

Physicist Margeneau Relates Science To Human Freedom And Determinism

BY CHRIS MESSENGER

MARCH 15—Prof. Henry Margeneau of Yale tonight credited physics as having given Man a clear definition of freedom in humanistic as well as in scientific terms in the annual Candlelette Phi Beta Kappa Lecture in the Chemistry Auditorium.

Speaking on the topic, "Physics and the Problem of Freedom", he dealt with the problem of injecting humanistic concerns into the field of science, and likewise instilling scientific logic into the humanities.

Prof. Margeneau is the Eugene Higgins Professor of Physics and Natural Philosophy at Yale. Born in Germany, he earned his masters degree at the University of Nebraska, and his doctorate at Yale in 1929. He joined the Yale faculty in 1928. He is an editor of numerous scientific journals and has published several books dealing with physics.

Roots of Causality

He devoted most of the lecture to describing causality, determinism, and freedom. He briefly defined causality as the relation between cause and effect, determinism as that doctrine which regards causality as universal, and freedom as the lack of rigidity between cause and effect.

Prof. Margeneau stated in a crisp German accent that causality has its roots in all cultures. He used an example of the great flood in the Bible. He said, "There was anarchy in the world before God gave Noah the gifts of lawfulness, order, and causality. Order in the universe was a divine gift. Universal cause and effect is pervasive in all cultures of the world."

Science Uses Aristotle

He went on to comment that science today makes use of two of Aristotle's original four causes. Science now defines Aristotle's final cause as purpose and his efficient cause as simply a cause. Cause and effect are ambiguous today. He then said, "An acorn is a cause of an oak tree. An explosion may be a cause of death.



Dr. Henry Margeneau

(Current Photo)

However, there are differences between things and events. You would have to say that sun and rain are also partial causes of the oak tree."

"Today we distinguish two important views. They are the temporal continuity of events and the evolution of states. If I step on a man's toe and say, 'Pardon me', this is a contrived set of circumstances. If I stepped on his toe again, the chances are the reaction would not be the same. If you don't believe me, try saying, 'Pardon me', first and then step on his toe!" He said that modern causality effectively defines the universe as being made up of particles of which the size and velocity can be determined.

Determinism

Going on to determinism, Prof. Margeneau said that a determinist claims all phenomena can be described by laws. Classical physicists accepted this view. He illustrated his point by saying, "The difference between a humanist and a physicist is that the humanist stands in awe of

anything classical while the physicist thinks that anything classical is probably wrong."

Prof. Margeneau believes that the 20th century radically changed scientists from determinists, and that the reason for the change was the theory of Quantum Mechanics which disproved Newton's theory that a point in space occupies a fixed orbit. There are no philosophical or physical grounds for supposing that probability attributes. Causality an electron continues in a definite position. Quantum mechanics disproved Bohr's orbital theory. Prof. Margeneau stated, "The old states of Newton have been changed by distribution and

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Embassy Speakers View Communism

BY MYRON ROSENTHAL

MARCH 18—Rabbi Israel Mowschowitz and Assistant Professor of Religion William A. Johnson today compared and contrasted Biblical faith and Communism at the twelfth annual Chapel Cabinet sponsored Embassy program in Hamlin Hall.

"We must recognize that Communist Russia is a managerial, class conscious bureaucracy and that Marx would turn over in his grave if he saw what was going on there today," said Dr. Johnson in his discussion of "Com-

munist and Biblical faith: world goals in conflict."

"We have faith in the dignity and inviolability of the rights of the individual," said Rabbi Mowschowitz, contrasting Biblical faith to a collective society which "does not see man," but which "sees only a society."

War Of Ideas

Rabbi Mowschowitz, President of the New York Board of Rabbis, elaborated on the present "war of ideas between the Judeo-Christian tradition which is the foundation of a democracy and world Communism."

"Both seek not only to explain the world but to change it," he declared adding that both ideologies interpret history to be working toward a definite goal.

According to the Rabbi, the Judeo-Christian concept conceives of a world constantly striving toward being a Kingdom of God, a kingdom God will create because he takes an active part in history. "The finger of God directs history and the progress of mankind."

"Eliminated God"

In contrast, Rabbi Mowschowitz indicated, Communism "eliminates God from history." He explained that a Marxist believed man has gone from low forms of civilization to higher forms, from "feudalism to the Utopia of Communism."

Elaborating further on this point, the Rabbi stated that the Bible explains the accidents of history by saying "God dominates history. He uses nations to make

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Diplomatic Aide Speaks Tuesday

Mr. John Cambridge, private secretary to Sir Patrick Dean, Britain's Ambassador to the United Nations, will speak tomorrow at 7:15 p.m. in the Washington Room of Mather Hall. The lecture, entitled "Britain and the U. N.", will be sponsored by the Political Science Club.

A graduate of Cambridge, Mr. Cambridge continued his education at the London School for Oriental and African Studies. He joined the Diplomatic Corps of the United Kingdom in 1952.

The lecture will deal with Britain's membership in the U.N. and will touch on the controversy in England concerning the pros and cons of its membership. Everyone who is interested is invited, said Hin Sek Leng, president of the Political Science Club.

Two Alumni Describe Peace Corps At Work In Ghana And Colombia

Two Trinity alumni are currently serving over seas in the Peace Corps, President Kennedy's year-old experiment in international cooperation. Raymond C. Parrott, '53, is Deputy Director of the Corps in Ghana, and Edward G. R. Chalker, '60, is working in Colombia.

Parrott, an economics major and former president of the Senate, reports enthusiastically of the agency's success in the African nation. Currently there are some 50 Corpsmen teaching in 30 Ghanaian secondary schools.

According to Parrott, the people of Ghana are "gay, friendly, boisterous, and busy," and as "curious of us and our way of life as we are of them."

Living Conditions

The former Trinity student is living in what he calls a "lovely tropical house," with three native servants. Although this may sound luxurious at first, he says that actually the atmosphere in the African nation is so exhausting that three servants are needed to perform the minimal tasks required by his family.

Parrott, who also attended the Fletcher School of International Relations at Tufts University, is now in the process of learning "Ga" and "Twi," two of many Ghanaian dialects.

Corpsmen in Colombia are performing such tasks as well-drilling, laying water and sewage pipe lines, building access roads, organizing youth recreation groups, and demonstrating

the use of modern farm implements.

Language is not a great problem, however, for English is common in the former British colony. According to Parrott, English acts as a unifying force among the many tribes, each of which normally speaks a different native tongue.

Principals Appointed

In a speech given February 9, Corps director R. Sargent Shriver, Jr. singled out Ghana as a nation in which special success had been achieved. Shriver pointed out that recently the Education Minister of Ghana appointed Peace Corpsmen as principals of the schools in which they teach. He said this action was precedent-setting in the newly independent African nations.

Edward Chalker is serving in the field in Colombia, a nation where the Corps has devoted special attention to depressed rural areas. He was an engineering major at Trinity.

Colombian president, Lleras Camargo, says of Peace Corps activity: "(it is) the finest way in which the U. S. could prove to the humble people of this and other lands that the primary

purpose of its international aid program is to build a better life in all the free world's villages and neighborhoods."

A third Trinity alumnus, David T. Ralston, '58, is also a member of the Peace Corps, but there is no report yet as to his overseas assignment.

Corps Official Here On Friday

Harry Van Cleve from the office of the General Council of the Peace Corps will discuss the Corps in a talk in Alumni Lounge, at 1:45 p.m., Friday, March 23. He will also be available for interviews with students interested in joining the government agency.

In the Alumni lounge talk, Van Cleve will discuss various aspects of the Corps, and afterwards answer questions about its operation. Students interested in obtaining interviews should contact the Placement Office. Van Cleve will be available beginning at 10:30 a.m.

Placement Director John Butler stresses that the Alumni Lounge talk is for the entire student body and not just for those interested in joining the Corps.

Van Cleve will answer questions about the current activities of the Corps, about its relation to the draft, and about its role in American foreign policy

Senate Asked To Urge U.S. To Enter Common Market

MARCH 19—Tonight the Senate will be asked to contribute funds to an advertising campaign in support of U. S. entrance into the European Common Market. The appeal for assistance comes from the Bucknell University Student-Faculty Congress, which is asking campus student governments throughout the country to subscribe to pro-Common Market ads which are to be run in the New York Times and other leading newspapers.

In a letter to student government presidents at colleges and universities across the nation, Bill Weydemeyer, president of the Student-Faculty Congress, states that it is "time for the students in the United States to speak out." He asks other campuses to join with Bucknell in supporting the legislation, saying, "it is quite within the students' right, and indeed it is our obligation, to support and criticize legislation."

April Deadline

According to the Bucknell plan, full page ads will be placed in papers such as the Times prior to the mid-April date when tariff

legislation will reach the floor of the House of Representatives.

A proposed advertisement enclosed with the letter sent to Senate president John Waggett states in part: "We, the undersigned student governing bodies, urge the Congress to enact a new tariff and trade program to meet the challenge of the 1960's."

The proposed trade program, one of the bulwarks of the Kennedy legislative program, is currently being considered in Congressional committee hearings in the Capital. It is designed to replace the 1934 Trade Agreements Act which expires later this year.

Weydemeyer asks that each student government contribute a minimum of \$10. Cost for a full page advertisement in the New York Times is \$5,760, and Weydemeyer believes his committee can raise the sum, but assures participating campuses that checks will be refunded if the ad campaign does not materialize.

Because the legislation will reach the floor of Congress in mid-April, the Bucknell group asks prompt attention be given their request.

"All students wishing to remain on campus for all or any part of the Spring vacation must sign up in Dean Lacy's office no later than March 23rd."

Trinity Tripod

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TUFTS Legislates Against Discrimination

MARCH 18 — Discrimination and censorship have captured the headlines on the Tufts University Weekly in recent weeks.

On March 9 the Weekly reported that the IFC passed a motion by a vote of 7-4-1 to impose a deadline on Sigma Nu and Alpha Tau Omega, by which date these houses must eliminate all discriminatory practices "based on race, religion or ethnic origin." If these houses do not comply with the January 1 deadline, they will have to break off all connections with the IFC.

Several weeks earlier, the Weekly announced that Dean Schmidt had requested Tuftonian editor Tom Schachtman to refrain from mailing copies of the February issue of the literary magazine to its subscribers and other colleges. It observed that Dean Smith explained he thought some stories in the issue were pornographic and should not be allowed to represent Tufts.

On Washroom Walls

"It might be," he explained, "that if one searched hard enough he might find something of literary or artistic value in writings and drawings on washroom walls. One should not have to engage in such a search in a university literary journal."

The Student Council at Tufts has decided to involve itself with both issues at hand. It voted 18-5-1 to send a letter to the dean to recommend that "the Tuftonian has the right to publish and mail in the tradition of this university, and the abridgement of this right will violate the traditions of this university."

The Council also voted 23-0-2 to support the IFC resolution. Seven houses, also, have promised to support the bill. The majority of the houses, noted IFC President Stan Lewis, considered discrimination to be

"morally indefensible." Sigma Nu and ATO "are by national policy obligated to take the defensive on this issue," he explained, "and to preserve the traditional line."

After personal investigation, he said that he believed these houses could get waivers and that "everyone in the IFC wants Sigma Nu and ATO to remain national."

Embassy . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

his history." Referring to the Communists he continued "they can't explain the accidents of history," and added "if the miracle of Dunkirk had not occurred, Russia would be a province of the Third Reich today."

The Rabbi's second attack upon Communism centered on the fact that Soviet hierarchy can not accept error. "They must be infallible, they do not have the humility of the Bible."

Men Must Error

"The Bible says that men must err," he said, adding that a government therefore needs the self criticism which is entirely lacking in Soviet Russia. "In the Bible there is an insistence upon truth no matter whom it hurts," he explained.

Rabbi Mowscowitz then spoke of the rights of the individual in a democracy which must consider man as an end and not as a means to an end. He then contrasted this view with the Communist view of an individual as a tool of the state using as an illustration the story of Lenin's refusal to stop the famine in the Ukraine when he was on a committee empowered to do so, because he believed that if the suffering increased and ten million people or so died the discontent would cause the revolution to occur sooner.

People must realize the "Communists have a great love for mankind and a desire to help," he said, "but the Bible says love thy neighbor and it is infinitely harder to love one man than the abstract mankind."

Biblical Warning

"The Bible constantly warns against the over-extended power of the state," he continued "Certainly there were kings, but their authority was limited."

"Marxism attempts to explain the relationship of man to man and man to society," he stated, "but it does not explain the relationship of man to the cosmos. It explains the pain in one's stomach, but not the universe and why things are."

Economic exploitation does not bother the people of the world to the extent that being "second class citizens," robbed of dignity does, the Rabbi added. "We must accept the challenge that Communism is concerned more with

the sufferings of others than we think, and we must recapture the Biblical idea of liberty plus groceries."

Half Truths And Errors

Dr. Johnson approached from three angles the topic of Communism which he termed "a system of thought which is a combination of half truths and error and is a threat to free thought which must be resisted."

The Assistant Professor, who will receive a Doctorate in Theology from the King of Sweden and the University of Lund this April, proceeded to denounce the "rightest" approach to Communism which considers the Church and Communism to be in radical opposition to one another and which insists that the Church must destroy Communism, as a train out thought which "the Christian or Biblical faiths could not be involved in."

He next dismissed the leftist approach to Communism which identifies Communism with the Christian Church by saying "the Kingdom of God is not to be constructed by man."

Historical Patterns

"God rules as the Lord of history," he said stating that Communists believe that they control the inevitable historical patterns. "The Christian faith speaks of a new order created by God," he added, "not of a revolution of the Proletariat."

"Communism must be considered a reminder to the Christian Church that it has often times forgotten about social justice," Dr. Johnson noted, "the world demands answers and transformations and Christians argue about parochial schools."

"We are confronted with the alternative of fighting against Communism," he said listing results of this struggle, arms races, a possible complete annihilation and others, "or understanding the communists" mentioning possible areas of agreement in universal disarmament and support for universal democracies. "We need a psychological disarmament, massive economic assistance to underdeveloped countries and support for the U. N."

"God's purpose for man includes: all human beings as objects for his love and concern," Dr. Johnson concluded, "and God's kingdom cannot be identified with some social system or cause."

Physicist . . .

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now operates on statistical distribution of events in modern physics."

Drunk Drivers

He told a small story, obviously true, to illustrate the indeterminism of a single event by saying, "Suppose John and Dick were students from Yale driving back to New Haven one night a bit on the alcoholic side. John told Dick that he was sure they were approaching town. When Dick asked him how he knew, John said that they were hitting more people. Hitting one person would not prove anything. However, you don't have to be drunk to understand Quantum Mechanics." Prof. Margeneau feels that too many people say indeterminism is freedom. He criticized this stand by questioning, "If our actions were completely random and made no difference, how could we be free?"

He clearly differentiated between metaphysical freedom and practical freedom by saying, "In metaphysical freedom, the individual is philosophically bound.

Practical freedom has no philosophical overtones. Therefore, it is very useful in war and politics. The individual always has choices."

Basis For Chance

"The indeterminism of single events can be applied to nuclear physics. Man is no longer bound by the causal relation. Subjective freedom is a certainty. Quantum Mechanics provides the basis for chance, not for human responsibility."

Thus did Prof. Margeneau come to his most important point. He said, "Choice is possible in Quantum Mechanics, yet it transcends it. Choice cannot be defined. Physics has taken freedom out of the wastebasket of doubt and confusion. Physics will not solve the problem of choice by itself. Science will be even further extended and humanized."

He concluded by likening Man to St. Augustine's angel. St. Augustine said, "An angel cannot sin. Man is able to sin." Prof. Margeneau ended, "This quotation definitely implies choice—chance to be sure, but also choice. Man's actions are humanly significant. Choice raises his processes from that of a natural level to the level of history."

BULLETIN

MARCH 19—The Tripod received word at presstime today that Professor Philip C. F. Bankwitz was awarded the William Koren Prize for 1961. The award was made by Professor Stanley J. Idzerda, President of the Society for French Historical Studies, at the society's annual meeting at Michigan State University, Friday.

The Koren Prize is given annually for the best article by an American or Canadian author on French history.

Prof. Bankwitz, Associate Professor of History at Trinity, received the award for "Maxime Weygand and the Army-Nation Concept in the Modern French Army," published in French Historical Studies, Fall, 1961.

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Peace In Algeria: Was Hope Lost In Frenzy?

The children to whom we have spoken of France, her power and glory, compare the great lessons of education to the sordid realities of life, yet they still have hope.

One doesn't resent a bastard for being a bastard. One hates him. But one hates still more the bastard who pretends to be a man of virtue.

Jules Roy
The War in Algeria

BY GEORGE F. WILL

Peace has broken out in Algeria. We will soon know whether hate's final frenzy consumed all hope. The answer must come now to Roy's most anguished question: "Where does this chain of hatred lead?"

Terror, the grammar of hate, took over seven years ago when good men on both sides despaired of dialogue in matters of religion. And they were partially right: Algeria had become a religious matter.

For Free Will

Roy was addressing more his generation than his nation when he declared:

"We have regressed to the times of the wars of religion; divided, betrayed, threatened if we do not think as the others think or if we refuse to use the same formulas and cry the same watchwords. And tomorrow, ready to kill each other in the name of free will."

So the word has gone forth to put an end to terror. Let there be no more dying for form. But is dialogue any longer possible?

The mass of Frenchmen, like the mass of men, don't give a damn for either dialogue or terror. They have been troubled by the war's expense and by a generalized feeling of horror. But never by a man's death. The depth of their anguish approximates that of Western leaders who deplored the war as a drain on the vitality of NATO.

History Vs. Dialogue

But dialogue will not come easy even for the participants. Both sides have staked their lives on history and therefore can't allow themselves to believe that all along history has been subject to dialogue.

The FLN did not like what history had done to them so they did what the Frenchman-Algerian Camus called that "mad and necessary thing": they stood up and said "No more!"

The OAS, the logical conclusion to the embattled Europeans' thinking, did not like what history, in the words of Turgot, promised them for their future: "Colonies are like fruit which cling to the tree only till they ripen."

Plastiques

But this was the most dangerous kind of marriage to history: it closed the future and demanded of its opponents indiscriminate retaliation. Enter the *plastiques*.

But the marriage could not last. The divorce has been announced and the alimony promises to be costly.

What events led to this war, this renunciation of dialogue?

The Rebels

Let's consider the rebels first, for they are easier to understand. It is always easier to under-

stand those who demand change, even violent change, than it is to understand those who will not change at all.

Basically the problem was this: the rebels refused to be the only ones condemned; the Europeans tried to be the only ones saved.

All over Africa the story was the same: the Twentieth Century was shrinking the planet and men were in fact becoming condemned to live with one another.

The Civilizers

Twice in the first half of the Century the civilized peoples lapsed into that convulsion known as global war and, insofar as the wars were global, the civilizers called on the uncivilized to help them first make the world safe for democracy and then again to crush the forces which denied the human community imposed by the human condition.

As one African leader has said, the involvement of the African in civilized war taught a vital lesson:

"During the war the African came into contact with practically all the peoples of the earth. He met them on a life-and-death-struggle basis. He saw the so-called civilized and peaceful and orderly white people mercilessly butchering one another just as his so-called savage ancestors had done in tribal wars. He saw no difference between the primitive and the civilized man."

They Reciprocate

When we talk to and about people in terms of their race, they are going to reciprocate. And when they see Montgomery and Rommel ramming tanks at one another, they are going to call it a tribal war.

This problem was to haunt France with an especially savage intensity. The mother of revolutions was totally involved in the Century's convulsions.

French writer Andre Malraux, writing between the convulsions (1934) spoke of the anguish of one man caught in France's particular convulsions:

"And the war. Gassed. For whom, for what? For France? He was not French, he was wretched."

Bad Joke

And the Algerian? He bled at Casino for a Free World. He rotted in Indo-China for France. Then he returned to Algeria where the term "free world" was a bad joke and the France he had rotted for was not disposed to share its liberty, equality and fraternity.

The French took away his guns; he was no longer useful. So he went out and got his own guns and said "No more!"

And what of the Europeans in Algeria? They looked to the south and the continent was becoming restive and then free. They looked about and, over in the other part of town, the Moslems began to have faces and the faces were first sullen and then angry and dangerous. History was closing in on them.

Not History

History? No the Moslems were closing in on them, the Moslems and their cry of "Freedom"

which always sounds so strident when hurled in the face of the Free World.

To the army fell the melancholy duty of opposition, of discriminate retaliation to history. But you say Moslems have been dying and history doesn't cry and bleed? You must try to understand armies, and especially the French army.

Armies exist to make war on people, to fight for nations and not for Free worlds. The French army has been being butchered for 20 years: it needs a *raison d'etre* or it will dissolve in madness.

Wretched And French

Their *raison d'etre*? They are wretched, to be sure. But they are French and wretched at once.

Prof. Philip C. F. Bankwitz, in a forthcoming book, writes about the anguished role of the French army, its desperate at-

tempt to find refuge in the Army-Nation idea as a means to "re-affirm the contact between the army and the nation."

This problem is by no means new to France and its warriors. Barres once declared: "When a regiment passes . . . the honor of the country is contained therein." When soldiers can no longer believe that, there will be no more armies.

Prof. Bankwitz speaks of the dilemma of the army when peace broke out in 1918:

"Indeed, the dangerous potentialities of the Army-Nation idea were immeasurably increased by the difficult conditions of the post-war period where a troubled army as in de Vigny's time, was searching for its soul and could not find it."

The Army-Nation idea was voiced in 1960 when it was suggested that the army might "per-

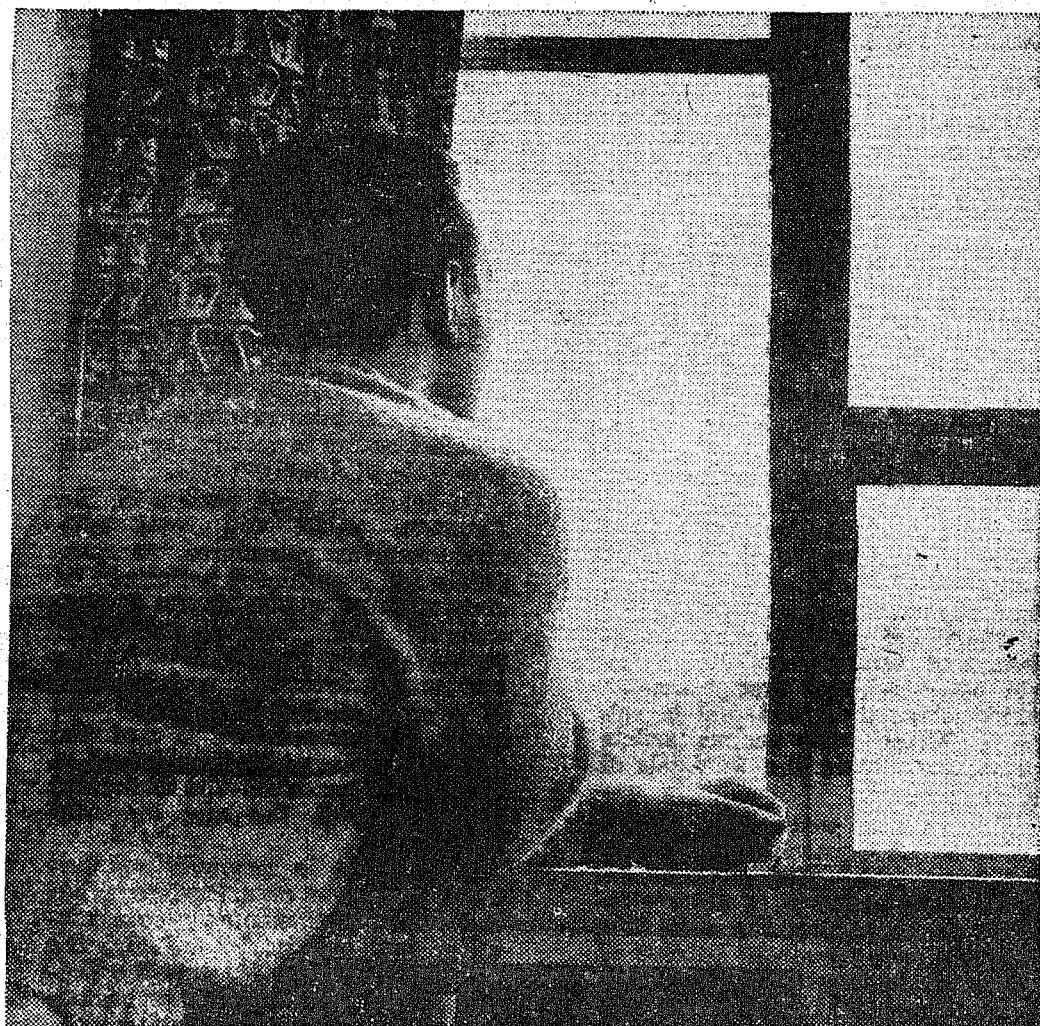
haps intervene for the salvation of France."

Defeated armies have tended to blame the "politicians" for some betrayal. That was Hitler's line to the defeated Germans. It is the line of the OAS in explaining its opposition to de Gaulle.

The army backed the installation of the Fifth Republic that was headed by de Gaulle, a professional soldier. But de Gaulle didn't work out as a soldier.

"It is de Gaulle," officers tell the press, "who has betrayed the principles on which the Fifth Republic was founded, not the so-called ultras. We realize now that he was simply making use of us, in order to hoist himself to power, when he paid lip-service to Algerie Francaise and associated himself with the uprising of May 13, 1958."

So the European in Algeria, led or prodded by dissident officers, (Continued on Page 6)



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Trinity Tripod

EDITORIAL SECTION

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1962

There Is . . . No More

The Trinity freshman, restless in his search for knowledge and the right fraternity, will wonder, we hope, about Tuesday night's Vintage Vernon Street production.

That night he heard the tawdry college humor he had heard so much about, and saw men whom he had never seen before. He will wonder, we hope, having seen what he has seen, if there is anything more to see before he joins, and if there is anything more to do after he's in. And he will find, too late, that there was nothing more to see, and that there is nothing more to do.

What he saw Tuesday night was a gruesome symbol of what it's all about. If there were only something more—if there were only something of value to balance off the scales—

then it would be all right. But what the freshmen saw was what it's all about, and there is no more.

There is a little more: there is the cryptic handclasp—remnant of a better time when a small band of men read Greek and had scholarly designs; there are the jolly fraternity songs—ballads that testify that there was once a time when beer was the glad exception to a worthwhile rule; and there is hell week—a time of tribulation that betrays men into thinking that when they are allowed to sleep again they will see that there is something to it after all.

And there are meals, and parties, and stunt night, and things that are fun. And there is no more.

This is the fraternity, restless freshmen, and there is no more.

The Deplorable State Of American Arts

Americans, mesmerized as they are before their television screens, deafened as they are by the blaring obscenity which pours forth daily from their radios, often forget that healthy and flourishing arts are essential components of the national culture. In this age of false values, crass popular singers, unimaginative television and motion picture dramatists, and sensation-seeking novelists often achieve that "success" which allows them to travel in vulgar Cadillacs, while serious artists struggle to obtain the minimal of subsistence.

The business community, as evidenced by its sponsoring of the many sad items which plague television, offers little evidence of sincere interest in supporting the arts. The churches, once prominent patrons of artists, are no longer healthy enough to perform that function. At best the public is uninterested and ap-

athetic. It is time for the Federal government to take extensive and intelligent action to rectify the deplorable state of American arts.

Of course a large portion of the American public will react with characteristic obtuseness to proposals for government assistance to artists. There will be shouts of "socialism" and "welfare statism," shouts of how Federal intervention will stifle creativity and freedom of expression. But what those who shout loudest overlook is that the present system which they defend so noisily has produced the deplorable state in which the arts currently are.

The public is generally uninterested in serious arts. Business finds it more profitable to sponsor mediocrity, not quality. Resultingly, the arts are suffering. We urge the Federal government to take immediate action to remedy this situation.

Expecting The Worst

The following letter was recently sent to President Jacobs by E. T. Andrews Jr., Chairman of the Board of Shoreham Motor Hotel in Hartford:

Dear Dr. Jacobs:

The Management of the Shoreham Motor Hotel wishes to express sincere appreciation to those responsible for the recent meeting of delegates to the Connecticut Inter-Collegiate Legislature.

Perhaps because of certain guilty memories of our own College Days, we faced March 8th and 9th with a marked feeling of concern. I am glad to report that our apprehensions were unfounded and that the meeting ran smoothly and without major incident.

Our thanks go out to the Administration of all schools represented (with a special citation to Trinity College). In particular, we wish to commend the representatives themselves. Their mature conduct and consideration of hotel property was evident at all times.

E. T. Andrews, Jr.

Mr. Andrews had every reason to be apprehensive. When the CISL delegates stayed at the Bond Hotel last year, their meetings resulted in extensive damage to hotel property. They were asked never to come back.

It is a sad commentary on the college student of today, and especially the Trinity student, that he must be praised for something he should do, that he should be complimented not for doing the right, but for not doing the wrong. It is unfortunate that the observers of Fort Lauderdale antics and fraternity rowdiness have come to expect only the worst, and are relieved to the point of flattery whenever they find their apprehensions unfounded.

We are told that this is the kind of letter Dr. Jacobs enjoys receiving. We find it hard to believe that the necessity of such a letter can do anything but sadden him.

A Personal View:

Federal Patronage For The Arts

By DR. PHILIP

Assistant Prof

The arts have come of age in official Washington. The evidence extends to Frost's sharing of the inaugural spotlight and Pablo Casals' quiet recital to the White House, the White House, by Mrs. Kennedy—possibly the most beautiful objet d'art in said museum. Both Democrats and Republicans apparently agree on the principle that the others may know Beauty, even though deprived of Truth. It is propitious for a rapprochement of diverse political interests on the question of the arts.

Senator Javits of New York and Representative Thompson of New Jersey have sponsored legislation for such aid, and Secretaries Goldberg and Udall have vigorously championed federal participation in promoting the nation's cultural interest. Senator Javits wants 'subsidies for the performing arts exclusively, in order to bring theater, ballet, and musical productions to wider audiences. Representative Thompson proposed a Federal Council of the Arts to explore the problems of state patronage and to encourage growth in all of the creative endeavors. His proposal failed last September, when the House voted it down by a small margin.

Cultural Recognition

This defeat means that the United States remains the sole major power lacking a sustained program designed to stimulate artistic growth, in an age when cultural status counts heavily. In our bid for world recognition, New York State, with Governor Rockefeller's guidance, has worked out a system of subsidies through a Council of the Arts that seems to have worked well in its first year, just past. The operas of Austria Italy and France attest to the possibilities here, as do the efforts by Britain and France to fill the national museums with great art, and the Mexican success in fostering mural art to the point where her artists have won world renown. State patronage is not new, although Great Britain has applied it only since the last war, and the United States—after a brief flirtation with it in the thirties—still hesitates.

This hesitation derives from a compound of many things. Among these are the mistaken notions that it is a Russian invention (and therefore damned),

and that creative art thrives on hunger and despair. There is concern lest red tape destroy genius, or that the state would tend to dictate artistic taste. Most important, perhaps, is the failure to realize that the former methods of patronage by private individuals are simply unable to keep pace with America's burgeoning culture.

Not Russian Invention

Records from the past will not support the theory that state patronage is a Russian invention, nor will it support the belief that such patronage must create vapid art forms. That it may do so is obvious from many public buildings in Russia, and in this country as well. But what shall we say of the Parthenon in Athens, the Sistine Chapel in Rome, Ghiberti's bronze doors for the Baptistery in Florence, or Cellini's Perseus (for which the Florentine government never paid)? Consider also the W.P.A. funds spent on works of art which kept some of our promising young artists from dying on the undernourished vine of the depression era. Aid to the arts is not a recent, and certainly not a Satanic or Russian invention.

But, we are told, the artist must suffer in order to produce his best work. Consequently, if the artist is relatively secure, his art will suffer instead. The modest program suggested by Senator Javits called for 2.5 million dollars, or one three-hundredth of one per cent (his estimate) of the budget for 1959. One doubts whether this would allow much wallowing in luxury for the thousands of talents clamoring for recognition in this country. But supposing it did provide greater comfort for

some artists; v include their genit that such a viev tionalization of t ditions often fa ing of the great be imposed from be found within. lieve that feder used to support and painters, t this is the s France) to encour subsidizing pro

Proper I

Now does the red tape will de essarily hold i place, proper p state would all rather than civil es to grant aw purchases, etc. first to rise i thought of a " tee," armed w tests, attempti istic genius; i Congressmen w interfere directl chologists who; genius at Stand in each field t "geniuses." I same sort of th by a Federal Arts by Rep. Jersey. Pope about as much elangelo as on swore and rav who swore and from this dia minds and the came the Sistir Moses. The que in this and mc not whether the done better wit interference, bi out a patron, done anything

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MY WIFE AND I HAD BROKEN UP, MY JOB WAS GOING DOWN, THE DRAIN AND I WAS DEVELOPING A DRINKING PROBLEM. I SAW MYSELF AS A LATENT FAILURE.



SO ONE DAY I S DOWN AND ASK MYSELF WHY. AN INTELLIGEN MAN SHOULD BE ABLE TO WORK THROU HIS PROBLEMS.



THEN I HIT ON THE ANSWER ID BEEN AVOIDING ALL ALONG. THE ROOT OF MY FAILURE LAY IN MY UNHAPPY CHILDHOOD.

SO I WENT INTO ANALYSIS AND FOUND OUT THAT I HAD A VERY HAPPY CHILDHOOD.



age

S

PHILIP L. KINTNER
 Assistant Professor of History

extends from Robert
 vital to the overhauling
 possibly the most taste-
 apparently will accept the
 truth. The times seem
 estion of federal aid to



(Hopkins Photo)

artists; would this pre-
 their genius? One suspects
 ch a view is a poor
 ration of the shameful con-
 often faced. The suffer-
 the great artist need not
 sed from without; it may
 d within. But I do not be-
 at federal aid should be
 support indigent writers
 inters, but rather (and
 the system used by
) to encourage good art by
 ding promising theater.

Proper Patronage

does the argument that
 he will destroy genius nec-
 y hold up. In the first
 proper patronage by the
 would allow true experts
 than civil service employ-
 grant awards and arrange
 ses, etc. I should be the
 to rise in horror at the
 it of a "Culture Commit-
 armed with a battery of
 attempting to judge art-
 genius; particularly so if
 essmen were permitted to
 ere directly. Even the psy-
 chists who studied creative
 at Stanford allowed men
 ch field to nominate their
 ses." Presumably the
 sort of thing could be done

Federal Council of the
 by Rep. Thompson of New
 Pope Julius II threw
 as much red tape at Mich-
 elo as one could find. He
 and raved at the artist,
 swore and raved back. But
 this dialectic of strong
 s and the Church's money
 the Sistine Chapel and the
 s. The question to be asked,
 is and most such cases, is
 whether the artist could have
 better without the patron's
 ference, but whether, with-
 a patron, he would have
 anything at all.

State patronage becomes im-
 portant at this point in our de-
 velopment because private funds,
 vital as they are and must con-
 tinue to be (everyone seems
 agreed on this), simply are in-
 adequate for the task of encour-
 aging the cultural springs which
 are the soul of our people and
 nation. The private theaters of
 the Renaissance Italian princes
 failed to create a lasting drama,
 by and large, whereas the En-
 glish Elizabethan theater with
 broad popular appeal remains al-
 most sacrosanct. Government
 funds could make the experimen-
 tal theater and ballet which are
 our glory abroad available to a
 larger home audience. Federal
 funds could thus bring the arti-
 facts of culture to greater num-
 bers, and so provide a base for
 aesthetic judgment. The assump-
 tion is that this "criteria-form-
 ing" art would possess enough
 range and depth to give true al-
 ternatives, for (thank goodness)
 tastes do differ. I should not ex-
 pect in this country an effort,
 like that in Russia and Poland,
 to create an "official" art. But
 even in those countries writers
 and artists have tended to break
 out of the shell. Ultimately,
 genius cannot be bound by medi-
 ocrity, and the one sure way to
 avoid mediocrity is to, provide
 viable alternatives.

"Grow Up With Art"

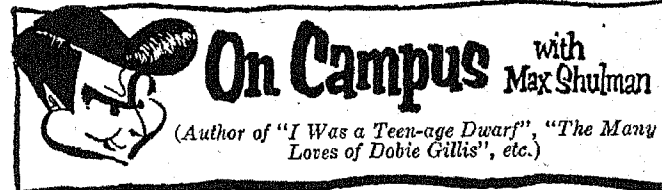
To inculcate aesthetic values
 on a nation-wide scale is a stag-
 gering as well as a stirring pros-
 pect. As suggested above, it
 means allowing people to "grow
 up" with good art. One assump-

tion made here is that most peo-
 ple lack the opportunity to do
 so; another is that great art can-
 not derive from nor appeal to
 uncritical tastes. In other words,
 we must avoid a parallel with
 television, which excuses poor
 taste on the grounds that it is
 showing people what they want
 to see, or perhaps what they
 think they want to see. These
 are debatable points, admittedly.
 But if one accepts the view that
 aesthetic values may be formed
 by living with good art, then fed-
 eral patronage, executed through
 independent judgment, could
 mean a considerable step in this
 direction. One possibility, for ex-
 ample, would be that of making
 federal loans or grants for build-
 ing and their decoration contin-
 gent upon open competition for
 excellence, with decisions made
 locally by independent judges.
 This would do away with some
 of the incompetent and objection-
 able housing units in our cities,
 and tasteless public and campus
 structures which masquerade as
 "functional."

Strong Support

I should, then, strongly support
 federal aid to the arts. But I
 must add that patronage alone
 will not introduce another Eliza-
 bethan age. Periods of greatness
 in art are times of ferment in
 all fields, times when the artist
 may distill, through his genius,
 the essences of his age. Genius is
 both made and born. It should al-
 so be recognized and manifested,
 and made an integral part of
 our lives. This federal patronage
 would help to do.

BRING THE GANG TO HOGGIES DOWN BROAD



EDUCATIONAL TV: ITS CAUSE AND CURE

A great deal of nonsense has been written about educational television. Following is my contribution:

It has been said that television allots no desirable viewing hours to educational and intellectual programs. This is simply not so. For instance, you can see "The Kant and Hegel Hour" every day at 4 a.m. This excellent show is followed at 5 a.m. by "Kierkegaard Can Be Fun." For such lazy scamps as lie abed beyond that hour, there is a splendid program on Sunday mornings at 7:15 called "Birds of Minnesota, Except Duluth."

So much for the myth that TV gives no prime time to educational programs. Now let us deflate another canard: that TV is not eager to inject intellectual content in all its programs.

If you have sat, as I have sat, with a television planning board, you would know that the opposite is true. I was privileged recently to witness a meeting of two of TV's topmost program developers—both named Binkie Tattersall.

"Binkie," said Binkie to Binkie, "if there is one thing I am bound and determined, it's that we're going to have intellectual content in next season's programs."

"Right!" replied Binkie. "So let us put on our thinking caps and go to work."

"I forgot my thinking cap in Westport," said Binkie, "but I have a better notion: let us light a Marlboro."

"But of course!" cried Binkie. "Because the best way to think is to settle back and get comfortable, and what is the cigarette that lets you settle back and get comfortable?"

"I said Marlboro," answered Binkie. "Weren't you listening?"

"A full-flavored smoke is Marlboro," declared Binkie. "Rich tobacco, pure white filter, a choice of pack or box. What is better than a Marlboro?"

"A Marlboro and a match," replied Binkie. "Got one?"

Binkie had, and so they lit their good Marlboros and settled back and got comfortable and proceeded to celebrate.

"First of all," said Binkie, "we are going to avoid all the old clichés. We will have no domestic comedies, no westerns, no private eyes, no deep sea divers, no doctors, and no lawyers."

"Right!" said Binkie. "Something offbeat."

"That's the word—offbeat," said Binkie.

They smoked and celebrated.

"You know," said Binkie, "there has never been a series about the Coast and Geodetic Survey."

"Or about glass blowers," said Binkie.

They fell into a long, torpid silence.

"You know," said Binkie, "there's really nothing wrong with



A cowboy, a deep sea diver with a law degree plus an M.D.

a cliché situation—provided, of course, it's offbeat."
 "Right!" said Binkie. "So let's say we do a series about a guy who's a family man with a whole bunch of lovable kids who play merry pranks on him."
 "Yeah, and he's also a cowboy," said Binkie.
 "And a deep sea diver," said Binkie.
 "With a law degree," said Binkie.
 "Plus an M.D.," said Binkie.
 "And he runs a detective agency," said Binkie.
 "Binkie," said Binkie to Binkie, "we've done it again!"
 They shook hands silently, not trusting themselves to speak, and lit Marlboros and settled back to relax, for Marlboro is a cigarette not only for celebration, but for settling back with—in fact, for all occasions and conditions, all times and climes, all seasons and reasons, all men and women. © 1962 Max Shulman

ONE DAY I SAT
 IN AND ASKED
 MYSELF WHY.
 I AM AN INTELLIGENT
 MAN WHO SHOULD
 BE ABLE TO
 WORK THROUGH
 MY OWN
 PROBLEMS.



THE FIRST ANSWER
 I CAME UP WITH
 WAS THE ARMS
 RACE, THE BERLIN
 CRISIS AND THE
 FEAR OF OVER-
 POPULATION. BUT
 I FELT THAT,
 WHILE TRUE,
 THIS WAS
 BASICALLY AN
 EVASION.



MY SECOND ANSWER
 WAS THAT IT
 WAS A PLOT ON
 THE PART OF MY
 ENEMIES TO
 CRUSH ME
 BECAUSE OF MY
 BEING SO BRIGHT.
 WHILE NO DOUBT
 IN PART TRUE,
 I FELT THAT
 THIS TOO WAS
 AN EVASION.



THEREFORE, CONSIDERING
 MY BACKGROUND, MY
 INTELLECT AND MY
 ABILITY TO SEE THROUGH
 MY OWN EVASIONS AS
 EVIDENCE, I PROVED TO
 MYSELF THAT DESPITE
 MINOR SETBACKS I WAS
 MISTAKEN IN MY PREVIOUS
 SELF-ANALYSIS. I WAS
 NOT A FAILURE!



RESEARCH
 PROVES
 I'M A
 SUCCESS!



A
 TOAST!

This column is sponsored—sometimes nervously—by the makers of Marlboro, who invite you to try their fine filter cigarettes, available in king-size pack or flip-top box at tobacco counters in all 50 states.

Algeria . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

said "No more!" to their historical past and "Never!" to the future promised by history.

In Algeria hate is the thing, hate for bastards who pretended to virtue and staked their virtue on history.

But dialogue, the grammar of hope, may still break out if men can free themselves from history, the tyranny of principles. The regression to religious wars may be halted and men, heeding Camus may cease to believe "that it is the brother who must perish, rather than the principle."

Friends Committee Plans African, Peace Seminars

The American Friends Service Committee will sponsor two three-day seminars this year for college students to "confront and explore vital issues in the setting of two nerve centers of the world."

The first seminar, "The Future of Africa," will be held at the United Nations this week from Wednesday to Saturday. The program will include attendance at U. N. sessions, briefings by U. N. personnel, and talks with specialists on African affairs.

Spokesmen for African nations and some nationalist movements will be on hand, as will spokesmen for European nations with interests in Africa. The NEC film on Angola will be shown.

The second seminar "The Peace Race," will take place in Washington from April 11 to April 14.

The topics for discussion will depend on what the leading issues are at that time.

The program will include talks with members of Congress and of the Executive Department with specialists in problems of arms control and disarmament, and with Quaker representatives in Washington.

The two seminars are part of the college program of the American Friends Service Committee. Although the AFSC is an expression of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), "its work is carried on by people of many faiths and backgrounds, all of whom share to some extent its commitment and its endeavor."

Registration will be held on Wednesday at 10 a.m. at the Railroad Y.M.C.A., 224 East 47th Street in New York for the United Nations seminar.

PLACEMENT

Monday, March 19

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company

Connecticut General Life Insurance Company (Summer Program)

Tuesday, March 20

The First New Haven National Bank & Trust Company

B. Altman & Company

Southern New England Telephone Company (Summer Program)

Hartford Times

Wednesday, March 21

Allstate Insurance Company

Filene's

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MYSTERY MAN

OF MONACO

Amid the fleshpots of the Riviera lives a quiet American. He neither drinks nor gambles. Yet at 34, he heads a munitions empire that blankets the world. In this week's Post, you'll meet the mysterious Mr. Cummings. Learn why he's got a soft spot for two notorious dictators. How he once sold Nazi machine guns back to the Germans. And why he says, "It's not my job to be a moral judge of humanity."

The Saturday Evening POST MARCH 24 ISSUE NOW ON SALE.

Enjoy the Best of NEW YORK

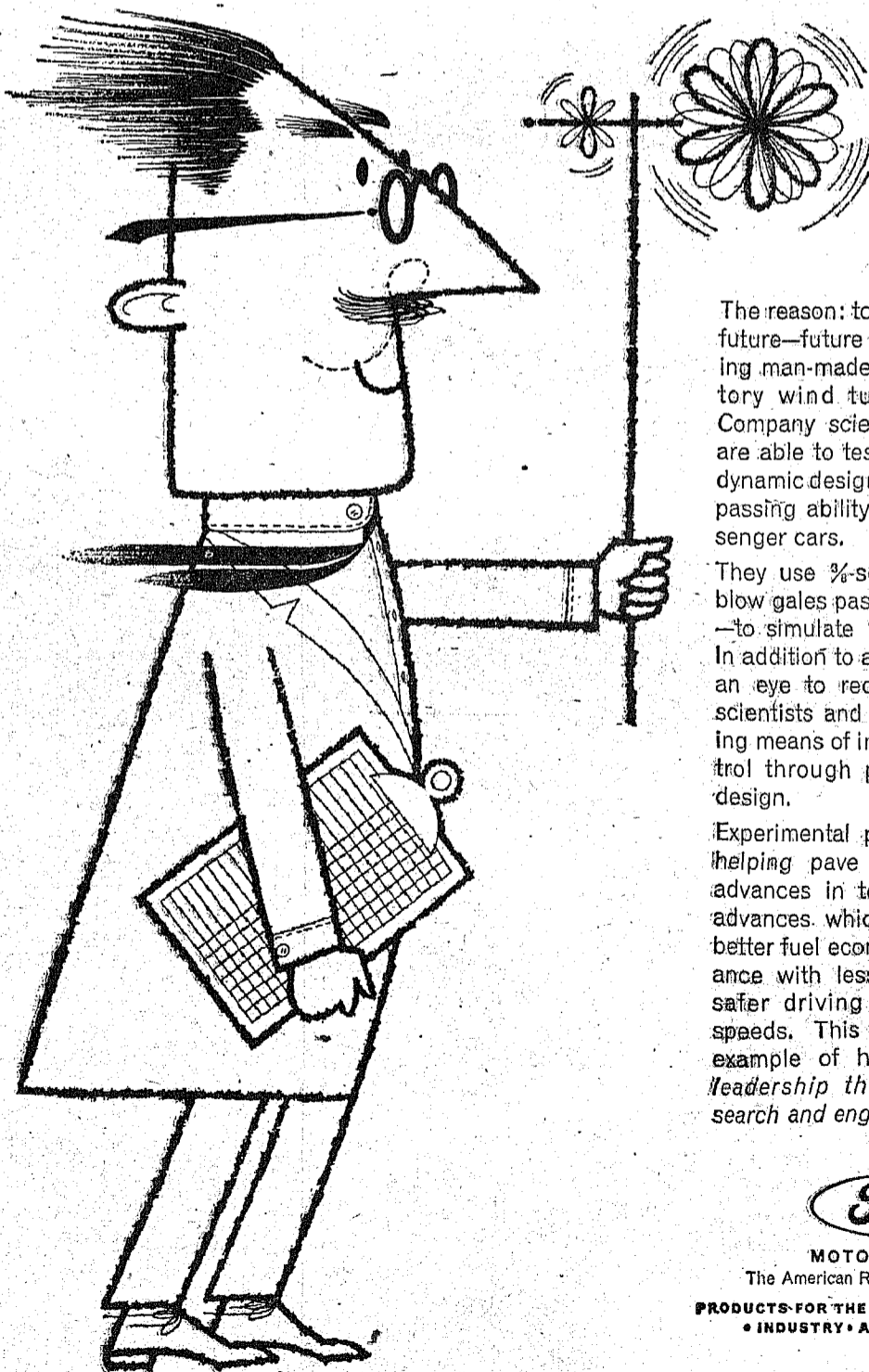
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They use 1/2-scale model cars and blow gales past them up to 267 mph—to simulate 100-mph car speeds. In addition to analyzing shapes with an eye to reducing air drag, our scientists and engineers are studying means of improving vehicle control through proper aerodynamic design.

Experimental projects like this are helping pave the way for major advances in tomorrow's cars . . . advances which could bring even better fuel economy, better performance with less engine effort and safer driving at higher cruising speeds. This is just one more example of how Ford is gaining leadership through scientific research and engineering.



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Trackmen Face Strong Wesmen On Wednesday

Karl Kurth's trackmen will journey to Wesleyan on Wednesday to encounter the powerful Cardinals in an attempt to reverse last year's 71-38 trouncing. The Cardinals have been victorious in three of the last four years of these pre-season indoor meets.

Last March Wesleyan set five new Field House marks and despite the loss of key personnel, they will still provide a stiff opening test for the Bantams.

To date Trinity has participated in two meets—the Union Invitational and a practice meet against Central Connecticut State last Thursday night. In both the Bantams showed signs that they have not yet hit seasonal form.

Famed Pianist To Play Friday

Noretta Conci, internationally known pianist, will present a recital in the Washington Room of Mather Hall at 8:15 p.m. Friday. The program is sponsored by the Cesare Barbieri.

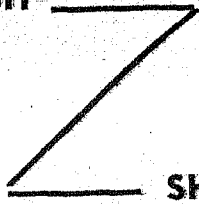
Miss Conci, a faculty member at the Hartt College of Music, has given concerts in Italy, France, Belgium, England, Germany, and the United States. A native of Trent, Italy, she studied music at the Santa Cecilia Conservatory in Rome and continued her study in Paris under the tutelage of Maestro Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli.

Five Preludes

Her selections will include the premiere of five preludes by Thomas Putsche, a composer in the Hartford area. She will also play pieces by Clementi, Grazioli, Scarlatti, Dallapiccola, and the Russian composer Kabelevsky.

The pianist's parents are coming from Italy for the event. Miss Conci's mother, Signora Conci, is a prominent pianist in her own country.

SMART HABIT



SHOP SAVITT

THE WHOLE COUNTRY IS BECOMING

STAGE-STRUCK

From *Romeo and Juliet* to *Guys and Dolls*—about 500,000 plays a year are being put on by amateur actors. In this week's Post, you'll learn how housewives and businessmen get brow-beaten by brash young directors. How the acting bug wrecked one girl's engagement. And how top Broadway names are helping out their amateur colleagues.

The Saturday Evening **POST**
MARCH 24 ISSUE NOW ON SALE

Shults To Varsity: Massey To Coach Freshman Nine

The Trinity freshmen baseball squad will be under new leadership this year because of the departure of Dan Jessee to the southland. Dan is on his first sabbatical in over a quarter-century so former frosh coach Bob Shults is taking over the varsity reins.

This move necessitated the addition to the coaching staff of Sam Massey, one of the greatest

athletes in Manchester, Connecticut, history. Massey was a second-baseman in his prime with many teams in and about Hartford. Recently he was athletic director at Arnold College, breeding ground for such football greats as Andy Robustelli.

Massey will have a squad of approximately 20 freshmen to work with during the coming season.

Yeaton, Chang Enter NCAA Fencing Tourney In Ohio

MARCH 19—Steve Yeaton and Dick Chang, co-captains of next year's fencing team, will participate in the NCAA fencing championships to be held at the University of Ohio on March 30-31.

Yeaton, who won the individual epee championship in the recent New England, will represent the

school in the epee weapon. Chang, a key contributor to the Trinity victory in the New England tournament, will fence foil.

The field will compose 35-40 colleges and universities from all over the country, with at most one representative from each school fencing in each weapon class.

Crow Takes Title

Alpha Chi Rho copped the recent intramural Wrestling Championship by nosing out Alpha Delta Phi. Crow took one first and two seconds to win the event while Alpha Delta Phi took

RESULTS:

137 lb. class	winner	Noyes	Jarvis
	runnerup	Tousey	Delta Phi
147 lb. class	winner	Jacobs	Jaguars
	runnerup	Westney	Delta Phi
157 lb. class	winner	Rimer	Alpha Chi Rho
	runnerup	Masius	Phi Kappa Psi
167 lb. class	winner	Dearington	Jaguars
	runnerup	Bishop	Alpha Delta Phi
177 lb. class	winner	Moore	Alpha Delta Phi
	runnerup	Sirianni	Alpha Chi Rho
187 lb. class	winner	Kolewe	Bantams
	runnerup	Wagner	Delta Psi
Unlimited class	winner	Bennett	Delta Psi
	runnerup	Martire	Alpha Chi Rho

TEAM POINT TOTALS

Alpha Chi Rho	70 pts.	The finals of the intramural
Alpha Delta Phi	67 pts.	table tennis tournament will be
Jaguars	64 pts.	held tomorrow night in Mather
Bantams	61 pts.	Hall. The third place teams in
Delta Psi	58 pts.	the American and National
Delta Phi	55 pts.	leagues will meet at 7:00, the
Phi Kappa Psi	51 pts.	second place teams at 7:45, and
Jarvis	51 pts.	the league champions at 8:30.

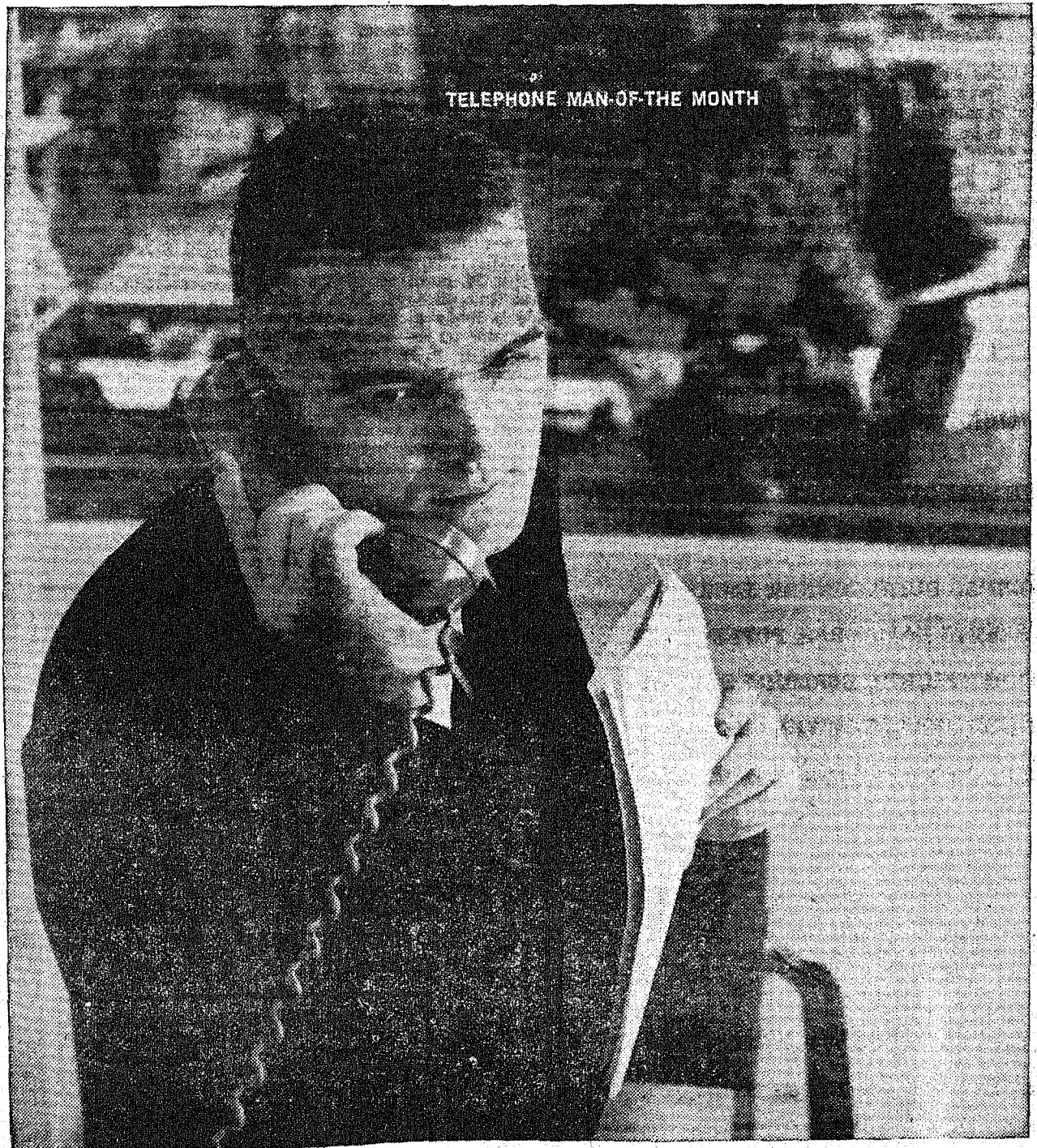
THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANIES SALUTE: JIM KING

As Manager of his Telephone Business Office in Long Island City, Jim King is responsible for the performance of six supervisors, nineteen business office representatives, and fourteen order clerks. It takes a staff this large to help Jim provide topnotch telephone service to the 33,000 subscribers in his area. An impressive amount of responsibility

for a young man in his fourth year with the company! Jim King of the New York Telephone Company, and the other young men like him in Bell Telephone Companies throughout the country, help bring the finest communications service in the world to the homes and businesses of a growing America.



BELL TELEPHONE COMPANIES



Veteran Trin Nine Readies For Annual Southern Swing

BY KEITH WATSON

If pitching were not the 75% to 90% that most experts claim, Trinity's baseball Bantams could expect a championship season.

Returning to the team are no less than 13 lettermen, minus only last year's captain Tony Sanders. Added to this impressive list are six prospects from the 1961 "good field, no hit" Frosh team. In fact, Coach Bob Shults is so sure of his veterans that only nineteen men were invited to try out for the squad in early March. Other candidates will get their chance when the club leaves the cramped confines of the Field House.

Clearly, pitching is Shults' chief concern. Capt. Sanders started more than half of the games last year. Of the other pitchers on the staff, only junior curve-baller Pete Landerman was consistently effective. Seniors Don Woodruff and John Pitcairn have speed and experience, but neither has finished many of the games he

has started due to wildness. Shults believes that both of these men must produce if the Bantams are to improve upon their 6-8 record of 1961.

Strong In The Field

In the wings are two Sophomore hurlers, Cris McNeil and Dave Ahlgren. McNeil has good control of his pitching repertoire that features a side-arm sinker. Ahlgren is now just another wild fastballer, but Shults believes he has great potential. Both men need experience and are likely to get it.

In the field the Bantams are strong. Catching is team captain Roland Johnson, a fierce competitor of proven offensive and defensive ability. Holding down first base Doug Anderson returns for his third varsity year, having captured the team batting title in his two previous tries.

Second base appears to be the only infield position in dispute. There, veteran senior Bill Polk is competing with flashy Bob Voorhees. Voorhees was captain of last year's Frosh squad and led that team of "hitless wonders" with a less-than-lusty .278 average. If the blond bomber can hit varsity pitching, slugger Polk will probably move to the outfield, according to Shults.

Outfield Picture Confused

Junior Tom Halloran holds down the shortstop spot. Last year he proved himself a steady, if not spectacular, performer both in the field and at the plate. At the hot-corner rugged Wes Feshler appears to have retained his job despite the efforts of Sophomore Jerry Deneault. But Feshler, who was not the team's principal offensive threat in 1961, must hit with some consistency or else Shults may have to sacrifice his defensive prowess with a heavier-hitting replacement.

According to Shults, two outfield positions are practically "sewed up". In center is speed merchant Tom Calabrese who showed great defensive and base-

running ability last year. Next to the "Avon flash" will be junior Sam Winner. An infrequent starter last season, Winner has impressed Shults with his big bat.

The final outfield spot is up for grabs. Chunky Bill Leahy hopes to shake a two-month slump that plagued him in 1961. Junior Dave Raymond is no whiz with the glove, but he swings a potent bat and may press Winner if the latter falters. A third candidate, Sophomore Bruce MacDougall, must improve his anemic .212 batting mark if he expects to see regular action. To add to the confusion in the outfield Shults may try displaced infielders Polk and Deneault out there to add some punch at the plate.

18 Games Slate

Athletic director Ray Oosting has made up an industrious schedule for the Bantam nine. Eighteen games are slated with but seven of them to be played at home. Once again this spring vacation, the team travels south to face what could be their most difficult opponents of the 1962 campaign. Trinity's first opponent initial contestant will be the University of Delaware, last year's Mid-Atlantic Conference league champs with an 11-3 record. The Blue Hens' pitchers had a collective 2.29 earned run average to rank 11th nationally in that department. (Trinity moundmen had a 5.00 ERA.)

The following day, March 30, Trinity faces George Washington. G. W., whom the locals defeated 10-7 last year, have many veterans returning but few proven pitchers. On Monday, April 1, the team gives the Metropolitan fans a chance for an early look when they meet Columbia at 1:00 p.m. Columbia posted a 7-2 league record last season, second only to powerful Navy. The team had an ERA of 2.69, which was helped by the miserly 1.04 ERA mark of one returning mound whiz.

The first home contest is against always-tough Yale, April 11. After this, the Shults-men begin a 14 game campaign within less than 40 days. Such a schedule is likely to put considerable pressure on an already doubtful mound staff. If Landerman, Pitcairn, and Co., can stand up under the strain, it could be a banner year for the baseballers. Shults does not even want to consider the pitching not holding out.

The Shamrocks of Boston

Sideline Splinters

By STEVE PERRAULT

DOWN NEW YORK way it is not very difficult to find a professional sport to talk about. Both the baseball Yankees and pigskin Giants provide enough annual color and excitement to wow even the most vaguely interested of sports enthusiasts.

Such is not the story up in Beantown. The hose of the Red Sox had the last remnants of color drained from them with the retirement of their Splendid Splinter, Ted Williams. Their perpetual promise of hoisting a pennant over friendly Fenway has become nothing but an empty echo to die-hard followers all over the six-state New England area. Then there's those battling Boston Bruins. On any given night you can bet that Boston's National Hockey League representatives will hand their opponents several bruising blows and a guaranteed two points in the standings. The newest attempt to bring a successful athletic troupe to Boston is the Boston Patriots, a two-headed team that has yet to make its mark in the new American Football League. They had better hurry, before the AFL comes to disbandment.

CONSOLATION FOR BOSTON FANS is to be found in the shamrocks of Professional Basketball—the Celtics. Oddly enough, although they recently captured their sixth straight Eastern Division championship, the Celtics receive very poor attendance in comparison to their miserable professional counterparts in Boston. This is due in no part to the team itself, for they are great beyond words. Rather it reflects a fast-waning interest in professional basketball as a whole.

Why are the Celtics rated one of the top sports clubs in history? Because they play as a team. Each player's motto: the pronoun is "we," not "I". The success formula: Keep your statistics, we'll take the victories. And take the victories they do—60 of them during the past season for a new NBA record and an awesome .750 percentage.

DESPITE THE FACT THAT the Celtics lead the NBA in team scoring year after year, seldom do they have a player among the top ten in individual scoring. They have no Maris, Hornou, Geoffrion, or Chamberlain, but they do win ball games. The individuals dovetail so perfectly that their sum total can be compared to one man with a singular purpose. Bob Cousy is the brain, Bill Russell the heart and backbone, the two Toms—Heinsohn and Sanders—the hands, the Jones boys—Sam and K. C.—the legs, fireman Frank Ramsey the nervous system, and Jungle Jim Luscotoff the sinew.

The end result—devastating.

Perhaps never in organized athletics have a group of stars worked, worried, battled and played in more perfect harmony.

COACH RED AUERBACH has been asked why his club is free of personality clashes, complainers, or bad boys. "It's on account of Bob Cousy," says the strategist who has had the Celts in the playoffs each of the 11 years he's been in charge. "He's such a great guy and such a terrific competitor. He's admired and respected, and players who come to the Celtics have, consciously or unconsciously, followed his example."

Russell is the only player the Celtics can't seem to do without—and for good reason. At 6'10", he is their main source of height, defense, and rebounding strength. As for the other starters, each of them has been injured at one time or another and their loss didn't slow down the well-rounded Celts. Even dead-eye Bill Shamman's departure at the end of last season didn't upset their championship offense.

So, Boston fans, when some meddling outsider needles you about the ineptness of the Beantown sports clubs, remind him of the Celtics, a collection of athletes whom one hard-bitten professional coach has summed up as the finest ever to pull on sneakers and short pants.

My choice for the NBA title this year? . . . Yep, who else?

DAVID SUSSKIND SAYS:
95% OF OUR MOVIES ARE

JUNK

Why pick on TV? asks David Susskind. The movies are just as lousy. In this week's Saturday Evening Post, the whiz kid of television lashes out at all American culture. He says Hollywood is run by "mental midgets." Popular music is "enough to chill my blood." Best-sellers are "jam-packed with sex." And then he points out the one bright spot in American life.

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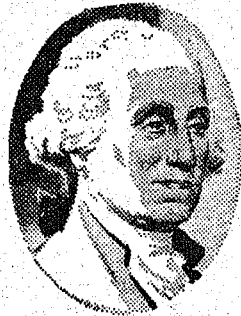
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