



The Trinity Tripod

VOL. LXII No. 25

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD, CONN.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1964

Dr. Meade Replies

FEB. 17 -- "I called their bluff," Dr. Robert Meade, associate professor of psychology reported to-night following the lecture by Dr. E. M. Rhoodie.

Meade explained that the South African government had withdrawn its offer to allow him to visit South Africa in search of concentration camps after he had accepted.

Commenting on Rhoodie's statement that he could not find any concentration camps with "barbed wire" and "guard towers" in South Africa, Meade defined a concentration camp as any place where people are held by force solely because of their racial or religious status without being accused of any crime or tried by a court.

He said that he had seen such camps during his visit to South Africa last summer.

On hearing of Dr. Meade's comments, Rhoodie denied that Dr. Meade had ever been formally invited to South Africa or that there were in the country any concentration camps as defined by Meade.

Points of Conflict

1. What is the definition of "concentration camp"?

2. Do concentration camps exist in South Africa?

3. Was Dr. Meade invited to South Africa?

Dr. Rhoodie Urges Self-Determination

by KEVIN SWEENEY and ROD WOOD

"The South African government does not believe in the superiority of the white man," declared Dr. E. M. Rhoodie last night.

It does believe, he asserted, that to satisfy the social and political needs of a heterogeneous South Africa, the government needs to follow the policy of apartheid which separates distinct parts of the South African state into self-governing territories.

South Africa, Rhoodie said, "is a multi-national state living within one territory."

Rhoodie, an information officer from the South African Consulate in New York, said that the problem which confronts South Africa today is maintaining historically distinct nations within the modern framework of the South African government.

"BY ANY CRITERIA," Rhoodie continued, "the black man in South Africa is not a simple, homogeneous mass."

Dr. Rhoodie denied the existence of alleged "concentration camps" in South Africa, insisting that a concentration camp has by definition "barbed wire," "guard towers," and "spotlights."

Later in the evening, he discounted reports of the existence of concentration camps defined as "any place where people are held by force solely because of their racial or religious status without being accused of any crime or tried by a court."

"The situation," he said, "is usually compared to Nazi Germany." He then asked, "Was there any attempt for the Jews to come into Germany?"

Very few Jews belonged to the Gestapo, Rhoodie observed, while many South African Negroes are policemen.

Rejecting the comparison sometimes made between racial problems in the United States and in South Africa, the former journalist noted, "Integration here revolves around the struggle of an American in black skin," while the South African black is a member of his own nation and does not regard himself as an "African."

I AM SPEAKING to you tonight as an African," Rhoodie pointed out, adding that he considered himself as much an African as Nasser or Nkrumah.

"My forefathers," he continued, "came to Africa in 1659."

If any outside organization tried to force a mixing of the races in South Africa, the Afrikaners and their culture would be destroyed, according to Rhoodie.

Those who caused this destruction, he observed, would be guilty of genocide under the definition in the Charter of the United Nations.

Rhoodie, who has been with the Consulate in the U.S. since 1960, denied the possibility of uniting all the various "nations" of South Africa.

"The black people in South Africa have no intention of becoming pseudo-Europeans," he said, explaining that the Negro's desire for his own government and culture had broken up the Central African Federation.

IN SOUTH AFRICA, he concluded, "the black nationalist is an irresistible force, and the white nationalist is an immovable object."

"The possibility of integration succeeding in South Africa is nil," he stated.

The only solution, urged Rhoodie, is apartheid--"self-determination by white people and black people to the point of independence."

"South Africa is committed to bring independence and self-determination to the Bantu" with apartheid, he asserted.

He then noted that the Xhosa have their own territory and their own legislative assembly with "almost complete authority." Dr. Rhoodie pointed out that 91% of the Xhosa showed their support of the separate territory by registering to vote in their first election.

Before, he said, all the Bantu can be given self-government, they must have education, economic development, and training for government.



CHASE LTD., PHOTO

Dr. E. M. Rhoodie

"In South Africa, we expect to have complete literacy within the next generation," the Afrikaner said, adding that there are more than 2,000 Negro university graduates in that country.

Commenting on economic development, he declared that the income of the black man in South Africa is either the highest or equal to the highest in Africa and that "there are black men in South Africa who are millionaires."

Dr. Rhoodie asserted that the white South Africans are deeply concerned with the welfare of the blacks and disclosed that the white nation spends \$12-14 billion a year for the betterment of the blacks.

The Bantu will get all the lands that are his by right of first occupation, according to the speaker.

With the separation of the races, he continued, South Africa is peaceful, prosperous and democratic. "We have an almost perfect two-party parliamentary system," he said, without war or revolution.

Trade and immigration are at record levels, he added, stating that "over the past fifty years, we have seen an influx of black men of sometimes 25,000 a year."

To defend South African peace and prosperity, Rhoodie explained, the Pass Law and the 90 Day Detention Law are necessary.

Mathis, Nesbitt Speaking Here

Dr. John Mathis, associate professor of astronomy at the University of Wisconsin, will speak Monday, February 24, at 7:00 p.m. in Wean Lounge on "Astronomy from Space."

Dr. Mathis will give an additional lecture "The Determination Of Stellar Ages" at 4:00 p.m., February 25, in the Math-Physics Lecture Hall.

Dr. Cecil J. Nesbitt, professor of mathematics at the University of Michigan, will speak on "Some Insurance Models from Risk Theory and Other Sources" in the Math-Physics Lecture Hall on Tuesday, February 25, at 8:15 p.m.

Dr. Nesbitt was a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University before going to Michigan in 1938.

He is a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries, an Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, and has been an actuarial consultant with the C. H. Fisher and A. L. Mayer-son Company since 1943.

A reception and tour of the Math-Physics center will follow the lecture, which is sponsored by the College Lecture Committee and the department of mathematics.

LECTURES LAST WEEK

James, Art, Graphs Examined

FEB. 14 -- In a lecture entitled "Existentialism and William James," Yale professor of philosophy, John Wild, this afternoon suggested that James "does indeed belong to the general movement of thought that we can refer to as existential phenomenism."

Addressing a Wean Lounge audience, Wild asserted that, through careful study of James's writings, one could detect "many far-reaching similarities with the contemporary western European thought," which found its springboard in the existential phenomenology of Bretano, Husserl and Ponté.

These men, he explained, originated their doctrines with an attack upon the traditional British empiricism of Locke, Berkeley and Hume and upon the tenets of Cartesian Dualism.

"Since better knowledge of Ex-

istentialism and phenomenology has infiltrated philosophy and various disciplines such as psychiatry and clinical psychology," he said, it has been noted that there are "remarkable parallels between James and this living movement which has begun to penetrate our own country."

Wild noted that both existential philosophy and the writings of James have received similar criticisms as having "no relation with American thought."

He established that the most effective illustration of his thesis would lie in a summary of seven important phenomenological principles and an application of these to James's own writings.

Noting James's belief that "the disciplinary, objective world of science may be enveloped in a wider world," Wild concluded that "right here in our own country and tradition we find a phenomenologically and existentially oriented thinker."

FEB. 11 -- Elfriede Abbe, American sculptor and graphic artist, said tonight that beauty in art comes not from the beauty of objects represented but from abstract form and structure.

Speaking in the Library Conference Room on "Art and Mathematical Harmonies" the visiting artist emphasized that art is therefore subject to mathematical analysis.

All matter is organized according to mathematical principles, said the speaker, pointing out that there is "no such thing" as the existentialist "chaos of nature." The task of the artists, she continued, is to abstract the essential nature of his subject or media by discovering its basic form and order.

All art throughout history has been organized according to mathematical principles, Miss Abbe asserted and pointed out that "Greek art, Gothic architecture, Renaissance painting, Shakespearean drama, classical music have been subjected to mathematical analysis."

"A supreme example of the creation of complicated mathematical harmonies by non-mathematicians is the music of Bach and Mozart," she observed.

Even the representation of the human figure by the Greeks, by Michaelangelo, and by the artists of the 18th and 19th centuries, Miss Abbe said, was governed by artificial geometric rules.

Thus, asserted the speaker, even in non-abstract art, beauty cannot be obtained by a "literal transcription of nature." "Paradoxically by a literal rendering you lose sight of the essential character of your object"--"its abstract qualities of organization."

FEB. 13 -- Professor Oystein Ore of Yale, speaking today on "Graph Theory" in the Math-Physics Lecture Hall, told how many

(Continued on Page 7)

Promotions for Two Instructors

Dr. C. Freeman Sleeper of the religion department and Dr. Thomas C. Mentzer of the geology department have been promoted to assistant professorships, Dr. Albert C. Jacobs announced today.

Dr. Sleeper, formerly an instructor of religion, came to the College in September, 1961.

He was graduated from Colby College, Phi Beta Kappa and Cum Laude in 1954, received his B.D. degree Magna Cum Laude from Yale Divinity School in 1958, and was awarded a Ph.D. degree from Vanderbilt University, Nashville, in 1963.

His special areas of concentration are Biblical studies and contemporary theology.

Dr. Mentzer, who was formerly instructor of geology, has been at the College also since 1961.

He received his B.A. from Williams College in 1956, and his M.S. from Lehigh University in 1958. He is also the recipient of a Graduate Teaching Assistantship for work on his doctorate, which he received from Lehigh in 1963.

IFC Bans Frosh From Parties At Senior Ball

FEB. 13 -- The I.F.C. tonight unanimously defeated a constitutional amendment which would allow freshmen to attend Saturday parties on Senior Ball Weekend.

The proposed addition to Article 3, Section 1 was: "with the sole exception of Saturday parties on Senior Ball Weekend which shall be open to Freshmen if no liquor is served. Said Parties must be open to members of any Trinity College fraternity."

The Council did, however, approve by a margin of 7-1, a revision of Article 3, Section 3--the date of the first day of fall rushing.

With this revision, fall rush will begin on the "day previous to registration" rather than "the first day of registration," thereby moving pick-up to Monday night instead of Tuesday night.

Also at the meeting, the dates of March 3 and March 10 were set for the I.F.C. Bridge Tournament.



Along the walk—

WRTC-FM Elects New Staff

Elected to the Board of Directors of WRTC are Albert H. Crane III, '65, as Station Manager; William Bangert, Jr., '65, as Business Manager; Paul Draper, '66, as Program Director; and Philip Geetter, '65, as Technical Director.

A member of the Channel 24 studio crew, Crane has served WRTC as producer, executive producer and program director. He is a member of Phi Kappa Psi.

Bangert, an Illinois Scholar, formerly served WRTC as traffic director, technical director, and business manager-elect. He is a social member of Pi Kappa Alpha.

Draper, a WRTC announcer who has also worked for WEDH T.V., WINF, and WRYM, formerly served as chief announcer.

Geetter, a member of Pi Kappa Alpha, has been a program announcer for WRTC since 1961. Among his programs are Jazz for The Moderns and P.G.'s Place. During the summer Geetter works for WHCT T.V., Channel 18 in Hartford.

New appointments made by Crane include executive producer, Andrew Smith; chief announcer, Robert Ratcliffe; public relations director, William Roos; music librarian, William Severus; traffic director, Theodore Langlois; and technical adviser, Robert Tuttle.

Weekly rehearsals for the BAND will be held in the Washington Room on Tuesdays at 8:30 p.m. These rehearsals for the band's spring concert will include ensemble music. Some new members will be accepted at this time. Those wishing to join should contact Ed Mosher at Box 151.

At the recent International Student Organization elections Chikungwa Mseka was elected president. Other officers are Howard Brown, vice president; Roger Bernstein, secretary; and George Khouri, assistant secretary.

All fraternities and campus organizations who desire coverage on this page should submit announcements and information to Vincent Osowecki at the TRIPOD offices by Friday, 5:00 p.m.

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The Changing College?

College Slides Into Secularism

A Series by David Graybill and Jerome Liebowitz

The opinion that Trinity College is a secular college seems not only well-founded but also widespread in circles of faculty, administration, and students themselves. Yet, especially at a time when debate concerning the foundation and character of Trinity's religious tradition continues, it is not anachronistic to give serious consideration to our college's relation with the Episcopal Church -- whether realistic or imagined.

THE FACT that the College remains entirely independent financially from the Episcopal Church and that our student body represents nearly every major denomination are indicative of our non-sectarian nature -- but merely indicative.

A look back into the history of the college and its foundation can do much to throw light on the reasons for the changing nature of the college from its religious to secular nature.

The predominant Congregational influence in Connecticut during the colonial period led to the frustration of many other denominations in their vain attempts to establish educational facilities where their children could find instruction in the elements of their faith, and the Episcopalians were not among the least of these. Yale College had been founded in 1701, and it was a formidable task even to dream of competing with it in the field of education, but the Episcopalians since the late 18th century had been undermining the deep rooted Congregationalism of the state and its attendant narrow sectarianism.

NUMEROUS petitions to enlarge Cheshire Academy in Connecticut to the college level made in the early 1800's failed, primarily because of the staunch religious traditions of the state's political machinery at the time.

Impatience with Yale's Saybrook Platform, a confession of faith tolerated though far from sanctioned by a growing Episcopalian community, led to renewed efforts in May of 1823 to bring to fruition the hopes and aspirations for an Episcopal college.

The most emphatic petition for a charter was forwarded to the General Assembly during that month, urging the importance of a second educational institution.

If it should be thought expedient to establish a new College, your memorialists are desirous that it should be conducted on broad principles of religious toleration, and that Christianity should be exhibited in it, as it is in the Gospel -- unencum-

bered with metaphysical subtilties, and unimpaired by any false liberality, or refined explanations, which would divest it of some of its fairest characteristics.

On May 16 of that year, the Charter of Washington College was granted, an event of perhaps significantly broader effect than we are here prepared to consider.

YET WE MUST here return to our immediate considerations: What were the specific reasons for the founding of such an institution as we find before us today?

Robert L. Patterson, in his article "The Secularization of Two Anglican Colleges in the U.S.," conjectures that Trinity was founded because the secularization of Columbia College in New York had already made itself alarmingly evident, and the CHURCH'S interests demanded a new CHURCH college. To further emphasize the College's religious heritage as stated in the Catalogue in January 1835, Trinity was founded to serve Episcopalian youth:

The memorialists were actuated not only by a desire to advance the general interests of learning and science, but also by the wish to afford to those persons, who are attached to the principles and usages of the Episcopal Church, an opportunity of placing their sons under the care of instructors of the same communion.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24
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General Electric Company (Science & Engineering Div.)
Deering-Milliken Company

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25
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Boston Gas Company
First National Bank of Boston
New York Life Insurance Company

A second motive included in the catalogue was to train qualified Episcopalian ministers for the purpose of "promoting the cause of religion," an intriguing statement for a college which now boasts of having religious "ties of sentiment in origin."

Judging from these premises, our founding base might appear narrowly sectarian, and an over-emphasis on denominational Episcopal rather than on an ecumenical Christian. Nevertheless, to say that the principles of Bishop Brownell and his dedicated followers are purely in essence would be premature for within the Charter there is a glaring statute that counters this emphasis. The statute emphasizing the lack of religious discrimination states that there shall be no statutes that

make the religious tenets of any person a condition of admission to any privileges in

(Continued on Page 6)



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Trinity The Tripod

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Of Thee I Sing . . .

by NICK CANTOR

American opera fans often bemoan the fact that except in a very few American cities, live opera exists only in a form similar to the United States view of Red China; that is, that there is such a thing, but that it doesn't exist "for them". Red China, however, does exist (France has taken cognizance of the fact), and next year, thanks to the newly formed Metropolitan National Company, American opera fans need bemoan the lack of opera diffusion no longer.

The new Metropolitan Opera National Company means far more to the future of opera in the United States than bringing fine opera productions to communities where such performances will be educative musically as well as being enjoyable. It will also provide performance experience for young American singers who previously had to go to Europe for experience, in order to compete for leading roles in America's limited number of opera houses.

It is not the fault of the top American opera houses that these young talents are not given their initial break. These Houses are in a position to import the finest singers from all continents, and to expose young inexperienced singers would not only prove unfair to the audiences, but to the singers themselves, who would be expected to sing initially on an

Beatles, Friars, Bishops, Sing?

FEB. 16 -- The Glee Club and three small groups sang at Salisbury School in Salisbury, Connecticut, this evening. The program was diversified, covering Negro spirituals, American and Italian folk songs, Broadway show tunes, and Trinity songs.

The Glee Club performed the major part of the concert. During a break, the Bishop's Men -- the Glee Club octet -- captivated the audience, but had to cut their performance short in order to introduce the French Friars, who did a unique rendition of "Dominique."

After concluding, the French Friars turned the stage over to six odd looking creatures that bore a strange resemblance to "Beatles." This similarity was borne out when they sang "I Want To Hold Your Hand."

After starting out 1964 successfully at Salisbury, the Glee Club should be in top shape for their upcoming record, their concert in Southington in March, and their Spring Tour.

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Up until the formation of the National Company, there was a void on the American scene that had to be filled. American opera had its merits. Such companies as the Metropolitan, the Lyric of Chicago and the San Francisco opera belong to the top ten in the world. In other American cities, newer companies have been formed which show great promise for the future. American singers in the past hundred years have vied with the best singers in Europe. If America has not produced the "greatest" singers, it still has produced great ones. We do not take a back seat to Europe.

This void, then, consisted not as a part of what had been, but in that which needed to be; there was the need to take opera beyond the boundary lines of large cities to smaller communities, and the need to give young talent operatic experience here in the United States. With the National Company, this void has been filled.

A musical group which is composed of young, as yet "undiscovered" talent must in some way compensate for the inevitable lack of box-office appeal. The National Company has taken several steps in this direction. A large portion of its repertoire will come from the familiar Italian works of Verdi and Puccini as well as other "best loved" opera works and composers. However, the choice of works will be more imaginative than a collection of old favorites. The works of less traditional European composers will be performed with emphasis on contemporary works, and above all, stress will be placed on American works.

Perhaps the greatest appeal of watching a National Company performance will not be in the works performed, but in the singers themselves. There will always be that exciting prospect of watching a star in the process of being born.

The National Company is one of those rare idealistic ventures that actually get past the drawing board stages to become a reality. Few people would doubt that there was a need for it. Many people doubt that it will succeed. But it should succeed; America has the talent and the drive to make it succeed. Let us hope that it also has the ear.

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At the Athenaeum

Exhibit: A Qualified Success

by GEOFFREY FREEMAN and
PETER BOGERT

The Connecticut Art Awards Show this month at the Wadsworth Athenaeum accurately reflects the motivation and current direction of the young, aspiring artists of this generation.

From the three thousand works entered in competition, the final collection represents the best of a variety of mediums and techniques. Ranging from linoleum prints, scratch boards, watercolors, through well executed oils and collages, the students present themselves as extremely expressive.

The Arts & Criticism

In an age in which self-expression is thought to be one of the few legitimate goals motivating an artist, these young artists strive for the finished product, the complete work that captures the expression of the individual. In such a process, there has been a noticeable sacrifice of the rudimentary techniques of drawing and painting. The desire to create

the finished work has rushed the young artist through the elementary stages that are so necessary in providing the artist with substance and depth. The lack of good drawing has been evident for the last two years in this student exhibit.

The contention that the works are "slick" as a result of the pressures upon the creator to produce the finished work is not unfounded. As seen in the close similarity of the structural and pictorial qualities of all the entries from the Norwich Free Academy, the painters were directly influenced by the tastes of their instructor. Each entry is occupied with the same type of subject matter--tenement buildings--and each is done in opaque water colors with a dry-brush technique. Furthermore, each student uses the same type of brush stroke and much the same color; however, the success of each composition varied with the respective talents of its creator.

The point to be made here, is that in many cases the student has not been permitted a freedom of choice in style, technique, or subject matter. Thus the finished work doesn't have the spark to it that comes from an individually inspired subject; instead the compositions have a slickness or finish to them which is the result of forcing a uniform treatment of style and technique upon the students just when they should be experimenting with their own likes

as to medium, style, technique and subject matter.

Several entries which deserve attention are a portrait by John Biers, a Junior at Hartford Public High; a "snowscape" collage making use of glued tissue paper; a linoleum block print which embodies delicate handling of foliage; an opaque watercolor by a girl from the American School for the Deaf; and an excellent oil painting by a fifteen-year old girl which is reminiscent of Professor Ferguson's "trompe l'oeil" technique.

The Connecticut Scholastic Art Awards Show is worth seeing both for the variety of subject matter and the opportunity to see what direction the young students are taking in art. The exhibit is a truly interesting showcase for the talent of Connecticut's secondary school art students.

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Tossed Tomatoes

It is now about time to toss a few rotten tomatoes in with the laurels which have been bestowed on this year's senate.

Although we commend the efficiency and accomplishments of the Senate, the recap of last week's TRIPOD had one jarring tone throughout: they could not be bothered with "abstract idealist concerns." It was a practical Senate, one in which, in fact, the two problems which ventured into the realm of idealism, the Honor Code and Religious Requirement failed.

It is all well and good that the Senate tended to seat-belts, checked on Cave food prices, improved study halls, etc. It is all well and good that Senator X worked well with Senator Y so that they could persuade Senaor Z to agree with Senator A. But we can't help having the impression that a good course in personnel management or linear programming would help enlighten these Senators in handling management problems.

Well and good that the Senate last term laid the organizational framework for what now, in our opinion, should be another true function of the Senate: a forum in which new ideas about the place of the student in the campus, the community and the world should be discussed, and what he can do. We don't pretend to be of great mind and proclaim that the Trinity Senate of next year should have the ideal solution on how to deal with Red China.

But we do suggest that the Senate has a moral obligation to find out why the Honor Code failed, why the IFC is allowed to continue as a superficial organization for fraternities, what can be done to increase the contributions of this campus to the community, and what can be done to make the Trinity student a better student. We will not subscribe to the belief that the individual only reacts to his environment. We are in an ideal situation, a four year suspension from the busy, busy world, and we should strive to develop our creative capacity by which we can improve our personal and social situations. We should be altering our environment, seeking to improve it and carry this improvement into the 'hard, cruel life' five years from now. The Senate is a means for this creative process. Will newly elected Senators elected by wise students effectively use this means?

Poetry-Who Cares?

Last week the Trinity College Poetry Center brought poet Karl Shapiro to the campus for a program of two lectures, one reading, several class lectures, and numerous informal conversations with students.

If the standing-room-only conditions of his formal public appearances are any indication of the interest he generated in the College (as well as the greater Hartford community), then the endeavor was unquestionably a success. If the comments heard bantered up and down the long walk can serve as any criterion for judging the importance of inviting a poet-in-residence, then the idea is unquestionably significant.

Students seem to have welcomed this previously neglected source of stimulation, and we'd like to see more of it.

Last year the Trinity College Poetry Center sponsored Richard Eberhart as poet-in-residence; he read and spoke to overflowing lecture halls. This year Karl Shapiro came to the campus, and his visit was indeed a highpoint in the College lecture season. However, what is to guarantee the continuation of this program year after year?

The Poetry Center officially does not exist.

In fact, Trinity College does not provide for the expenses that sponsoring a poet-in-residence requires. The necessary funds are solicited by the members of the Center, and they are neither encouraged nor aided by the College as an institution.

Perhaps with the completion of the Fine Arts Center, the College will recognize the necessary function that the Poetry Center fulfills and subsequently subsidize its activities.

The idea of a poet-in-residence is one we'd hate to see extinguished.

VOTE in

Tomorrow's Senate Elections
and don't forget

The TRIPOD, Senate Press Conference
Sunday, Wean Lounge, 9:30 p.m.

WRTC-FM will broadcast a taping of the
Conference Monday, 4 p.m. to the Campus

Letters to The Editor

About the Medusa

To the Editor:

The air of sacro-sanctity which surrounds the Medusa has long intrigued me. The college catalogue refers to this organization as a "Senior honorary society," the Freshman handbook as a society which is open to "those Juniors who have especially distinguished themselves during their first three years of college," and the IVY as "a non-academic honor society." Any criticism of the Medusa appears as disorganized grumbling initiated principally by disgruntled Juniors around tapping time. Yet there are very definite criticisms of the Medusa which can and ought to be stated.

First of all, the college handbook is guilty of a grave deception in implying that all Juniors (assuming that they do "especially distinguish themselves") are eligible for election to the Medusa. It does in fact appear that the places on the Medusa are reserved for members of certain fraternities. For example, in the past five years Theta Xi has had eleven members on the Medusa; Alpha Delta Phi, eight members; Delta Psi, seven members; Alpha Chi Rho, five members; Sigma Nu, two members; and the Independents, one member. Pi Kappa Alpha, QED, Delta Kappa Epsilon,

The social affiliations of the Medusa members since 1957																			
	ACR	ADP	DKE	DPH	DPsi	PKA	PKPsi	PSIU	SN	TX	IND	QED	BRNL						
56-57	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	*	0						
57-58	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	*	0						
58-59	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	*	0						
59-60	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	*	0						
60-61	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	6						
61-62	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0						
62-63	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0						
63-64	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0						

* Not formed until 1960.

The pattern which develops since 1959 is far too distinct to be deemed coincidental.

Delta Phi, Phi Kappa Psi, Psi Upsilon, and Brownell have had no representation. (The latter five have had no representation for at least eight years.) See chart. Thus membership in the Medusa appears to hinge to some degree (perhaps to a key degree) on the fraternity to which a given candidate belongs.

If the Medusa is in effect a "closed" organization, if it is not really open to any qualified Junior, then it ought not to be considered any valid honor. The aura of quiet munificence which the Dean, the Senate, and, of course, the Medusa attempt to construct about this organization thus seems a bit artificial. No one can honestly say that all outstanding students gravitate toward certain fraternities. In a span of eight years, Brownell or DKE or PsiU must have had at least one candidate deserving of this "honor."

This then raises some very severe doubts about the very nature of an organization which purports to be one thing and is in fact quite another. The power

of Medusa for self-perpetuation was not intended to become insurance for the domination of this body by certain fraternities. The very idea of certain fraternities becoming "Medusa Houses" is repugnant to the principles upon which the power of the Medusa rests.

Certainly, there are few who can doubt that the present members of the Medusa have done an effective job. Yet this is not really the point. Since 1959, the Medusa has become the property of five principal fraternities. This is not what it was intended to become. Regardless of the qualifications of the present members, the Medusa, an organization created to be above the internecine warfare which intermittently exists between fraternities, has instead become a pawn in fraternity politics. That it has so become is an indictment not merely of the fraternity system but of the entire student body of Trinity College.

JOHN LEMEGA '65

Call for Hebrew

To the editor:

Among the several departments of study which have gained the respect of the student body at Trinity, the Religion Department has surely earned a place. Courses in significant and stimulating areas are offered by men with insight and interest, most of whom seem bent on the intellectual examination and presentation of their material.

Still, I feel that an important and necessary part of the religion major is being omitted from the curriculum. A one year course in elementary Hebrew would be an extremely valuable asset to the Religion Department, and to the college as well, for several reasons.

The religious humanism that characterized the Renaissance outside of Italy, and that had as its nuclei the most distinguished universities of Europe, was one of the most important intellectual movements of its age. The study of Hebrew and other classical languages of the Judo-Christian heritage was not left out, and was, in fact, prerequisite for graduation at several universities. This return to the original language and text of biblical works was thought to bring the religious scholar into direct contact with the primary and unique structure, thought, and tone of these works. And the achievement of just such contact must still be necessary for a thorough understanding of the scriptures, for hundreds of divergent interpretations of these germs of Western religion and culture have been, and still are being, produced.

Trinity requires that chemistry and pre-medical students complete language courses beyond the elementary level, the original rationale being that many works and editions of scientific import were not translated from the German or French. However, it is probable that by this date, all these having significant bearing upon present scientific knowledge and research have been satisfactorily transcribed in English. Yet, the tradition stands. The field of religious studies, where philosophy and reasoning are based on literature with considerably more intricate and subtle implications than those of formulas, progressive explanations, and carefully reasoned conclusions, seems to DEMAND direct consultation of the original

works. Yet Trinity provides no opportunity whatever for the study of Hebrew, perhaps the most important of classical religious languages for our culture.

One would think that universities considering applicants for graduate work in classics, as well as in religion, would be favorably impressed by some undergraduate study of Hebrew. A single professor would be capable of teaching an introductory and intermediate section, and I believe that there is sufficient interest around to warrant at least an experiment. Hebrew is not a dead language. It is the language of a vibrant new nation as well as of a primeval epic. Facilities for its study would truly attest to our professed ideals of liberal education.

Jonathan J. Leichtling '66

'A Malignancy'

To the Editor:

This is the one hundred forty-first academic year at Trinity College, and there is presently a movement in the student body to have the chapel requirement revised. Although the Trustees have not agreed to any gross changes, students will be allowed to count weekday services toward this requirement, as well as those of the Sabbath, for the first time this semester. The century and a half that this college has existed PRO ECCLESIA ET PATRIA span a period in this country's history in which mass culture has progressively displaced the Church as a necessary social institution, in which medicine and psychiatry have relieved the Church of its mission to the sick, and in which Theology has been tumbled from her throne as Queen of the Sciences. And no one is greatly surprised that the successive changes in our chapel requirement reflect a concern not for the spiritual welfare of all students, but for the convenience of those who consider religion a waste of their time. Personally, I would applaud the complete elimination of the requirement. I know, however, that beneath the veneer of arguments which currently surround the issue is a question far more urgent yet ironically perennial. It is a question which, in the crowd of I-believe's, I-think's, and I-don't-think's, will be trampled under foot because, frankly, it is an "embarrassing" one.

The Question is this: what is the

meaning of the historical Event of Jesus the Christ? Or, in other words, who is Jesus Christ? There is no way to shut this question out of one's mind. It cannot be shrugged off as petty.

Its implications are just too vast. Consider some of the self-threatening consequences of this question. Can a man's whole life be explained in terms of bio-chemical processes? Or are the dimensions of existence measured in terms of a love not native to man as an animal? Is the power of a man to be known by the number of men he controls? Or is the power of a man grounded in the "abnormal" action of denying himself comfort and safety for the sake of another's need? Is it possible to LIVE, in any real sense of the word, by trying to make as few enemies as possible? Or is something more "radical," something total, required -- something, which at the brink of death itself, enables one to say, "Forgive them, Father, for they know not what they do?"

The list is without end. The person of Jesus Christ affects us, pierces our smug self-confidence, slashes our self-deception, and in the splintered remains builds a fire. No, we can avoid this confrontation; we can trust to our usual feeling of well-being and backslide for another year or two, perhaps forever. But at the end the rewards will be different and for some reason a bit disappointing.

Elimination of the chapel requirement may well be a good thing. For the health of the body collegiate, it is often necessary to cut out the malignancy. We must remember, though, the original cause of the growth. We must realize that the embarrassing question may occur again simply because the cancer is not on the surface but in the bloodstream.

R. J. Goodwin,
Member, Christian Assn.

The TRIPOD gladly welcomes all letters and will try to print all that we receive. Letters have a better chance of being printed, however, if they are short and concise. To expedite matters for all concerned, letters will be considered for publication only if they are typed and double spaced. As with all aspects of the college life, letters should be in good taste.

A Changing Fragile World

by VIN OSOWECKI

"The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog." This statement recently caused a minor crisis in the Kremlin and showed the tinderbox in which U.S. -- Soviet relations are conducted.

Without informing superiors, a State Department technician had picked up the "hot line" and had phoned this HARMLESS message to test the device.

The sudden crisis which developed in the Kremlin during the brief period in which this message was being translated and before the Soviets could reply asking just who

was the quick brown fox and who was the lazy dog mirrors the reactions of governments to the larger problems of a changing world.

Our world is shrinking so quickly that every minor crisis now explodes in our backyards.

As a high State Department official said, we cannot avoid being pressed into other people's problems for in this world of rapid communication almost every problem becomes a world problem.

BEHIND THESE numerous crises lies the one factor which has not changed -- the desire of the individual for economic and political security.

In the United States, as Senator Keating said, we expect change and improvement. "We tend to forget that some nations have not changed for over 2,000 years."

Today in this reduced world the "have nots" can easily see what the "haves" possess. Impatient, these peoples want prosperity now and will accept any political system which gives it to them.

If democracy is to win over communism, we must adjust our thinking to the dynamics of this world. Several suggestions were made by speakers at the International Affairs Conference for College Editors.

Senator Keating frowned upon our

aid policy in Brazil, a country in which prices have risen 85% in the last year. In spite of the situation, Keating said, U.S. aid keeps pouring in because Brazil has threatened to go communist if the dollar flow stops.

"This is political blackmail," Keating charged. "We should show nations that American friendship is not given lightly and should not be taken lightly."

DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR for Operations of the Agency for International Development Frank Coffin countered that our foreign aid successes have been numerous but have received only spotty press coverage.

COFFIN SAID we should look at aid by asking "what would have happened had we not given many countries aid." Foreign aid, he said, can and should be used as a long run weapon of foreign policy.

Coffin warned, however, that we should not attempt to use it for short run policy maneuvers. Short run manipulations would ruin our foreign aid objectives by making nations leary of our intentions, he cautioned.

Another weapon of U. S. policy, our army, is no longer as effective as it used to be.

Here we sit the most powerful military nation in the world and Castro is casting his nets into South America.

What we must do is revise our traditional concept of aggression, Senator Keating recommended. We must recognize the fact that secret subversive agents compose the new armies of totalitarian governments, the Senator said.

We cannot use our superior forces on little Cuba, a State Department officer said. Our modern military might can only be used in face-to-face situations with the USSR, he said.

Such was the case in the recent quarantine where we made it clear to the world that we were using our might against Russia and not little Cuba, the official said.

Since this confrontation with the U.S. over Cuba, the Soviet Union had definitely changed her policy, Undersecretary of State Averill Harriman said.

HARRIMAN FELT that a "stern discipline" has replaced the "old terrorism" policy of the Soviet Union. The Stalinist goals are still there but the methods have changed, he said.

Harriman saw no comfort in the

(Continued on Page 6)

And a Responsible Press

by TIMOTHY BROSNAHAN

Censorship or news management has, for centuries, been a world issue but the United States has always shown pride in having nothing to hide from the world.

Recently, however, correspondents and officials of the journalistic world have complained that our government is deeply involved in just such censorship.

David Halberstram, NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in the Congo and Vietnam for the past thirty months, stated at the recent Overseas Press Club College Editors' Conference that there were serious difficulties between U. S. officials and the press in Vietnam resulting from opposing commitments of the correspondents and American policy makers.

The government, he said, had to present "official optimism" whether well founded or not, while correspondents aimed to publish the objective truth.

Halberstram said that he and other journalists came to have private sources of information all over Vietnam which they used freely, allowing their consciences to guide what they wrote.

At times conscience did not apparently prove to be sufficient restraint, because several members of the press were asked to leave Vietnam following the country's most recent coup.

CORNELIUS RYAN, journalist and author of THE LONGEST DAY, speaking at the conference, said that charges of news management by the U. S. government were unfounded. He said that the ability of the press to inform is being decreased because there is increased reliance in "canned" journalism, stories merely rewritten from official releases.

A reporter's work is becoming merely a job, rather than the quest for facts and stories which has always been journalistic tradition, said Ryan.

Whether restriction of news comes from the government or from within the press itself, it must be taken as a gross lack of responsibility on the part of news media, wire services, and official information units alike, he added.

In a world in which a crisis on the Arab-Israeli border can come and go between midnight and three in the morning, a South American government can fall during breakfast, and a 105 passenger jet can crash in the Atlantic during dinner, it is the duty of the press Ryan said, to report the news as fully and as fast as possible, going beyond official bulletins if necessary, using its conscience to guide its words.

ROBERT TRUMBULL of the

NEW YORK TIMES described to the conference his futile attempt to bring the publisher of a small-town paper in Maine into the American Newspaper Guild. The publisher refused, said Trumbull, "Because son, this town just ain't worth it."

Every town, indeed, every individual is worth it. The press, including every small-town publisher, has the responsibility to assure everyone, complete, accurate, unbiased news coverage, whether as Harrison Salisbury of the NEW YORK TIMES put it, such news is "popular or unpopular, pleasant or unpleasant."

BUT THE responsibility of the press cannot be limited to a one-way affair. Robert Manning, Assistant Secretary of State for public affairs in an address to the student editors named four audiences which the press and public relations officers had to take cognizance of in reporting the news; our allies, our enemies, uncommitted nations, and ourselves.

AS A RESULT of this broad audience for the press, Manning continued, official statements and quotes must be carefully worded and correspondents must often be restrained from quoting sources directly so as not to embarrass officials, or give false impressions to the world in general.

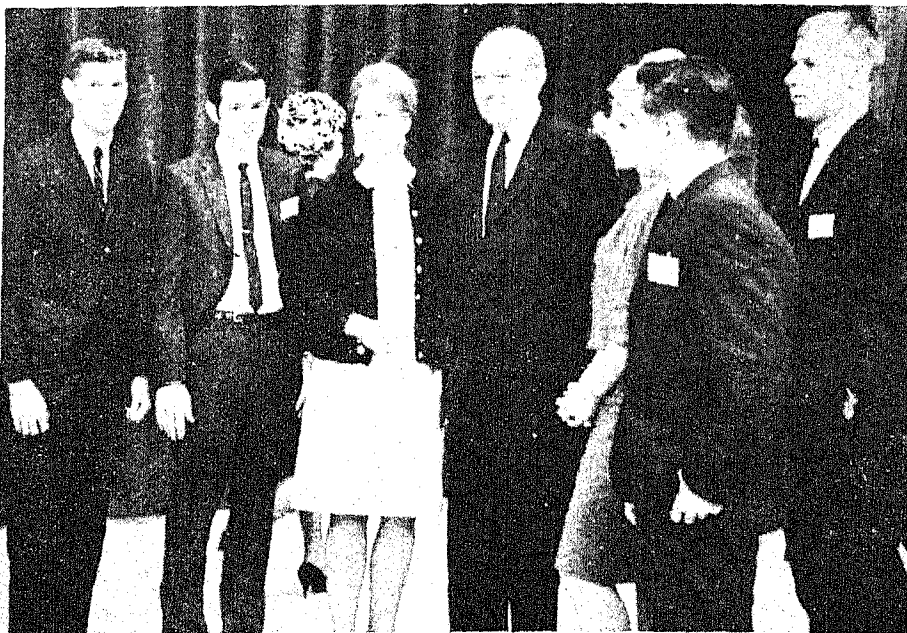
In journalism, discretion is as great a part of responsibility as giving full and accurate coverage to a story. Publishing too much

can be just as detrimental in many cases, as not publishing enough. The press cannot allow itself to become a source of information to our enemies, embarrassment to our friends, or sensationalism to ourselves. It should be used, in Manning's words, "to excite, not to provoke."

I-cheng Loh, director of the Chinese News Service said that the basic disadvantage of the free world compared to Russia is its freedom of the press. In Russia the press gives the single party line, and its propaganda value is therefore far greater than that of a free press where opinions may vary.

But one battle in the cold war that the United States is not going to concede to Russia will be over journalism, for the right to read and report the news freely is a basic American freedom. In order, however, to maintain this freedom, the press must show a high degree of responsibility in reporting the news as it happens, using ingenuity to find a story behind official news releases, and yet maintaining discretion and conscience to avoid gossip, slander, revealing information which could be dangerous to security.

It is the right of every American to know as much about a news story as possible and it is the duty of the press to indulge in this right, with accuracy and resourcefulness, yet without sensationalism; to inform, yet not to embarrass, provoke, or endanger; to criticize; not to slander.



SECRETARY OF STATE Dean Rusk meets winners of Overseas Press Club awards for reporting foreign affairs by college newspapers. TRIPOD Campus Editor Vincent Osowcki is second from right.

Jack Vaughn
Trinity '56



"Banking . . . a young man's business"

While on 'The Hill,' Jack Vaughn '56, majored in economics and found time in a busy schedule to serve on the Student Senate and the Inter-Fraternity Council. His was a familiar voice on the Trinity campus as a member of the Athenaeum Society and a broadcaster for WRTC. After a stint in the Air Force as a pilot and 1st Lieutenant, Jack made a nimble transition to The First National Bank of Boston.

During his brief training period, Jack showed promise in the Trust area and was assigned to the bank's affiliate Old Colony Trust Company. His acute business sense and sound administrative know-how led to his early election to Assistant Secretary and shortly thereafter, Assistant Vice President. Jack's latest assignment is to head business development for the Corporate Trust Division which requires travel and person-to-person contact with corporate officers in promoting administrative services for mutual funds and other business concerns.

"Today banking is becoming more of a young man's business," Jack comments.

"If you're interested in trust administration, corporate finance on a national or international level, retail services, electronics, marketing, credit — you name it, and you'll find that it's part of modern banking at The FIRST."

We will have attractive job openings in June. Make a note to check with Mr. Butler about seeing Jack Vaughn and Emory Mower when they're on campus Tuesday, February 25.



Peace Corps Test Here

The non-competitive placement test for the Peace Corps will be held Saturday, February 22 at 9 a.m. in Boardman Hall, 104.

The test will be administered by Dr. George C. Higgins, College Counselor. Applications for the Peace Corps will be available at the time of the test.

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Fragile World . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

Sino-Soviet split and, as did another official, warned against relating ourselves in a DETENTE atmosphere.

His thoughts to some extent paralleled those of I-cheng Loh, Director of the Nationalist Chinese News Service, who pictured Mao's problem similar to that which might occur to President Johnson if he were trying to depose British Prime Minister Home while at the same time trying to maintain friendly relations with England.

Loh, discussing the possibility of retaking the China mainland, argued for an invasion attempt as soon as the Red Chinese face another crisis. He mourned over past opportunities lost because of U. S. opposition to such a move.

An invasion of China would not bring Krushchev to Mao's side, Loh believed. Instead, he felt that Krushchev would use this opportunity to punish Mao and to secure Russia's borders by taking large chunks of China for himself.

Although others disagreed with this interpretation of the depth of the split, many saw new leaders coming to Russia who are more interested in making that country a better place in which to live than in spreading communism.

IN PANAMA, Senator Keating saw a situation where the communists were at fault and recommended a policy for controlling communists in South America.

Criticizing Keating's view, Robert Kiley, a Harvard graduate and Vice-President of the World Assembly of Youth, said Keating's position was typical of U. S. foreign policy creators who see communists as the cause of all problems and erroneously adjust their policies correspondingly.

Kiley said that the Panama situation could have been predicted easily if we had looked at the youth movements in that country. The communists only took advantage of a ripe situation, he said.

About the changing world, Harlan Cleveland, Assistant Secretary of International Organization Affairs, said that where before it took five days to discover an incident on the Arab-Israeli border, today we discovered and solved a crisis within three hours.

Thus, in a world which has shrunk to such an extent that nations hesitate to loose their weapon power on each other for fear of blowing up their own back yards, we must in the words of President Johnson be "strong enough to win a war but wise enough to prevent it."

Secularism . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

the said College, and that no President or Professor, or other college officer, shall be made ineligible for or by reason of any religious tenet that he may profess, or be compelled by any by-laws or otherwise, to subscribe to any religious test whatsoever.

YET IN SPITE of this advocacy of religious toleration included within the Charter, one cannot glibly ignore the fact that the founders of the College were Anglican and its first Presidents clergymen. And even though some of the Trustees of the College were non-Anglican (chosen primarily to preserve peace and to quell suspicions of sectarianism) it wasn't until 1946 that a President of the College in actuality became a layman who however, still was Episcopal.

The Reverend G. Munroe Royce suggests that Trinity was "founded as a protest against sectarianism"; and the Charter seems to support this thesis. And in the late nineteenth century the Episcopal Church itself still viewed Trinity as its favorite son;

While governed by Churchmen, in their spirit and for their interest, it was to be administered on no principles of narrow exclusion. It was to represent the breadth of the Church, not the narrowness of a sect. But the seal of Trinity College proclaims the Churchly character of the Institution. The composition of the Board of Trustees has always maintained it. ("The Relation of Trinity College to the Episcopal Church")

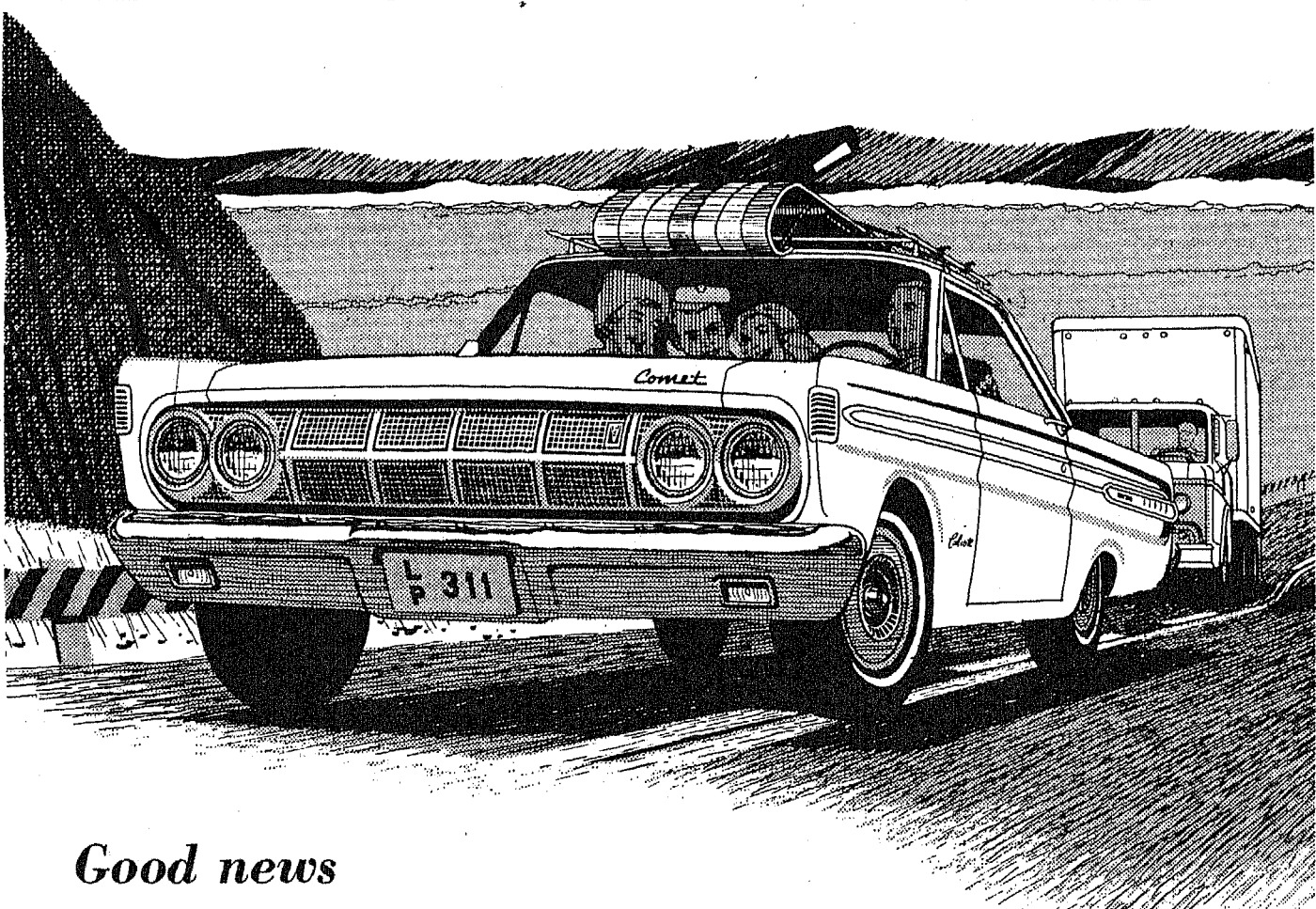
Circa 1883 the Church pointed with pride to the fact that one-third of Trinity's graduates had taken the Holy Orders. At that time the President of the College also served as Chaplain, conducting daily prayer in the Chapel as well as the mandatory Morning Prayer and voluntary Evening prayer on Sundays. One of the first societies founded at the school had been the Missionary Society (1830), and the curriculum reflected the devout fervor of its founders. Religion was regarded the first of the twenty-three possible areas of study open to the undergraduate, but every student was required to study the Epistle to Hebrews in Greek, Moral and Spiritual Problems in College Life, Foundation of Religious Belief and Ecclesiastical History, and Old and New Testament History.

Trinity College is a broadly planned and generously equipped College, constantly strengthening and expanding to meet the SECULAR demands of the times, but the dominating motive of all its activity has been and is religious. But what of its future?

Next week this question will be discussed.—D. G.



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Watson Urges Lecture . . . Medusa Review

(Continued from Page One)

Senator Keith Watson '64, last night demanded a public explanation of the recent Medusa decision placing an entire section of North Campus on social probation.

Claiming his inquiry was designed to determine if the Senate "can in fact control the body to whom we have given power," he challenged President Michael Anderson, a member of the Medusa, to answer a list of questions about the Medusa.

Anderson refused to answer these probings, which he suggested could be answered only in the event of an appeal to the Senate.

Watson then stated that the reason for his questions was to show that an investigation of the Medusa could never be undertaken without "rarely used legal machinations." He concluded "the Senate has no control over the methods of the Medusa."

practical connection and network problems can be represented and solved by this branch of mathematics.

Yale's Sterling Professor of Mathematics described how graph theory, after many years of relative obscurity, developed strongly in the middle of the last century, largely because of the emergence of electrical and molecular theory.

The Norwegian-born mathematician also attributed, in part, the growth of graph theory to interest in the "four color problem." This problem, as explained by Dr. Ore, requires proof that, using only four colors, any map can be arranged so that no two adjacent areas are colored the same.

"Everyone feels there should be a solution," said the speaker, but no one has produced a proof.

Shapiro's Goal 'To Write Bad Poetry'; Joyce Kilmer's 'Trees' is 'Truly Bad'

BY GEORGE WHITEHEAD

"I find myself wanting to write Bad Poetry, poetry that will not please, poetry that will subvert the standards," declared poet-in-residence Karl Shapiro last week.

Explaining his use of the term "Bad," Shapiro said, "The way I'm trying to use the word Bad is as a synonym for Good--so that the Bad poem, if it is bad enough, will drive out 'good' poetry."

As an example, he asserted, "There is a sense in which Joyce Kilmer's 'Trees' is better than THE WASTE LAND because it is so truly bad--it is true to its badness, while THE WASTE LAND is a poem in bad faith--really an essay and not a work of poetry." During the same lecture entitled,

"In Defense of Bad Poetry," Shapiro divided poetry into three groups of Bad Poetry, anti-poetry or protester's poetry, and modern formalistic poetry.

Anti-poetry Shapiro criticized as "a battle against forms or habits without any real uprooting of the contents." Modern formalistic poetry he called "the poetry of the NEW YORKER."

Speaking on his leaving the NEW YORKER, Shapiro said, "the editor I worked with wrote and congratulated me. It was then that I recognized that I was no longer a 'good poet'."

During the reading of his poems on Wednesday evening, Shapiro emphasized, "I like to write poems where everything is said." To prove this assertion, he read such poems as "Waitress," and

"The First Time."

He read from his unpublished collection of poetry--"The Bourgeois Poet," which contains poems with no titles so as "to confuse the enemy; they are autobiographical, a type of anti-social poems involving money and love."

About French poetry, Shapiro declared, "I love it but it is so French; you can tell it a mile away."

In an informal lecture in Wean Lounge Thursday morning, Shapiro said, "I was a lousy student in school. If I had not quit the first university I went to I would have been kicked out." He added, "I was a loner, kind of bookish and afraid of the outside world."

Asked why people become writers he answered, "Their fantasy life is more real than their real life."

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In our experience, superior individuals from every graduate and undergraduate educational discipline find successful careers in a major agency such as the Thompson Company. Staff members in our New York Office alone represent nearly three hundred colleges and universities here and abroad.

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Our business is selling. Communicating through the written and spoken word is *how* we sell. You must possess the ability to speak and write well so your ideas may be shared and understood.

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Varsity Ups Record to 10-5 With 67-59 Win at Kings Pt.

by BILL LINN

GREAT NECK, L. I., N. Y., Feb. 15 -- Led by Barry Leghorn's 23 points, the Bantams defeated the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy (Kings Point), 67-59 tonight.

The triumph, Trinity's 10th against five losses, assured the Bantams of a winning season with four games to play.

Leghorn's 23 markers boosted his varsity total to 997. Three points by "Legs" against Coast Guard here next Saturday night will give him 1,000 for his career, a feat unprecedented in Bantam annals.

Though Jim Belfiore was held below his average tonight with 11 points, John Fenrich and Joe Hourihan accorded Leghorn fine support with seasonal highs of 12 and 10 tallies, respectively. Jimmy Stewart paced the Merchants with 14 points.

The Bantams moved into an early lead, but Kings Point took the play away from them midway through the first half, and Trin had to rally to gain a 30-all tie at the break. In the second half, though, the Blue and Gold quickly went into the lead and stayed there the remainder of the route.

Trinity 84-Colby 75

FEB. 14 -- Winning more decisively than the final 84-75 score would indicate, the Bantams whipped the Colby Mules tonight for their ninth victory against five losses. Colby is now 7-5.

For the ninth time this season, Jim Belfiore and Barry Leghorn were the two top Trinity scorers. Belfiore connected on 11 of 17 shots from the field, sank all five of his foul shots, attained a new seasonal high of 27 points, rebounded and handled the ball skillfully. After a slow start, Leghorn caught fire in the second half and finished with 22 tallies, raising his career total to 974.

Not to be overlooked, though, were the contributions of two Bantam reserves, Rick Rissel and Bob Morisse. Morisse, starting in place of the injured Daryle Up-

hoff, worked well off the boards and scored 11 points, his high as a Bantam. Rissel came off the bench late in the first half with Trin trailing 23-18 and sparked the team with two quick jump shots, as the Bantams rolled into a lead they never lost. Rick closed with 12 markers.

The high scorer in the game was Colby's 6-5 center Ken Stone, who hit from all over the court and rang up 29 points. Ken Federman, with 10 points, was the only other player to hit double figures for the Mules.

Both clubs were in excellent shooting form. The Bantams sank 33 of 71 shots for 46 per cent, and Colby was even better with 49 per cent on 34-for-70. The much taller Mules also out-rebounded Trin, 40-32. The Bantams actually gained their victory margin at the foul line (18-7), but this is deceptive because many of Colby's baskets came at the very end of the game, when the outcome was already decided.

Trinity led 11-8 after six minutes, but the Mules rallied behind Stone's sniping and took command before Rissel could get the Bantams untracked again. Morisse's hoop gave Trin its final lead, 28-27, and the Bantams, spearheaded by Belfiore, followed with a dazzling display that produced a 41-32 lead at half-time. In the second half, the Blue and Gold steadily pulled away: 47-34, 57-40, 78-56. Shortly thereafter Coach McWilliams lifted his starters, allowing the Mules the consolation of a more respectable score.

Trinity 57-Wesleyan 62

FEB. 11 -- Using a collapsing zone defense with devastating effect, Wesleyan stifled the Bantams' attack in the second half and registered a 62-57 victory.

It was the Cardinals' sixth win against four defeats, while Trinity's record slipped to 8-5.

Center Winky Davenport, (6-6), long a Trinity tormentor, led the Wesleyan charge with 24 points. Winky's short turn-around jump shot with 2:30 remaining in the

game put the Cardinals ahead to stay, 56-55, after the Bantams had led much of the way.

The key to the game, though, was Trinity's failure to penetrate the visitors' tantalizing zone. With Barry Leghorn effectively bottled up in the pivot, Trin's only hope was to connect from long range, and the Bantams had considerable trouble setting up their best gunners. In the second half they were held to 21 points, frequently losing the ball without getting off a shot.

In retrospect, the Bantams possibly lost the game in the first three minutes when Daryle Up-hoff, their most reliable play-maker, suffered a sprained ankle. In addition to missing the remainder of this game, Daryle will be out of action at least until the Coast Guard game, Feb. 22.

The teams battled to a virtual standoff in every respect but the final score. Wesleyan shot 45 per cent from the floor on 24 of 53 shots, while Trin was right behind with 23 of 55 for 42 per cent. The Bantams shagged 31 rebounds, one less than their Middletown rivals.

Jim Belfiore led the Trinity attack with 21 points, canning 10 of 23 shots, while Leghorn tallied 15, Tom Dardani backed up Davenport with nine.

Frosh Whip Trinity-Pawling, 81-76; Wesleyan Staves Off Trin Rally To Win

by MIKE WEINBERG

FEB. 14 -- After grabbing a seemingly overwhelming 52-25 half-time lead, the Trinity Frosh sputtered to an 81-76 win over Trinity-Pawling tonight.

The closeness of the score is not indicative of the character of the game, because the visitors did most of their scoring against the Bantams second and third string in the last 15 minutes of the game.

With the usual starting five opening the game, Trinity breezed in the initial half. Trinity-Pawling was completely outclassed, and Coach Bob Shults began liberal substitution with more than 10 minutes left.

Mike Hickey had a field day against the visitors' zone defense. In 10 minutes the diminutive guard poured 19 points through the cords. Don Overbeck, in the meantime, was having his troubles. Accumulating three personal fouls in less than five minutes, Don was forced to sit out most of the first half.

In contrast to the 52 points scored in the first half, Trin could only manage 29 counters in the last 20 minutes of play. After playing Don Overbeck and Company for the first five minutes of the new half, Shults gave the inexperienced players a chance to show themselves. The score was 63-35 at the time.

The next few minutes were relatively equal; each team traded basket for basket. Then Trinity-Pawling suddenly caught fire and literally ran the Bantams off the court. The prep school quintet poured in bucket after bucket, and only the lack of time prevented them from overtaking the Bantams.

Dave Jollin was the big man in the visitors' surge, as he netted 28 points before fouling out late in the game.

Hickey was the scoring leader for Trin with 21. Reserve Jeff Fox copped second place in the scoring derby by popping eight of his jump-shots for 16 points. Overbeck, although playing only about a third of the game, found time to hit for 12 points, and keep

his average over 25 points per game.

Frosh 74-Wes Frosh 85

FEB. 11 -- In a game that was tied seven times and saw the lead change hands 10 times, the Wesleyan freshman five outlasted Trinity tonight, 85-74.

The first half was marked by fine play on the part of both squads. A scoring spurt by Wesleyan vaulted the Cardinals into the lead late in the half, and from that point, the battle was all uphill for Trin.

Trailing 47-36 at the opening of the second stanza, the Bantams used the combined talents of Don Overbeck and Mike Hickey

to take the lead by three points. These two scored 21 of the locals' first 25 points in the half. A fast-breaking lay-up by Steve Eliot brought the Bantams within one, 64-65, as the clock showed 7:30 left. That was as close as Trin could come, however, and Wesleyan used superior shooting to stem the Bantam tide.

Don Overbeck paced the scoring, as usual, with 28 points. Hickey hit for 19, and Eliot was the only other Bantam in double figures.

Wesleyan had five men in doubles. Bob Pawlowski, Pete Lapuc, Bob Lougee, Bruce Mayer, and George Hicks were the major contributors and Hicks was the leader with 21.

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Bantam Briefs . . .

Engineers Dunk Natators

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 15 -- Capturing eight first places to the Bantams' three, the Engineers of M.I.T. defeated the Trinity mermen 54-41 this afternoon. The Bantams lost for the fourth time against three victories.

Floyd St. Peters of M.I.T. was the meet's only double winner, as he took the 100- and 200-yard freestyle events in 54.8 and 2:00.5 respectively. Other outstanding performances by the victors included Chuck Brody's 2:21.9 clocking in the 200-yard butterfly, a new pool and M.I.T. record, and the 400-yard medley relay team's school record of 4:04.3. A new meet standard was set by the Engineers' Clyde Mechura, who won the 200-yard backstroke in 2:20.8.

For Trin, Fred Prillaman tied the meet record in the 50-yard freestyle with a time of 23:6. Ian Smith splashed to victory in the 200-yard breast-stroke in 2:53.3, and the Bantams' final triumph was registered by the 400-yard freestyle relay team which swept home in 3:44.6. Prillaman swam the anchor leg in the latter event, thus having a part in two firsts.

The Bantams face powerful Amherst in their next encounter, Wednesday, Feb. 19, at the Trowbridge Pool.

Trinity's hockey team split two games last week, losing to Wesleyan 6-2 and defeating Hobart 5-3. In the Wesleyan encounter Trinity goals were scored by Ned Twining, and Gerry Millar. The Bantams bounced back on Saturday with the win over Hobart, as captain Al Williams scored three goals. Tom Goodyear and Ned Twining netted the other two goals, as the Bantams boosted their season record to 3-2.

Colliding head-on with surprisingly strong Harvard, the fencing team dropped its first match in four tries as it succumbed 17-10. Foil was a big disappointment, only a victory by Jeff Depree in the final bout saving the team from a shut-out in that weapon. Sabre also hit a slump and Tom Taylor and Joseph Smith winning only one apiece. One highlight in the afternoon was the showing of the epee team. Michael Dois had a 2-0 record and Robert White finished the afternoon with three wins. Robin Wood won two of his three bouts.



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