Marching Chaplain Believes Washington Rally Valuable

Sept. 24 - The hope for better race relations now and the "de-termination of the participants" was the emphasis of the Rev. Edgar L. Lacy, Chicago, Ill., Chaplain of the "March on Washington" during the September 23rd civil rights rally on the lawn of the US Capitol in Washington.

Lacy was the alternative speaker to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Atlanta, who was the primary speaker of the rally.

Dr. Lacy, who is a member of the National Association of Evangelical Churches, said that the rally "was more than just a demonstration. It was a prayer meeting, a meeting of heart and soul."

The rally, which was attended by more than 200,000 people, included speeches by civil rights leaders and musicians, and ended with a prayer led by Dr. King.

Lacy said that the rally was a "great beginning," and that he hoped it would lead to "a new beginning" for race relations in the United States.

Brown's Paper Admonished For Advocating Boycott

SEPT. 24 - The Brown University administration has issued a statement condemning the newspaper's recent editorial, which called for a boycott of a certain department store.

The editorial, which was published on September 22, stated: "We, the Brown Daily Herald, hereby call upon all students, faculty, and staff to refuse to patronize [the store] until they agree to negotiate in good faith.

The statement went on to say: "This is not a call for violence, but a call for action. We believe that the [store] is acting in bad faith in its negotiations with the union, and we believe that the students, faculty, and staff have a right to refuse to support such an entity.

The administration has also announced that it will consider revoking the newspaper's license if it continues to publishEditorial content that is deemed to be harmful to the institution.

Industry Leaders Attend New Math-Physics Building Dedicated

SEPT. 24 - The dedication of the $1,600,000 Mathematics-Phys-ics Center occurred this evening in the chapel of Trinity College.

The ceremony was attended by a number of figures from the worlds of industry and academia.

Among those present were: Dr. John A. Hill, chairman of the Department of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Dr. Harold L. Durward, director of the Math-Physics Center; and Mr. Lyman B. Brainard '30, vice-chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Dr. Hill, in his address, emphasized the importance of the center for the advancement of mathematical and physical sciences.

Mr. Brainard, in his speech, praised the dedication of those involved in the project and expressed his hope that the center would serve as a model for other institutions.

The dedication ceremony was followed by a reception in the chapel, where guests enjoyed refreshments and engaged in conversation.

Knapp Heads Alumni Drive

Sept. 24 — Harry K. Knapp, '50, has been named National Chairman of the Trinity College Alumni Association for the 1963-64 fund-raising and development drive, it was announced last week.

Knapp, a broker with G. H. Waller & Co. in Hartford, succeeds, as of Sept. 1, according to Douglas Frost, assistant director of Development at Trinity.

A resident of West Stonington, Knapp served the College as a class agent since 1960, Mr. Delewe is the Arrow-Street and Hegan Electric Company in Hartford.

Announced to the Distinguish Citizens Committee are Melvin W. Tilton '38, West Hartford, J. E. Griffith '17, of West Hartford and Henry S. Sears '19, Life Trustee of the College and recently retired chairman of the Board of Acme Life Affiliated Companies, another Life Trustee, Barclay Shaw '35, of Chappaqua, N. Y., former President of the General employee, William B. Starkey '44 of West Hartford, was named chairmaan of participation.

Starkey had served as class agent for the past five years.

W. L. Allen, A. C. Collins, Jr. '44, of New York, was appointed Chairman of Promotion.

Trin Students Study Rats With NSF Summer Grants

Sept. 24 — Three Trinity students, Sanford F. Fleishaker, John Sefton, and Richard J. Booth, working this summer at the National Science Foundation, or NSF, at the University of Connecticut, have been awarded NSF grants for research in mathematics and the physical sciences.

The students are the latest in a long line of Trinitians who have received NSF support for their research.

Recent recipients include: John W. Elders, '63, recipient of a $500 grant for his work on the mathematics of the atmosphere; and Joseph A. Roche, '62, recipient of a $500 grant for his work on the mathematics of the atmosphere.

The NSF grants are awarded to students who have demonstrated excellence in their studies and who have shown promise of future success in the sciences.

The grants are intended to provide the students with the financial support they need to carry out their research.

The students will work in the laboratories of the participating universities and will have the opportunity to work closely with experienced scientists.

The grants are renewable for up to three years and may cover tuition, fees, and living expenses.

The NSF has awarded over $250 million in grants to students since its inception in 1947.

END OF REPORT

Wat's What

by Keith Watson

The opinions expressed in the columns of the TRINITY TRIPOD are not necessarily those of the editorial staff of the TRIPOD.

Who's Afraid of the Dean?

Last year, according to Athletic Department statistics, approximately 90% of Trinity students received varsity letters, while only 10% received athletic scholarships. This year, the ratio has reversed, with 90% of students receiving athletic scholarships and only 10% receiving varsity letters. The Dean's Office has been inundated with complaints from parents and students alike, and the Dean is forced to respond with a series of stern measures aimed at regulating the process.

The Dean has announced that all athletic scholarships will be reviewed and that students who do not meet the minimum requirements will be denied the opportunity to participate in varsity sports.

Students who wish to appeal the decision will be required to submit a detailed application, including letters of recommendation from coaches and academic advisors, as well as a personal essay outlining their reasons for pursuing varsity sports.

The decision will be made by a panel of faculty members, including the Dean, the Athletic Director, and academic advisors.

The Dean's Office has also introduced a new policy with the aim of promoting academic excellence. The policy states that students who receive athletic scholarships will be required to maintain a minimum GPA of 3.0, and that they will be ineligible for varsity letters if their GPA drops below 3.0.

The Dean has also announced that all varsity letters will be reviewed every year, and that students who do not meet the minimum academic standards will be denied the opportunity to continue competing for varsity letters.

The Dean's Office has been working on these measures for several months, and has received a mixed response from the student body. While some students have praised the Dean for taking a strong stance against academic mediocrity, others have expressed concern that the new policies will be unfair to students who are unable to maintain the minimum GPA.

The Dean has assured the student body that the new policies are designed to promote academic excellence and that the College will continue to support students who are able to balance their academic and athletic commitments.

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1963

The possibilities for serious film viewing at Trinity do not dim now as they did this same time a year ago. As usual, the Hart- movie theatre is in league with art and vision (and there’s no reason to expect any improvement from them), but some on-campus film activities show promise.

Primarily, there will be the Cassie Barnett Hart theatre show of Michaelangelo Antonioni’s so-called trilogy, L’AVVENTURA, LA NOTTE, and ECLISSE. I will write more about each of these films during the weeks of their screenings: for now it is enough to say that they are all masterpieces of the socio-dramatic cinema and in terms of visual profundity (the only significant terms upon which prejudices can be judged), Hitchcock and the there being so much more suited to the power of the “word” they are as advanced as any works of the commercial cinema in the SIXTIES.

Special credit must be given to Herbert T. Barnett Hart theatre for the opportunity to produce Paul Tyler, the Hart as the guest lecturer/expli- cator on the films tonight. He is a critic of remarkable insight. His CHAPLIN (for which he won an Oscar) and his THREE FACES OF MISTER SWANNER were praised at the final night, Tyler is a critic of remarkable insight.

His new film, by the way, is called ‘The True’ and is being made in the French manner, films which are often so poor in comparison with the American cinema in the SIXTIES.

The most encouraging improvement in the Trinity film scene is the Haber Hall series. Last year their selection was so horrible that the TRIPOD refused to print a description of it. This year the series shows at least one instance of true taste. They have selected Sergei Eisenstein’s ‘WHA THE TERROR’, for a screening last night in the season. Again I will write at greater length about this. My favorite sound film, when it is about to be shown.

Dr. Constant observed that whereas the students are obliged to the program, said Dr. Jacobs, the freshmen to take advantage of the opportunity available in the first year of the term. This opportunity has been so significant that they are graduating from the physical departments. This realization of a mathematician’s vision dream. Dr. Constant observed that whereas the students are obliged to the program, said Dr. Jacobs, the freshmen to take advantage of the opportunity available in the first year of the term. This opportunity has been so significant that they are graduating from the physical departments. This realization of a mathematician’s vision dream.
Automobiles

Most resident students who have automobiles on campus are no doubt concerned about the changes in parking regulations which were put in effect yesterday. The changes did come as a surprise, although it was expected last year that the student use of parking lots would be restricted. The Senate for the change which limits on-campus parking to the Broad Street lot for resident students, were explained at the Senate meeting last night by Dean O. W. Lacy, and they make sense.

Trinity, like most colleges today, faces the problem of providing adequate parking facilities for a very mobile college community which consists of resident and commuting undergraduates, graduate students and faculty. As with a campus small enough to keep every unit within reasonable walking distance of another, it is reasonable that resident students, most of whom use their vehicles only for trips downtown or out of Hartford, not be allowed to occupy parking spaces which would more likely serve the needs of the commuting and graduate students and faculty.

The TRIPOD supports this move to ease traffic tensions at Trinity, agreeing with president Albert C. Jacobs that the college has better things to spend its money than on parking lots.

However, since the Broad Street lot is the least convenient of any on or off campus, and lest it appear that when the use of parking facilities is in question, undergraduates get last consideration, we strongly urge that some funds be allotted for the improvement of the Broad Street lot, especially in terms of creating easier access through walkways and additional entryways, and that lighting be provided to protect against nighttime collisions and theft.

And we were equally strongly that drivers be at all times aware of the rules of automotive safety.

Ralph Allen

The TRIPOD, naturally, supports the resolution which the Senate passed last night with the necessary quorum. It would be impossible to examine the facts in the charges placed on that basis.

We commend the Senate in this action, and not only because we support Ralph Allen. A senator said that he didn’t know who Ralph Allen was, and the point was well taken. Senate vice president Richard Brines, Jr., one of the legislators which pointed out that the issue, described in last Friday’s TRIPOD, is one of law, and does not involve personal appreciation or support of Ralph Allen, his objectives, or his methods.

The issue, in which Allen’s Constitutional rights are apparently being abridged through prejudgment, is one which transcends these lesser considerations, and is one about which citizens, for their own protection, should become informed. Allen’s relationship to Trinity only brings the matter closer to home.

We congratulate the Senate for this particular exercise of their leadership, and add the hope that others will become equally concerned and active for the issue which is involved here.

Her Majesty

The queen is in her new throne. Sitting in modern, but antique splendor, she gives little indication of the complex and rigorous domain which she rules. The queen of the sciences, mathematics, is now housed in a new building on the South end of the campus. It is evident that the new facility will do much to increase the already high quality and the relatively low number of mathematics majors. It is also evident that the new facility will help maintain and increase the fine faculty members of that department.

But what effects will the new center have on those who must fulfill the mathematics requirement and then dare to step inside the building again? Will the new center be the exclusive domain of the limited members of the set, those who are the math majors?

Fortunately, or unfortunately, today’s society is nundred from the rule. From the first number on his crib in the hospital to the order number for his tombstone, today’s members of society are hounded with numbers. They encroach and appear in indefinite ways. They are used both to solve the price of five pounds of potatoes and to find five ways of limiting Chinese aggression in India. Mathematical concepts are being used even in the political science and sociology. The average individual is appalled at the functioning of modern computers and respects them as an ancient Greek must have revered the Oracle of Delphi.

Each day brings increased complexity to the world of mathematics. Each day sees more uses for the use of numbers and their concepts in solving daily problems. Dr. Daniel Alpert, the dedication speaker, concurs and suggests that more scientific answers should be given to solve today’s problems.

But what will happen to those not vested with a mathematically disciplined mind? An individual who has the proper respect and even a limited understanding of mathematics knows that he needs not fear a mathematically ruled world. Even the most complex computer is based on the simple yes-no relationship to the numbers 0-1 which can be represented by a closed or open electrical circuit. The system then is developed by the rigid rules of logic which do require the disciplined mind.

It is our hope that those who attend to this queen will not forget those who do not understand her language or thinking. The new facility should help encourage the mathematics department to extend itself and to make a special effort to help the non-mathematicians appreciate, respect, and on the elementary level, understand the queen of sciences, mathematics.

110 Contributors Honored at Math-Physics Dedication

Sept. 23 — Leaders of the 110 corporations, foundations, and individuals who were responsible for the construction and completion of the Mathematics Physics Center were honored at the building’s dedication on Monday evening.

Faculty Office, room 102: Erwin F. Fuller, President; Frank E. C. North, Trustee.

Faculty Research Laboratory, room 110: The Barnes Foundation, Inc., in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Fuller F. Barnes; Faculty Office, room 105; Frank E. C. North, Trustee.


Faculty Research Laboratory, room 110: The Kroger Corporation, Kopper Company, Inc., and Sears Roebuck Co.; Undergraduate Project Laboratory, room 102: Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, Faculty Office, room 101: The Hartford Courant.


Electronics Laboratory, room 110: United Aircraft Corporation, Library, room 202; Raymond J. Wean, Sr., D. ’54, Life Trustee of Trinity College; Secretary’s Office and Reception Room, 205; Mr. and Mrs. Leonard R. Koplin, Class of 1916, Samuel C. Wilcox, Class of 1925, and Harriet Wilson, Department Chairman’s Office, room 203; United States Steel Corporation.

Seminar Room: The Connecticut Bank and Trust Company.
No feature of our national life has failed to be profoundly affected by the scientific revolution. Its effects are probably as far reaching as those of the agricultural revolution in prehistoric times, but whereas the effects of the latter were to change man's way of life in the course of many centuries, the impact of the scientific revolution has done so in a generation. It is therefore not at all surprising that our social and political processes have failed to keep abreast of these changes, and the disturbing and complex problems have been the result.

Take the automobile: in its initial development, it represented a tremendous step forward in the freedom and variety of American life, yet very quickly it introduced smog, traffic jams and social problems which have placed tremendous stress on our local, state-wide, and national government. The participation of government at each level has had to be enlarged to cope with the problem. However, when a problem like a pollution or internal dislocation or military threat arises, there has developed a common conviction held by people in all walks of life and in most countries, that government is the solution to the problem. Research is essential to finding the solution. The result has been a tremendous increase in the proportion of our national effort devoted to research. The annual cost for Research and Development by our federal government during the past year alone was $15 billion. This is greater than the cost of running our government. The rise in the cost of research is the result of the tremendous growth in science. In part, that growth has been due to the tremendous increase in government support to research and education. If the sciences without support from the federal government were successful, a knowledgeable person would question that research, which represents at least 10% of the cost of advanced education, is here to stay. But the distribution of support from the federal government has been governed by considerations which pretend that it is not federal support to education; rather that we wish to secure all the dollars per formula or per Nobel prize. We admit that the training of scientists at the graduate level is of utmost importance to the national welfare, but tend to ignore the fact that the future scientist must be educated at the undergraduate and high school level as well. Even with the undergraduate, everything is easy, by a system of contracts and grants we have developed a system in which some of them only profit to profess and growth. Problems are often ignored until a crisis is reached. A crisis the new governmental agency is superimposed to try to solve a specific aspect of the problem. So a deep understanding of science or technology has seldom accompanied the legislative function, a proposed solution may sometimes have consequences which serve to make the problem even more complex.

Consider what has happened in education. Whether we refer to it as such or not, federal aid to education is here. A major portion of the tremendous increase in scientific and technological research is going on in the universities of our country. But there is not a single educational institution in the country which is so rich that it can maintain its graduate education and research in the sciences without support from the federal government. No knowledgeable person will question that this federal support, which represents at least 10% of the cost of advanced education, is here to stay. And yet, the distribution of support by the federal government has been governed by considerations which pretend that it is not federal support to education; rather that we wish to secure all the dollars per formula or per Nobel prize. We admit that the training of scientists at the graduate level is of utmost importance to the national welfare, but tend to ignore the fact that the future scientist must be educated at the undergraduate and high school level as well. Even with the undergraduate, everything is easy, by a system of contracts and grants we have developed a system in which some of them only profit to profess and growth. Problems are often ignored until a crisis is reached. A crisis the new governmental agency is superimposed to try to solve a specific aspect of the problem. So a deep understanding of science or technology has seldom accompanied the legislative function, a proposed solution may sometimes have consequences which serve to make the problem even more complex.

I will comment further on this concentration of federal support as it affects the liberal arts colleges. But for a moment, let me digress to say that problems associated with the liberal arts college are not confined to educational institutions in the country which is so rich that it can maintain its graduate education and research in the sciences without support from the federal government. This is not federal support to education; rather that we wish to secure all the dollars per formula or per Nobel prize. We admit that the training of scientists at the undergraduate and high school level as well. Even with the undergraduate, everything is easy, by a system of contracts and grants we have developed a system in which some of them only profit to profess and growth. Problems are often ignored until a crisis is reached. A crisis the new governmental agency is superimposed to try to solve a specific aspect of the problem. So a deep understanding of science or technology has seldom accompanied the legislative function, a proposed solution may sometimes have consequences which serve to make the problem even more complex.

In short, in matters where science and technology play a significant role in government decisions, we seem all too often to do the right thing for the wrong reason, or vice versa. But it would be a serious error to attribute all of the difficulties to the limitations of government action. The liberal arts colleges are at work, have led to a decrease which has been noted in the American university. In the minds of people, least of all those who write the grants, is the necessity of excellent scientific and humanistic thinking. His speech emphasizes the necessity of excellent scientific and humanistic thinking.

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I would like to make some comments about these few considerations. The major university in this country has had to face up to a tremendous problem. They have known about science and technology has been discovered since the end of the world. Therefore, as the scientist, it is all too frequent that the man who has to make the final decision about the limitations of Washington bureaucrats is the most reluctant to accept a responsible position in Washington where he might be able to do something to improve the situation.

In short, it seems ever more evident that the politician and the scientist have come to know much more about science, while the scientist must learn more about administration and politics.

What has all this to do with the liberal arts colleges? We have noted that one of the consequences of research and development was the increase in the cost of research as compared with that in humanistic education. In the minds of people, least of all those who write the grants, is the necessity of excellent scientific and humanistic thinking. His speech emphasizes the necessity of excellent scientific and humanistic thinking.

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Synthesis...

(Continued from Page 5)

faculty member with an environment which includes other scientists vitally interested in his research effort. To summarize, we must continue to bring capable young men to teach in colleges. To keep them and to keep them in touch with their subject requires several conditions which we must somehow find the means to provide: adequate salaries, reasonably low teaching loads, and research opportunities including interactions with the world of science.

While the undergraduate training of future scientists and engineers is an important role for the liberal arts college it is one many colleges perhaps not even the most important one. Science as a dominant force in determining the beliefs of educated men has existed for about 300 years.

When we consider how recently it has risen to power, we find ourselves forced to believe that we are only at the beginning of its work in transforming human life. And yet we have already reached the stage where many of us can only contemplate this in a spirit of gloom and resignation. My own example of the serious problems facing us today illustrates especially how easy it is to understand the reasons for this pessimism. The spectre of the hydrogen bomb and the intercontinental ballistic missile are all too close for comfort. In particular, the past two decades have been periods of pessimism on the part of people in the humanities. Professor L. B. Rahn, (2) one of the most broadly educated and subtle men in science today, has put forth the conjecture that the liberal arts graduates are at one point because separated from the humanistic or literary tradition during the past century. It is this separation that C. P. Snow has discussed in his widely known book THE TWO CULTURES AND THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION.

To my mind there is an especially urgent reason for doing something to bridge this gap in cultures, to provide a truly liberal education for our future citizens. Every generation of mankind has to remake science. It is people such as these who are necessary to bridge the gap between the two cultures. I am not sure that most of our present day professors of humanities know enough about science to understand its values and limitations. I am equally unsure that most scientists know enough or are skilled enough to communicate with us. Without the exchange of ideas, without a true understanding of scientific thought and a feeling for scientific tradition. To provide this is one of the greatest challenges to our educational systems.

Wisdom by its very nature is an inter-disciplinary quality and not the possession of some collection of specialists. This is the point the advocate of the humanities considers. I very quietly overlook in pursuing his specialization. When I look back to my years at Trinity I have once since forgotten all of the subject matter, but I vividly remember the stimulating influence of a few great teachers. It is the characteristic that they ranged beyond their narrow confines of their specializations in helping to fulfill the expectations of life. Einstein's theory of relativism from a great professor of philosophy, Professor Harry Castle. The person who led me into the field of physics was a head of the mathematics department, Professor R. M. Dautow.is, who has for thirty years been a true friend and teacher. Although he was not my love science, Professor Dautow's also taught me more about the precise and objective society than any one man and only after a number of generations before the world is really different. We do not live in such a period of history, but we have the evidence that there is an overriding need for understanding the course of the future. But how can our teachers make wise decisions in the future, when we ourselves lack an understanding of scientific thought and a feeling for scientific tradition? To provide this is one of the great challenges to our educational systems.

Cargill Says

Moral Answers Must Be Made

SEPT. 22—Stressing that the search for "easy answers" but rather for those answers that take a lifetime to find, the Rev. David A. Cargill spoke at the Chapel last Sunday during his academic year.

The Episcopal Secretary for Uplift, New in England centered his sermon in the problem of finding answers to the moral questions confronting society. Thinking that the students who make moral decisions are missing the implications of life, he asserted that in order to understand these implications, the Trinity students must be hard, live hard, study hard.

To substantiate his point, he quoted President Kennedy's poem entitled "Faith," in which Kennedy said that faith in God can erode man's strongest instincts and make one indifferent to failure. The Rev. Cargill then alluded to Paul the Apostle in his Sunday lesson, saying that people of that kind of faith, he cited President Kennedy's reference in his speech to the bombing of a Negro church in Birmingham, that this is "a day of mourning" as further proof that we can no longer avoid
Danforth Teaching Grants Available for Graduate Aid

INQUIRIES INVITED

quiries about Danforth Graduate Fellowships for careers in college teaching are invited by Dr. Arthur Hughes, Dean of the College.

The fellowships are open to male college seniors or recent graduates preparing for a career of teaching, counseling, or administrative work at the college level. Applicants may not have already undertaken graduate work. Nominations close October 20.

Approximately 160 fellowships will be awarded by Liaison Officers of accredited colleges and universities in the United States this year.

Winners will be eligible for up to four years of financial assistance, with an annual maximum of $1,500 for single men and $3,000 for married men plus dependency allowances for up to three children, tuition and fees.

Students may hold a Danforth Fellowship concurrently with other appointments, such as Ford, Fulbright, National Science, Rhodes, or Woodrow Wilson.

Winners will become Danforth Fellows without stipend until these other awards lapse.

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Brewing beer is a blend of art and science, calling for a skill which Budweiser brewmasters have exhibited for more than 100 years. One more of the seven special things we do to make your enjoyment of Budweiser even greater!

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COMMUNITY AMBASSADOR PROJECT

A look at nations around the world, their peoples, customs, dress, and music is the theme of nine monthly meetings of the Greater Hartford Community Ambassador Project for 1963-64.

The first meeting will be at Trinity on October 6, at 8 p.m., with the theme "Around the World in Eighty Minutes."

Leonard Toman, student center director and membership chairman and Dr. Robert Meade, associate professor of psychology, is program chairman for the Project. Miss Patricia Bevas of the Travelers Insurance Company is general chairman.

Other meetings and theme topics are:

November 3, at Trinity, "A Safari to Africa," December 1, at Hartford College, "Life in Brazil and Greece," January 5, at Trinity, "Pakistan Adventure," February 2, at Hartford College, "International Folk Song Fest," March 1, in Wadsworth Atheneum, "Art Around the World," April 5, at Trinity, theme to be announced; May 3, at Hartford College, "A Russian Journey," and June 7, at Trinity, theme to be announced,
Capt. Campbell Leads Preparing Jesseemen

Sept. 22 - Given: a team well under .500 for the season only eight returning lettermen, against a good schedule. Result: a weak team likely to be experience, Coach Jessee is not dis-

The Big Ten," the large state universities, the Midwestern and Eastern Independents—these are the schools that have almost exclusively taken the wealth of material that is found in the National Football League. Every so often, however, the pro's draft a man from some small liberal arts school, and the overall emphasis is often on potential, not pass patterns, not top players, not the 7.1 formation.

John Szumczyk, Trinity '63, was not an outstanding passer nor was he a 250 lb. lineman as one might expect, but he was one of the best offensive backs that Trinity has seen in some time. Fast and overpowering, Szumczyk was one of the Bantams' leading ground gainer in each of his four years at Trinity. At the halfback slots, Captain Bill Campbell, Halfback

Merrill Yavinsky, Quarterback

The Bantam offense will be powered by the air. The majority of the team's passing will be done by two capable receivers. Presently, Tom McKune (180) Is decidedly the back-up man, and Bruce MacDougall, both from last year's frosh, will back up Kolewe, the starting tailback.

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