

Connecticut Daily Campus

"Serving Storrs Since 1896"

Not By Class

The DAILY CAMPUS would like to clarify an incorrect assumption held by many students on campus. Candidates for the Student Senate have reported to us that some students think they can only vote for senators in their own class. For this reason, they have only questioned individuals campaigning for seats in their own year.

The fact of the matter is that students can vote for Senators in all classes and are encouraged to do so. Part of the misunderstanding undoubtedly stems from the election procedures used in the fall campaign where students are allowed to vote for only their own class officers. This is especially true in the case of Freshmen, since they have never experienced a Senate election.

In later issues, the DAILY CAMPUS will publish a complete explanation of the voting system in effect for Senate Elections. Generally speaking, though, this is the way it works. Each student can utilize as many as

25 votes, ten in the Senior Class, (the exact number of seats up for grabs), nine in the Junior Class and six in the Sophomore Class. There are no students running for Freshman senate seats because the offices carry over to the next year, and next year's freshmen haven't even enrolled yet.

The voter then uses his votes in each class as a sort of rating of the candidates. The candidates he thinks best qualified receives, a first place vote, the next best is designated with a second place vote, and so on. The students merely place the appropriate number next to each candidate's name for which he wishes to vote. The student can use as many of his allowable votes as he wishes, putting down only one number or utilizing all 25.

Without going into a detailed explanation of the system, we will say this: Listen carefully to all candidates, ask them intelligent questions, because come election time you will be asked to determine just which individuals are a shade better than others.

That's The Ticket

Winter Weekend has come and gone, and one thing is apparent: the Weekend Executive Committee and Board of Governors did a creditable and efficient job of sponsoring their all-campus events.

We will pass over the fact that Winter Weekend presented such noteworthy personalities for our entertainment and concentrated on one aspect of the program. The system used for sale of jazz concert tickets was a new and efficient method that could well be utilized by other all-campus

events in the distribution of their "ducks".

Male students were not required to produce their dates' ID card at the time they purchased tickets. His ID card number was merely marked on one ticket and the second was labeled "date". This way students didn't have to know who they were talking to the concert three weeks ahead of time.

The athletic ticket office might well use this same system for the three or four important basketball games next year that require a student admission price.

Letters To The Editor:

Answers Nelson's Letter

In a recent CAMPUS issue, Miss Birute Nelson accused Father Zimmerman of "poorly thought-out arguments and half-truths" in his discussion of overpopulation. On the contrary, it is Miss Nelson who is guilty, not only of reckless charges, but also of some extremely careless thinking. For example:

1. Miss Nelson complained that, instead of giving the Catholic Church's views on birth control, Father Zimmerman spoke solely about the demographic aspect of world population.

However, as Father O'Brien pointed out before the lecture commenced, it was hardly necessary to bring Father Zimmerman all the way from Chicago to answer questions which any priest or any well informed Catholic could answer. If Miss Nelson wanted to know the Catholic Church's position on birth control, she could have stopped in at Aquinas Hall anytime or she might have read any of the thousands of publications, which have been written by Catholic theologians on this subject, dating at least as far back as the time of St. Augustine (354-430) who, incidentally, wrote, "Relations with one's wife when conception is deliberately prevented are as unlawful and impure as the conduct of Onan who was slain". Thus, if the Catholic Church's position on artificial methods of birth control is not clear to Miss Nelson, that is not the fault of the Catholic Church.

But Miss Nelson goes on to insinuate that the Newman Club misled "almost 500 Uconn students" who expected to hear a lecture on the Catholic Church's position on birth control. However, if Miss Nelson will reread the flyer the Newman Club issued on the lecture, she will read as the general title of the lecture "Catholic Viewpoint on Overpopulation," not "Catholic Viewpoint on Birth Control". The sub-title read, "Must It Be Overpopulation or Birth Control?" In other words, is there no other solution to the problem? The Catholic position on birth control was not on trial last Wednesday evening. Father Zimmerman's solution to his own question, "Must it be overpopulation or birth control?", lies in the field of demography where it belongs.

The title over Miss Nelson's letter, BIRTH CONTROL LECTURE, gets off to a bad start right away.

2. Father Zimmerman pointed out that birth control puts a heavy economic burden on the only child of

a marriage, because this child, if he marries, may have to support as many as four parents. Miss Nelson states, "But he (Father Zimmerman) failed to conclude that with the present birth rate, a married couple is usually supporting three to four children as well as the aged parents. Need I say more?"

I'm afraid you must, Miss Nelson—because you have overlooked one fact: the married couple, if they are not products of two birth controlled marriages, will have several brothers and sisters (on both sides of the family) to help them support their parents. Thus, instead of having to carry the entire burden of supporting four aging parents, the married couple will have to bear only a fraction of their parents' support.

3. Miss Nelson criticized Father Zimmerman for suggesting that the people on earth might cultivate the jungle areas of the world for food production. This couldn't happen in less than forty years, Miss Nelson concludes, and, "If the world population keeps expanding at the present rate, we will have 16 billion brethren to share this earth within forty years." The world will be so crowded, Miss Nelson says, "some of us will have to share a tree with a monkey in the jungle."

It is quite clear, however, that Miss Nelson is already up a tree with her woolly logic.

Her whole argument depends upon the assumption that the world population will increase at the present rate for the next forty years—something which even the wildest proponent of birth control measures is not likely to admit.

Father Zimmerman had a great deal of information which indicated that the present rate of world population growth will decrease in the near future; it is very noticeable that Miss Nelson does not offer a shred of evidence to support her contention that world population will continue to increase at the present rate for the next forty years.

It is indeed unfortunate that Miss Nelson has not presented her case as factually and as logically as Father Zimmerman presented his. With regard to Miss Nelson's letter, I can only echo her own words: "It is regrettable that such poorly thought out arguments and half-truths are presented to the general University audience."

WINEFRED O'BRIEN
Phi Mu

Learning Land's Language Vital For Foreign Study

If you plan to study abroad, learn the language of the country you are going to; then live and study in the new language and leave English behind. If you do not, you will miss knowing the people and their culture, and much of the enjoyment and true value of studying outside the United States will pass you by.

This is the consensus of 65 American college juniors, graduates, and teachers, members of the Scandinavian Seminar, who met recently at Tranberg, Gjvik, Norway, to add up and report results of their first five months in Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden.

For the second year in a row, members of the Scandinavian Seminar gathered together to send some word of guidance back to the United States to help college students now deciding about a year of study abroad. Summed up, they say "GO," but with this emphasis: pick a program that gets you into the language quickly and is then designed to bring you into continuous, close contact with the people and the forces that shape their daily lives and give them their

color and character.

NATURAL LEARNING

These American students speak with some authority. Under the Seminar plan, students accepted into the program begin the study of the new language, with language records supplied by the Seminar, three to five months before leaving the U.S. On arrival in Scandinavia, language learning is accelerated by a series of week-long courses given by Seminar faculty, which alternate with two family stays of three to four weeks each. Language learning develops partly by formal instruction and partly the "natural" way... by living it.

Within two months after arrival in Scandinavia, Seminar students are ready for enrollment in one of the famous Scandinavian folk high schools, residential adult schools. Here, separated from other Americans, the Seminar member takes courses in the humanities and social sciences, lives with a Scandinavian roommate, and participates in the life of the school. After New Year's, the American student is able to initiate an independent study project in a field of

special interest which may involve field trips to other institutions and meeting authorities in the subject matter area.

GOOD RESULTS

What do you get out of all this?

"The unbelievable thrill of communicating in a new language," "The amazement of realizing how much a language reveals about a strange people and their culture," "A perspective on the United States and life at home I could not possibly have gotten any other way," "An understanding of a new country and culture and therefore a chance to look at our own from a new standpoint."

These comments barely scratch the surface of what this academic year abroad is meaning to the students in the Scandinavian Seminar and what they think it will mean for others who study overseas: not only the chance to know another country well, but in doing so to have a chance to learn something about yourself and what it takes for people with different backgrounds and values to live together in harmony.

Gambling, The Legal Vice

By Justice Elijah Adlow
in The Nation

Since the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, America has witnessed the ascendancy of gambling as a major concern of public authority. Indeed, from the emphasis placed on gambling by prosecutors, legislative commissions and reform groups, it would seem that the numbers-writers and bookmakers provide the only obstacles to the achievement of an orderly society. Of course, this is far from the truth. Today the United States is experiencing a crime wave of unprecedented proportions. Every category of crime is on the increase—robberies, crimes of violence, juvenile delinquency. But what amounts to a moral breakdown all over America is the emphasis given to the evils deriving from gambling. If there is a moral crusade being waged today it is a decidedly lopsided affair.

Granted that this emphasis is in part merited; certainly gambling is inextricably involved in the corruption of police and the consequent weakening of authority; and surely, unless checked, the United States eventually must suffer economically as well as morally from the ascendancy of this parasitic enterprise. Yet the question remains "What have we done to uncover the factors that have contributed to making gambling in America the evil that it is?" The answer is, "Nothing." The truth is that we tend to shrug off the whole problem with the phrase, "People always gamble"—a reaction which reveals the basic fallacy on which all rationalizing about gambling in America rests.

PEOPLE DID NOT always gamble. Legalized parimutuel betting is a comparative newcomer in the United States. Prior to the advent of the New Deal, there were few race tracks; bookmakers operated under cover, and the patronage they solicited was from that group identified as the "sporting element." There were plenty of low-grade gambling dives in the country, but they operated in secret and catered to a disreputable element—crashshooters, card sharps, racketeers. The general public considered gambling a wicked and evil practice, and one who made it a profession, or who wagered for high stakes, was written off as an undesirable citizen. The mere possession of a racing form was sufficient to invite ostracism by respectable people.

Notwithstanding their prejudice against the gambler, people then viewed card-playing as a pastime, or for small stakes, in a charitable spirit. Lawmakers and clergymen who occasionally denounced even this much gambling were branded as "narrow backs" and "kill joys." In a certain sense, the tolerance was justified, since there were few ill effects from the gambling which then prevailed. It presented no serious threat to the stability of our social or economic order.

The "numbers racket" was born in the Prohibition era and grew to great size even before the Eighteenth Amendment was repealed. It owed its growth to the fact that the emphasis on enforcement of Prohibition diverted the attention of the authorities from violations of law in other directions. This made things easy for the police, who could, with impunity, provide protection for the promoters of the racket. As a matter of fact,

fortunés were made out of the numbers even before the existence of the racket became known. Then, when Prohibition was repealed, the horde that lived on its illicit gains turned eagerly to this new and promising field.

WITH THE ADVENT of the depression, many measures were suggested for the alleviation of distress, and among them was the legalizing of gambling in the form of either parimutuel betting or bingo.

TO ALL THIS must be added the fact that many churches and fraternal organizations raise funds by conducting lotteries and bingo games—sometimes with public sanction, at other times clandestinely. What was once sin has been given a certificate of good character by public authority and by people who enjoy respectable status in the community.

Is it any wonder that gambling thrives in America?

It is estimated that the business of the bookmakers and numbers-writers equals, if it does not exceed, that done at legalized parimutuel tracks. A great many tax-conscious citizens have gone so far as to suggest legalizing off-track betting, and there is considerable support for state lotteries as an antidote for numbers racket. Either expedient would serve only to intensify the gambling mania and make bad conditions worse.

Experts on crime tell us that corrupt politicians and corrupt policemen are primarily to blame for the prevalence of bookies and numbers-writers. Many denounce the judges of our courts for being lenient. But hardly any of these experts take into consideration the crux of the situation—the juries that are called upon to convict before anyone can be sent to jail. In Massachusetts policemen have arrested countless bookies and numbers-writers over the past thirty years. Judges have sentenced many to jail. In very few instances have the defendants accepted the sentence; almost invariably they have appealed and in practically every instance juries have acquitted them (jury trials in such appeals are provided by Massachusetts law). I can personally testify to this phenomenon from records accumulated in my own court.

IT IS WELL to keep in mind that the law violator does not put his faith in juries alone. This is not to deny that gambling is a serious menace to America today. How are we going to abate the evil? Surely not by chartering more horse and dog tracks, more trotting parks; not by giving more racing dates to favored charter holders. It is vain, perhaps, to look for complete reform, but the gambling mania should abate with the reduction of the extent to which gambling is legalized.

IF WE REALLY WANT to control the bookies and the numbers-writers, we should reveal a greater capacity for controlling ourselves.

Before he ever faces a jury, there are factors upon which he can count to help him beat the law. First and foremost, there are well-disposed policemen, whose indifference often practically guarantees him immunity from prosecution. Then there is the difficulty of gathering evidence against him. Except for those monstrous raids staged for the edification of the public, which rarely result in any victory for law enforcement, most bookies are brought into court on the basis of police searches conducted in a manner that ignores considerations of due process. Why is it that the defendants brought into court are rarely big-name racketeers, but almost always small-time operators of no importance whatever? To this perplexed judge, it almost seems as though they are stooges thrown to the lions as a token tribute to law enforcement.

It is rather remarkable that laws designed to insure more severe punishment rarely achieve anything. In 1951, the Federal Wagering Stamp Law went into effect. Since then, arrests for registering bets and promoting lotteries have fallen off over 50 per cent in Massachusetts. This does not mean that 50 per cent of the operators have retired from business; it simply means that the business has been conducted with more care, and more attention to protection, than before. There can be no doubt that vigorous law enforcement will in the end "exhaust" some of the bookies but it will never exhaust all of them. While the threat of jail may frighten a few, most are unafraid. After all, a bookie is a gambler, and the record of our juries is enough to give him a feeling that he has better than a sporting chance of beating the law.

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Movie Reviews

By Peter Adams

1. Gene Krupa Story

Gene Krupa has been one of the nation's foremost drummers during the past three decades. As in the past, Hollywood has had this compulsive drive to film life stories of America's celebrities of the entertainment world. We have had The Jolson Story, The Eddie Cantor Story, The Glen Miller Story, The Benny Goodman Story, The Helen Morgan Story, The Buster Keaton Story, and now, this year emerges The Gene Krupa Story.

Most of these filmed biographies have been, in essence, tear-jerkers with the underlying theme of "poor boy makes good." I can't think of one of these life stories that has been in any way impressive. Of course, it affords you the opportunity to while away ninety minutes during which time you partially wonder how you were ensnared into the theatre in the first place.

The Gene Krupa Story is no different from the others with the possible exception that it distorts the facts a little more cleverly. It makes us feel that although Krupa might have gotten off on the wrong foot, he was at least able to correct his mistakes, and thus everything ends up peaches and cream.

Sal Mineo portrays the famed drummer and offers an honest

est portrayal despite the fact that he has been terribly miscast. Mineo resembling a "babe in the wood" personified might give an intelligent and engrossing performance but the effect is lost when one compares his babyish face and expression to that of the real virtu Krupa. Mineo, who came to audiences' attention in Six Bridges To Cross, Rebel Without A Cause, and Giant, was probably cast in this role due to his popularity with the younger set, who incidentally dominate the motion-picture scene.

James Darren co-stars as Krupa's friend and confidant. But he, like Mineo, having a youthful appearance, is miscast. The two young boys flounder in an adult world, and realism is laid aside in order to preserve the "romantic" element which is traditionally Hollywood. Aside from this incongruity which in itself is disturbing, the music, particularly the drums, is good, exciting, and most important, authentic.

The film played at the State Theatre in Manchester February 28th and February 29th. The co-feature is an outdoor drama, Edge of Eternity, with Cornel Wilde.

SUMMATION: Americanism hasn't died.

2. The Bramble Bush

"It makes Peyton Place read like a fairy tale" is the slogan which accompanies the film The Bramble Bush across the country. For those who have read Peyton Place this in itself might be an incentive to see the film. There's no reason to ask why. In the last decade, sex has been Hollywood's biggest drawing card.

Generally it doesn't make any difference what a particular theme of a motion picture might be just so long as it is done in good taste and is depicted with a commendable cast.

It is practically a certainty that some religious groups or cults will ban this film on general principles; but on the other hand if this is done, it will merely increase audience participation that much more. Irrespective of this, the film The Bramble Bush, is worthy of viewing not merely because it depicts a "slice of life" but because in essence it is entertaining on strictly an adult level.

The plot revolves around a young man who is confined to a hospital bed and is destined to die. The young man (Tom Drake) wants his best friend (Richard Burton) to marry his wife (Barbara Rush) upon his death. With a little imagination, one can possibly see the mounting difficulties which would ensue after such a revelation. It is a deeply moving

and engrossing story filled to bursting with uncertainty, indecision, immorality, and a questionable amount of faith. Tom Drake, who a little over a decade ago, appeared in leading roles in such films as This Man's Navy, Hills of Home, and Meet Me in St. Louis, has since then shrunk into character roles and has hardly been noticed by the public. Although his role in The Bramble Bush is small, it is nevertheless important and his portrayal is realistic, convincing, and animative.

Richard Burton who did remarkably well in Look Back in Anger, based on John Osborne's hit, is dynamic, all-encompassing. He is the beast in man personified. He portrays the young doctor, boyhood friend of the dying man. His future is uncertain, and we at times wonder whether or not he is capable of choosing the "correct" path.

Barbara Rush, as the wife of the dying man, renders a performance of decisive fluctuation from fits of mental depression to spasms of unexplained happiness. Her character is demonstrative but her beauty is Hollywood's criteria.

Jack Carson and Angie Dickinson are featured as illicit lovers in the film which will have its showing at the State Theatre in Manchester March 2nd through March 5th.

SUMMATION: What is this thing called morality?

Uconn Doctoral Program Gets New Fellowship Aid

The University of Connecticut's doctoral program has received another substantial boost from the federal government under the terms of the National Defense Education Act. Eighteen new fellowships were allotted to the University recently, bringing the two-year total up to 34. The University will receive \$2,500 for each student or a total of \$45,000, to support the graduate program.

According to Dean Nathan Whetton of the Graduate School, the national objective of the program is to produce more college instructors, with emphasis on those areas where doctoral programs do not exist. At Connecticut this has been chiefly in the humanities and social sciences where grants and outside support

are less likely to be available as incentives to pursue study at the advanced level, he remarked.

Last year the University received 16 fellowships and \$40,000 to establish Ph.D. programs in four new areas—English, international relations, sociology and romance languages. This year's awards are for study in the same areas. A breakdown of fellowships show: Foreign languages, six; English, five; sociology, four; and international relations, three.

The University placed second to Brown University as the institution in New England receiving the largest number of fellowships. Brown, however, received no awards in 1959. Nationwide, 1,500 fellowships were awarded this year.

P O G O



Connecticut Daily Campus

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University To Take Part In Intercollegiate Tourney

The University of Connecticut is one of the more than 125 colleges and universities throughout the United States which has entered the 1960 National Intercollegiate Bridge Tournament.

Nashville Stores Reopen - Segregate

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 29—(UPI)—Five and dime stores in downtown Nashville, Tennessee, reopened yesterday for what officials fear will be another week of demonstrations in protest of segregated eating facilities in the South.

One Negro said, "We'll keep coming back until they fill the jail."

A wild, fist-swinging outburst in Nashville Saturday led to the arrest of 76 Negroes and whites.

With trials of many of those arrested set for today, police kept an extra close watch for signs of a new demonstration. They had instructions against permitting crowds to form in the downtown area.

TENNESSEE Governor Buford Ellington took notice of the protests, as did Alabama Governor John Patterson.

Ellington called the Nashville demonstration "unfortunate," and hinted he would

take action against the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial University if there were further outbursts. Many of the demonstrators Saturday were identified as university students.

Similarly Governor Patterson called for a meeting of the Alabama Board of Education Wednesday, presumably for the purpose of dealing with Negro students who took part in a demonstration Saturday. IN ANOTHER weekend act of violence, shotgun blasts were fired into two Negro homes at Chickamauga, Georgia, 15 miles south of Chattanooga, Tennessee, where lunch counter trouble erupted last week. One of the victims struck a 15 year old Negro boy, slightly wounding him.

Demonstrations also were staged over the weekend at Lexington, Kentucky, Charlotte and Winston-Salem, North Carolina and Richmond and Hampton, Virginia.

a single session, on a date fixed by the Tournament Director between February 20-28. These hands will then be returned to Committee headquarters where they will be scored by Geoffrey Mott-Smith, author and contract bridge authority, who will determine campus, regional and national winners.

Prizes will include trophy cups for the colleges winning the national titles, one cup for the college for the pair scoring highest on the East-West hands and one cup for the college of the North-South hand winners. Each of the four individual national winners will receive a smaller cup for his permanent possession. Each college competing in the tournament for the first time in 1960 will be presented with a plaque designed to bear the names of the four individual campus champions. In addition, each of these winners will receive a certificate suitable for framing.

LAST YEAR, 2038 students representing 118 colleges located in 37 states and Canada, participated in the tournament. Teams representing Columbia University and Princeton University won the national championship titles and trophy cups. More than a hundred other students won regional and campus honors.

The National Intercollegiate Bridge Tournament Committee, a part of the Games Committee, Association of College Unions, is interested in developing contract bridge as an interesting supplement to the collegiate social program. The committee requires that the approval of the dean or other administrative official be granted before a college can be regarded as officially entered in the tournament.

The tournament director at the University of Connecticut is Mr. Walter McKain.

MEETINGS ANYONE? Activities On Campus

JUNIOR CLASS COUNCIL: There will be a council meeting today at 3:30 in the HUB U.N. room. All representatives are asked to attend.

OPERATION SUNSHINE: Navy films of the Nautilus trip under the polar ice cap will be shown tonight at 8 p.m. in HUB 101-102. Ltd. T. L. Ingraham, a public information officer from the submarine force of the Atlantic Fleet will give a short resume of submarine service which led to the Nautilus.

ORCHESTRAS: The Fine Arts Department will present an Orchestral program on Monday, March 7th, in the Little Theatre. The performance will begin at 8:15 p.m. and admission will be free. The University

Orchestra club will be featured in program with special numbers performed by E. O. Smith Junior High Dance Club and the E. O. Smith Senior High Dance Club.

FOLK SONG CLUB: There will be a meeting in HUB 303 at 8 p.m. tomorrow. All interested persons are invited to attend.

PHI ALPHA THETA: Phi Alpha Theta, national honorary history society, will discuss their forthcoming regional conference at a business meeting tomorrow night. The meeting is in HUB 301 and will begin at 8 p.m. All members are asked to attend. The regional conference will be held at the University of Rhode Island on April 2.

Labor Department Lists State Firms

The Connecticut Labor Department has compiled a Directory of Connecticut Manufacturing and Mechanical Establishments which catalogues all manufacturing firms in the state. This booklet can be helpful to students, especially seniors, who are making job surveys and seeking information on companies to find possible places of employment.

Alphabetical lists of all manufacturing firms are included under divisions made by principal products manufactured, such as Food, Chemicals, Printing and Publishing, Furniture and Fixtures, Products of Petroleum and Coal, Machinery, Electrical Equipment, Transportation Equipment, Instruments and Clocks, Apparel, Primary Metals, Textiles and Paper. The companies are listed with a code number to indicate the size of the organization.

Specific areas such as Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury, Torrington, Dan-

bury, and Norwalk are separated, with the companies in these districts listed together for easy scanning.

Students are welcome to look over this 1960 Directory of Connecticut Manufacturing and Mechanical Establishments at the Placement Office, Room 380, Administration Building.

Labor Program To Begin About Key Labor Areas

The second phase of the Connecticut State Department of Labor; Speaking at Union Meetings, Dr. Donald Kent, UConn, associate professor of sociology.

Initiated last fall by the University's Labor Management Institute, the courses are aimed at building sound labor-management relations by offering a solid background in several key labor areas.

This spring the program will consist of six 18-hour sessions. Classes will meet Friday evenings from 7:30 to 10 p.m.; Saturday, April 2, from 1 to 4 p.m.; and Sunday, April 3, from 1 to 5 p.m.

Courses and instructors for the program include: Union Rights and Responsibilities, Gary Ginsberg, New Haven labor relations attorney; Collective Bargaining, Isaac Zlotchiver, research supervisor, Institute by March 2.

International Question Arises; What To Do With Leap Year

By Frederick Winship
United Press International

Yesterday was leap year day. Dull wasn't it? It's not even a holiday, just an unwelcome dividend in the winter doldrums. It robs newborn babies of most of their birthdays and gives spinsters false hopes.

Despite these dingy dividends, we've been saddled with leap year day since Julius Caesar tied up the Roman calendar and found a little time on his hands.

But there is an organization, the world calendar association international, which is ready and very eager to make leap year day a red letter date starting in 1967. The main trouble right now is that certain religious groups oppose calendar reform.

THE ASSOCIATION would like to replace the Gregorian calendar with the World calendar on which leap year day is a specially dated "June W" global holiday. Falling every four years between June 30th and July 1st.

Elizabeth Achelis' founder and former president of the association, describes this new leap year day as "a world holiday uniting nations, races, peoples and faiths as one in the universal bond of time."

The World calendar is a stationary calendar, beginning every year on Sunday January 1st and providing each quarter year with three

months of 31, 30, and 30 days in length.

THAT ADDS UP to 364, so the World calendar generously tosses in another specially dated "December W" holiday between Saturday December 30th and January 1st and calls it "Worlds Day." This could be a boon to people who like confetti, horns and crazy paper hats. A whole day to recover!

It's the most nearly perfect calendar yet devised and should logically become operative Sunday January 1st, 1967 when our current calendar and the World calendar coincide in starting the year on Sunday.

The World calendar was proposed to the United Nations but has become an inactive agenda topic mainly because the US delegation has failed to give it support. This despite the interest of many

other countries, organizations and church bodies.

THE STATE department, speaking through the UN delegation says that large numbers of US citizens oppose calendar reform on "religious grounds." main opponents are orthodox and conservative Jewry and Seventh Day Adventists who fear that the new calendar would break the seven-day sabbatical cycle which they consider was ordained at the time of creation.

Says Miss Achelis to this: "The seven day cycle already has been interrupted numerous times. Emperor Constantine inserted one eight day week a year into his calendar and Pope Gregory the 13th dropped 10 days. In our own time, establishment of the international date line nullified the alleged unbroken sequence of the week for anyone crossing the 180th parallel."

WHUS Program Schedule

Tuesday

2:00 The Music Room
3:55 News
4:00 Husky Hit Parade
5:30 Relax
5:45 Activities Corner
6:15 Activities Corner
6:45 News and Views
7:15 Backgrounds For The News
7:30 History Of Jazz
8:00 Opera House
9:00 Music Unlimited
10:00 Local News
11:00 Local News
11:25 News
11:30 Sign Off

5:30 Relax
5:45 Activities Corner
6:15 Activities Corner
6:45 News and Views
7:15 Backgrounds For The News
7:30 The History Of Jazz
8:00 Basketball-Colgate
9:00 Music Unlimited
10:00 Local News
11:00 Local News
11:25 News
11:30 Sign Off

Friday

2:00 The Music Room
3:55 News
4:00 Husky Hit Parade
5:30 Relax
5:45 Activities Corner
6:15 Activities Corner
6:45 News and Views
7:15 Backgrounds For The News
7:30 Disk Jockey Jambo-ree
9:00 News
10:30 Local News
11:30 News
11:30 Local News
12:45 News
12:50 Sign Off

Saturday

1:00 Saturday On The Campus
1:55 News
2:00 The Show Case
3:55 News
4:00 Basin Street To Birdland
6:30 News and Sports
7:00 Requestfully Yours
7:30 Basketball Game - Rhode Island - Storrs
10:00 News
12:45 News
12:50 Sign Off

Sunday

2:00 Classics In The Afternoon
4:00 News
4:05 Music Of The Masters
6:00 News and Sports
6:15 E. T.
6:30 Backgrounds For The News
7:00 Music Unlimited
9:45 News
9:50 Sign Off

Wednesday

2:00 The Music Room
3:55 News
4:00 Husky Hit Parade
5:30 Relax
5:45 Activities Corner
6:15 Activities Corner
6:45 News and Views
7:15 Backgrounds For The News
7:30 Amateur Talent Time
8:00 Classics In Music
8:55 News
9:00 Music Unlimited
10:00 Local News
11:00 Local News
11:25 News
11:30 Sign Off

Thursday

2:00 The Music Room
3:55 News
4:00 Husky Hit Parade

Do You Think for Yourself?

(TAKE A CRACK AT THESE QUESTIONS AND SEE IF YOU CONNECT*)



If you were offered a high-paying summer job as an animal trainer, would you (A) insist on small animals? (B) ask for pay in advance? (C) find out why professionals won't take the job?

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐



"Time heals all wounds" is a statement (A) denounced by antiseptic manufacturers; (B) as true as "Time wounds all heels"; (C) that means your mind can build its own scar tissue.

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐



In traffic, when a driver behind you blows his horn, do you (A) go and sock him? (B) wonder what's wrong? (C) hope it'll settle his nerves?

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐



When a pal bends your ear about why his filter cigarette is best, do you listen most to (A) his chatter about how good it tastes—regardless of how it filters? (B) his remark that the filter must be good because it's new? (C) his comments that both really good filtration and real tobacco taste are important?

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

Before you buy your next pack of cigarettes, take a moment to think about what you really want. Most men and



The Man Who Thinks for Himself Knows— ONLY VICEROY HAS A THINKING MAN'S FILTER—A SMOKING MAN'S TASTE!

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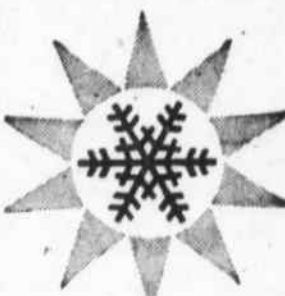
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