wrap-around movie screen. An acoustical shell surrounds the stage.

Klein Delivers Talk on Dante's Divine Comedy

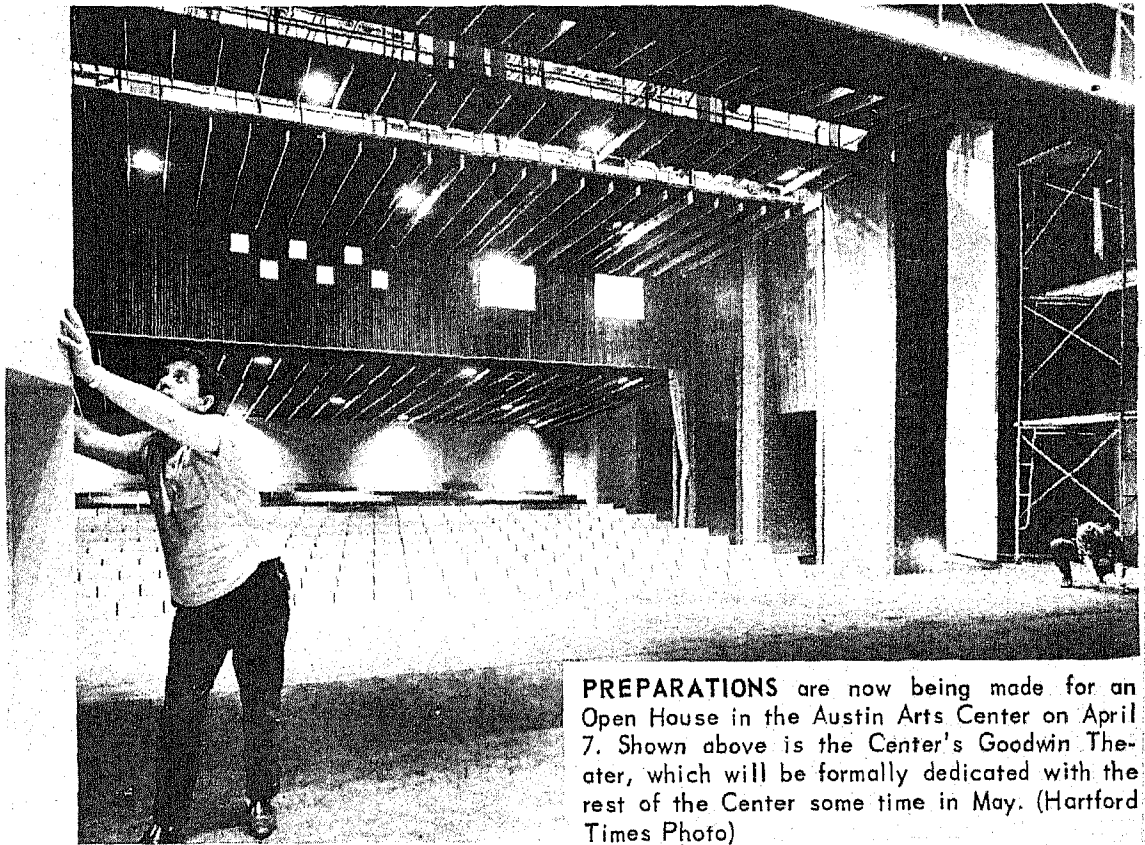
"The power of poetry is akin to the power of revelation," commented Prof. Jacob Klein in the keynote lecture Wednesday of the Cesare Barbieri Center's celebration of the 700th anniversary of the birth of Dante Alighieri.

In his lecture, "On the Mount of Purgation," Dr. Klein, professor of philosophy at St. John's College, observed that the two characteristic features of purgatory are duality and inversion. Duality is apparent, for "in hell reigns eternally the darkness of night, in the celestial paradise, eternally the brightness of daylight. In purgatory there is both day AND night," he explained. Dr. Klein defined inversion as "the change of something into its opposite."

"Dante, the pilgrim, is not engaged in penitence while on the mount," Dr. Klein pointed out. "He justifies himself, but not completely so," for Dante exercises his sins not by penitence, but by possessing an opposite and counterbalancing virtue.

For instance, while Dante is on the second circle, Envy, he has compassion for those who suffer

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PREPARATIONS are now being made for an Open House in the Austin Arts Center on April 7. Shown above is the Center's Goodwin Theater, which will be formally dedicated with the rest of the Center some time in May. (Hartford Times Photo)

Social Progress 'Gap'

Thomas Attacks 'Tomorrow We Die'

by Norman Marcovski

"Youth should have some idea of the challenge of today in planning for the common good and principle of men giving according to their abilities and receiving according to their needs," said Socialist leader Norman Thomas in his lecture last Tuesday night in Kriebie Auditorium.

"You must pay attention to socialist goals," he continued, "and not be content to 'eat, drink and read FANNY HILL for tomorrow we die.'"

Mr. Thomas held this proposition as his theme throughout his lecture and the ensuing question period. In his opening, Mr. Thomas cited the "gap in the extra-

ordinary progress of the physical sciences compared to the progress of society" and claimed that his intention was to impress the audience with the attitudes and approaches of socialism to the modern problems of civil rights, economic progress and war.

On civil rights and economic progress, Thomas commented generally. "It is extraordinary that our Negro fellow citizens have used almost no offensive violence."

Mr. Thomas commented on the great progress of the movement in their philosophy of non-aggressive violence and on President Johnson's positive and helpful action.

"Total war against slums is the point that the War on Poverty should concentrate on," he said. Mr. Thomas noted, however, that complex, but possible plans are needed to provide homes, schools, hospitals, jobs, and sustenance for people.

Concern for the individual as a part of society is necessary, he said.

Mr. Thomas characterized the modern viewpoint on war and defense in saying, "We must be ready to kill everybody several times over because the first time might not stick. The arms race can lead only to destruction in

Mr. Thomas' opinion, and measures to disarm through "an agency of the U.N. are necessary."

"The nations of the world are spending \$120 billion a year on arms, while two-thirds of the world's population are living on the brink of starvation," he added.

Turning to the situation in Viet Nam, Mr. Thomas advanced a few of the theories he has heard of President Johnson's policy.

"I don't know just what our present policy is ..., I hope HI does," quipped the speaker.

However, whatever the policy is to drag China into the war and defeat her when she is weak; to push as far as we can without all-out war and then negotiate a settlement; continuation of the war with Marine reinforcement and bombings in North Vietnam are all wrong, according to Mr. Thomas.

"We say we are fighting a war for liberty," he continued, "but if you think there are any moral about liberty in this -- you're crazy!"

Mr. Thomas suggested that liberty means to us the stopping of the spread of Communism and pointing out that Communism has a genius of flourishing in wa

(Continued on Page 3)

Cherbonnier Professes Bible Links Modern, Greek Science

Dr. Edmond La B. Cherbonnier said Wednesday the Bible provides the "missing link" in the history of science at a department of religion Colloquium.

Greek science, he said, "trembled on the verge of modern science for four hundred years," while the Bible provided the impetus to overthrow old Greek ideas.

Giving five Greek suppositions of science, he told how the Bible refuted each, opening the way for modern science. The five suppositions, the first three dealing with

Students March for Selma Tomorrow

The assistant Mayor and members of the Hartford City Council will lead a march of students from Connecticut colleges and schools and interested citizens, in support of the Selma civil rights march, from the Old State House to the State Capital on Wednesday night.

The march, organized by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and hosted by Trinity, will begin at 7 p.m. and last until about 9.

applied science, the last two with technical ideas, follow:

1. The Greeks were convinced that "anything that undergoes change cannot completely be known," Dr. Cherbonnier said. The Bible, however, shows God as moving, and the people of the time thought, "If the world of change is good enough for God, it's good enough for you and me, for the scientist and the philosopher."

2. The Greeks also doubted that natural objects could really be known as individuals, he said, and they looked instead to "universals." "In the biblical world there is no such prejudice against individual things," Dr. Cherbonnier said and added that God, Himself was an individual.

3. Dr. Cherbonnier noted that the Greek scientists tried to find a structure of nature similar to geometry and tried to deduce knowledge without respect to experience. In the Bible, he said, God made the earth but didn't "deduce" it; he was free to create it as he wanted, and the scientist could not foresee or deduce God's actions.

4. The old scientists were high-thinkers, Dr. Cherbonnier asserted, and thought manual or common labor was too menial for man. But in the Bible, he said, there were men who worked with their hands, such as the shepherds.

5. The Greeks worshipped nature and did not think that mastering or controlling nature were possible, he said. They thought that an attempt to do so would even be a sacrilege. The Bible countered, he remarked, with the reasoning that God made the world but then offered it to man for man's use.

These views were not consciously changed by the old scientists into modern science, Dr. Cherbonnier said. The old scientists were, in fact, quite afraid to take up new ideas, their respect for their predecessors being so great.

The Church went only halfway with the "scientific revolution." Once biblical ideas had been introduced, he said, the church made a "truce" with Athens, and the biblical ideas went underground.

Student Groups Go South For Spring Vacation Week

Several groups of Trinity students will head for the sunny South during the coming Spring vacation.

The Travelers will sing at the new William Hilton Inn at Hilton Head, South Carolina and at Daytona Beach before ending their tour at Sea Island, Georgia, with two concerts at The Cloister.

The Glee Club, under the direction of Clarence H. Barber, associate professor of music, will give a total of eight concerts in Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida during their annual tour. Most of the concerts will be in

churches or before civic groups. The Glee Club tour will be highlighted by a three day stay in Miami Beach and a tour of Cape Kennedy.

The Trinidads, traveling to Grand Bahama Island, will stay at the Jack Tarr Hotel where they will appear nightly for a week in the Turtle Walk, a night club in the hotel.

The crew team will spend vacation training at Rollins College in Winter Park, Florida where they have entered a number of races during the last days of the trip.

Image Theater Produces Four Poor Plays, But Gives Them an Excellent Performance

Presumably the audience at the Image Theater's Friday night presentation of, "The Wry World of Richard Harris" contained few more attentive viewers than Mr. Richard Harris himself, who gave a short talk on his playwrighting career after the performance.

Harris, who lives in Hartford, looks like a tired middle-aged businessman of mediocre success, say the manager of the second-largest department store in Richmond, the secretary of the Fresno

writes sad, wistful little plays about unhappy people.

The only trouble is that the plays aren't very good. They lack any real character analysis, and they fail to produce the wit and humor that these shallow plays would need to be interesting. To quote from the notes that this reviewer took during the Image Theater performance: "pedantic...satire on itself...an article in READER'S DIGEST reprinted from WOMAN'S CLUB MAGAZINE...embarrassing...walking abstractions...piles of words."

The performance consisted of four plays together with a reading from a fifth. The first of these, "The Man Who Courted January," is a sentimental, pretentious little play about a boy and a girl who fall in and out of love for reasons that undoubtedly are perfectly clear to Harris but completely escape this reviewer.

The last two plays, "Take a Letter" and "The Diner" are like the second-rate comic episodes found in a TV variety program, except that Harris' plays have pretensions to wistful profundity at the end.

The best of the four plays is "The Interview" which tells of a man with a doctorate in chemistry who comes to an employment agency looking for a job. He has just been fired by his previous employer because he confessed that he hated chemistry. "After all," he says, "it's a very dull subject."

Unfortunately "The Interview" is the only one of the four plays which is poorly performed by the actors of the Image Theater. Director Ray Shinn apparently ordained that they should avoid anything between a mumble and an irritated shout.

All the others were quite well done. But the plays simply weren't material good enough to make it regrettable that spring vacation will deprive most Trinity students of an opportunity to see them.

Mahler at Bushnell

The Hartford Symphony Orchestra and Chorale will perform Gustav Mahler's intensely spiritual Symphony No. 2 in C Minor at 8:15 p.m. on Wednesday, March 24.

Music

'Faust' Grandeur

by Robert Arensman

The Connecticut Opera Association presented the last of their French operas with a little of the grandeur Charles de Gaulle has mentioned so much the last few years. Primary exponent of that grandeur as the Association produced Gounod's Faust at the Bushnell was Joan Sutherland. As Marguerite, Miss Sutherland gave a sterling performance which was as well acted as sung.

Her dramatic voice was matched by her extraordinary costumes; she projected a believable image throughout the opera and finished with the vocal pyrotechnics which distinguish her.

As Mephistopheles, Richard Cross was equally outstanding. He had a strong, melodious bass and considerable acting ability to interpret what may be the most difficult of Gounod's roles.

Of special interest was the excellent ballet of Irene Apnee and Martin Scheepers. Their pas de deux was beautifully executed with precision and smoothness not always matched in professional ballet companies.

Staging of this opera was cleverly executed and made use of several drop curtains and projected lighting to create various effects. The cathedral scene was striking in its simplicity, and highly successful in achieving the proper mood of gloom and hell.

Richard Bonyng led the orchestra through a lilting and melodious overture, but from that point on it was downhill for the orchestra.

The Redemption Chorus was completely inaudible above a discordantly booming orchestra and a badly played organ. Poor Marguerite would certainly have gone to hell if her salvation had depended on the final scene.

Over all the opera was quite delightful and a rather suitable ending for the French opera season that Hartford has enjoyed this winter.

IN TOWN

AN EVENING OF RICHARD HARRIS--five short plays at the Image Theater, 85 Barker St., Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays at 8:30 p.m. for the next two weekends.

NEVER TOO LATE--Sumner Arthur Long's comedy at the Bushnell Memorial Thursdays, March 25 at 8:30 p.m.

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER--Oliver Goldsmith's comedy at the Hartford Stage Company, Kinsley Street at Constitution Plaza, through April 4.

Music

THE BARBER OF SEVILLE--Rossini's opera at the Bushnell Memorial, Wednesday, April 7 at 8:15 p.m.

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The Arts & Criticism

Chamber of Commerce, or the third-best lawyer in Buffalo. Indeed Harris has made his living as an insurance salesman, but what makes him different from the kind of man he resembles is that he

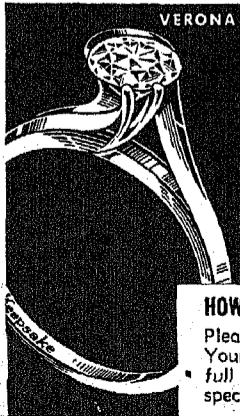
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Freshman Defeated in Retrial; Senate Upholds Censure

The Senate voted last Wednesday night to uphold the Medusa sentence of censure against Daniel L. Goldberg '68 for violation of the College liquor regulations.

At the public hearing, Goldberg asked that his sentence be lowered to something less serious on the grounds that censure was too damaging a penalty for the offense which he had committed. He also said in his brief that his case should be tried again because of the "unfair" methods of the Medusa.

Vacation Hours

Mather Hall and the Library have announced vacation hours as follows:

CAVE: closed from 2 p.m. Saturday, March 27 to 7:30 a.m. Monday, April 5.

MATHER DINING ROOM: a la carte service from 8 a.m. - 6 p.m. Monday, March 29 - Friday, April 2. Closed Sunday, March 28 and Saturday and Sunday April 3 and 4.

GAME ROOM AND BOWLING LANES: Closed from 11 p.m. Friday, March 26 until 6 p.m. Monday, April 5.

BOOKSTORE: Closed Saturday, April 3.

LIBRARY: Saturday, March 27, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday March 28, closed; Monday, March 29 - Friday April 2, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; Saturday, April 3, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday, April 4, closed; Monday, April 5, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Tuesday, April 6, regular schedule.

Dante...

(Continued from Page 1)

there and thus expedites himself from the sin of envy.

Dr. Klein, speaking on the structural aspects of THE DIVINE COMEDY, stated that "rhyming schemes may have a life of their own, but in the COMEDY, and especially in the PURGATORIO, they seem to adumbrate the way in which the themes of the poems are linked together or echo each other."

"In showing the working of penitence on the Mount, Dante has described the faculties of the human soul which are necessary for its salvation.

"There are seven of them," Prof. Klein continued, "the power of seeing, the power of hearing, the power of imagining, the power of understanding, the poetic potency, the thirst for immortality, and the Love of God."

This description, Klein asserted, is Dante's own, despite his indebtedness to the many writers and poets who preceded him.

"The climb up the mount of purification ends," comments Dr. Klein, "with an active life without blemish and, above all, a contemplative life beckoning to Dante -- and to us, his readers."

Director of Placement John F. Butler reminds students that applications for financial aid must be completed and returned by May 1. Applications may be obtained from Miss Maureen O'Hara on the second floor of Williams Memorial.

He stated that his sentence was given as a result of a misunderstanding with the Medusa, since he claimed partial responsibility for the possession of alcoholic beverages but not for their distribution to minors, for which he was being censured.

He said that in the atmosphere of Trinity College, he couldn't just walk in on a friend and his date and remove their drinks.

Philip S. Parsons '65, in presenting the Medusa case, stated that it was understood when Goldberg and the other students involved in the case admitted "joint responsibility," that this responsibility included distribution to minors as well as possession.

He added that, in as much as Goldberg had allowed his liquor to be used, he was just as guilty of distribution as the person who served it.

Chew Awarded Danforth Grant

William Chew, III, '65 has been awarded a Danforth Graduate Fellowship for advanced study for the Ph.D. degree, it was announced by the Danforth Foundation of St. Louis, Missouri.

Approximately 1,800 college seniors from colleges and universities throughout the United States competed for the 127 Fellowships awarded this year. The Fellowship provides tuition and living expenses for four years of study in preparation for a career in college teaching.

Last week Chew was also named a Woodrow Wilson Fellow for 1965-66, which also provides for post-graduate study for outstanding college graduates planning a career in teaching.

Both Foundations are designed "to help meet the critical national need for competent and dedicated college instructors."

Phi Beta Kappa Accepts 11; Majority in History, English

Eleven seniors have been elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, Beta of Connecticut chapter, it was announced Thursday by Robert C. Stewart, acting secretary of the chapter.

The major fields of study represented include four in history,

three in English and one each in philosophy, classics, German, and physics. The newly-elected members will be initiated on April 13.

Listed with their majors, they are Bruce R. Alexander, philosophy; Nick Cantor, history; Samuel C. Coale, V. English; Andrew H. Fairchills, classics; Donald A. Garofolo, German; David J. Graybill, history; Louis A. Huskins, history; Thomas J. Kelly, English; Richard MacA. Kirby, history; Stephen L. Knapp, physics and John W. Lemega, English.

Thomas...

(Continued from Page 1)

"Our notion of fighting Communism in Viet Nam is wrong."

"We are losing the war for men's minds for WE SEEM to be the imperialists, the damn, white, Yankee imperialists!" he declared. Mr. Thomas continued by expressing the view that negotiation in Viet Nam at this time would bring a satisfactory end to the conflict.

He pointed to the willingness of the European powers to enter into a peace settlement and to our need to withdraw before we push China and Russia into full-

filling their commitments to each other and to North Viet Nam.

Mr. Thomas brought this audience to its feet in ovation with this closing statement: "If we go on, we are playing the horrible position of playing God's policemen in a horrible war."

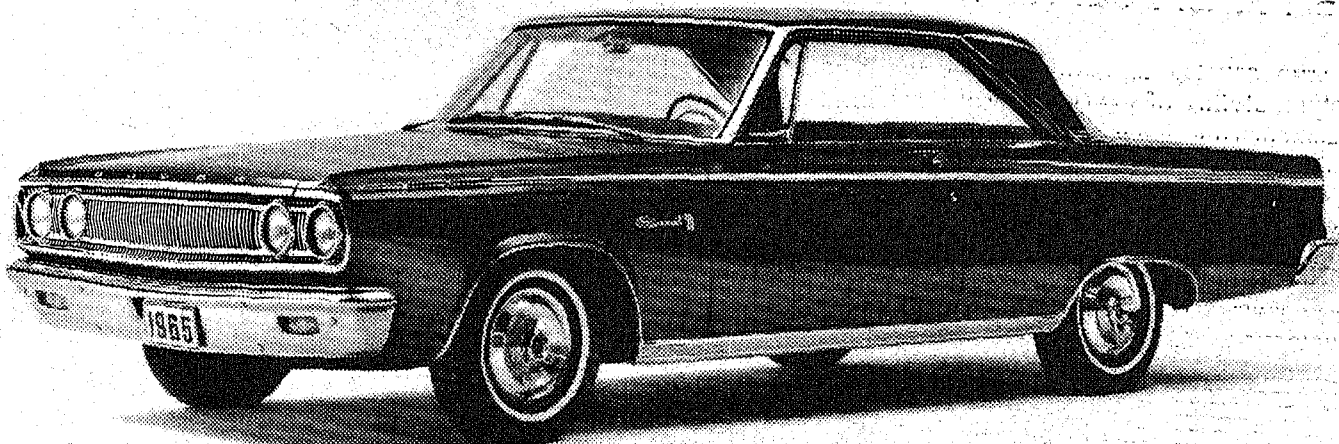
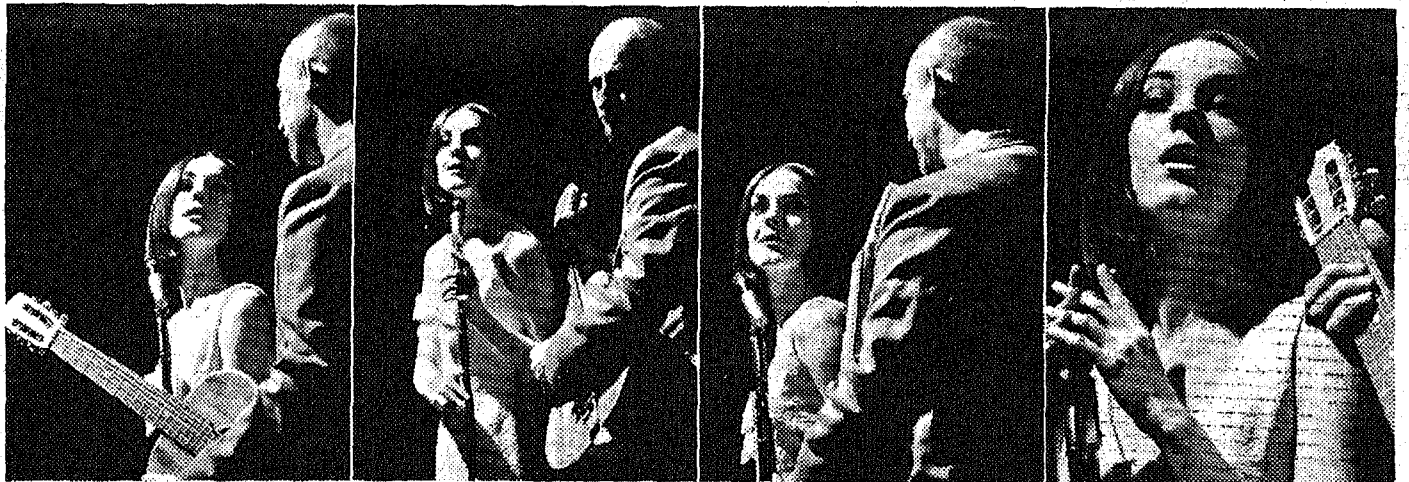
"After we finish this set..."

let's head for 'Charlie's'... Don't call a cab. I want to show you my new wheels—a new Dodge Coronet."

"Who's the guy who keeps waving? My Dodge salesman... good people. Clued me in on all the jazz that comes standard on a Coronet 500."

"Like bucket seats, full carpeting, padded dash, console, spinners, backup lights and a wild V8 for kicks... oops, there's my cue..."

"Black is the color of my true love's Coronet..."



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Medusa

The Medusa is the "Senior Honor Society," and it should definitely become that. For months now, we have remained silent about that society's theoretical and practical functions and have been carefully observing its role on the campus.

There is no question in our minds that the Medusa has been abused. No longer can we tolerate the short-sighted policies which require these seven members of the society, and only these seven, to be subjected to a rigid honor code of college regulations, to be rejected for their actions and to be regarded as invading constabularies by all segments of the campus.

Furthermore, there is also no question that top administrators have compelled these men to levy certain norm punishments for offenses which cannot realistically be called crimes — namely drinking by a minor and furnishing liquor to a minor. We ask if these same human beings who are our top administrators and who have taken upon themselves the moral instruction of the human beings attending classes at Trinity can inquire into the continuing history of their own lives and still feel justified in both the regulations and punishments they have imposed upon the campus and upon seven conscientious, but necessarily hypocritical, men.

We think they cannot, but we have resigned ourselves at least to those ridiculous regulations.

The point of the preceding paragraphs is that by establishing those norm punishments it has for drinking violations, the administration has thrown penalties for all other violations completely out of focus. No longer does censure seem severe enough for those infractions which ordinarily warranted such a punishment. No longer does admonition mean very much, and every other lesser punishment has become totally unimportant.

What the College has succeeded in doing is to drag penalties into insignificance by debasing censure as a punishment for drinking violations. Therefore, the Medusa has been justly criticized for imposing too strict a punishment for too minor a "crime" in its own attempt to compensate for the diminishing penalty scale.

It is time the College woke up to reality, and we have several propositions. First, that the Senate move to change the norm punishments for drinking violations. Second, that the Medusa publicly articulate its stand on the regulations. And third, that the student body flood Dr. Jacobs' desk with signed letters of protest. The Tripod will gladly collect these letters for a single mailing on April 6.

The letters need say no more than "Dr. Jacobs, I protest the norm punishments for violation of the College drinking regulations because they are unrealistic and too stringent."

We have spent a great deal of time on the drinking regulations because we feel they bear directly on what problems the Medusa is facing today and, in fact, highlight them.

But the Medusa faces a much more basic problem — its having to act as an unpaid, menacing police force which has had to forget its distinction of honor for its duty to the badge. The entire police system needs re-evaluation, and the Medusa must be divested of its compulsory "cop" character. The College, we feel, has itself reneged upon its responsibility to the Medusa and has abused whatever tasks that "Honorary Society" has accepted.

After talking over the problem of policing with several students and administrators, we have come to the conclusion that the only effective and sensible compromise between paid police and the Medusa is the dorm proctor arrangement. We feel that college graduates, probably bachelor professors, should be paid to live in each dormitory, not so much as stool-pigeons as deterrents. The pay would be minimal in exchange for the room, and no more than eight or ten men would be needed to prevent trouble, act as advisors and generally help students.

A final problem is the question of judicial procedure. We hope the Medusa will discard its spook whenever it infringes upon the rights of the individual student and very soon publish a statement of its policies, procedures and areas of concern along with a statement of procedure expected from the "defendent."

Forums

We were heartened last week to see such a large number of students at the afternoon debate between Mr. Thomas E. Willey, Brent Bozell and two students. The afternoon, although it may have resolved little, was truly stimulating, and we found the experience both informative and enjoyable.

We were also pleased with the excitement and discussion among students and faculty in the Cave after the debate. This success would seem to indicate the necessity of regular forums, perhaps in the afternoon, on an informal basis to help bring students and faculty together. Free coffee may even prove an effective cohesive force.

From The Medusa

Recently the Medusa has been subjected to criticism in regard to its policing policies and procedure. Although criticism has been directed at this body before, the Medusa feels that the new drinking regulation at Trinity College and the consequential increase in the number of cases receiving more severe penalties have precipitated the recent criticism and rendered the Medusa's functions more difficult than ever. The effective operation of the Medusa rests upon the pillars of cooperation and respect of both the Administration and the student body. Without these mainstays the Medusa cannot, and should not, exist.

It is believed by members of the Medusa that the obligation to police the campus and answer the complaints of administrators, guards, and students are the factors which are the most obnoxious to the College as a whole. The lack of cooperation and respect in this area of the Medusa's functions has been sufficient in years past to cause the Medusa to ask the Administration to relieve it of these policing tasks. For the same reasons, the present Medusa feels that an alternative policing system is desirable. During the past year, the Medusa has discussed with the Administration the possibility of creating a new enforcement system satisfactory to the whole College community. A committee of Senators and administrators was formed to consider this matter and to institute changes. Due to

reasons which are not entirely clear to the Medusa, this committee has not yet begun to function.

WHILE THE MEDUSA HAS NOT GIVEN UP ITS OBLIGATIONS TO POLICE THE TRINITY COLLEGE CAMPUS, realizing this function must be performed and a new system is not easily created, the body urges the Trustees, the Administration, the Senate, and the student body to develop plans for a new security system which meets the approval, respect, and desires of the College community.

The TRINITY COLLEGE HANDBOOK lists the Medusa as a "Senior Honorary Society." The Medusa feels that this honor lies in its judicial functions rather than in its policing obligations. The Medusa defends its judicial functions because it has witnessed, and wishes to avoid, the injustice which may arise when administrators initiate penalties and/or issue threats in the interests of the College. The fundamental belief of the Medusa is that the Trinity student accused of an infraction retains his dignity and rights during a trial by his peers behind closed doors. The Medusa wishes to make clear, however, that it will not use judicial procedure to bring about a change in the rules or penalties dictated by the HANDBOOK or the Senate.

THE MEDUSA

LETTERS to the editor

To the Editor:

The recurring hubbub this and in previous years about the conduct of the Medusa and the conduct of the students illustrates what happens when the lines of responsibility are not clear. Increasingly this is the case at Trinity; it is a practical absurdity to hold seven men directly accountable for maintaining the moral behavior of 1,000 men who are living in those four care-free years.

Some adjustments should be made in the system, but in order to understand what they should be it is necessary to describe the present flaws.

The Senate has been afforded the responsibility for upholding student conduct. Supposedly there is a direct connection between them and the students, and between them and the Medusa. Theoretically the Senate stands in the middle as the intermediary and as the check, supposedly always trying to liberalize the rules while maintaining discipline.

One of the major flaws, however, is that the Senate does not directly represent his student constituent. No student can say that Senator so and so represents me. As the Senate is now organized, a senior has several Senators represent him, through his fraternity and for his class at large. It is likewise for each class. What results is a diffusion of responsibility goes a metamorphosis into anarchy once the Senate handles specific problems of discipline.

Is a freshman Senator living in Jones Hall concerned about a raucous freshmen flooze party in Jarvis? I doubt it. Theoretically he should be, but he isn't. No one can point the finger at him saying that as a student leader he should be showing your concern about such lapses in morality. And even if the flooze party should be in his own dorm he can shrug his shoulders and say that there are three other Senators representing his class as a whole. For the upper classes the lines of responsibility are murkier.

Being realistic the above descriptions are absurd, because whoever thought a Senator had any direct or indirect responsibility for behavior on the campus; after all the Student HANDBOOK just specifically states that the Senate IS responsible for student conduct. It has however, easily slipped the load upon the shoulders of the Medusa, who, sensing they are obliged to no one except the administration, can do whatever they please. There are no warn-

ings and no stated norms of how the laws are going to be enforced. The average student then lives in a continual state of inconsistency; he dreads those times when a Medusa member suddenly starts feeling his oats or had had a bad day. Everyone knows what I am referring.

Moreover, since the Medusa is both the judicial and police, no reports or investigations can be made in the open unless someone sacrifices himself. The Senate for various reasons, mostly for fear of personal retribution, is reluctant to counter their decisions.

Here then is the situation: the student feels completely helpless as to what may happen when he is "pinched." There is no intermediary, there is no check.

Accordingly to fill this gap, but to maintain traditional patterns of power, especially those of fraternities, I suggest the following:

That the dormitories be organized into sections similar to those of the junior advisors; lacking junior advisor districts, that North Campus be organized into six sections, and each fraternity be considered as one section.

That before May 1 of each year, the Senate select dormitory chairmen, one for each section.

That the Senate appoint dormitory chairmen from a list in which priority is given first to junior advisors for the next year, second to rising senior senators, and third to other rising seniors. (In the eventuality that one of the rising seniors chosen as a chairman is selected for the Medusa, the Senate following the same priorities shall appoint another person as dormitory chairman.)

That the list of dormitory chairmen be submitted to the Dean of Students for his approval.

That the Senate instruct the Medusa and the chairmen to meet monthly in a closed session to discuss problems of discipline.

That the Senate instruct the dormitory chairmen to elect a chairman who will report once a month to the Senate upon the general problem of student discipline.

That the Senate, in conferring the powers of maintaining student discipline to the Medusa, instruct the Medusa that whenever any of its members intends to conduct an investigation or to apprehend a student, the Medusa member shall notify the dormitory chairmen in the respective living area, before the investigation or apprehension is made. In the event that the dormitory chairman is not readily available, the Medusa member shall leave written notice of what has occurred.

That the Senate in no way infringe upon the established judicial procedures of the Medusa.

As I see it there are only two alternatives for the Trinity student body: either they modify their own student discipline apparatus, or they will have a guard system.

The guard system has certain merits, basically its simplicity and objectivity. Perhaps it is the best system for Trinity.

However, the maturity and responsibility of the Trinity student body has been praised so much that one might actually believe we are mature and responsible. If so we ought to be able to handle our problems of behavior. Accordingly, what I am suggesting is a framework for a student discipline apparatus which, yes, will force students to cooperate. As with any such system it could degenerate into a spy vs. spy game or it could be the beginning of a campus-wide sense of responsibility. It could also serve as the rudiments of a campus-wide honor system.

Readily admitting that I am an intellectual fraud, and that I may be acting as the outsider tossing those political chestnuts as I was labeled last year, I still wish to submit these suggestions for considerations by the high council of Senators, Medusa members, and administration.

Leon Shilton '65

Fair

To the Editor:

A crisis has been past. The Goldberg Trial has been heard; a decision has been reached, and whatever the facts were, it can be assumed that the Senate has acted with all possible fairness, done what its conscience felt to be best. Let it not be berated by those who do not and cannot know all the facts for not rendering a popular decision. And let us, critical as we may be of some institutions here, be responsible and active in our opinions.

Two considerations appear in answer to questions about the future: one concerns the Senate's role, and its relationship with the college community, and the other involves the student body part in the action.

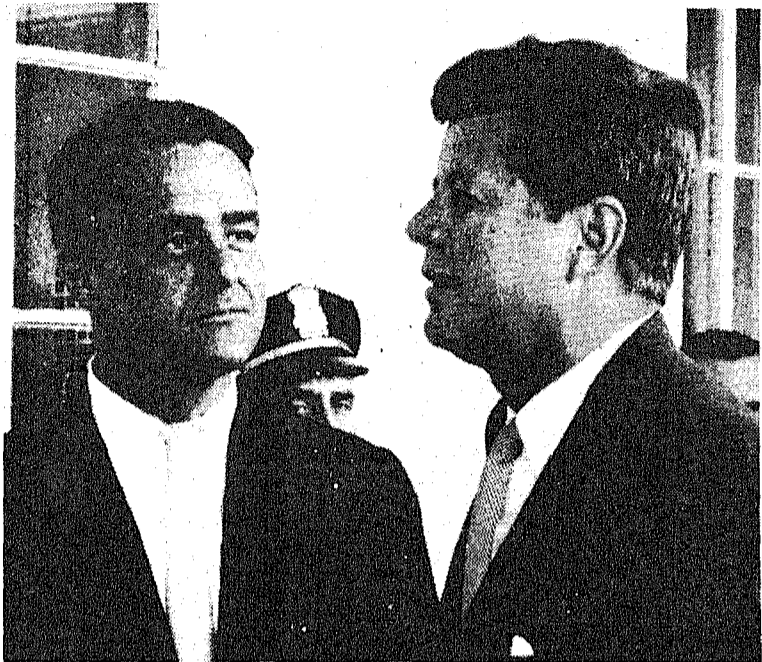
A good look at the Senate's structure is in order. The criticism so popular and infectious on campus has spread so far that there are some who declare that all Senate meetings should be open, that there is no reason why the Senate "representing" the student body should have any cause to (Continued on Page 10)

PEACE CORPS NEWS

VOL. 2, NO. 4

A Special College Supplement

SPRING, 1965



Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver talks with the late President Kennedy shortly before the President addressed a group of outgoing Volunteers.

A Story of Opposites: Bias & the Peace Corps

The Peace Corps, in its four years of existence, has emphasized repeatedly that racial and religious bias are not tolerated in its selection process.

The Peace Corps rejects bias. But bias has not been so kind to the Peace Corps.

A major problem in the civil rights movement today is finding skilled and well-educated Negroes to fill jobs now open to them either through reforms generated by the civil rights bill or the increased readiness of employers to hire them.

The problem admits to no simple solution, for an individual coming from a "culturally deprived" environment, who receives sub-standard schooling, doesn't necessarily "make the grade" even if he is given the chance.

The issue, not so much racial as socio-economic, is a very real concern for rights leaders. It is also of concern to the Peace Corps.

The trouble centers in both Peace Corps recruitment and selection.

"A lot of Negroes just aren't sure that the Peace Corps wants them," states Bob Gale, director of recruiting. "The sign says 'join,' but Negroes think 'they don't mean me.' It's been that way so many times that some Negroes don't even bother any more."

Sargent Shriver, director of the Peace Corps, said: "We haven't waited for colored citizens to seek jobs in the Peace Corps. We went out and looked for them."

"We have sent white men into black men's countries and black men to white men's countries and not once has this policy caused us a single moment of discontent or created a single incident."

Gale pointed out that letters have been sent to the presidents of Negro colleges asking for the names of top students, who were subsequently contacted by Peace Corps representatives. A "special saturation effort" is conducted at Negro campuses to get a larger representation in the Peace Corps.

"The job of the Peace Corps is not civil rights," one official points out. "We have our own job to do. But we'll do anything we can to help qualified Negroes get into the Peace Corps."

Thus the articles in Negro publications, photos of Negroes in Peace Corps advertising literature, Negroes placed on as many recruiting teams as possible.

Yet the percentage of Negroes serving as Volunteers overseas remains low. Although Negro representation as staff members in Washington and overseas is high (about 26 per cent), Negro Volunteers abroad constitute only about 5 to 6 per cent of the total, based on unofficial estimates. The nationwide percentage of Negroes is about 11 per cent.

One problem manifests itself in concern over the "image." George Carter, director of the North Africa, Near East and South Asia projects, and a Negro himself, said:

"There is probably no project in the world without a Negro connected to it in some way, either as a staff member or a Volunteer."



Volunteer James F. Fisher, a 1962 graduate of Princeton University who majored in philosophy, was an English teacher at the demonstration school of Katmandu's only teacher training college. An Eagle Scout, he was also active with the Nepalese scouting movement which is just getting underway. Here he helps a younger master one of the knots she must learn. He wears the Nepalese national dress.



Running a school lunch program is one of many things done by Volunteer Ida Shoatz, a 1963 liberal arts graduate from St. College at Cheyney, Pa., as she works in the Peruvian Andes. Here she greets a young friend in the market of Pisac where she has gone to buy food.

Can One Sargent Be Two Lieutenants?

The Peace Corps, like any four-year-old, suffers from growing pains.

"I wouldn't say its image is tarnished, but the luster has dulled a little," said one Peace Corps official. "Other people have done it and the 'me alone' feeling is missing."

Age has brought the Peace Corps the additional problem of trying to become an institution with a sense of permanence, while keeping its youthful spirit and idealism intact.

"I have contemplated the problem growth could bring to the Peace

Corps," said Warren Wiggins, associate director for Program Development and Operations. "President Johnson has said he thought we should have some 20,000 Volunteers in the next three or four years."

"I feel we can have this number and still retain the highly individual character of the agency," Wiggins said.

Another problem is that Sargent Shriver now serves the dual role of directing the Peace Corps and the War on Poverty.

"Shriver still makes all the policy decisions and keeps his personal touch on the agency," said an official. "The main loss is in the time it takes to get decisions made. Things can get bogged down in the meanwhile."

Another official compared Shriver's dual position with that of the Secretary of State or Defense. These men have one title but many jobs. One could consider a man with Shriver's abilities to have been under-employed before his present load.

Shriver serves as a reminder of President John Kennedy and personifies the idealism of the Peace Corps "type."

President Kennedy had generated a particular type of spirit and sense of living dynamic. This esprit de corps captured the minds of many young Americans. Because President Kennedy originated the Peace Corps and because of his youthfulness, there was a unique identification.

The most recent growing pain has come from within the Peace Corps itself. A Peace Corps program director in Bolivia, Jasin Edwards, has complained of the "blandness" of today's Volunteers.

"The bland Volunteer is one who doesn't cause trouble, who makes the necessary friends, adjusts nicely to his environment, accepts things as they are and gets along beautifully without worrying anybody or wrenching changes in the environment."

"Anyone approaching the extreme such as the quiet guy, the pretty girl, or the outspoken critic was selected out somewhere along the line as a dangerous risk," said Edwards.

In the critic's opinion, the selection process may eliminate the person who would not only understand and adjust to a new environment, but also those who would have the courage and drive to inspire change, affect attitudes and encourage others to act for themselves.

Commenting on what Edwards said, F. Kingston Berlew, acting

HHH Heads PC Council; Meeting Set

One of the first official acts of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey as new chairman of the Peace Corps Advisory Council was to call a conference of returned Volunteers.

The conference, scheduled for March 5-7, was suggested by President Lyndon Johnson. Johnson turned the responsibility of the chairmanship over to Humphrey Jan. 26.

The President also suggested the new chairman point out the opportunity returnees have for further service by working with the many foreign students in the United States today.

Johnson termed the assignment an especially appropriate one for Humphrey. He noted Humphrey's vision in seeing the future of the Peace Corps while a Senate member and offering legislation to embody it.

Humphrey told the Peace Corps News that "the Peace Corps has been a living monument to the idealism, skill, and devotion of American youth, and serves as an example of humanitarianism for all the world."

"But we cannot be content with even this fine record. There is much that still needs to be done. The demand for Peace Corps Volunteers is so great throughout the world that last year we could only fill about two-thirds of the requests that were received."

"To any college graduate looking for a chance to broaden his life and enrich his experience I can offer no higher recommendation than working for the Peace Corps."

"He will find not only excitement and challenge, but above all have the opportunity to serve his fellow man."

(Continued on Page 2)

"The only place where a preponderance of wh is a problem is in those countries where we alre have a 'racist image.' Here the lack of Negroes te to fix the Peace Corps in the people's minds a middle class white organization."

Many bright, socially-oriented Negroes are c mitted to the civil rights fight at home. Others busy looking for good jobs or graduate schools. C petition for the educated Negro in business, indu and education has become fierce today.

But even when a substantial proportion of Neg submit Questionnaires, there is still a problem, pecially in the case of the Southern Negro.

The Peace Corps relies strongly on the Mo Language Aptitude Test, which purports to mea potential ability to learn a language. On this e Negroes, as a group, tend to score lower than c Volunteers.

The race of an applicant, incidentally, is not ki to Peace Corps personnel before he shows up training—in other words, until after the tests been taken.

Gale pointed out that "until we raise the lev teaching in some Southern schools, we won't college students who score well on the apt exams."

Dr. Abraham Carp, director of Selection, poi another difficulty.

"There is a danger," he says, "in using these tude tests for applicants from culturally dep environments. The tests may underrate appli in terms of their potential." They are not, he tains, an absolute index of what their future ad ment as Volunteers may be.

Dr. Carp is presently studying whether tr courses could be lengthened for these applican sees "academically oriented techniques" used in tude testing and training as favoring certain. Also under study are more programs where a language is not required.

The Peace Corps is sensitive, in a meaningfu to the problems of discrimination. They wi qualify anyone if he shows discriminatory tend Colleges that are not integrated will not be as training sites. The representatives of mi group members on the staff in Washington an seas is high compared to other government ag

But other hazards are operative too—those v verse discrimination" which hampers the org tion that wants to give Negroes a break bu because of complex societal factors; those th a Negro from believing that the sign reading means him; those that deter a Southern Negr getting good references because the people h do not know how to write.

The Peace Corps tried to say goodbye to long time ago. But it's a stubborn guest.

Common Misconceptions Exploded

The Peace Corps, like many other governmental organizations, is plagued by a "knowledge problem." Many people, including a large number of college students, don't know what the Peace Corps is all about.

The misconceptions cover almost every phase of Peace Corps activity, but the truth about the work is simple and less menacing than most suppose. Here are the most commonly offered objections to joining the Peace Corps:

- *I don't speak a foreign language.*
Although some knowledge of Spanish or French is desirable, it is by no means necessary. The Peace Corps teaches you what lingual skills you'll need.

- *I'm not physically strong enough for the training program.*
There's a 79-year-old woman serving overseas. She hasn't done a push-up in years.

- *I'm a liberal arts major.*
So are 70 per cent of all Volunteers.

- *I'm a chemistry Ph.D. I can't afford to spend two years digging ditches somewhere when I have to advance my career.*

How about spending two years teaching chemistry in an overseas university?

- *I can't afford it.*

Although the "hourly pay" is lousy by American standards, Volunteers receive an allowance to pay for clothing, food, housing, and incidental expenses and a readjustment which accrues at the rate of \$75 per month for each month of service, including training. You won't starve, either during service or for sometime after.

- *I'll never make it through selection. The requirements are too tough.*

They are. But so are about 45 per cent of those college students who apply and are accepted.

- *I'm a girl.*

As are 40 per cent of all Peace Corps Volunteers.

- *I'm married.*

There are 580 married couples serving overseas. The Peace Corps just requires that the pair work in the same project and have no dependents under 18.

- *I don't want to live alone in some remote jungle town.*

Don't. You can still join. Volunteers are placed in pairs, unless they want to be alone. Many work in cities, where they sometimes live better than they did at home. The mudhut image is just that, real to only a few.

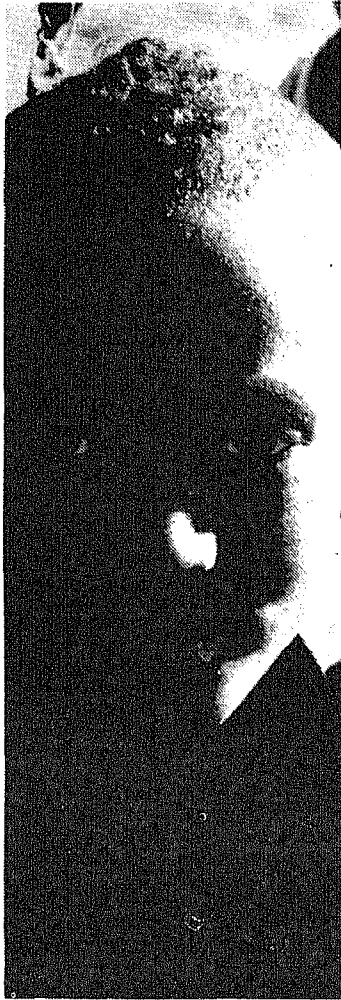
- *I have a girl friend.*

Take her with you. You can even serve together, if you can take it for two years. (Really.)

- *You never hear from the Peace Corps after you apply.*

Often a request, sent in, for example, in March, that indicates you'll be ready in November is put aside while more urgent requests for June, July or August—are processed. In any event, you'll get a note within a month telling you what's being done.

If you want to know more, use the coupon in this issue for free information.



This small boy is the child of a leper. He lives with his parents at a large leprosarium on a hillside outside Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

College Juniors Train in Advance

About 800 college juniors will become the second group to participate in the Peace Corps' new Advanced Training Program this summer.

The new group will be almost twice as large as the first group, which is now completing its last year of college.

Trainees are selected in their junior year. They go to an eight-week training program that summer then return for their final year of college during which they're encouraged to study courses in fields related to the country where they will be working.

After graduation, the trainee returns for another four or eight weeks of training, then is sent overseas.

Last summer's program with 400 students was concentrated into four main project areas—English and French-speaking Africa, and Latin American rural and urban community projects.

Most of the trainees have enrolled in classes relating to their fields of studies.

Of the 134 advanced trainees for Latin America, 98—80 per cent—are engaged in Spanish studies. Over one-half are enrolled in courses related to Latin American affairs.

Of the advanced trainees for French-speaking Africa, 83 per cent are engaged in continued French usage at school this year. About a third of the trainees for all of Africa are studying courses related to their field.

In the Latin American program about a third of the trainees are presently engaged in student teaching, social work or some type of community action project. For those scheduled to go to Africa, about 40 per cent are now student teaching or tutoring.

Few of the advanced trainees have lost interest in the Peace Corps. Of the 134 who are studying for Latin America, seven have dropped out of the program—six because they will not graduate in June and only one because he lost interest.

Of the 213 in the Africa program last summer, another seven have dropped out—one for medical reasons, two who will not graduate in June, three who plan marriage and one who lost interest.

"We don't really know yet how

many more will drop out before June. Marriage or scholarships may come along," Jules Pagano, deputy director of Training said. "But we attempted to pick those who seemed to have a genuine interest in the Peace Corps. Their involvement right now shows us that the program is in pretty good shape."

The advanced training program will be expanded next summer to include Thailand, Iran, Turkey and Malaysia.

Cool Approach To Trouble

American ambassadors, diplomatic staffs, even visiting professors, may be asked to leave a foreign country, but the Peace Corps Volunteer remains.

To date, no country has ever officially requested that Volunteers in that country leave. The official Peace Corps policy is to "play it cool" and not evacuate Volunteers at the slightest political tremor. Each situation is evaluated individually.

Volunteers have been present in countries where there have been political disturbances and anti-American feelings, such as in Panama, Turkey, Ghana, the Dominican Republic and others. Volunteers have remained during these crises and coup d'etats, with some interesting results.

Some villagers in Turkey held an anti-American demonstration one day. As they later congratulated themselves on the success of their venture, it occurred to someone that they might have offended the Peace Corps Volunteer staying in the village.

To prevent hard feelings, the villagers then walked to the Volunteer's home and staged a pro-Peace Corps demonstration.

The fact that foreign countries and people make a distinction between the Peace Corps and official American foreign policy has been and continues to be an interesting side-note of the Peace Corps operation.

When there is a political disturbance in a country, the decision about removal of the Volunteers is up to the Peace Corps director in that country.

The philosophy behind the Peace Corps policy is that if Volunteers were evacuated every time there was a disturbance, they would be receiving preferential treatment in the community.

CRITICISM

(Continued from Page 1)

director of the Peace Corps Office of Volunteers, wrote in the Peace Corps magazine that while the motivations for volunteering might be the same, there are more people who view the Peace Corps as a logical step in their career and fewer of those who think of the Peace Corps as a risk-taking, way-out adventure unrelated to their life plans.

"There is little evidence, however, that this has adversely affected the Volunteer's performance. The evidence is that Volunteers are more solid, reliable, and technically qualified."

Charlie Peters, Director of Evaluation, pointed out that one element which has caused a change in the Volunteers is that now the average age level is down to 23 or 24 years. Before there were more 25- and 26-year-olds, who tended to give it built-in leadership.

A consensus among Peace Corps workers and associates is that the people in it have brought to the government a sense of enthusiasm and real commitment which has been absent from too many government agencies for too many years.

And despite the usual trials of growing up, the Peace Corps, for a Washington agency, still retains a refreshing air.

It is built upon a foundation of idealism and practicality and oriented to making the world a little bit better.

STAFF

This special Peace Corps supplement, distributed to college newspapers in cooperation with the United States Student Press Association, was written and edited by four college editors who spent four days at Washington Peace Corps headquarters.

The four are John Dorschner, Colorado Daily (University of Colorado, Boulder); Linda Weiner, The Daily Iowan (University of Iowa, Iowa City); Sy Safransky, The Phoenix (Queens College, New York); and Charmayne Marsh, The Daily Texan (University of Texas, Austin).

For Training— Universities Apply Too

It's not clear who is following whose lead, but universities as well as students offer their services to the Peace Corps.

Unlike the students, the universities don't volunteer to go overseas; they offer to be a training site for those who do.

The process of selecting universities for Peace Corps projects and helping the schools plan the training program is the job of the University Relations office of the Peace Corps.

Once a contract has been let to a university and the planning for a training program begins, the University Relations office works closely with the school.

"We first select a project director, who is usually a faculty member," said Dr. John M. Groebli former Deputy of University Relations. "This must be someone who is flexible in his approach and is able to draw from all the resources on a campus."

Because of the relative lack of planning in many developing countries, the universities are often faced with an abrupt aboutface. A country that originally requested English teachers suddenly decides that it needs physical education instructors more desperately. The carefully planned program has to be adapted to fit the future needs of the Volunteer.

Dr. Groebli believes that the university benefits from the experience, as does the trainee.

"The trainees are excited to teach because of their commitment to what they are doing," he said, "and the faculty is often intrigued with the extremely practical aspect of this type of education."

Until recently, the Peace Corps has not been able to select freely from all the schools in the country when planning training programs. "We feel that any Volunteer from any place in the country should be able to use the full resources, not only of the school, but of the town," said Dr. Groebli. "We only now feel that the climate is right for using Southern schools in the training programs."

"This summer, a half a dozen Southern schools will be used as training centers," said Dr. Groebli.

"In spite of small problems, it is an educational miracle that within 1,450 days, higher education in this country has trained 15,000 people to go work in 46 different countries, speak 42 different languages (many not regularly taught in the United States) and work at 300 different jobs," said Dr. Groebli.

Parlez-vous Swahili? Don't Worry, You'll Learn

Learning a language in a Peace Corps training program is a radical departure from the teaching methods used in most universities.

The entire Peace Corps program emphasizes a "good grasp" of oral communication between the Volunteer and the people he will be working with overseas—and this fluency must be crammed into a 12-week training session.

To add to the program's uniqueness, the Peace Corps teaches 20 languages taught nowhere else in the United States. And, to top it off, the students realize that the product is not an abstract grade but an immediate need to communicate with people in that language.

"They learn the languages primarily through repetition — and more repetition," says Miriam Charnow, who works in Washington on the language program.

The teaching method is called "intensive." The trainees spend between 290 and 350 hours studying language in the classroom and the tape lab during the 12-week session.

The Peace Corps attempts to have native speakers teaching the classes whenever possible. In some languages native speakers try to be with the trainees constantly—on field hikes, at meals and during rest periods. This technique is called "immersion."

Only when it is absolutely necessary does the Peace Corps attempt to teach the trainees to read and write a foreign language. The emphasis is always on direct oral communication. The written characters of the foreign languages are transliterated into phonetic English.

"We're looking for a fair understanding and control," says Mrs. Charnow. "And by control we mean being able to tell the difference between the various tenses and forms of nouns. We don't spend any time teaching grammar itself, but through repetition a Volunteer should be able to obtain a structural understanding of grammar."

Of the 42 languages which have

been learned by Peace Corps Volunteers, 20 have never been taught in the United States before. These 20, called exotic languages, have presented unique problems.

In some areas where the language is unknown to any American, the Peace Corps sends in a linguistic expert, who does not know the language but is able to interpret by inflections, sounds and patterns.

He records representative parts of the language which are then interpreted by persons who have a general familiarity with that language group. From these interpretations, lab tapes and manuals are prepared.

The Peace Corps has been developing and intensifying its language training since the organization's beginning. The number of hours spent in language study has steadily increased until it now fills 50 per cent of the time spent in training.

The most unusual aspect of the training is the students themselves.

"The motivation is tremendously high," says Mrs. Charnow. "It's something entirely new, the language itself and the way it is taught. And it's the one direct touch with a foreign country they have while training."

"Excitement is high," Mrs. Charnow said. "The training does not have the academic atmosphere. It's alive. When they leave the language class, they're still chattering away in their new language. They speak it at dinner, for the fun of it. Most of all, they realize that within a few weeks they'll actually be using this language to communicate with people."

In those cases where the work language is English, as it is for teachers in many of the former British colonies, the Volunteer is often taught a local dialect. Where several major languages are spoken, as in Nigeria or India, the Volunteer learns the language spoken by the people in his area.

Special Projects Span the World

Community Change— Goal of Volunteers

Peace Corps community development projects are exactly what the name implies.

Such projects, concentrated in Latin America, can mean teaching Peruvians to lay bricks, building an aqueduct in Colombia, or conducting adult literacy classes in a Brazilian "favela."

One Peace Corps Volunteer working on a community development project wrote, "I had been sitting on the sidelines for twenty years watching the world go to pot and nobody asked me to do anything about it. The Peace Corps did . . ."

The goals of the community development project are:

- Educating people to work together to define their own goals and solving the problems necessary to achieve them.
- Getting governments to respond to community needs.
- Achieving material improvement in forms of specific technological advancement and economic growth.

"The aim of community development is nothing less than a complete change—reversal or revolution if you wish—in the social, economic, and political patterns of the country to which we are accredited," said Frank Mankiewicz, Latin America regional director for the Peace Corps.

The community development project begins with the presence of the Volunteer in the country.

His first step is getting to know the people—gaining their confidence. This can be done in a variety of ways—organizing baseball teams, teaching English classes, visiting, talking or attending a fiesta.

Next he organizes a community meeting. Volunteers have compared this to the first day of school—mostly noise and bedlam. Here the Volunteer tries to get the villagers to discuss their problems. Generally the most this first meeting can do is arouse in them an interest to meet again.

Gradually the Volunteer leads the people into discovering their problems and finding solutions, remembering that some day he won't be around and they must do it for themselves.

After a problem is recognized and a solution seen, shirt sleeves are rolled up and the doing begins.

It is in the last stage that the Volunteer sees his success and it may only be the building of a brick kiln, a chicken coop, or a cleared road.

Community development is hard, mostly because it is like an iceberg with most of the development remaining beneath the surface.

Mickey Melragon, a returned Peace Corps Volunteer who worked on the Alto Beni project in Bolivia, wrote about building a brick kiln.

"We realized we needed a project that could be successful, achieved with a little fun, one which didn't rely on outside assistance, was practical from the colonizers' point of view, and one with an immediate payoff.

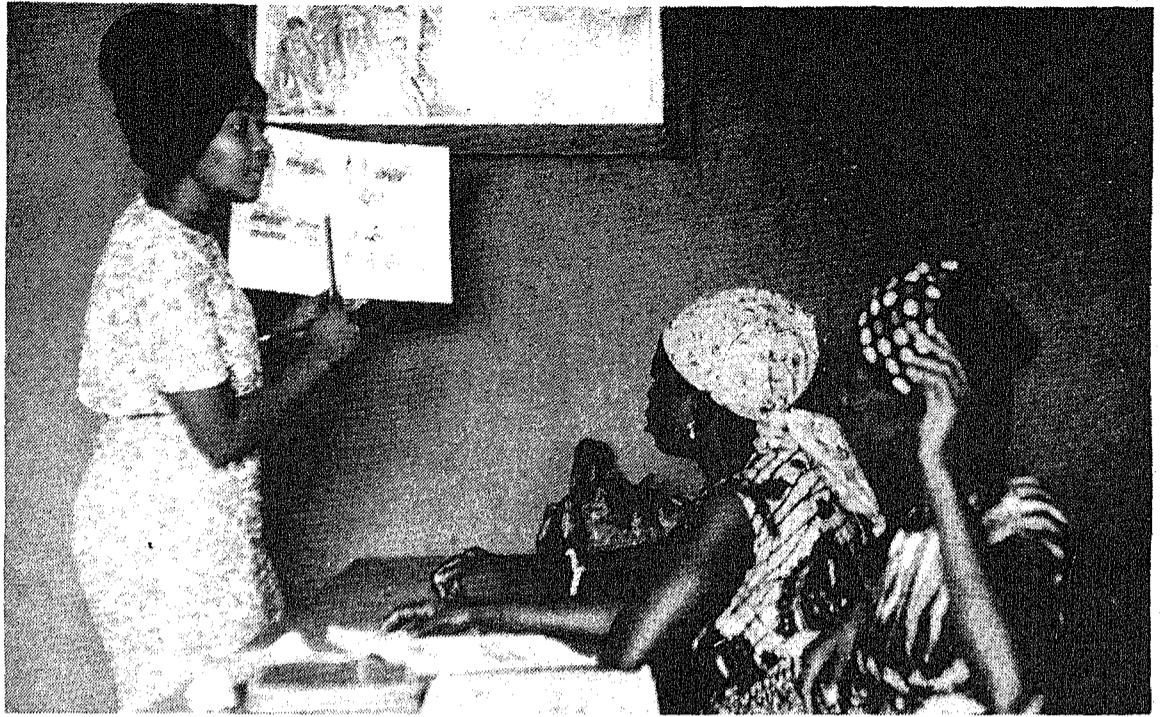
"We started talking it over with people who had experience, how valuable it could be, how it could be used, etc. This process took a little over a year as the colonizers were busy in their fields.

"But bit by bit they did the work and we were constantly re-defining and reacting to them. Along the line we had successfully test-fired and had positive evidence. We then gave everyone two days' experience with mixing mud and actually making the bricks, cutting wood and loading the kiln.

Many who objected on the grounds they didn't have the talents at the end of the day could count 100 real bricks and we could see a look of self confidence, one of the things they lacked.

"Several from this experience continued making bricks which they could sell.

"This again was a lesson which was hard to bring home. A businessman had to calculate how many days of work it took to make 1,000 crude bricks, mix mud, gather wood, burn. Many wanted us to hire them as day laborers, being afraid of assuming responsibility and not having experience in practical matters."



TEACHING IN A WOMEN'S CLUB. Volunteer Carolyn Dukes, a 1962 liberal arts graduate of Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., instructs women in an Ivory Coast Village as part of the Peace Corps "foyer feminin" project. The program concentrates on teaching adult women literacy, homemaking and health care.

Mothers Educated In African Project

Volunteers teaching in the Ivory Coast "Foyer Feminin" program may find children attending classes, but the mothers are the real students.

The Foyers are special schools, established by the Ivory Coast government, for Ivoirienne women who have had no previous education. Directed by the ministry of education, Foyer classes are concerned with adult literacy, basic health and homemaking. At the request of the government, the Peace Corps entered this program with seven Volunteers in 1962. There are now 18 Volunteers working in the Foyer program, and the government has requested 15 more.

The Foyers are designed for adult education, but children are allowed to tag along as part of a program to make attendance as easy as

possible for the mothers.

Classrooms are conveniently located and the women are encouraged to attend whenever they can, either in the morning or afternoon sessions. The schools adjust their programs to fit the women's needs: harvesting, daily marketing and family needs are all considered.

In addition to the basic tools of reading and writing, meal planning, child care, sewing instruction and nutrition are part of the curriculum. Some of the Volunteers have established "causeries culturelles," discussion groups in which the women talk about social and civic problems.

The Volunteers teach in French, the national language of the Ivory Coast, and work under the direction of an "animatrice," who is an Ivoirienne woman who has had a secondary education and some special training.

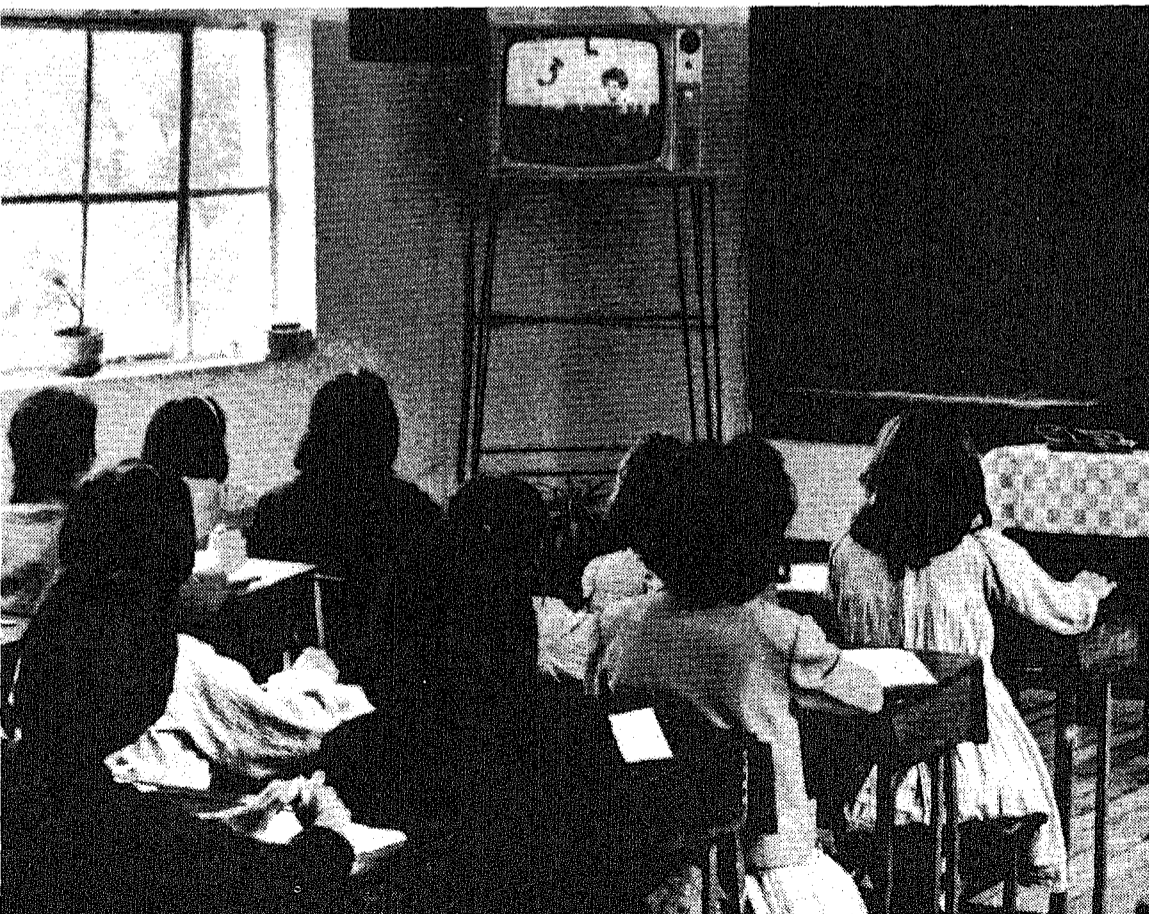
Volunteers in the larger, urban schools have modern equipment to use in their teaching, but the small-

er Foyers do without such things as electric irons, stoves and sewing machines. Sometimes the only equipment available is chalk and a blackboard.

In a land where skyscrapers are visible from small, centuries-old fishing villages, the Peace Corps Volunteer is helping the Ivory Coast fill an educational gap. There is no American analogy to the Foyer program, so the Volunteers are taught the basics of this new approach to education in the training programs.

A previous knowledge of French is a great asset for someone applying for the program, but not an absolute necessity since instruction in French is a large part of the training.

The Foyers are informal because that is the only way they can be effective, but the rationale behind the program is a very serious—and formal—attempt to equip the Ivoirienne women for the twentieth century.



EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION. A class of children watching educational television in Bogota, Colombia. Now teaching 150,000 students, the project is manned by Peace Corps Volunteers working as technicians, producers and teachers.

Colombia ETV Job Done by Volunteers

Educational television may not be scoring well with all American teachers, but pedagogues of the Colombian variety can't get enough of it.

The Peace Corps pilot project in educational TV, which opened up during 1963 in Colombia, is now reaching about 150,000 students in Bogota and vicinity, with such subjects as mathematics, natural sciences, geography and history.

Two teams of Volunteers inaugurated this mass schooling effort which will become an integral part of Colombia's national educational system. The first group of 43 Volunteers, trained at the University of New Mexico and the University of Nebraska with an equal number of Colombians, were television technicians, maintenance and repairmen, programmers, producers, writers and teachers. A second group of 50 Volunteer teachers was assigned to travel to the schools receiving the broadcasts, acting in general as contacts between the teachers and the program planners.

More than 800 TV sets supplied by the Agency for International Development under the Alliance for Progress have been installed already. By December about 1,400 receivers are expected to be operating many in more remote areas.

Volunteer Charles M. Fitch is a director-producer in the program. His job is to combine the educational concepts delineated by the Colombian Ministry of Education with modern, lively television-oriented approach to learning.

"One day we might be filming on the Amazon," he says, "and the next up in a chilly forest . . . Now, through ETV, the children and teachers of Colombia are seeing things in their own country which they never knew were there."

The problems of illiteracy and poor education are so acute in Colombia that teachers don't look upon the program as an "encroachment." The program, according to one official, is "remarkable for its acceptance and the cooperation of the Colombian teachers and students."

Getting A Draft? Call Back Later

The relationship between service in the Peace Corps and the draft will remain the same for at least another year.

Although some Congressmen have suggested that Peace Corps Volunteers should be exempt from military service, no one plans to introduce a bill to that effect.

A spokesman for the Peace Corps' legal division said, "I don't think anything will be done on the draft piecemeal. Congressmen are waiting until the Pentagon's report is published in April."

The Pentagon committee is making a comprehensive investigation of the draft. Its final report is expected next year. The present selective service bill expires in 1967.

Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, (D-Md.) last October said he would support legislation changing the draft status of Volunteers who complete two years of service in the Peace Corps.

"In its own way, the Peace Corps has contributed as much to the cause of world peace and national security as has the armed might of this country. Service in the Peace Corps and in the domestic service corps soon to be formed is considered no less rigorous, arduous and at times hazardous than is service in the military," Tydings said.

However, Tydings said he has no plans to introduce any legislation

himself.

Presently Peace Corps service does not fulfill military obligations. Volunteers have been classified as being "within the national interest," which means that local selective service boards will usually give deferments.

Like those given to college students, a deferment does not exempt the Volunteer from future draft requirements.

Partly because so many Volunteers return to school after their two years of service, few have been drafted.

Armed forces reservists and National Guardsmen must complete their initial period of active duty before becoming eligible for the Peace Corps. Those who have weekly drill or summer camp obligations may have them deferred until they have returned from the Peace Corps.

Four Wheels To Two: A Study In Austerity

It was to be Spartan in character, an organization where service would replace status, built from top to bottom on the word "Volunteer."

This was the atmosphere in which the Peace Corps was born and through the organization's growing pains, the staff has worked hard to maintain the austerity which made the undertaking something special. Considering the increasing size of the Peace Corps, the effort has required constant evaluation and adjustment.

One particular area which has caused a few problems has been that of vehicles for the Volunteers working overseas.

As Kevin Delany, project evaluator, explained the situation, the guideline of the Peace Corps was to deal with people, not things. In spite of this, there was a rush in the beginning to supply the Volunteers with essentials, some of which subsequently proved to be non-essential.

"There was a general revulsion to this type of approach," said Delany, "not only among the staff, but the Volunteers."

The provision of vehicles for Volunteers was one of the areas which was reconsidered.

As of Dec. 31, 1963, there were either on hand or on order 835 four-wheel vehicles overseas, 175 for administrators and 670 for Volunteers' use.

These vehicles cost a total of \$2.5 million, according to an evaluation Delany did.

"We decided that this was a lot of money to spend for something that was causing us a lot of trouble," said Delany. There had been many accidents involving Volunteers' vehicles.

Delany explained that the situation was re-evaluated and there was a cut in the number of vehicles issued to Volunteers.

"We changed our approach on the matter," he explained. "Whereas our first question used to be whether a car or small truck was needed, we now ask first whether it is possible for the Volunteer to walk and still do his job."

"Our entire approach to the matter has changed," he said.

Delany explained that many times a simple vehicle such as a bicycle will do an adequate job for the Volunteer. In Nepal, any vehicle is impractical. Volunteers do all their traveling by foot, sometimes walking for days at a time to reach their destination.

In situations where vehicles are necessary to a Volunteer's job, they are provided as a matter of fact.

"If a Volunteer is in an isolated area and a vehicle is essential to getting groceries or teaching, then there is no hesitation," said Delany. "We have only tried to cut out the unnecessary expenses."

The number of staff vehicles has also been cut down where possible.

The Division of Management in the Washington headquarters estimated that, although complete figures for the end of 1964 were not yet available, the number of four-wheel vehicles was about the same as it was a year ago. Because the number of Volunteers and projects has increased in the past year, this indicated a proportionately smaller number of vehicles per Volunteer.

The cut-back in the ratio of vehicles to Volunteers was not purely an economic measure. It was an attempt to maintain and develop the original ideals of the Peace Corps and make the Volunteers work as efficient as possible.

There were three primary reasons along this line for the cut-back, according to Delany.

The most pressing was the danger element involved concerning the Volunteer.

The second was that the vehicles sometimes prevented two of the objectives of the Peace Corps from being fulfilled. These objectives are:



A Peace Corps jeep fords a stream in the Dominican Republic.

to help promote a better understanding of the American people on the part of the peoples served and to help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of the American people.

Delany explained that Volunteers would sometimes use the vehicles as props to bring prestige to themselves and gain a preferred position in the local community.

"The jeep would give a boss-image to the Volunteer which was not desirable," said Delany. "This sometimes tended to create resentment toward the Volunteer."

"Because the jeeps were painted baby-blue, they would be especially easy to identify," he said.

Having a vehicle also made it easy for the Volunteer to get away from the local community when he was frustrated. This meant that rather than staying and becoming involved in local projects and working out the problems, there was a tendency to escape to the company of other Volunteers.

In a report on the Dominican Republic, one evaluator stated that vehicles created more problems than they were worth in many cases.

He wrote that the Volunteers in the Dominican Republic were generally unhappy about the vehicle situation, although many had

built their programs around them.

Delaney said: "Automobiles are an extension of the American image. As long as a Volunteer drives a car, it is difficult for him to feel like a Volunteer. He has a difficult time acclimating himself to the local people."

"We also felt that too many vehicles would seem like just another thing from America. The Peace Corps isn't interested in creating that type of feeling."

Vehicles are necessary to many projects. Teachers and nurses in the Peace Corps often find that their assignments require them to travel to many villages in a certain area.

The whole process of evaluation in the Peace Corps is to see that the job is done most efficiently, and continuous evaluation is necessary to keep such a diversified organization effective.

The four-wheel vehicle situation is only one instance where evaluation leads to improvement. The Peace Corps is dedicated to working with people. As one Volunteer in Nigeria wrote, "Volunteers who have cars are the ones who don't know anybody; the ones with bicycles are the ones who know more Nigerians than anyone else."

It's only a small difference—from four to two wheels—but an important one.

Recruiting

Peace Corps recruiters are a funny sort.

They'll go to a campus and put up posters in the library where those kinds of promotional gimmicks are prohibited. They'll use two eight-foot tables as a recruiting center when restrictions allow only one four-footer. They'll run big signs from wall to wall when the administration limits them to a three-foot space.

In the words of one Peace Corps official, "we do as much as they will let us get away with." They do.

Peace Corps recruiting is not done by professionals, per se. Every staff member at Washington headquarters, in fact, is responsible for putting in a yearly recruiting stint of up to four weeks. This includes Sargent Shriver himself. And better than 80 per cent of this work is done at college campuses, the biggest source of Volunteers.

Peace Corps recruiters like to have fun and still do a job. "We try not to take ourselves too seriously," one veteran recruiter says. "This offends some people but it works, because there is a great deal of seriousness underneath it all."

Recruiters stay in their booth all day long, often on their feet from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. "This creates a psychological impact," Recruiting Director Robert Gale says. "Keeping the booths open all the time gets people to think of the determination these people have. The enthusiasm is catching."

Requests . . .

Dead or alive, sharks can be a problem.

The dead variety was a problem for a Volunteer in the Dominican Republic. With the help of the Volunteer Support Officer in Washington, he learned that one constructive means of disposal is to make walking canes out of the backbone of the sharks.

The Support Office handles requests from Volunteers all over the world. However, most of these requests are a good deal less exotic than the shark problem.

The requests for visual aids for teaching, queries about lost mail or a plea for information are all forwarded to this office.

One Volunteer wanted a recipe for cooking cactus. Another wanted to know how to grow cashew nuts. The growing procedure was eventually routed to the Volunteer from India, rather than from the United States, because cashew nuts are not regularly grown here.

A Volunteer in Latin America stumped the Washington office—and several other organizations—with his request for instructions on how to build a kerosene-run egg incubator.

Hatchery groups, egg associations and the Department of Agriculture had no answer to his problem because that particular type of method had not been used in the United States for over 50 years.

Eventually a hatchery came up with an alternate plan for an incubator that didn't run on kerosene, but it produced results—and chickens.

For further information, complete this form and mail to:

PEACE CORPS Office of Public Affairs, Washington, D. C. 20525

Mr. Mrs. Miss _____ Date _____

Address: _____

College or University _____

Level at present time (circle one): 1 2 3 4 Grad. Degree _____

Major _____

Major field of experience outside of school: (Jobs, Farm, background, hobbies, etc.) _____

Date you could enter training: _____

To Join . . .

You can join the Peace Corps if you are:

An American citizen

18 years of age (There is no upper limit)

Able to serve at least two years

Married couples must qualify for the same projects and have no dependents under 18

Foreign languages need NOT have been studied previously

Questionnaires can be obtained from Peace Corps liaison offices on campuses, local Post Offices, or by writing Peace Corps, Washington, D. C. 20525



This trainee, working near Albuquerque, N.M., gets a taste of mountain climbing, but most Peace Corps trainees do not face such rugged tasks.

CISL Considers Connecticut Questions

by Lawrence D. Bory
State Chairman

A political organization, which derives its members out of sixteen different and widely separated campuses has many problems of organization and communication. Anyone who has chaired such a group knows that the politics and bill preparation largely depend on careful advance planning.

But committed delegations and adept debaters need places to meet

and a carefully worked out time schedule. Otherwise political organization becomes chaos without classification.

CISL chose to hold its convention in the Hotel America this year. After many meetings with the manager, the convention began to shape up into a workable schedule of registering two-hundred-fifty people in one hundred-plus rooms, arranging nine committee hearings, where the bills get first hearing, and planning a banquet for the entire organization.

ALL THIS had to be fitted into a time period of nine hours on Thursday, March 11, 1965. Invariably there were complications.

Although the Hotel America is admirably equipped to handle many meetings simultaneously, getting 300 people to the right room at the right time is a difficult trick especially when two different lists were in existence as to what committee got what meeting room. This mishap occurred as the result of two different people being as-

signed to prepare the list. After a quarter hour of great confusion, the committee hearings began and the delegates settled into their roles as legislators.

At the banquet, the press, ubiquitous and unmindful of the pleasure of an uninterrupted dinner, requested pictures and comments of the main speaker, the Honorable Rodney S. Elelson, Second District, Connecticut Circuit Court, who was suddenly catapulted into national prominence last September during the "Darlen case." It was precisely because of the case and the Judge's previous participation in the Connecticut legislature that he was invited to address CISL at the banquet.

In planning a legislative convention of only three days duration, a suitable place for the actual debate in chambers is an absolute necessity. CISL has been fortunate in the past to have use of the State Capitol on Friday and Saturday of the convention.

For a time, there was doubt this year whether CISL would have use of the Capitol chambers. Because the state legislature convened especially late this year, there was serious question as whether Friday and Saturday sessions, which usually don't begin until April, would be pushed up into early March, so that the legislature could get through the extensive program that the Governor had presented in January.

Campaign Manager Confesses

by Joseph Goldberg

The Connecticut Intercollegiate Student Legislature is an organization that has many faces. There is the mock legislature, at which students from throughout the state present and consider proposals that are, in many instances, years in advance of the regular legislature.

There is the corporate entity in itself, which involves running an organization of many hundreds of members on sixteen campuses. However, there is another side of this organization.

It is purely a political side and one that does not come before public scrutiny often.

The high point of the CISL every year comes at the mock legislature. At this time, delegations from throughout the state come to Hartford with several things in mind. One is to see that their bills are given close and favorable consideration.

THEY ARE ALSO there to have a good time. However, there is an aura of politics that permeates the entire affair, for the first order of business each year at the assembly is the election of officers for the assembly.

There are four officers elected each year: Speaker of the House; Majority Leader of the House; President of the Senate; and Majority Leader of the Senate. Traditionally, two people contend for each of the offices.

The candidates are selected several months prior to the convention, and the campaigns are waged at the various schools for two months, and then, when the delegations start arriving in Hartford, the campaigning reaches a furious pace.

As a campaign manager for one candidate, and as an advisor to three other candidates, I was intricately involved in the campaigning.

WHAT WAS THE LINEUP of candidates? For Speaker of the House, the two candidates were A. Lee Lundy of Yale, and Larry Wagner of Fairfield University. For Majority Leader of the House, the candidates were Dwight Schweitzer of University of Hartford and Don Camplon of CCSC.

For President of the Senate, the two candidates were Jack Dunn of Yale and Mary Ellen Money-maker of St. Joseph; and for Majority Leader of the Senate, the two candidates were Rose Ann Fleming of Albertus Magnus and Steve Kurlansky of University of Bridgeport.

The candidates were selected at a meeting in December. At that meeting, Dwight Schweitzer asked me to be his campaign manager. We started out on a fairly idealistic keel.

We first considered sending letters describing Dwight's abilities to each delegate, but then rejected the idea, since we would not know who each delegate was until just before the convention. In the next two months, Dwight went to various schools to speak there.

ON ONE TRIP down to New Haven, to speak at Albertus Magnus and Yale, we sat down with Jack Dunn and Lee Lundy at Yale.

At that time, we decided that a coalition of candidates and schools had formed. The coalition as we saw it, included Larry Wagner, Steve Kurlansky, Don Camplon and Mary Ellen Money-maker.

The schools involved in the coalition included Fairfield, Bridgeport, Central, St. Joseph, Southern Connecticut, and perhaps Amherst, Quinnipiac and Danbury. We decided that if this coalition did in fact exist, it would be necessary that the other candidates work together.

Thus, the lineup appeared to be two slates of candidates: Lee Lundy, Dwight Schweitzer, Jack Dunn and Rose Ann Fleming against Larry Wagner, Don Camplon, Mary Ellen Money-maker and Steve Kurlansky. At this point, Trinity, who had opposed Yale last year, was aligned with it this year.

The real campaigning did not start until Thursday evening of the convention, right after the banquet. At that time, there was a strategy session, which included Lundy, his campaign manager, Dwight, myself, and Rose Ann Fleming.

IT WAS ABOUT ten o'clock at night, and it appeared as if our entire slate of candidates was going to lose the next day. We worked out a system in which each of the candidates on the

slate would talk before caucuses of the various delegations.

After each candidate had spoken, there would be one person in each delegation who would relay to us exactly how that delegation was aligned.

About two thirty on Friday morning, the caucuses were all over, and we were going over the reports from the various people. After tallying up the vote, it appeared that our candidates would lose by a very small margin. We had two choices at that time. We could either go to bed, or we could continue to campaign, by calling on several key delegations and try to gain some support from them.

We chose the latter course, and we were up all night seeing various people, changing our approach from time to time. At seven thirty on Friday morning, just three hours before the election, we saw the last person, and again added up the votes.

This time, it appeared as if we were going to win, again by a very small margin.

THE ELECTION turned out, in three of the four cases, exactly as we had predicted. We projected one hundred forty-eight votes for Lundy, and he received one hundred forty-seven. We were as nearly correct in projecting Dwight Schweitzer's winning margin. Jack Dunn won as President of the Senate.

The only member of the slate that did not win was Rose Ann Fleming. She lost by just three votes.

Drinking Age--Too Low, Too High?

by John Lamega Junior Delegate

Should the state of Connecticut lower its drinking age to eighteen years?

This was the major question which the Trinity delegation to the Connecticut Intercollegiate Student Legislature attempted to resolve at the recent convention.

Yet at no time was the lowering of the drinking age our prime objective. What we were trying to do was to force CISL to take a stand on the whole question of underage drinking in Connecticut. Trinity warned the members of CISL that, if the Trinity bill were defeated, a resolution would be presented urging vigorous enforcement of the present law.

In this way we felt that CISL would be forced to assume a position either supporting the eighteen year limit (the bill) or endorsing vigorous enforcement of the present law (the resolution).

THE ARGUMENTS favoring the bill by its proponents -- John W. Lamega '65 and Vincent W. Osowecki, Jr. '65 -- were carefully couched in terms which would elicit a minimum of emotion. This writer contended that the present law was doing little more than breeding disrespect for the law in general because it simply was not being enforced. He attacked the State Police for allowing to exist certain "places of privileged sanctuary," which were apparently outside the jurisdiction of the law, namely the college campuses in Connecticut.

Mr. Osowecki's defense of the bill took the form of an indictment of the state of

Connecticut for failing to provide non-alcoholic social alternatives for those youths who find it necessary to go across the line into New York. Osowecki further contended that it was "companionship, not booze," that draws eighteen-year-olds into New York.

HE ALSO REMINDED the students that the Peace Corps, the various tutorial projects, and their very presence in the house chambers were proof enough of the maturity and responsibility of the 18-21 age category.

Opposition to the bill was led by the University of Bridgeport and Quinnipiac College. The arguments were exactly those which the Trinity delegation had tried so hard to avoid -- those tinged with emotion.

The opposition conjured up visions of a mass carnage on the highways as youths from Massachusetts and Rhode Island traveled to Connecticut to purchase alcoholic beverages (a situation which was expressly covered by the bill).

In general the debate on the floor was a severe disappointment. Trinity and Yale couched their arguments in reason and had seemingly flawless statistical verification; the opposition emotionally called for the bill's defeat and steadfastly refused to prove or even to answer questions on their position. The bill was defeated 139 to 78.

IN KEEPING WITH Trinity's earlier threat, Joseph Goldberg '65 rose after the vote on the bill had been announced and moved for special order to bring up for discussion the Trinity resolution which

HE CHOSE, HOWEVER, to only briefly comment on the case and remark that he was pleased when he was informed that his decision had been upheld by the Connecticut Supreme Court. The main body of his address concerned the responsibilities of citizenship, especially as it applies to college students.

This basically uninspiring topic produced interest largely because the Judge challenged those present to account for such events as the Newport Jazz riots, the Fort Lauderdale riots, the Southampton deb party and other incidents involving college students.

Not waiting for an answer, Judge Elelson attributed these to the general lack of responsibility in college age students. On the basis of this assertion, he questioned whether the Trinity bill for lowering of the drinking age, or the University of Connecticut bill for 18 year old voting were consistent with the responsibility which had been shown by youthful "citizens."

IN THE MAIN the banquet audience was disappointed with the address largely because it sounded too much like republican moralizing, of which too much has been heard in the last year, and also because it was expected that the Judge would discuss his views on the relationship between the passage, interpretation and enforcing of the law in the State of Connecticut.

AFTER MANY appointments at the Capitol, and through the sincere and much-appreciated assistance of the Secretary of State, Mrs. Ella T. Grasso, a special resolution was introduced for concurrent vote by the Majority Leader of the Senate, to adjourn the legislature on March 11, so that CISL could use the chambers on the 12th and 13th.

That hurdle having been cleared, the next task was to entreat the Governor to address the opening of our session on Friday morning. There was only one obstacle to that: on that day the Governor was scheduled to participate in the Congressional hearings on the fate of the New Haven Railroad in Washington.

Our connections and influence obviously couldn't do anything about that, but because the date of the hearings was postponed the Governor agreed to address the eighteenth annual session of CISL.

If nothing else, the session of CISL, so recently past, proved to those of us who were responsible for it, that in all phases, legislative, political or administrative, intensive and careful planning is essential.

The 1966 session's success will depend on that bit of advice. If Trinity is to continue to assert its position as one of the leading schools in CISL, then support and enthusiasm equal to that shown by the Trinity delegation this year must be forthcoming for the future.

would put CISL on record as endorsing vigorous enforcement of the present law. Again the University of Bridgeport led the opposition to the consideration of the resolution. Mr. Goldberg yielded the floor to this writer, who stated that "the time was past when a mere negative expression of feeling was sufficient for CISL."

He demanded that CISL take a stand. The question was called, the vote was taken, and Trinity found itself about 30 votes short of the needed 2/3 majority, noting that two delegations were conspicuous by their negative votes--Fairfield University and St. Joseph College.

The student legislators had been given the choice between a forthright stand and hypocrisy. They chose the latter.

THIS MAY SEEM to be a rather strong indictment of CISL. In the confusion which followed the bill's defeat several freshman members of CISL voted without the knowledge of exactly what the resolution entailed. But the excuse of confusion was invalid in the case of the two above-mentioned delegations.

After the resolution had been defeated, one of the members of the St. Joseph group remarked that their reason for voting against the Trinity resolution was to "keep Trinity from getting too much power."

Apparently, Trinity's support of Jack Dunn of Yale for president of the Senate cost it the votes necessary for the consideration of the resolution. Regardless of the reasons, negative votes by a couple of key delegations caused CISL to adopt a rather blatantly hypocritical stand on the question of 18 year old drinking.

SPANISH PLAYS

The Spanish Clubs of Trinity, St. Joseph, and the University of Hartford will jointly present two one act plays, LA CORBATA and EL FRESCO DEL FUEGO, in the Washington Room at 8 p.m. on Friday, April 9. There will be no admission charge for the two plays, whose stars include Mark Hobson '65, Lowell VanDerlip '68, Ellis Ratner '66 and Lucia Anzuini.

2 Area Youths Attack Student

Friday night John Cosgrove '66 received a face cut from two area youths walking between Mather Hall and Elton Dormitory.

According to Cosgrove, he was stopped by the two as he was walking to his Elton room. They asked him several questions, and as he turned to leave, one of them hit him.

Injuries inflicted by the assailant necessitated about five stitches over Cosgrove's left eye, and only the frames of his glasses were broken, because, he said, he has shatterproof lenses.

Letters...

(Continued from Page 4)

meet without its constituents present. Such random criticism completely overlooks the complexities in the situation; it represents a general trend to overcriticize, and a very juvenile view of government.

The student body elects to the Senate representatives, that is, fellow students who it deems capable of participating in the governing body. But it is a gross oversimplification to assume that such representatives literally "represent" the ideas and wishes of the constituents. If in fact they did, there would be little point in having them: a general assembly of the entire student body would be far more efficient.

In electing delegates TO the Senate, the student body relinquishes this opportunity for personal interest government, and offers to a few the responsibility to determine what they together deem best for the student body, and the college as a whole.

Undenably, there are certain possible faults with this form of government. The criticism has been levied in the past, and often justly so, that the Senate has gotten too far from the student body, that it has entirely lost

sight of its desires; and it is this isolation which the present Senate must work against. Indeed, in government of this kind, the governing body should and MUST be perceptive enough to ANTICIPATE the ills of the constituents and to formulate the best solution or remedy for the community BEFORE the constituency is moved to mass protest. (It appears that the Medusa situation on campus and the situation in Selma are two current notable examples of a government's failure to do this.)

But the formation of such policy often comes only after great debate, in which many possible alternatives and repercussions must be considered. It is this evaluation which is the Senate's business ONLY! To request that Senate throw open its doors while discussing every policy, when the action they are considering may well be delicate and explosive, is pure irresponsibility and lack of insight on the part of the constituents.

But it is here that the Senate would do well to take advantage of a tide that, unturned, could drown it. Let the senators seek the advice of their constituents in formulating their own ideas, and then harness their constituents' energy and aid in achieving the goals once they are set.

Rank criticism from or against either party is to neither's possible advantage. But in a community where the governing body and the constituency are basically of one mind in their desires, their working mutually in each other's support can bring about very dynamic results, indeed.

Let the Senate take the leadership, as it has been elected to do, and broaden its base and heighten its goals in settling issues so long neglected.

Joseph Perta '68

ORGAN RECITAL

Piet Kee, organist at the Cathedral in Alkmaar, Holland and at The Great Church in Haarlem, Holland, will present an organ recital in the Chapel tonight at 8:15.

Open Door

To the Editor:

I very much hope that you will be able to find room for this letter in the next issue of the TRIPOD. I regret that your reporter K.S. did not feel free to interview the Librarian before the article about the Library appeared in your issue of March 9. If he had, some of his misconceptions and half-truths could have been cleared up and a more positive approach taken toward the matters under consideration. In this year of complaint concerning the parlous state of student-faculty relationships I would suggest that students initiate "communication" with faculty members in such instances as this. I assure the student body that I have an "open door" just off the Library lobby.

1. Your reporter states that "apparently the Hartford Public Library doesn't trust Trinity College because they require a ten dollar deposit before they will give one of its students a card." There is no discrimination against Trinity students in this deposit arrangement. It is required of all students in schools and colleges, residents of YMCA's, etc. who are not residents of Hartford. This is in recognition of the educational and financial status of these young people and in lieu of the \$6 per year FEE which is assessed for use by non-resident adults, largely citizens of near-by towns, who contribute in no other way to the support of this core city library. Experience has shown that a student deposit is necessary to protect against losses by a transient segment of the community.

2. Concerning "missing books" here at Trinity, may I say that every library has more missing books than it wants, caused by a thoughtless and, in some cases, vicious few. Crane Brinton's THE LIVES OF TALLEYRAND, published in 1936, was stolen from this library in 1952. Since 1954, when we were convinced that it was not coming back, we have had this out-of-print book on order with a search service. In recent years it has been readily available to all in paper-back for \$1.65. This library rarely adds such books to its permanent collection because we have learned from bitter experience that paper-backs are stolen faster than hard-backs. It is no surprise to me that K.S. could find the Brinton book at the H.P.L. Some of a public library's constituency is busy stealing CANDY and other such non-academic material.

3. Christopher Herold's LOVE IN FIVE TEMPERAMENTS is "missing" here simply because no one has ever ordered it. If K.S. had dropped in to state his need for this book we would have placed a rush order for it. We always have money available for worthwhile books needed by faculty and students. There is a suggestion box at the Reference Desk for book recommendations.

4. The H.P.L. does not "always" have magazines available, as K.S. contends. It, too, has to send its unbound issues to the bindery at some time. We bind periodical volumes as soon as they are completed, on a three to four week out-and-back cycle in order to hold the "out" time to a minimum and also to protect unbound issues from depredation. Experience has shown that unbound issues get stolen faster than bound volumes.

(Continued on Page 12)

VISIT!
FRIENDLY ICE CREAM SHOP
at Maple Ave. & Broad Street
Featuring the Finest
in Sandwiches & Ice Cream

BIG BEEF
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AWFUL AWFUL
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Ford Motor Company is:

vitality



Robert Bowen
B.S., Northwestern Univ.
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Lack of Depth, Experience May Hurt Lacrosse Tally

Trinity's varsity lacrosse team, boasting an unusually potent attack, has the potential for a fairly good season. In addition to the offense, the defense will be its strongest in several years.

Midfield is the only noticeably weak position, and coach Chet McPhee is concentrating his pre-season practice to rectify the situation in that area.

King Hurlock, a fine offensive player, will fill in at goal, the position that he adequately stepped into last year.

The strong defense will be paced by the return of Bill Gish and sophomore Alex Levi. Colin Studts will be the third man, while returning lettermen Mike Dawes and Dave Williams will provide the much needed depth.

A big question mark this year, however, is the lack of depth in the offense. Should there be an injury to one of the starters, the whole attack is liable to collapse, and Coach McPhee is attempting to solve this problem.

Henry Hopkins and Jon Barker have looked strong so far this season, and barring any misfortune should team up to become a dangerous scoring duo. Without Lou Huskins, who has decided not to play this year, the attack lacks a strong creaseman, but McPhee is changing his offense to work Marty Gall into this third position.

Captain Joe Barnard will lead the midfield along with Andy Whittemore and Jack Brown. Since last year's entire starting midfield graduated, there will be a lack of experience, but Tom Seddon, Ken Phelps and Dan Hayden will add to the scoring threat.

Andrews Leads '65 Tennis Team

With only two losses from last year's squad, with the return of Dave Cantrell and with the addition of several fine players from last year's frosh, prospects for the coming tennis season are bright.

The returnees are led by junior captain George Andrews, who dropped only one set in regular competition last year and then advanced to the quarter-finals of the New England tournament before losing to the eventual runner-up. He and Cantrell will probably team up in the doubles.

Also among the returning performers are Nick McIver, Al Crane, and Bob Stroud, who played the four, five, and six slots respectively for most of the year. All three are seniors. Also expected to return are Ed Lewis and Ralph Katz.

Several players from last year's freshmen club are given an excellent chance of adding fuel to the varsity fire. The top three are Jim Davidson, Geoffrey Tilden, and Matt Rubin.

Charley Hecksher and Pete Stromer, the five and six singles on the '64 frosh, will also be battling to displace the veterans on the squad.

The team will spend part of spring vacation on a Southern trip that should prove rather advantageous. The schedule includes games against Baltimore Junior College, Loyola College, and the Johns Hopkins frosh.

Coach Dan Jessee and captain Ed Lazzerini anticipate a successful baseball season with a squad which, although small, is spirited and well-balanced.

Baseball Team Opens Spring Tour; Outlook Bright for Winning Season

Nine sophomores dominate the sixteen-man team. Three of them (righthander Bob Brickley and southpaws John Greaney and Ted Hutton) back up "Lazz" - the team's only senior -- on the mound.

Behind the plate, junior Joe Hourihan is joined by sophomore Doug Jacobs, who can also play the outfield.

In the infield, juniors Jim Belfiore (1b) and Mike Moonves (ss) are aided by Steve Elliot (2b) and Mike Hickey (3b), up from last year's freshman team. Veteran Bill Schweitzer, sophs Bob Moore and Steve Griggs provide depth and versatility.

The present starting line-up lists Bob Ochs in centerfield, soph Steve Clark in left and John Chotkowski in right. Chotkowski, troubled by a knee injury, may be a question mark, however.

During spring vacation, the Bantams will journey south for five "exhibition" games: Columbia (March 31), the University of Delaware (April 1-2), Catholic University (April 3), and George Washington University (April 5).

Returning to Connecticut, where the snow will hopefully have melted, the Trinity nine will meet the Coast Guard Bears in the first regular-season contest, at New London, April 14.

The Bantams will open at home on April 21 against Williams. The Ephmen are undefeated against the Bantams in varsity competition this year, having defeated Trin in football, soccer, basketball and squash. The "Committee for Revenge" might begin preparations for this game, which is now less than a month away.

Lettermen to Pace Track In Opener with Wes Today

The Bantams will face Wesleyan this afternoon with eight returning lettermen: Steve Borneman, Dave Bremer, Craig Doerge, Captain Sandy Everts, Fred Prillaman, John Pogue, Hum Sulkowski, and Ben Tribken. Joining these regulars are five numeral winners from last year's freshman team.

Bremer will lead the way in the high jump, as will Doerge in the pole vault. Bremer, Brewer, a promising sophomore, and Talbot are lined up for the hurdle events.

Baker, Brewer, and Bremer are slated for the 440. Captain Everts will run the half mile and the mile. To complete the line up, Borneman will join Everts in the mile and also will run the two mile.

The freshman track team is already off to a fast start this year. At the Union Invitational Relays two weeks ago the relay team of Shortell, Zillmer, Morrill, and Cohen placed first in the only freshman relay. Last week the Bantams defeated Conard, and in a combined meet edged Hartford Public and New Britain High Schools, two of the best high school teams in the state.

In the past three years the Trinity track team has lost only three meets. During this span, Coach Karl Kurth had teams with much depth. This year, however, depth seems to be the Bantams' major problem. Optimistically speaking, Coach Karl Kurth commented, "I hope we can win four out of seven."

The Bantams look weakest in the sprints. Trinity's hopes rest on the shoulders of Chuck Snyder who has never competed before for Trinity.

In the shot-put the outlook is good. With Prillaman and Dee Kolewe, Trinity will be pretty tough to beat.

Last year Ben Tribken set a Trinity record in the discus with a heave of 152' 7". This year Coach Kurth commented that Benny will "probably remain undefeated in dual meet competition."

John Pogue is the only returning javelin thrower, and Andy Fairfield is the only returning veteran in the triple jump event.

Tyler 6th

Dave Tyler placed sixth in the finals of the 500-yard free-style event at the NCAA small college swimming championships held at Normal, Ill. His time in the finals was 5:11.3. In the qualifying heats, Duff set a New England Inter-collegiate Association record of 5:10.3.

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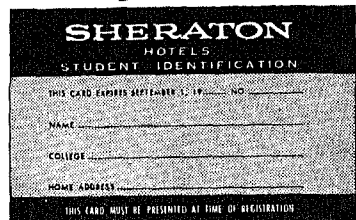
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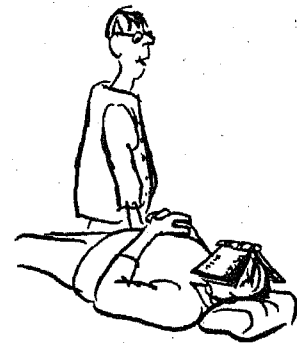
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Two Views of Viet Nam

South Vietnamese Must Win Own War

by David Inwood

South Vietnam is an ideological and military battleground. The outcome will decide whether the Communist guerrilla movement--the Viet Cong-- supported by formerly privileged sanctuaries in North Vietnam will triumph over the U.S. assisted nation.

The U.S. commitment is two-fold. The first is to help the South Vietnamese defend themselves against Communist subversion and aggression and thus to demonstrate that the U.S. can frustrate insurrections on the Asian mainland. The second is to prevent a drastic change of the balance of power resulting from Communist Chinese domination of South East Asia.

If Vietnam falls, the rest of the South east peninsula will be in jeopardy, for what nation will be foolhardy enough to believe that the U.S. is willing or capable of defending them from armed Communist guerrilla movements on the Asian mainland?

The Viet Cong has become a formidable force. They are armed, trained, reinforced and masterminded by the Communist regimes of Hanoi and Peiping. As a result, the South Vietnamese alone were unable to contain the rebellion; thus, they requested and received U. H. help in their battle for survival.

The U.S. faces a complex dilemma. Admittedly the South Vietnamese must win their own war. Yet, their governments are chronically unstable. Many of the people are weary of 20 years of incessant war. The Vietnamese peasant is indifferent to his government and is covered by Communist terror.

Nevertheless, there remains a viable anti-Communist core, consisting mainly of the highland tribesmen, the city inhabitants, and the Roman Catholic third of the country. If the Vietnamese are to succeed, they must regain the active support of the rural and Buddhist elements by means of social,

political and economic reforms. Yet, these reforms will be for naught if the military battle is lost to the Viet Cong.

Thus, current U.S. policy is that aerial bombardment of North Vietnam will persuade Hanoi to halt its aggression against South Vietnam by agreeing to a cease-fire and cutting off reinforcements to the Viet Cong. In Greek Communist Rebellion of 1948, the U.S. adopted a similar policy. The Yugoslavian and Bulgarian borders were sealed off. Subsequently, the insurrection was crushed.

The chance for a negotiated settlement is moot, for as of now, the communists show neither a softening of their position nor a response to our diplomatic feelers. The U.S. is ready to withdraw from the South and aid the North once the senseless, wasteful war is halted. Since the end of World War II, the U.S. aim remains that nations should and must learn to live in peace with their neighbors.

Mao's Upside-Down Marx

by Jack Chatfield

Engels once wrote that through dialectical materialism the idealism of Hegel "was placed upon its head; or, rather, turned off its head, on which it was standing, and placed upon its feet." Thus it was that the Hegelian dialectic was given a new suit of clothes and appropriated by a significant portion of the European working class.

Marx and Engels took that segment of Hegel which suited their temperaments and their designs, as well as the conditions of their times, and mixing it with a new economics, came up waving red flags. Hegel had wanted to save the Prussian monarchy; indirectly, he helped bring about its fall nearly a century later.

We are tempted to say, in fact, that a line may be drawn from Hegel to the Petrograd of October, 1917.

There now seems to be a sequel to that story. Just as Karl Marx

came down bearing an upside-down Hegel, so Mao Tse-tung swept to victory in China bearing an upside-down Karl Marx. "The force constituted by the peasants," wrote Mao in 1940, "is the principal force of the Chinese revolution."

As Liu Shao-chi has written, Mao has become a proclaimed revisionist: "In the theoretical field, (Mao) was boldly creative, discarding certain specific Marxist principles and conclusions that were obsolete or incompatible with the concrete conditions in China, and replacing them with new principles and new conclusions that are compatible with China's new historical conditions."

Mao has given us the theoretical underpinning for what Theodore Draper, the scholar of the Cuban revolution, has called "inverted revolutions."

These are revolutions which are made before the industrial preconditions of socialism exist; that is, revolutions which are fought when, according to Marx, they should not be fought at all. China was the first of these revolutions; North Vietnam and Cuba qualify, roughly, as the second and third.

The guerilla war being conducted in South Vietnam today has as its purpose to make South Vietnam the fourth country to become socialist before it has become bourgeois.

The United States does not seem to recognize the "inverted" quality of these revolutions. It seems to think it can combat them with rifles and only the barest, the sloppiest and the least palpable of promises. The fact is that the ideology of the proletariat has grown faster than the proletariat itself and has been appropriated by the peasantry; that is, the ideology of communism has outrun the material conditions in which it is supposed to operate.

Its greatest appeal is in the underdeveloped rather than the industrialized nations.

The United States does not seem to have adapted its foreign policy to this phenomenon, though at times (as in Africa) it looks like it very much wants to. In Vietnam, it does not seem carefully to have examined the agrarian mentality, nor to have come to grips with the reasons for Viet Cong successes among the peasantry. Until it does this, it will not be fighting the right kind of war.

Letter . . .

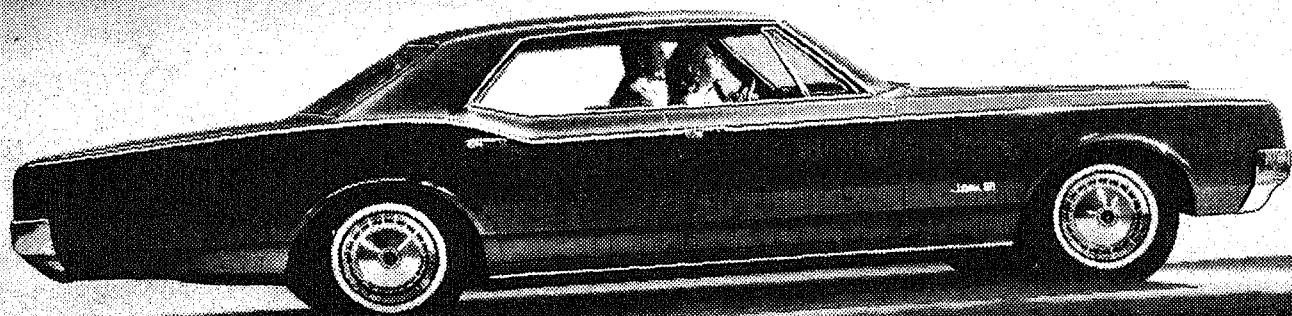
(Continued from Page 10)

Before 1950 we were able to send most of our binding work out in the summer. Binderies can no longer guarantee delivery by Labor Day and we cannot discriminate against the summer session which has an enrolment of over 700.

5. With respect to our record collection, I am delighted that K.S. has found his way to the H.P.L.'s lending collection. This is as it should be. This access is one of the by-products of attending college in a metropolitan area. The Trinity College Library has never been commissioned to build up a music listening collection. Our record collection consists almost exclusively of poetry, drama, and other works of literature, designed primarily for the faculty to use in their instruction. This collection originated with the writer out of his conviction that "the printed word" should be backstopped by "the spoken word" and from the generosity of one alumnus, Clarence I. Penn, '12, who has provided the funds for almost 1000 recordings as of this date. His interest is entirely in literature.

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