The Rt. Rev. Reginald Heber Gooden, S.T.D., Episcopal Bishop of the Missionary District of the Panama Canal Zone, was the recipient of an honorary degree in 1934 by his father, the Rt. Rev. Dr. William A. Johnson, Assistant Professor of Religion at Berkeley. While at Berkeley, Dr. Johnson served as Dean of the Chapel and was the author of "The Atonement and the Agony," a number of papers and essays, and the book "The New World in Spain," which was published in 1935.

The Bishop's ancestry is of Spanish origin, and he was born in Havana, Cuba, in 1874. He was educated at the Sorbonne, at the Institute of France, and at Yale University, where he received an honorary degree in 1934 by his father, the Rt. Rev. Dr. William A. Johnson, Assistant Professor of Religion at Berkeley.

The Bishop has been a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Physical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. He has written extensively on the subjects of chemistry, physics, and mathematics, and his work has been published in a number of scientific journals.

The Bishop has been a member of the Advisory Group to the Committee for the Advancement of Science, and he has served as a member of the Advisory Group to the Committee for the Advancement of Social Science. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the University of California and has held a number of other important positions in the field of education.

The Bishop is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Physical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. He has written extensively on the subjects of chemistry, physics, and mathematics, and his work has been published in a number of scientific journals.

The Bishop has been a member of the Advisory Group to the Committee for the Advancement of Science, and he has served as a member of the Advisory Group to the Committee for the Advancement of Social Science. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the University of California and has held a number of other important positions in the field of education.

The Bishop is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Physical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. He has written extensively on the subjects of chemistry, physics, and mathematics, and his work has been published in a number of scientific journals.
One of the seven golden keys to brewing Budweiser.

NATURAL CARBONATION

Budweiser is naturally carbonated by a costly second fermentation called "krausening" (adding a portion of beer from the first fermentation instead of pumping carbon dioxide gas back into it). One more of the seven special things we do to make your enjoyment of Budweiser even greater!
Tutors Aid Mentally Ill
To Break Down Barriers

by RAYMOND SOULANGER

MAY 8 - Is teaching an effective way of communicating with the mentally ill? Seven Trinity stu-
dents are finding out that it is at least one way of making patients at the Institute of Living feel as though they are individuals.

Seven Trinity students each spend an average of ten hours a week at this institution. They are em-
ployed by the Institute to teach selected patients basic courses in French, math, physics and the wide range of courses that college stu-
dents encounter during the aca-
demic year.

The patients at the hospital or, more correctly, students do not present the normal conception of the mentally disturbed patient. These patient-students behave, they have often been placed under a negative, but this has not affected their reasoning processes.

The Department of Educational Therapy at the Institute which operates this tutoring program has discovered that private classes produce the best results although the Spanish course maintained enough interest among the patients to demand a group class. The classes themselves are well organized by the teacher.

The course of instruction and the amount of homework which the stu-
dents receive depends upon the ca-
pabilities and the personality of the student. Their assignments for homework are not as long as the normal assignment handed out by a Trinity professor but the home-
work that these students receive challenges the capabilities of the patient-student.

The courses are interesting to the students as well as to the teaching the teachers are ad-
vized by the hospital not to dis-
cuss personal problems with their students. As tutor James Cannon said, they would cry on your shoulder for the entire class period of one hour. The teacher does not become personally involved with the student, but on the other extreme, he attempts to maintain a friendly relationship with the student.

The Department of Educational Therapy affords the teacher ample opportunity to instruct these stu-
dents and provides a classroom, texts, notebooks, and writing ma-
terials for them.

The teacher besides deriving ex-
pertise in teaching meets a vast variety of people. Students of both sexes from 15-50 hold courses with the future, Thirti I, Q, 'a range from dull to brilliant. The job of teaching these people is a chal-
lenge, but also an interesting ex-
pertise, according to the tutors.

Mr. Robert Belyea, Director of Educational Therapy, feels that this is a very unique program. He stated that the program has two very important aspects. First, it imparts academic knowledge to the patients. Second and even more important, the patient receives an attitude from outside his own envi-
ronment.

The Trinity undergraduates also learn that these patients are in-
dividuals. This contact breaks down the traditional barrier that has separated the hospital com-
munity from society. Mr. Belyea feels that the Trinity teachers help to relate the patients as in-
dividuals.

Campus Notes

Colloquium
Open House

MAY 7 - The Religion Depart-
ment will sponsor a colloquium tomorrow Wednesday in Downes Memorial, at 4 p.m. The Col-
loquium will be a discussion of two Seniors' Honor Theses, 'From Dostoevsky to Bethnal Green.' Specific areas covered will be the concept of man in Dostoevsky and the 'relevance of Christian faith for social problems.'

WRTC-FM Meeting

MAY 7 - The staff of WRTC-FM will meet tonight, Tuesday, at 7:30 p.m. in the Wean Lounge to "vote on the newly proposed constitu-
tion," announced Station Manager Michael Reid.

Athenaeum...

(Continued from Page 1)

stressed the successes of the past year-and-a-half, centering on the Senate Progress Award and the seven tournament victories, in re-
turn for his record, the Society unanimously elected him the first Head of the Varsity Debate Team.

Frier, new president, outlined his program for the coming year at the Annual Athenaeum Dinner, held today in Hamline Hall. Frier favors "an acceleration of the previous years' activity, with particular emphasis on bringing the High School Debate Tournament to a full complement of 40 schools." He also suggested an Athenaeum Radio Program, which would bring togeth-
er professors and outstanding students in colloquiums of general campus interest.

Tickets for the last per-
fomances of the Jesters' American Way this week are all sold out except for the performance of Thurs-
day, May 9.

Senior Ball 1963
Friday, May 3

of the 1963 senior ball
Pat On The Back

Among the many good things which were influential in making the present sesennial celebrations a success, there was none more pronounced than the appearance of the Senate Lecture Series, which brought into more focus the fact that the German faculty of four members of the Senate Committee, and largely under the direction of new Senate President Michael F. Anderson, seemed destined for continuing success from the very start, when in February Robert D. Meade, Associate Professor of Psychology, presented a lecture on "Brainwashing" on February 28. That night Wean Lounge was filled to overflowing, and the attendance must have been revealing not only for the speaker but to the Senate Committee as well. Not to mention the students.

Attendance of Dr. Rex Neaverson's discussion of "The New Communist Party in the Soviet Union" was at a more than respectable level, as it was when Paul Smith presented his concept of "A New College Curriculum," and at the concluding lecture given by Dr. Wilkie on the "Mountains of Tennessee," in each instance, the Lecture Committee was fortunate in finding lecturers with topics of interest to the students, and some degree of controversy. The lectures, too, were active not only in college life, but in important areas beyond the college walls.

The variety of topics discussed this semester, combined with the experiences of those who attended, provided four stimulating evenings for these students who could find or make time to attend.

We would like to congratulate all concerned with this project: the Senate Lecture Committee; Dr. Meade; Dr. Neaverson; Mr. Smith; and all of those students who attended.

For the benefit of those who may have missed any of the speakers, the following is a brief résumé of the topics presented:

'Weather' was the topic for mid-winter. We were looking for a hot front, but the street cleaners got them before anybody could see. After that, tearful Sunday morning the chapel was filled with a hundred people and the President was not at all successful in his efforts to comfort the masses, whether they be intellectual or poor or white, and politically illiterate. The reason is relatively simple - its nature. Central America is anti-British. Therefore when military leaders have felt a tendency for the nations to fall towards Cuba or fail to resist Communist infiltration with sufficient vigor, the inevitable coup has followed. The furthest back, 50 percent of the people who have been paid off by the Contras in the last three years have been left economists, as the American government has been cordial enough to pay for the Contras with Cuban money.

Central America Extensive Growth

by Tom Jones

Three years ago the Central American countries of El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica formed a common market area known as the Central American Common Market. The purposes of the Scottish banking house, Baring Brothers, are similar to those of its prototype, to promote increased economic cooperation and industrial development among member nations and to pave the way toward eventual political unity.

These five countries are considered here as the countries which make up the Central American Common Market. El Salvador, Panama, which throughout this period has been one of the most backward in the Andes region, is economically and politically more closely affiliated with the Central American Common Market, than the other four. It is likely that within the British Commonwealth, is also separate from the Central American Common Market.

This attempt at union in the isthmus is not the first. In fact, some one or another of the countries have received their independence from Spain in 1821, there have been attempts to form a federation, each of them have failed. The most recent attempt to form a federation was that of the United States of Central America, which tried, but failed. Yet they have never given up the idea; it is inevitably preserved, it is perpetuated, the concept of a confederation, and today there is an organization in the isthmus attempting to make an American republic.

The result in most of the Central American countries has been a failure. Yet they have never given up the idea; it is perpetuated, the concept of a confederation, and today there is an organization in the isthmus attempting to make an American republic. The focus of this study is on the Central American political situation of the area, and how the countries of the central isthmus are attempting to form a political union similar to the European Common Market, or the United States of America.

An opposing group of intellectuals and students in the United States have advocated a stronger union of the countries of the Central American republics, just as the United States has been described as a model for the Central American republics. In the United States, the Central American republics have been described as a model for the Central American republics.

The growing nationalism, which has made the area a focal point for foreign intervention, has been an integral part of the area's political development. The United States has been a major force in the area, and has often been described as a model for the Central American republics. The United States has been described as a model for the Central American republics.

The growing nationalism, which has made the area a focal point for foreign intervention, has been an integral part of the area's political development. The United States has been a major force in the area, and has often been described as a model for the Central American republics. The United States has been described as a model for the Central American republics.

The growing nationalism, which has made the area a focal point for foreign intervention, has been an integral part of the area's political development. The United States has been a major force in the area, and has often been described as a model for the Central American republics. The United States has been described as a model for the Central American republics.

The growing nationalism, which has made the area a focal point for foreign intervention, has been an integral part of the area's political development. The United States has been a major force in the area, and has often been described as a model for the Central American republics. The United States has been described as a model for the Central American republics.
and in failure. The possible exception of Costa Rica, it has failed to materialize from being a nation, but rather has grown into being a state. It is the Gracias of the modern world, where the military have taken control of the government and have maintained it for over 50 years. President Jose Figueres Ferrer, a former army officer, was elected to this position in 1948, and has served three terms, the latest of which ended in 1958. During his tenure, he has implemented a number of reforms, including judicial and educational reforms, as well as economic policies designed to promote development and reduce poverty. However, his government has been criticized for its authoritarianism and for perpetuating the power of the military elite.

In Nicaragua, the situation is similar to that of its southern neighbor. The country has been ruled by a series of military regimes since the mid-20th century, with the most recent being the Sandinista government, which came to power in 1979 after the overthrow of the Somoza dynasty. The Sandinistas ruled until 1990, when they were defeated by the Contras, a group of right-wing rebels supported by the United States. Since then, Nicaragua has struggled to establish a democratic government, but political instability and violence persist. The current president, Daniel Ortega, has been in power since 2007 and has faced criticism for his authoritarian rule and human rights abuses.

In Guatemala, the military has been a dominant force in politics since the early 20th century, with a series of military coups and interventions. The most recent coup was in 1982, when the military overthrew the civilian government in response to increasing demands for reform and the onset of civil war. The military has since maintained control over the country, and political transitions have been rare.

In El Salvador, the military has also been a key player in politics, with a series of coups and interventions since the 1960s. The most recent coup was in 1989, when the military overthrew the civilian government in response to increasing demands for reform and the onset of civil war. The military has since maintained control over the country, and political transitions have been rare.

In Honduras, the military has been a key player in politics since the early 20th century, with a series of coups and interventions. The most recent coup was in 2009, when the military overthrew the civilian government in response to increasing demands for reform and the onset of civil war. The military has since maintained control over the country, and political transitions have been rare.

In Costa Rica, the military has been a less prominent player in politics, with a series of democratic transitions since the 1940s. The country has also been a leader in Latin American democracy, and has implemented a number of social and economic reforms. However, the military has still played a role in politics, with a number of military figures holding prominent positions in government.

In Venezuela, the military has been a key player in politics since the early 20th century, with a series of coups and interventions. The most recent coup was in 2002, when the military overthrew the civilian government in response to increasing demands for reform and the onset of civil war. The military has since maintained control over the country, and political transitions have been rare.

In Argentina, the military has been a key player in politics since the early 20th century, with a series of coups and interventions. The most recent coup was in 1976, when the military overthrew the civilian government in response to increasing demands for reform and the onset of civil war. The military has since maintained control over the country, and political transitions have been rare.

In Brazil, the military has been a less prominent player in politics, with a series of democratic transitions since the 1960s. The country has also been a leader in Latin American democracy, and has implemented a number of social and economic reforms. However, the military has still played a role in politics, with a number of military figures holding prominent positions in government.
Extra Activities Catalysts To Learning?

Assignment:
build a sports car to rank with the world's best!

Result: The experimental Ford Mustang, lively 2-seater loaded with significant engineering features

Just under 13 feet long—weight, 1544 pounds, 400 to 700 pounds less than comparable models of popular imported sports jobs— the Mustang is representative of the interesting design challenges at Ford Motor Company. Unique ways of reducing weight without sacrificing strength, to improve performance and economy, may stem from its design.

For example, seats are an integral part of the Mustang's body, adding structural rigidity. Brake, clutch and accelerator are mounted on a movable cluster which can be adjusted fore and aft (as can the steering wheel) to suit varying sizes of drivers.

Other important features: low-drag, aerodynamic shape proven in the wind tunnel; independent front and rear suspension; disc front brakes; roll bar built as an integral part of the body/frame structure; V-4 engine mounted forward of the rear axle in unit with a 4-speed manual transmission.

The Mustang is another example of how challenging assignments meet by our engineers and stylists help Ford Motor Company maintain engineering leadership and provide new ideas for the American Road.

Dr. Smellie Comments? by LION SHLTON

Stashed away in his little corner of the Chemistry Building, Dr. Robert Smellie does little loud vocalizing about current student ferment on campus. A quiet man, he believes that the best education is a "quiet one."

Sitting behind his desk which is filled with papers and reports and the continuous stack of white test paper in the corner, Dr. Smellie cast a critical glance at all the non-academic activities of the students.

Dr. Smellie who will become Chairman of the Chemistry Department in July, suggested that if the students buckle down to their job many of their complaints and crusades would become insignificant to their main task—learning. "There is too much concern with fitting into the well rounded image," he said. "I have known students who were introverts, shy, who had certain peculiarities and didn't mix with the majority of students," he commented. But in spite of this, "they were growing and solving their own problems eventually they became masters of themselves by mastering their subject," he continued. "I have seen these men away from campus, trying to make a living because they knew what they were talking about," he added.

Dr. Smellie worked on the Manhattan project as a supervisor of five analytical laboratories from 1944 to 1946 at Oak Ridge. The function of the workers was to analyze the products of one of the uranium refining processes for the amount of uranium and impurities. He was one of the supervisors at Oak Ridge who gave the uranium products their certification before being shipped off to Nevada to be used in the atomic bomb.

Among his numerous activities as head of the Department, Dr. Smellie hopes to further strengthen a "good student government." He noted that if the number of doctorates received by Trinity graduates, chemistry graduate students.

Subscribing to the philosophy that a scientist must constantly maintain his mental keenness by doing research, Dr. Smellie hopes to bring more research to the campus. "It would be like to see one or two projects run by the faculty with hired lab assistants working steadily to continue the project while the faculty devote their time to academic necessities. The college with money received from a grant would hire full time help so that faculty and graduate students could supervise when they could and let the hired assistants carry out the tedious laboratory work which the teacher couldn't always do, because of lack of time."

He hopes by the end of the summer to have plans for such a project ready and apply to the Atomic Energy Commission or scientific foundations for the money needed. He said his contacts with such organizations assure him of a good chance in obtaining the money if the project is worthy enough.

Since his work at Oak Ridge, Dr. Smellie has worked with the Atomic Energy Commission directly or indirectly. In the early 1950's he was asked to see if uranium could be extracted efficiently from the phosphates processed in Florida. These phosphates are dug up for fertilizers at the rate of 800,000 tons a year. Dr. Smellie said and it was considered at that time that if uranium could be extracted cheaply enough, these phosphates would be a large supply of uranium.

He found that with other discovered sources of uranium and with the advent of the hydrogen bomb, the project was closed since there wasn't a great need for additional sources of uranium.

Dr. Smellie has moved on to other fields of research involving nuclear science. He has worked extensively with the chemistry department of Columbia University where he received his Ph. D.

His research has brought him in contact with scientists from India, Denmark, and a Hungarian refugee whom he sponsored for a Ph. D. at Columbia.

Not Only Grinders But Shells & Spaghetti At HOGGIES

1100 Broad Street

CHESTER'S BARBER SHOP

280 NEW BRITAIN AVE.
the south in Costa Rica the population is predominantly white, there having been only a few Indians living in the area when it was first invaded by the "Conquistadores." The three middle republics are largely "mestizo," resulting from the fusion of nearly equal numbers of whites and reds and a smaller number of blacks. Neither is Spanish a wholly unifying language. In Guatemala alone 19 Indian languages are spoken with many speaking no Spanish at all. Religion, while basically Catholic, has failed throughout the history of the five republics to advance the cause of uniformity, since the religious leaders at different times have taken divergent views on the tense.

With these problems facing any attempt at union and the record of past failures, the formation of any federation including the five republics seems almost inevitably doomed. But there are hopeful signs, which might in time make the ideal of union possible. Means of communications have been steadily improving, facilitating travel throughout the area while aiding its industrial development. Last month an eight-day bus trip was made by dignitaries of the five countries from Panama City to Mexico City on the recently-completed Pan-American Highway, as a demonstration of the improved communications and the increasing solidarity among the five republics.

By far the most important step taken by the group in recent years in the formation of the common market, officially called the Central American Program of Economic Integration CAPEI, initial steps for economic cooperation were taken in 1951, but CAPEI itself was not formed until 1960, with Costa Rica delaying two years before joining the group. The common market was born out of necessity as much as anything else. Its members are too small to support extensive development of roads, power facilities and basic industries needed if their fledgling economies are to grow.

The Central American Common Market is different from its European counterpart in several ways. In the first place, the Latin American nations have few mineral resources and are forced to import most of their industrial materials; they are not as highly industrialized; and they are still plagued by inadequate internal transportation facilities. These differences, although they necessitate CAPEI groups starting almost from scratch industrially, could be overcome with careful planning and administration.

The far, the group has eliminated import and export duties on the majority of goods that are traded within the group, while it has taken steps toward establishing a common tariff for all imports from outside the region, it is hoped that both measures will have reached fruition by 1965. The Central American Bank for Economic Integration has been formed as a source of development credit, and there are tentative plans of adopting a common currency for transactions among the members. One of the latest developments the group has undertaken is the selection of one company in each of a number of essential industries to which will be given exclusive tariff protection until reaching large-scale production so efficient that it is able to take on foreign competition on equal terms. The two companies chosen by the executive council of CAPEI were CINESA, the Central American Power Company subsidiary in Guatemala, and the Hercules Power Company subsidiary in Nicaragua.

There are definite signs that CAPEI's effectiveness will continue, which could well lead to the complete economic integration of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, although it is doubtful that such an integration will be able to stimulate a political union; there are too many obstacles that will have to wait for a political maturity which gives little evidence of developing in the near future.

Senate . . .

(Continued from Page 1) The report cited admissions as evidence of student satisfaction; desirable ways of enlisting and using such help should be fully explored," it said.

The report called the second "problem area" for the foreign student at Trinity Parsons pointed to a need for "academic screening to insure that the foreign student has the background to meet Trinity's standards, "a more academic than emotional approach should be used," he said.

Lack of communication both before and after the entrance of a foreign student at college was also mentioned. Parsons stated that "in most cases students were not given an accurate estimate of their financial needs. An explanation of the curriculum offered at Trinity," The accommodations, fraternities, and the individual student were placed in the role of helping the foreign student orient himself and enjoy an active social life once established.
THE TRINITY TRIPOD

Unbeatable Trackmen Handle Vermont; Meet W. P. L. Today

BY KEITH WATSON

BURLINGTON, VY., May 4. The Trinity track team maintained its perfect record here today as they romped over hapless Vermont, 73-53, for their eleventh straight dual victory.

The visitors scored in every event, except the third, and trampled on the unbeaten ranks.

The SEASON finale will be against upset-minded Amherst next week.

The Vermont meet was not as close as expected, as this team and W. P. L. were reputed to be the Bantams' most talented opponents in the pre-season prognostications. The Cinderella had an enrolled day as Captain Mal McGuire's 9:31 in the two-mile run and rapidly-improving Bob Schlip's 24.7 in the 220 low hurdles both set new marks. Strollo is now only two-tenths of a second off the school mark set almost a decade ago.

In addition to McGuire, whose 4.30 won the marathon, Stremeky also took two first places -- one with a 10.2 in the 100 and a 21.6 in the 220. This performance was ample revenge for his being shot-out in last week's party-week end meet against Middletown.

PITCHING

WORCESTER, MASS. MAY 3 - After breaking a seven-game losing streak and scoring a shut-out against A. L. C. by an 8-4 score over V.T. on the 27th, the Trin owned to their losing ways dropping a heart-breaker to arch-rival Arrowhead W. P. L.

In the opening game, although Bantam hurler Chris McC- 

The Fifth Wesleyan-win was picked up by Tommy Ehrhardt and Jim Levine, record- ers respectively.

Third baseman Brands.

The score of the day was the Bantam Nine Loses 3-1 to Wesleyan after

The Vermont meet was not as close as expected, as this team and W. P. L. were reputed to be the Bantams' most talented opponents in the pre-season prognostications. The Cinderella had an enrolled day as Captain Mal McGuire's 9:31 in the two-mile run and rapidly-improving Bob Schlip's 24.7 in the 220 low hurdles both set new marks. Strollo is now only two-tenths of a second off the school mark set almost a decade ago.

In addition to McGuire, whose 4.30 won the marathon, Stremeky also took two first places -- one with a 10.2 in the 100 and a 21.6 in the 220. This performance was ample revenge for his being shot-out in last week's party-week end meet against Middletown.

PITCHING

WORCESTER, MASS. MAY 3 - After breaking a seven-game losing streak and scoring a shut-out against A. L. C. by an 8-4 score over V.T. on the 27th, the Trin owned to their losing ways dropping a heart-breaker to arch-rival Arrowhead W. P. L.

In the opening game, although Bantam hurler Chris McC- 

The Fifth Wesleyan-win was picked up by Tommy Ehrhardt and Jim Levine, record- ers respectively.

Third baseman Brands.

The score of the day was the Bantam Nine Loses 3-1 to Wesleyan after

The Vermont meet was not as close as expected, as this team and W. P. L. were reputed to be the Bantams' most talented opponents in the pre-season prognostications. The Cinderella had an enrolled day as Captain Mal McGuire's 9:31 in the two-mile run and rapidly-improving Bob Schlip's 24.7 in the 220 low hurdles both set new marks. Strollo is now only two-tenths of a second off the school mark set almost a decade ago.

In addition to McGuire, whose 4.30 won the marathon, Stremeky also took two first places -- one with a 10.2 in the 100 and a 21.6 in the 220. This performance was ample revenge for his being shot-out in last week's party-week end meet against Middletown.