

The Trinity Tripod

VOL. LXII NO. 23

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD, CONN.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1964

July Appointment

Cooper New Head

FEB. 4 -- President Albert C. Jacobs today announced the appointment of Dr. George B. Cooper as chairman of the department of history and also as Northam Professor of History. The present chairman, Dr. D. G. Brinton Thompson, has been northam Professor of History and Political Science and chairman of the department for the past 13 years. Dr. Thompson who will be eligible for retirement July 1, the date on which Dr. Cooper's appointment becomes effective, will continue to serve as professor of history.

DR. COOPER has been a member of the Trinity history department since 1941, and a full professor since 1958.

He was graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Swarthmore in 1938, and did graduate work at the University of London as a Lockwood Fellow and at Yale where he received an M. A. degree in 1942, and a Ph.D. degree in 1948. During the war years 1954-46, he served in Navy Intelligence and later as American Vice Consul in London. Dr. Cooper, whose major area of specialization is English History of the eighteenth Century, has been managing editor of the "Journal of British Studies" since its founding in 1961.

He has been a member of the Hartford Board of Education since 1959, and served one term as President of the Board. He served as Chair-

man of the Governor's Bi-Partisan Committee on Redistricting of the State Senate in 1959-61.

In 1962, he was named to the National Cancer Advisory Council of the United States Public Health Service, a post he still holds.

OTHER POSTS held by Cooper include, Trustee of St. Joseph's College, Trustee of the Barberi Center of Italian Studies at Trin-

(Continued on Page 3)

Chapel Fate - April Date

by BRUCE FRIER

FEB. 3 - The Senate tonight heard a letter from President Jacobs announcing that no change was planned in chapel code requirements until at least April. President Michael Anderson '64, who read the letter, cited, however, the temporary action of the Trustees allowing chapel attendance requirements to be filled at weekday as well as Sunday services. The Trustees determined that more time was needed before the abolition of "a rule that for over 140 years has been an integral part of college life" could be considered.

The letter specified that the Trustees "have never deviated, and will

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Trustees Approve Five-Year, 25% Increase in Enrollment

FEB. 4 -- The Board of Trustees of the College voted last month to increase undergraduate enrollment by twenty-five per cent.

Between September, 1965, when, according to Director of Admissions F. Gardiner F. Bridge, enrollment will jump by 60 or 70, and 1970, the undergraduate body will grow from an average of 1000 to an average of 1250 students.

IN MAKING this announcement to the faculty at its meeting on January 27, President Jacobs pointed out that the College had doubled its enrollment between World War II and 1963, and that the new increase would bring the total enrollment to 130 per cent of the pre-World War II number.

He added that the enrollment in the program of graduate studies had risen from less than 50 students in 1946 to 500 students in the present academic year.

"Although Trinity College, like all independent colleges, cannot play the leading part in meeting the quantitative problems of higher education," Dr. Jacobs said, "it has the moral obligation to offer to as many gifted students as possible programs of the highest quality. Within a few years over 80 per cent of our students will be seeking graduate degrees," he continued.

"WE WILL ENCOURAGE these young men to enter those professions that will enable them to make felt the influence of the lib-

eral arts. In this way our diminishing quantitative participation will be offset by a rising qualitative contribution," concluded Dr. Jacobs.

Just before World War II, in the school year 1940-1941, the college enrollment was 564, but it fell in the following four years to 356 in 1944-1945. Immediately after the war, enrollment more than doubled this figure, rising to 802 in 1946-1947.

Since the jump following World War II, enrollment has risen by an average of 13 students per year, although some of the past 17 years have seen larger increases while others have seen decreases.

IN RECENT YEARS various New England colleges of size similar to that of Trinity have also announced enrollment increases.

Amherst has just begun a twenty per cent expansion plan, adding fifty students in each of the next four years to bring the total enrollment to 1200. Bowdoin, in a similar manner, is increasing from 800 to 925 students.

Colby is planning an increase of 150 undergraduates over the next two years, bringing total enrollment to 1400. Middlebury, currently with 1340 undergraduates, plans to increase this number to 1800 by 1974.

Wesleyan is planning to increase its enrollment by fifty per cent to 1800 by 1972, including 300 graduate students. Williams is planning an enrollment increase of 65 men in the near future.

The first increase in the size of the entering Trinity class will be in 1965, when new dormitory space will become available.

Board of Trustees Elects Three New Life Members

JAN. 28 -- The Board of Trustees elected three life trustees of the College at a meeting on January 18. Dr. Albert C. Jacobs disclosed today.

Named life trustees were William P. Gwinn, president and chief administrative officer of the United Aircraft Corporation; Dr. Daniel Alpert '37, professor of physics and director of the Co-ordinated Science Laboratory at the University of Illinois; and Dr. John Kapp Clark, M.D., '36, vice-president of Research and Development of Smith, Kline & French.

GWINN, a native of New York, first joined United Aircraft Corporation as a stock clerk in its Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division in 1927. He spent ten years in the sales department and five years as the division's West Coast Representative.

He was named assistant general manager of Pratt & Whitney in

1942, division manager in 1944, and in 1946, was named vice-president of United Aircraft Corporation. Gwinn has been president and chief administrative officer since 1956.

He is also director of Canadian Pratt & Whitney Company, Ltd., United Aircraft International, Inc., Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., and Phoenix Insurance Co.

Gwinn is a trustee of the Society for Savings and of the Kingswood School. He received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from Trinity in 1961.

DR. ALPERT, a native of Hartford, entered Trinity from Bloomfield High School in 1933. He was graduated as valedictorian of his class and as a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He received his Ph.D. degree in physics from Stanford University with highest distinction. While at Stanford he was a teaching assistant, a research associate on the Klystron Project, and was elected to the scientific honorary society, Sigma Xi.

For twenty-six years Dr. Alpert held various positions with the Westinghouse Research Laboratories including the post of associate director of the main research laboratories at Pittsburgh from 1955 to 1957.

He is an expert in the study of ultra high vacuum. He was responsible for the development of a technology which permits the achievement of pressures thousands of times lower than previously available.

In 1945 he was given a leave of absence from Westinghouse to work on the now famous Manhattan Project.

In 1954 he received the Newcomb Cleveland Award of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in 1957, Trinity gave him an honorary Doctor of Science degree. Dr. Alpert has been at the University of Illinois since 1957.

He is chairman of Trinity's Visiting Committee of the Department of Physics and was the main speaker at the dedication of the

(Continued on Page 9)

COOPER

KRIEBLE

ALPERT

CLARK

GWINN



Vernon Kriebie Dies at Home; Emeritus Here

FEB. 4 -- Dr. Vernon K. Kriebie, 78, Scovill Professor Emeritus of Chemistry, died Thursday, January 23, at his home in Hartford. A graduate of Perkiomen School and Brown University, Dr. Kriebie served for 35 years as professor and chairman of the College chemistry department. He joined the faculty in 1920, and retired in 1955.

Before coming here, Dr. Kriebie taught for 13 years at McGill University, where he earned his M.S. and his Ph.D. While at McGill he was awarded the Canadian Governor General's Medal for a research paper.

After retiring, Dr. Kriebie organized the Locktite Company to manufacture a sealant that he had invented; now the company is known as American Sealants Company, and manufacturers a sealant depended upon by thousands of companies to keep machinery from leaking or loosening.

When Dr. Kriebie came to Trin-

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Section C on Social Pro

North Campus Views Medusa Act

by KEVIN SWEENEY

FEB. 4 -- Eleven students from a North Campus Dormitory section which has been placed on social probation by the Medusa, when interviewed by the TRIPOD, agreed that a situation had developed there that had to be corrected by disciplinary action.

They disagreed, however, whether the Medusa was justified in placing all of the twenty students in the section on social probation and whether Medusa enforcement is the best method of assuring rules observance.

"They didn't have any choice," said one student about the Medusa decree. He noted that he and his roommate would return to the dormitory on Sunday nights to find the "whole place a mess."

The uproarious conduct culminated in an incident during which the whole floor was "sort of flooded," he continued.

"Something had to be done," asserted another student.

In spite of the general feeling

that some disciplinary action was needed, only one of those students from the Section C of the dormitory felt that the Medusa had acted justly in placing everyone in the section on social probation.

"I don't think they were right in punishing everyone," stated one student who felt that the trouble in the section was caused by a group of five or six students.

All the students interviewed felt that the reported vandalism and noise was caused by only a few of the residents of their section.

One student estimated that half the students living there were out of town on the "weekend of the flood." "Putting the whole group on probation seems rather stupid," said another.

None of the students reported that the Medusa had asked them who were the troublemakers. "As far as I know there was no attempt to find out who was responsible," observed one.

Most said that they would not

have informed on their fellow students, but two said that they might have done so.

Some of the students seemed less angry at the punishment than at the way it was administered. They complained that they had no advance warning of any action by the Medusa and that the first hint was the posted notice putting them on social probation.

"This thing they call the Medusa is little more than a vigilante committee and a kangaroo court," said one. "I don't think there was anything wrong with what they did-it was the way they did it," he added.

Several students whose rooms adjacent Section C were interviewed but none reported being bothered by noise coming from the punished section.

"I think the Medusa's a good thing," said one resident of this Section C, adding that he didn't think that the job could be done by anyone else. Others disagreed.

Campus Page

Along the walk—

Fraternities Elect Officers

FEB. 4 -- QED Fraternity has elected the following officers for the Trinity Term; Edward J. Mosher '64, president; Edward P. Gamson '65, vice-president; E. William Chapin '65, treasurer; John L. Heyl '66, secretary; Richard D. Bloomstein '64, duke.

Sigma Nu fraternity elected on January 8th, Charles E. Meech II '65, eminent commander; J. Dantely Finley '65, lieutenant commander; Joseph A. Hourihan '66, treasurer; Mark E. Johnson '65, steward; and Thomas F. Shea '65, house manager. The term of office is for the year.

The Sigma Chapter of Delta Phi has elected Michael Norris Tousey '64, president; Ward Burleson Ewing '64, vice-president; Roger Michael Bernstein '65, treasurer; John Persinger Jewett Jr. '65, recording secretary; Frederick Blaine Sargent '65, corresponding secretary; and Richard Palmer Beck, steward.

The Political Science Club will meet this evening, Tuesday, in the Senate Room at 8 p.m. Participation in the CISL and the other conferences will be discussed at this time.

Friday, February 7th is the deadline for reservations for a possible chartered flight to Europe sponsored by Mather Hall. A minimum of 25 students is required in order to qualify for the group rate. The approximate price is \$315 round trip, New York to London to New York. Interested persons should see Leonard R. Tomat, director of Mather Hall.

The Cercle Français on January 7 chose the following officers to serve until December 1964; William R. Carlson '66, president; Richard M. Kirby, '65, vice-president; E. William Chapin '65, treasurer; Jon J. Lechtling '66, corresponding secretary; and J.J. Smith '67, recording secretary.

The Atheneum, the College debating society, has selected to serve until May of this year Bruce Frier '64, president; Jarret Rushmore '64, vice-president; Curt Suplee '66, treasurer; Cary Jackson '66, secretary; Kevin Sweeney '65, historian; and Peter Heller '67, public relations director.

On January the Brownell Club elected Robert Price '65, president; Mark Aron '65, vice-president; Arthur Woolfson '65, secretary; Jon Simonian '65, treasurer; Dan Hoffman '65, fellowship chairman; Dick Gould '65, sports chairman; John Lemega '65, scholarship chairman; and George Hemmerle '65, house chairman.

The Hillel Society will hear Richard Schiro '64 discuss "The Jew At Trinity College" this evening at 7:30 p.m., in Alumni Lounge. The general public is invited.

The Chaplain has announced that there will be a supper discussion group following the 5 p.m. College Vesper Service this Sunday. The group is sponsored by the freshmen connected with the Chapel. Reservations for the dinner should be made at the Mather office. Cost is \$1.25.

Chapel

Thursday, 4:30 p.m.

FRIENDSHIP CHAPEL

Dr. Richard Morris '40

FIRST FACULTY TALK

"PERSONAL FAITH AND THE EDUCATED MAN"

Sunday Vespers

5 p.m.

Dr. Edward LaB. Cherbonnier

Placement

Wednesday, February 5
Union New Haven Trust Co.
Heublein, Inc.
Commercial Union Insurance Group

Thursday, February 6
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company
Appleton & Cox
First Pennsylvania Bank & Trust Co.
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York

Friday, February 7
Aetna Life Insurance Company (Home Office)
Aetna Casualty & Surety Company
Aetna Life Insurance Company (Group Sales Division)
Philadelphia National Bank

Monday, February 10
Connecticut General Life Insurance Company
IBM Corporation (Federal Systems Division)
McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc.
Ford Motor Co.

Tuesday, February 11
Connecticut General Life Insurance Company
Smith, Kline & French Laboratories
Norton Company
Alexander & Alexander

Enrollment Up In Graduate School

FEB. 4 -- Enrollment in the evening graduate studies program at Trinity for the Christmas term 1963 was up nine per cent over that of a year ago, according to the Office of Graduate Studies.

Graduate registrations for the first semester (1963-64) was 511 as compared to 471 for the same semester a year ago.

The increased enrollment did not appear to be for a particular area of study.

Senate

Rising sophomores, juniors, and seniors must have Senate nomination petitions in box 153 by noon tomorrow. Details are listed in the freshman handbook.

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Wat's What

by Keith Watson

According to the Student HANDBOOK, the Medusa is charged with the maintenance of "college traditions" and the enforcement of college regulations.

Actually, the latter duty belongs to the Senate according to that body's Constitution and is merely "delegated" to the Medusa as a subordinate campus organization. It is this constitutional anomaly that merits special attention.

In two critical areas, the Senate has shown flagrant irresponsibility in its supposed control over the Medusa. One such area concerns finances. Each year the Senate grants the Medusa \$150.00. No attempt is made to determine how or if this money is spent, despite the provision of the Constitution which reads: "All organizations receiving allocations from the Senate must keep records of all financial transactions." No doubt the funds are spent wisely; there are no kickbacks in sneaker purchases. But the Senate, so careful in auditing the books of such similarly sinless groups as the chapel Cabinet, has no idea where its Medusa allocation goes.

The SECOND AREA of Senate irresponsibility is the so-called relationship between the Senate and the Medusa. According to the Senate Constitution, a student may appeal a Medusa sentence to the Senate. The last such case occurred more than five years ago and was a mockery of justice.

Furthermore, there is no provision to appeal the methods and actions of the Medusa which reportedly do not strive toward the ideals of American jurisprudence and are said to sometimes represent a cross between the Gestapo and the Hartford police.

It is not to be denied that such methods may be necessary. Students desiring to appeal their sentences have been known to have received "advice" to the contrary under threat by the Medusa and the Administration who fear for Trinity's "good name." Similarly, the Medusa has too few men and too many problems to guarantee each student a hearing that is U. S. Constitutionally correct.

It would appear, then, that while an imperfect system of justice is unavoidable at Trinity, there is no reason for the Senate to endorse and to feign control over it. Both in the areas of finances and student discipline, the Senate continues to allow this mockery of its Constitution.

ACCORDING TO THAT document, there is to be "fullest cooperation between the two bodies in maintaining gentlemanly conduct among all students." Such cooperation does not exist. One explanation for this may be the feeling that some Senators do not deserve such responsibility.

Perhaps another explanation for the lack of cooperation is the elitist attitudes that pervade the Medusa's image. Its membership, while of the highest quality and integrity, is under normal circum-

stances seemingly restricted to four social organizations whose enrollment includes less than 20 per cent of the undergraduates. Also, in their attitudes and methods, the Medusa members maintain a haughtiness and an air of mystery that serve only to antagonize their fellow students.

Rather than a system of a self-disciplined student body that the Public Relations Office would have the masses believe exists, Trinity has merely shifted the task from a professional enforcement agency to a group of outstanding students who will serve for free.

Certainly, this draws an unfair picture of the Medusa's members. As one recent graduate and frequent critic of the group once remarked: "It is the one activity on this campus which has more responsibility than honor." Once the tapping is completed and the new scholastic year has begun, the normal duties of breaking-up water fights, discovering post-limit love affairs, and enforcing Connecticut's drinking laws are truly thankless ones.

Perhaps, the Medusa cannot reveal its financial dealings. Perhaps it must deny the students' right of appeal. Perhaps it must maintain an antagonistic, elitist air. But, if so, let us delete the Alice-in-Wonderland provisions from the Senate Constitution and permit the Medusa to operate as an autonomous elite in name as well as in fact.

Thus, when and if the student body becomes ready for a true code of self-discipline, such idols-of-the-marketplace as appellate jurisdiction, financial control, and Senate-Medusa relations will no longer cloud the minds of the thoughtful.

Atheneum Wins Four In Harvard Tourney

Feb. 1 -- The Atheneum Society, in its first debate sally of the Trinity term, brought home a split four-four record from the Harvard Tournament in Cambridge, Mass., today.

Trinity, which compiled a 1-7 record last year at this tournament, won victories at this meet over West Point, Syracuse University, Clark College, and Ripon College. They lost to Gustavus Adolphus, the Universities of Virginia and North Carolina, and Emory.

Trinity debaters were Curtis Suplee '66, and Bruce W. Frier '64, president of the Atheneum. Frier finished as first speaker in five of the eight rounds in which he debated, while Suplee was first speaker in one round.

Trinity's losses were all by just one point except one, the University of North Carolina, which was lost 82-62. Suplee and Frier compiled a total of 555 speaker points out of a possible 800.

The tournament, which was held on January 30 and 31 and on February 1, is the largest in the country with 120 teams from 92 different schools. One school, the University of California, travelled 3000 miles to attend while there were two teams from Canada.

The grand winner of the tournament was not announced at this time.

Book Wanted

John Cheever's Wapshot Chronicle (Bantam Books edition) is needed for a graduate course this term and is out of print. Anyone wishing to sell or lend a copy of this book — particularly members of the senior class who were in Mr. Smith's section of English 102 — is requested to see him in his office, Seabury 13-C, or to notify him through the campus mail.

ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT

Opportunities with

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Springfield, Massachusetts

Interviewing on campus Thursday, February 6, for these career openings:

Investment Analysts
Methods Analysts
Electronic Programmers
Actuarial Trainees
Ordinary and Group Sales

Contact your Placement Officer for details

Monday, February 10th,

olivetti underwood

an Olivetti Underwood Representative will be on campus to talk with graduate and undergraduate students interested in the following training programs:

Manufacturing & Service
Sales & Marketing
Finance & Accounting

For an interview, contact the Placement Director.

Kulp to Deliver Controversial Poet-in-Residence

Ferris Lecture

FEB. 4 -- A Moyer Kulp, vice president and chairman of the Investment of Wellington Management Company, will deliver the annual George M. Ferris Lecture on Corporation Finance on Thursday, at 7:45 p.m., in the Math-Physics Lecture Hall. He will speak on "Mutual Fund Management."

Kulp was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1922, and attended The Evening School of Accounts and Finance there.

He has been vice-president and Director of the Wellington Fund since 1929 and of the Windsor Fund since 1958. He is also president of the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts in Philadelphia.

The Ferris Lectures were established at the College in 1957 by Mr. Ferris '16, life trustee of the College and senior partner of Ferris & Company, Washington, D.C.

Allen Released; Back to Books

FEB. 4--Released with a \$5,000 bond for a conviction of assault with intent to murder and an indictment on a rioting charge, student Ralph Allen has returned to the College to study for another year or year and a half. Allen will go back to Georgia, he said, to face the Circuit Court of the Southeastern District of Georgia on February 14 for the court's ruling on a motion for a retrial.

On February 17, a three-judge federal hearing may hand down an injunction to enjoin Americus authorities from violating civil rights in that county, said Allen.

Allen, who spent 75 days in an Americus jail to answer charges which the Federal Court later declared unconstitutional, does not expect to leave the College for an extended period of time.

Cooper . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

ity, member of the Hartford Civil War Centennial Commission, and member of the Charter Review Commission of Hartford in 1961.

He is a former examiner in history at Swarthmore College. He has also served on numerous committees at Trinity and was chairman of the sub-committee which recommended the new curriculum.

In announcing the appointment, Dr. Jacobs said: "Dr. Cooper is eminently qualified for the important post to which he has been named. Under his expert leadership the study of history at Trinity will continue to go forward, based on the firm foundations laid by Dr. Thompson."



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Reading, 2 Lectures for Shapiro

by MAL CARTER

FEB. 4 -- Some of his observations make you turn from humanity, others make you turn from yourself, some make you laugh at the world, others strike closer to home, but all of his observations are startling; you sit up and take notice.

Invited by the Trinity College Poetry Center, poet Karl Shapiro will become next week the College's second poet-in-residence.

Shapiro will debate the question "Is Poetry and American Art?" on Monday at 8:15 p.m., in Wean Lounge. On the following Wednesday he will present a reading of his poetry at 8:30 p.m., in the Math Physics Auditorium, and the next day, he will give "A Defense of Bad Poetry" at 8:15 p.m., also in the Math-Physics Auditorium.

KNOWN FOR HIS war-time collection V-LETTER and also the poem "The Leg", Karl Shapiro has asserted that "poetry is unnatural in America."

Furthermore, in "The Farmer and the Poet," he declares, "Com-

plexity and obscurity in art or poetry are always signs of the sick, enraged, frustrated artist, the nihilist, the destroyer of whatever is living in man and in nature."



KARL SHAPIRO

"Poetry," he continues, "is natural, not purposeful."

In his introduction to V-LETTER, he adds, "I try to write freely, one day as a Christian, the next as a Jew, the next as a soldier who sees the gigantic slapstick of modern war."

MOREOVER, the same poet who once observed, "The genuine poet is never opposed to society but he is inevitably in society's way," also points out in BEYOND CRITICISM that "criticism today is a Greek chorus which speaks for an audience it killed."

Frequently, the reader is surprised by Shapiro's poetry: often, he is shocked as in "The Fly," which begins:

*O Hideous little bat, the size of
snot,
With polyhedral eye and shabby
clothes,
To populate the stinking cat you
walk*

*the promontory of the dead man's
nose,
Climb with the fine leg of a
Duncan-Phyfe*

*The smoking mountains of my
food*

*And in a comic mood
In mid-air take to bed a wife.*

Shapiro's belief that "anything is subject matter for poetry, even philosophy, even history, even the daily news" is grossly evident

in such poems as "Basement Apartment", "The Witches Are Flying", "Mongolian Idiot".

POETRY IS NOT universal, nor is its knowledge; it is not the truth for all, nor the whole truth, nor the real truth, not the truth in a flash," he notes in BEYOND CRITICISM.

Now teaching at the University of Nebraska, the Pulitzer Prize winning Shapiro has written some ten volumes of poetry and been the recipient of a half dozen national poetry prizes. He is also the editor of the "little magazine" PRAIRIE SCHOONER.

Shapiro was born in Baltimore, on November 10, 1913, and published his first book, POEMS, in 1935 before enrolling at Johns Hopkins University, where he later served as associate professor of writing.

While poet-in-residence here, the poet will visit several classes as well as be available for private conferences with students.

Last year, Richard Eberhart was poet-in-residence.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANIES SALUTE: STANTON PEEL

With Southern New England Telephone in New Haven, Stanton Peel (B.S., 1962) handles important engineering assignments for the Current Plans Office.

His projects have been as short as a matter of minutes, as long as several weeks. They have ranged from studies such as he made on the telephone facilities layout around Saybrook and Middlesex Junction, Connecticut, to the very comprehensive package he put together on Weather An-

nouncement Service. Even though he's been with Southern New England Telephone less than a year, Stanton Peel has already established an enviable reputation for his thoroughness and keen analytical ability.

Stanton Peel, like many young engineers, is impatient to make things happen for his company and himself. There are few places where such restlessness is more welcomed or rewarded than in the fast-growing telephone business.



BELL TELEPHONE COMPANIES



Jesters to Read Comedy By Oscar Wilde, Sunday

Oscar Wilde's comedy, THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST will be presented as the second in a series of Jesters' readings at 8:15 p.m. this Sunday, February 9.

Three lead roles will be portrayed by John L. Westney, Jr. as John Worthing, John Alves '66 as Algernon Moncrieff, Candis Kaufman as Ciceley, and Nancy Budd as Gwendolyn. The play has been edited and directed by Amelia Silvestri, a secretary in the Public Relations office and a frequent performer in Jesters' productions. Members of the Jesters are encouraged by the progress at rehearsals. "The rehearsals have

gone very well," said Jerry Liebowitz. "We have an excellent cast," commented Wilbur Hawthorne; "I believe that it's the best cast I've ever started a show with."

Liebowitz pointed out that among the reasons for choosing THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST for a Jesters' reading was that it would be too elaborate and expensive to produce as one of the Jesters' three annual full-scale productions. Of next Sunday's reading he said: "We hope that the wit and characterizing themselves will bring across most of the enjoyment and value of the play."

Oscar Wilde's comedy is the second in a series of readings which started with Ben Jonson's VOLPONE last December 8. At least three more readings are planned for this year. Of the readings, Wilbur Hawthorne said, "They're a boon to all of us who feel frustrated with only three productions a year."

The Jesters are hoping for a better turnout for this reading than they got for the last one. "We need the audience" was the way Jerry Liebowitz put it.

The Arts
& Criticism

What's On In Town

At the Bushnell —
*Canadian National Ballet Company, February 3.
*Film Lecture: "Valley of the Rhine," February 14.
*Cleveland Orchestra concert, George Szell conducting, February 5.

At the Wadsworth Atheneum
*Black, White and Grey: paintings, sculpture, prints and drawings by contemporary abstract and "pop" artists, through February 9.
*The Charles Gardner Collection of American Glass, through March 1.

At Hartt College —
*Hartt College opera production of Mozart's "The Magic Flute" will be presented February 12, 13, 14 and 15.

In Fellowship Hall of South Church —
*Fine Arts Foundation will offer a program of Renaissance and Baroque music, February 9.

Samson and Delilah at the Bushnell: A Disappointment

by ROBERT ARENSMAN

The satrap of Gaza was not the only thing to die in the Connecticut Opera Association's recent production of SAMSON AND DELILAH; Saint Saens's exquisite music has sustained wounds which only time and the opera's tremendous popularity can repair. The last minute cancellations of James McCracken and Sandra Warfield undoubtedly caused much confusion and resulted in unexpected demands upon Jean Madeira and Miklos Gafni. However, these two met these sudden demands with beautiful poise and excellent performances. Rather, it was the poor chorus, poorer orchestra, and inept staging which turned the whole affair into a mediocre occasion which smacked of amateur Theatricalism.

Act one began badly as the curtain rose on a darkened stage. A chorus of Israelite slaves bemoaned their bondage and suffering and begged for deliverance. In reality, it was the audience which suffered as the basses stumbled from wrong note to wrong

note. As the stage lights grew brighter, Gafni's melodious voice brightened the opera. However, the brass section -- a perennial weak spot -- was incapable of following him and continually faltered, ruining the flowing lines of Saint Saens' music. The satrap's entrance brought renewed failures from the brass, especially the French horns.

The appearance of Miss Madeira alone saved the first act from failure. Preceded by a procession of ridiculously dressed chorus girls, the lovely mezzo restored, as best she could, the opera's dignity and then provided a superb example of vocal artistry. In addition, her acting was flawless, presenting with precise detail the picture of a seductive and pagan priestess. The audience rewarded her splendid performance with a well deserved hand, but the general sigh of relief could still be heard as the curtain fell.

THE SECOND ACT gave this production its most memorable moments, thanks primarily to the fact that Madeira, Gafni, and Ludgin (High Priest) were the only persons on stage and thus able to develop without interference this essential act from its trembling, terrified beginning to its sensual, climatic ending. Madeira and Ludgin opened the act with the "Amour, viens aider ma faiblesse" in which the high priest urges Delilah to have courage and not fall in her purpose. Delilah, fearful at first, is strengthened and encouraged by his words. Calling LOVE to aid her, she vows she will succeed in the task before her. Blending their voices into a soaring finale, Madeira and Ludgin achieved to perfection the masterful movement from the first faltering notes to the confident pledge of vengeance.

Madiera and Gafni then joined in the show stopper--the proverbial high point of this magnificent work--the sultry and provocative "Mon coeur s'ouvre a ta voix." The tremendous ovation which greeted them was testimony enough to the complete mastery which both attained, Gafni, who had seemed somewhat reticent during the first act, performed superbly; for Miss Madeira there is no word except Bravo.

FOLLOWING SUCH a magnificent second act, it was indeed unfortunate that the third was so inadequately presented. Plagued again by a chorus which knew little enough about their lines and even less about their positions, the third act gave the opera an appearance of buffoonery rather than tragedy. Even more pathetic was the so called ballet. Poor timing and uncoordinated movements gave the whole affair the appearance of small children playing musical chairs or underdeveloped youths trying to pass the President's physical fitness test. Again, Madeira, Gafni, and Ludgin managed to lend a little finesse to the occasion, but on a whole the act fell flat just as the temple's pillars and one bolsterous chorus member's wig.

The lack of professional performers among the chorus and ballet dancers is a possible explanation for weakness there. With the exception of the ballet lead and a small core of New York singers, the chorus and ballet group were composed of local performers who donated their time. Nevertheless, the opera was billed as a professional production, and it was certainly not that.

Taken as a whole, the opera was lack-luster and slightly painful at times. With the exception of the three leads, the cast and orchestra were not adequately rehearsed. Once again it must be mentioned that the cast changes may have caused confusion, but it seems strange that these changes would have influenced the production so adversely.

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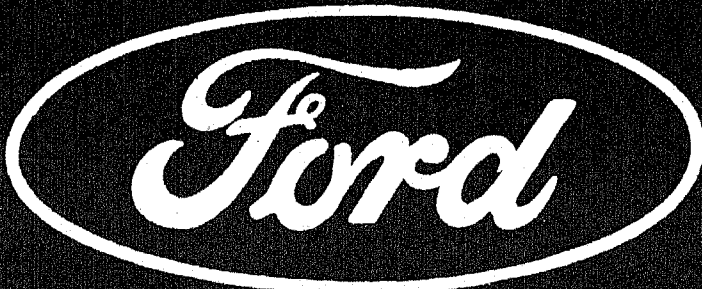
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Arjay R. Miller, President of Ford Motor Company, and Henry Ford II, Chairman of the Board, at 1963 Annual Stockholders' Meeting.



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The Pieta Cometh . . .

by NICK CANTOR

Admirers of Italian Renaissance Art all over the world have begun to cast their eyes not on Italy, but on the United States. The reason for this change in loei is the anticipated journey of Michelangelo's priceless Vatican PIETA to New York for the 1964 World's Fair.

Giorgio Vasari, Renaissance artist himself as well as art historian could hardly have showered more praise upon the PIETA: "... to this work let ne'er a sculptor or rare artist think he can add... Among its beauties, in addition to His divine garments is the dead Christ... nor is there a dead body more similar to death than that ... In truth, one is surprised and stupified that hand of artfactor could have so divinely operated in so little time, for it is certainly a miracle that a stone, at the start without shape whatsoever, should have achieved that perfection which nature, with effort, manages to achieve with flesh...."

Today, admirers of Michelangelo and the PIETA are with few exceptions unanimous in their disapproval that the PIETA will brave the dangers involved in sea travel.

Spring Tour Glee Club Plans Singing Season

JAN. 30 - The Trinity Glee Club recently announced its plans for the current year, including three concerts and the annual spring tour at the end of March.

The Glee Club will perform for the first time this year, February 16, at the Salisbury School in Salisbury, Connecticut. Saturday, March 7, the Glee Club will sing at the Southington High School, Southington, Connecticut, in a concert arranged by the Southington Woman's Club.

This year's spring tour will cover territory from Washington, D.C. through Vermont. Highlighting the tour, the Club plans to give its first concert of this year's tour in the Washington Cathedral in Washington, D.C.

Sunday, April 19, in the Trinity Chapel the Pine Manor and Trinity Glee Clubs will perform choruses from the Rossini "Stabat Mater" and the second United States performance of the Mass, "Assumpta Est Maria", by Marc-Antoine Cherpentier.

The Glee Club will accept a limited number of new singers for the Trinity Term. Consult Dr. Clarence Barber, director of the Glee Club in regard to voice trials.

This stirring of agitation and disapproval flared up immediately after the late Pope John announced that he had consented to let the



PIETA travel to New York. For well over 450 years, the PIETA has resided in Rome, where the young Michelangelo carved it at the age of twenty-five. It is generally accepted that pictures -- whatever the precautions taken -- suffer during transportation. Whether marble if properly packed will also suffer is not certain. But the possibility -- if not the probability -- does exist; and for this reason, the gaze of the art world has turned from Italy to the United States, and their stare is not one of pleasure, but foreboding.

Naturally, the PIETA will be heavily insured. Five million dollars have been mentioned. However, given any figure, where is the man alive who can produce a Michelangelo masterpiece? In Italy, the only newspapers that even lamely defend the PIETA'S trip to America are the strictly Catholic ones.

Many art lovers tried to persuade the Pope to withdraw his consent. However, the opening of the World's Fair draws near, and shortly, so will the PIETA. Unquestionably, the PIETA will highlight the Fair; no Michelangelo sculpture has ever before reached western shores. This voyage denotes a milestone in art history; its value is incalculable. Yet is it worth the dangers involved? Is it worth the possible loss of a priceless work of art so that a larger and different audience could see it? Pope John must have thought such a risk was worth taking. Everyone who reveres the beautiful, who loves and respects the glories of the past, must hope that Pope John's was the proper choice.

American Art Exhibit Offers Sampling of Current Artists

Trinity College has witnessed several art exhibits this year, and one of the more complete ones is now on view in Wean Lounge. The I.B.M. Corporation, like the Continental Can Corporation, has made available to colleges and universities numerous works of American painters. The paintings exhibited in Wean Lounge constitute a sampling of the "name" artists of America in this twentieth century. The main attractions include the currently celebrated Andrew Wyeth, "Grandma" Moses, Stuart Davis, Reginald Marsh, and Edward Hopper; however, there are a number of works by lesser known, but extremely influential American painters such as Max Weber, John Marin, Malsden Hartley, Fred Conway, and Hayard Durfee, to name a few. What one may expect to find is a distinctive American spirit pervading these works; a spirit which suggests a search for some distinct school of art particular to this continent. Moving from the primitive style of Anna Mary Robertson, "Grandma" Moses, through the semi-cubistic works of Xavier Gonzalez, the expressionism of Weber, and the "cute" realism of Wyeth, one sees in each an individual striving to capture a native mode of expression.

In the unsophisticated painting of "Grandma" Moses, nature is seen

through a very distinctive lens; a naive spirit of nature which leads to an honest, direct statement. Conversely, one sees in the painting of Reginald Marsh a more intellectually directed social commentary. Depicting such scenes as breadlines, beggars, and the Bowery life, his style initiated the appropriately termed "ashcan" school. Transcending the "illustrationalism" of Marsh, Xavier Gonzalez and John Marin concerned themselves with different effects in oil and watercolor on the representation of natural forms, overlapping planes, and spatial volume.

The painting of Max Weber and Andrew Wyeth is a continuation of the individualistic search for an American school. Noticeably influenced by the Cubist's free use of color and line, Weber, the American Picasso, used expressionism to develop an indigenous artistic point of view. Wyeth, on the other hand, developed an acutely realistic style, and combined it with the spare, New England landscape to express his individual view of an American feeling in art.

As representational as the exhibition is, the works shown are not the best paintings of the artists. Many of the paintings were completed when the artists were in transitional phases when the best work was yet to come. However,

the exhibit does merit recognition as an excellent collection of the works in American art of the twentieth century which were crosscurrents of the search for individual formation of a distinctly American school. - P.B. and G.F.

The current exhibit features the following artists and their paintings:

Xavier Gonzalez—
"Abandoned Track"
"Grandma" Moses—
"Red Checkered House"
Chen Chi—
"Snow: Central Park South"
Arthur Osver—
"Rooftop Magic"
Guy Pene du Bois—
"Solitaire"
Darrel Austin—
"The Big Catch"
Max Weber—
"Guitar Player"
Eugene Speicher—
"Graziana"
Stuart Davis—
"Ursine Park"
Andrew Wyeth—
"Season's End"
Murray P. Bewley—
"Doris"
Reginald Marsh—
"Holy Name Mission"
Rubert Henri—
"A Man"
John Marin—
"Near Taos, New Mexico"
Alexander Brook—
"Morning"
Fred Conway—
"Hallowe'en"
Hobson Pittman—
"Blue Screen"
Hayard Durfee—
"Net Menders"
Byron Browne—
"Nocturne"
Malsden Hartley—
"Nova Scotia Fishermen"

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Trinity Tripod

EDITORIAL SECTION

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1964

The Religious Requirement

There was a stately grove of trees on top of a hill. Fine, strong, majestic elms, oaks and maples provided the animals of this area with a variety of fruits and with ample protection against the blazing sun of unenlightenment. One tree, especially, provided the area with a huge umbrella of protection. It was over a 140 years old, one of the oldest trees in the grove. Through the years, however, it had been struck by lightning and was beginning to die within, and because it was so huge, it shaded out struggling young trees growing under its shade.

The tenders of the forest, aware of the potential destruction that a crash of the tree could cause and of the stifling effects of the tree, sought to cut it down. One said, "Let's not waste any time and just take an ax to it and chop it down." "No," said another as he was joined by others. He said that if they didn't plan how to do it carefully, they might destroy the young trees by allowing the tree to crash haphazardly. And they knew they had to provide, at the beginning, protec-

tion for the trees against the sun. So the tenders planned and thought, but they knew they didn't have much time because the winter storms were approaching. They couldn't afford the chance of having a storm blow the tree down.

With great deliberation and promptness the tenders proceeded to carefully saw down the tree. After it had been carted away they proceeded to bind the young trees to supports as a thoughtful protection.

After a few years of careful nurture, the new grove of trees soon surpassed in quality and quantity the fruits and protection of the one old tree.

★ ★ ★

Many, many, many words have been spoken and written about the effects of the religious requirement. We have been informed that the Trustees are carefully considering the problem. We hope and trust that they will soon come to a decision.

A Call for Candidates

It's that time of year again when handshakes become firmer, smiles wider, and whispers louder as various students begin their electioneering for the Senate. One of the most noticeable things about the Trinity student government and elections is the degree of subtlety present. Probably to our benefit, students skip the poster routines, the buttons, and campaign speeches and rallies. The subtle approach, if we may call it that, however, has one pronounced disadvantage: it tends to keep interest in the student government confined to a small, limited circle of students.

We favor the absence of the gilded tongue technique, but are concerned about the lack of general student enthusiasm, especially in the upper classes. Specifically, we are concerned about what may be the lack of students who are willing to run for the Senate and, within the Senate, for the executive positions. Especially vulnerable is the present junior class.

The present juniors may feel that there is nothing grand or nothing much that they can do. The record of the present Senate is indeed commendable in re-

spect to how they worked and what they accomplished, but there is much more to be done. The present junior class will play a significant role in determining the final form of the new curriculum. We think it will be extremely important for the next Senate to provide the means for accurate feedback from the students. As the recent North Campus episode demonstrates, much has to be done in improving student conduct and honesty. Answers to these problems will require not only much work, but, in addition, talented new approaches.

We are asking all students to think about the coming Senate elections and to think again about entering them, putting aside fraternity and social considerations. We are asking the juniors, especially, to give much thought to both entering and voting in the Senate elections.

The Tripod shall endeavor to do its part in fostering and maintaining a lively competition. Our means, to be presented fully next week, will be essentially to bring the discussion out of smoke-filled rooms into full view.

North Campus - Why?

The recent action by the Medusa of placing a group of twenty students on social probation, unprecedented in recent times, raises a serious question about the present means of maintaining a high level of student behavior on this campus.

As the Handbook states, the College will not be responsible for disciplining students. By the time they reach the College age, students should be intelligent enough and have enough self control to fit into mature living patterns. The College does believe, according to the Handbook, that its aim is to develop a "sense of personal responsibility for good order not only in the classroom, but also in general attitude and standard of conduct on the campus." We infer from the word develop that the College seeks a positive approach. The question now is has the College and the student disciplinary apparatus, the Medusa, used positive approaches in trying to curtail the North Campus capers?

Let it be clear that we are not condemning the action of the Medusa; the behavior of this group of students final-

ly warranted this action. But did the Medusa, supposedly a group of men of honor, exert their force enough before this recent episode? Is it not about time that the Medusa throw off their black robes and try to approach these situations on a mature level by trying to seek out the who and why of such misbehavior.

As reported, in some cases occupants were not previously told of the consequences and they suggest, that the Medusa was not very diligent in seeking the real culprits who enjoy swimming in dormitory halls. When the TRIPOD asked the Medusa what they had done and were doing about the North Campus situation, we were told to read the notice posted. There seems to be more of an explanation and follow-up needed.

We feel that the Senate, who delegated this police authority to the Medusa, should examine the functioning of the Medusa in order to ascertain if they are working as a group that is trying to promote the development of mature Trinity students.

'Psychologically Good'—Lacy Co-education

by VIN OSOWECKI

There exists in the college CHARTER no statement specifically prohibiting women from enrolling at Trinity.

References to admission policies in the STATUTES OF TRINITY COLLEGE AS AMENDED APRIL 3, 1948, simply point out that "candidates for admission shall present testimonials of good moral character, and if from other colleges, shall also present certificates of honorable dismissal. Candidates must be at least fifteen years of age, and shall satisfy the prescribed requirements for admission."

Dr. Glenn Weaver, associate professor of history, now writing the college history, verified this finding saying, "I would not know what provision in the CHARTER would keep women out."

Dr. Weaver as well as other administrative and faculty members suggest that the reason for this omission can be found in the college's history.

In 1823 when the Episcopalians received permission from the state legislature to create Trinity (then Washington) College, there was no thought of women going to college.

It was not until ten years later in 1833 that women were first admitted to a college. This was Ohio's Oberlin College, the first institution of higher learning to admit women and also the first coeducational college.

When Trinity was established the founders had no need to include a statement prohibiting women from the college because they felt none would apply. For them the major concern was to establish a college, unlike Congregationalist Yale, where no particular religious faith would be a prerequisite for admission.

Trinity's policy of excluding women has become, in the words of Dean Hughes, one of "tradition rather than law." However, any change from our present admissions policy would necessitate trustee action, he added.

At present there exists no "formal" proposal for Trinity to go coeducational despite the fact that Yale and Wesleyan may do so, said Dean Hughes.

However, several faculty members have shown a desire to see Trinity coeducational. And, "unofficially," there has been some discussion on the advantages and disadvantages of admitting women from Hartford College or the local area.

Under this plan since the women would be from the area, they would attend classes here but reside at home. All girls at Hartford College commute so that there would be no need to build dormitories.

Two views on this are expressed -- one which would work with the increase in enrollment and one which would keep the college population as is.

Under the latter it is felt that the academic excellence of the college could be improved by replacing the lower five or ten per cent of those now admitted with an equal number of intelligent women.

Under the first view which would take advantage of the increased enrollment, female students would be added to the number of male students now admitted.

Dr. M. Curtis Langhorne, professor of psychology, who favors coeducation, said he would like to see women added to the junior and senior year courses where the classes are generally small. However, he did not feel that the higher science courses should be increased if such an increase resulted in a shortage of laboratory equipment.

Elaborating on this point Professor Langhorne said he would not expect a large amount of science majors among the women. Instead, he felt that enrollment in the social sciences would increase.

Professor Langhorne felt that the junior and senior years were appropriate in which to initiate such a program because it is in these years that Trinity students select their major. If coeducation works in these years, then it could be carried down to the lower courses, he said.

Dr. Campo Willing to Start Program

Dr. Michael R. Campo, associate professor of modern languages, said he would be willing to start a "pilot program" in his courses and suggested that similar programs could be tried in other departments.

Many other members of the faculty and administration have voiced their opinions on such a plan which would make Trinity coeducational. Assistant professor of English, Stephen Minot, argued for coeducation from a historical point of view. He rejected the view that Trinity should not break the image created by almost 150 years of tradition.

Trinity in 1823 was created under the philosophy that the student came to college to hibernate for four years, Minot said. The college quadrangle, an idea taken from Oxford and Cambridge, was in the past supposed to be "an enclosure from the outside world in which one studied, he said.

For many years the college had the feeling of being a "relatively monastic" institution with, for a time, only the president's secretary being a woman, he said qualifying the term "monastic."

Minot said that because the faculty performed the administrative duties of the college, for a long time there was no separation of faculty and administration and thus no need for secretaries.

But after World War II the college campus changed as the administrative duties had gradually separated from the teaching responsibilities and the student body included many war veterans. These veterans (many of whom were married) gave the campus a more mature attitude towards women, Minot said.

When the veterans graduated, they left a changed college so that today we no longer have the concept of the scholar professor or student hibernating from the world but one who is actively participating in community politics, fund raising drives, and other such projects, Minot argued.

Dr. Campo agreed with Professor Minot's view of the Trinity image saying that "an image changed from year to year." He did not believe a tradition of all male education should by itself be an obstacle to coeducation.

Dr. Campo felt that the greatest asset of coeducation was that it offered young men and women the chance for communication on a level above the present weekend social talk.

Among those administration and faculty members who have either taught in coeducational classes or have attended them, many commented on the atmosphere of a coeducational classroom.

Dr. Andrian of Modern Languages--"Girls make for very good students and tend to pay more attention to their professors. They can help keep the level of the class high. However, I would not want coeducation if it meant increasing the size of the classes."

Dr. Langhorne of Psychology--"A female point of view in a psychology classroom is always helpful. Being in a classroom with men, she might want to show her ability to outdo the male increasing the competition. However, this would probably be balanced by those women who fear to outdo men for fear of becoming unpopular."

at Trinity?

Dr. Weaver of History--"I prefer to teach in first, an all male school; second, an all female school; and finally, the coeducational school."

Dean Robert M. Vogel of Graduate Studies--"I tend to think you have a somewhat better atmosphere and desire to achieve in a coeducational school. I think the student of the potential of those at Trinity is likely to produce as well as or better in coeducational rather than all male classes. It seems to be true that girls do things regularly whereas men are much more inclined to work in spurts (a view shared by others interviewed)."

Director of Mather Hall, Leonard Tomat--"The girls give a tremendous stimulus in the class because they are more interested outwardly in learning. Men together in a classroom tend to develop a masculine outlook on the world. I am however, hesitant to say this is all bad."

Registrar Thomas Smith--"I've taught women in a coeducational institution and enjoyed it. It is an esthetic improvement. Although I saw no adverse effects on the learning process. I couldn't be certain if coeducation had any favorable effects."

Registrar Smith continued, "I personally feel that institutions like this, if it is financially feasible for them to do it, should be expanding, and one way to expand economically would be to introduce women from the area into the regular student body."

No Economic Objections Raised

To objections on the grounds that coeducation would not be economically possible, Associate Comptroller Kelsey said he saw no serious financial problems either for or against coeducation.

"We have attrition every year so that having women enter in the junior and senior year may be a way of compensating for this attrition," Kelsey said.

Squeezing arguments about financial feasibility, Kelsey said, "If something is good for this college, you do it for that reason rather than finances." "Finances are secondary and can be overcome if something is for the college's advantage."

Undecided as to the merits of coeducation at Trinity, Kelsey felt the topic was "a good subject for discussion."

Arguing for coeducation from the psychological point of view, Dean O.W. Lacy said we do not live in a monastic but a heterosexual society.

"As a consequence of this fact, there may be learned during the four years of all male collegiate education, often preceded by four years of all male secondary schooling, attitudes, and values as well as behavioral processes which so much seem to conflict with the culture after graduation that severe dislocations follow," Dean Lacy said.

He felt that seeing women only on party weekends does not typify the environment encountered after graduation.

Although present discussion has been about the economic and psychological effects of coeducation on the undergraduate level at Trinity, two of the college's programs are already coeducational--the Graduate School and the Summer School.

Dean Vogel, director of these studies, said that the Graduate School started in 1930 as the "Extension Division" at the request of the Hartford School System so that teachers could complete their studies. Thus, because there were many women teachers in the Hartford School System, "our Graduate School was coeducational from the start," Dean Vogel said.

He added that the Summer School was coeducational from the start (1932) but that there have been residential women in the program for only about ten years. Allowing women to reside on campus evolved because of numerous requests, Dean Vogel explained adding that he has encountered no serious disciplinary problems in either session.

However, Dean Vogel also pointed out that it would be inadvisable to compare the Summer school with the regular session because of many differing factors such as composition of the male student body, course structures, etc.

He said that "were the college to go coeducational, it would be a far less radical change than some think." "However, I don't think we will see it in the near future because there are not enough compelling reasons for a change."

Butler Sees Little Effect on Standards

Director of Placement and Admissions, John Butler, did not see how coeducation would raise the intellectual standards of the college. He pointed to the Class of 1967's present verbal and mathematical aptitude scores of 601 and 640 respectively as an example of the increased potential of each incoming class.

(Continued on Page 10)

For 130 Years Colleges Question Why Go Co-Ed?

by VIN OSOWECKI

Sex marked a woman as a mental and physical inferiority before 1833. By 1963 she had gained equality with men and had even demonstrated verbal superiority.

Now in 1964 she is knocking on the door of such traditionally all male New England colleges as Wesleyan and Yale. How has all this come about?

Plato, expressing the belief that the sexes are essentially equal in capacities, argued that "the gifts of nature are equally diffused in the two sexes, all the pursuits of men are the pursuits of women also." But Aristotle wrote that "as men and women each have a different higher function, they must have a different education."

Generally, it was the Aristotelian view that guided thinking over the centuries of debate as educators concluded that women were both mentally and physically inferior to men. Few believed that any formal schooling--coeducational or otherwise--was necessary for women.

In the seventeenth century Renaissance, however, a general movement for the education of girls began in Europe. Out of this drive to educate the female, coeducation became an economic necessity.

When it was decided to educate the female, for reasons of economy girls were admitted to some schools for boys or schools were organized for members of both sexes. Scotland by the late seventeenth century and New England in colonial times had coeducation in elementary grades.

Not until the nineteenth century, however, when changing social and economic conditions led to a demand for greater educational opportunities for women, did coeducation become widespread.

In England free coeducational schools for elementary levels were established by the government in 1870. By 1880 women were admitted to classes with men in London University and were granted degrees in that same year.

Cambridge opened its doors to women in 1881 but withheld the granting of degrees until 1923. Also admitting women in 1881, Oxford granted them the degree in 1920.

But it was in the United States that coeducation reached its highest acceptance. Originating in colonial New England, it spread through the Middle West and Northwest, and then through all parts of the United States.

Educators of the 1800's generally acknowledged that the weaker sex should be afforded an elementary and even high school education. But college education--that was another story.

Coeducation--competition of the sexes on a higher educational level--was just too unnatural and impossible, agreed the Aristotelian educators. The poor woman would be intellectually surpassed at a man's college. She just would not be able to compete, it was felt.

Oberlin College First U.S. Co-ed School

Oddly enough, when college education for women did begin, it began as coeducation. In 1833 (ten years after Trinity was chartered) Oberlin College was founded in Ohio as the first school of higher learning for both men and women. But the coeducational concept in practice proceeded slowly.

In 1834 two departments of the college were opened--a Collegiate Department, in which the students were men, and a Female Department,

which was a ladies' seminary rather than a college.

However, this was the first instance in which a ladies' seminary had been established as part of an institution in which the main department was a regular college.

A second innovation at Oberlin appeared in 1835 when some young women in the Female Department attended classes in the Collegiate Department--the first instance of women's attendance in college classes in the United States.

Finally in September of 1837, four young women presented themselves and were accepted for entrance into the regular courses of the Collegiate Department. Their matriculation was the beginning of actual college education for women in the U. S. and, as well, the beginning of coeducation on the college level.

Eight years after the opening of Oberlin in 1833, three of the female pioneers received bachelor's degrees and diplomas identical to those given their male classmates.

Then, in rapid succession, coeducational colleges appeared around the nation--Antioch College in 1853, St. Lawrence University in 1861, Cornell University in 1868, Swarthmore College in 1869, and then practically all of the state universities.

Resistance to coeducation, however, had not subsided. Thirty-eight years after the founding of Oberlin the Reverend John Todd wrote in the CONGREGATIONALIST, August 31, 1871, questioning the doctrine of coeducation then sweeping the country. He asked:

1. "Is it certain that the normal structure, the physiology, the diseases, the tastes, the sensibilities, the nerves, the habit of thought and feeling, the physical endurance, the strength and weaknesses of the two sexes, are so nearly alike, that it is wise to shut them up in a college, to be educated together?"

2. "Is it necessary for women? Do we need to multiply facilities (beyond the present women's colleges) for their education?"

3. "A rule should work well both ways. Will these lady colleges, such as Vassar--open their doors for young men?"

4. "If ladies enter our colleges and compete in the long course, with the other sex, they must do it by sacrificing the female accomplishments--the piano, cultivated singing, and attractive dress. Why must they?"

5. "Is it certain the delicate, nervous, physical organization of women is such that she can endure the physical strain requisite for a regular, old-fashioned, college course?"

6. "Are we prepared to change the whole organic plan of our colleges?"

The Reverend Mr. Todd concluded that "in childhood, in the nursery, so long as they are under the mother's eye, they should be educated together, but the question is, when the days of flirtation have arrived--when the thoughts of the young naturally and strongly flow towards one point--when the passions and the will are weak, and the judgment inexperienced, is it wise to bring the two sexes together in the college?"

Frail Sex Could Stand Pressures

Professor John Bascom of Williams College (later President of the University of Wisconsin) dismissed as inaccurate these arguments against coeducation. In 1872 arguing for coeducation at Williams College, Professor Bascom pointed to the experience at Oberlin and other coeducational colleges to show that women could withstand the pressures of a college curriculum and, furthermore, often surpassed male achievements in the social sciences.

Bascom criticized the female colleges of that day (Vassar and Mt. Holyoke) claiming that they proceeded almost wholly on the idea that the same grade of intellectual discipline is not called for in the training of young women as of young men.

For these and other reasons, Bascom felt that women's colleges in 1872 were unable to offer women as good an education as that which they might obtain from an institution such as Williams.

"Young men in college come from the coeducation of primary schools, and return to the coeducation of society. What sufficient reason can be given for cutting out four years of life, and distinguishing it from every other portion of it in its method of discipline?" Bascom asked.

"Man's nature or woman's nature is but one-half the complex product of human nature, and the one-half enlarges and interlocks itself safely with the other half, only by the continuous processes of growth, as two trees that have intertwined their branches from the beginning, and together shaped themselves into one harmonious mass," Bascom said.

"Our present method seems to be to wait rather until growth is complete, till the trees are fully formed, and then force the boughs into each other

(Continued on Page 10)



LETTERS

to the editor

Yale Says No

(The following letter was sent to Mr. Engley, librarian of the College. He has asked the TRIPOD to print it)

Dear Mr. Engley:

For many years the Yale University Library has excluded students from secondary schools and Colleges other than Yale in the greater New Haven area. The demands made upon the Library by our own faculty, students and staff have become so great that we are forced, unfortunately, to extend this area of exclusion.

Effective immediately, all students at the pre-college and undergraduate level in Connecticut schools other than Yale are excluded. Exceptions will be made for a student who presents a letter stating his specific need for materials not available to his own library signed by the Head Librarian. In general we would expect the student's own institution to provide available in-print material and books and journals readily available through out-of-print sources.

We would also hope that the Librarian, whenever possible, would guide the student in the choice of a topic of investigation which would be within his competence and within the scope of his local libraries. It should be remembered that a large research library such as the Yale University Library is organized primarily for advanced research and that the very complexity of its catalogue offers difficulties to the inexperienced user.

We believe that the requirement of such letters may lead to very real benefits to the libraries involved. It will bring to the attention of the librarians the demands being made upon the libraries by their students and faculty and enable them to bring greater pressure upon their institutions to provide the necessary materials.

These new regulations should be brought to the attention of your students to avoid future embarrassment and disappointment. As before, students at the graduate level and all scholars are welcome to consult books in our library that are not available in their local library. Books are delivered from the stacks between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m. Monday through Friday. At other times the public reading rooms only are open to qualified non-Yale readers.

James T. Babb
University Librarian
Yale University

'An Undistinguished Attempt'

To The Editor:

I believe that the "New Curriculum" should be drastically altered or changed.

According to Professor George B. Cooper, the aim of the new system is "to make one a jack of all trades, a master of one." At the undergraduate level I question the value -- and even the NEED -- for making a person a "master of one trade." Whether the student goes on to graduate school (as 53.3% of last year's seniors planned to do) or goes immediately into business, he will be forced to specialize; there is almost no way he can escape it. NOW is the time for him to acquire a base on which he can

build his future or be able to make intelligent decisions in areas not connected with his major interests; now is the time for him to gain knowledge and understanding in fields that may be closed to him, or difficult to pursue, in later life.

For a person whose interests are many and varied the "New Curriculum" is a mental strait jacket. For the searching mind, the loss of four half-year courses represents the loss of four FIELDS OF INQUIRY. The college has, by increasing the work loads in the remaining subjects, effectively prohibited the student from obtaining a fundamental acquaintance with four different fields of endeavor -- if he so chooses. (Realize that under BOTH systems, the student who was determined to specialize immediately could do so; under the "modern" one EVERYONE must.)

The best system would allow the individual to determine whether he would specialize or diversify his base of knowledge -- within reason. I see two possibilities:

1) The idealistic approach would assume that students, on the threshold of full responsibility, would have enough academic maturity to work. In that case, it would be best to maintain four courses but with NO increase in required work. This method would allow students TIME -- which they could use to explore as they saw fit. (One might use his time to go deeply into the four courses -- receiving, as a result, an optimum grade (specialization); another might take a fifth course (diversification). It would also alleviate the now unduly heavy strain on people who take new languages, or a laboratory science, in their last two years.) Or, if the consensus was that the student would not work without the goad marks to spur him on, then

2) Return to the old five course system. The "New Curriculum," as it now stands, is an undistinguished attempt at compromise between the ideals of "liberal education" and the increasing demands for specialization from the outside world. But by aiming at two OPPOSING goals, it can attain neither and the final result is that it short-changes the student. The hidden danger is that good PROSPECTIVE students who do not care to specialize so soon will see through the fancy words and be frightened off; systems that attempt to form everyone in a particular mold inevitably run into trouble.

Dean Wallace, Jr. '65

Plato 'Removed'

To the Editor:

If the person who sometime during the last month removed pages 173-209, the chapter on THE PHAEDO, from A.E. Taylor's PLATO: THE MAN AND HIS WORK would please return them we can go ahead and have the book rebound.

This book is now out-of-print and virtually unobtainable in this country. Since the book will be needed for future philosophy and religion assignments this is a matter of some urgency.

Donald B. Engley
Librarian

Tripod Thanks
Alex Morrow, '66
for his artwork

A Need for Responsibility

Canal Zone a 'Scapegoat'

by H. Richard Gooden

CANAL ZONE -- There has been much attention focused on Panama in the last few weeks. Slogans such as: "Yankquis go home," and "I took the Canal," have been rejuvenated with their appearance as in pictures in many newspapers.

The sentiments expressed by these captions go very deep, and have become very complex during the last sixty years of Panama-US relations.

The construction of the Canal was a tremendous effort. Its accomplishment enrolled the Canal as one of the Seven Scientific Wonders of the World, and gave just cause for much American pride.

This pride which has remained despite the departure of many of the "old-timers," has probably done a great deal to form a certain colonial spirit among the Americans who have lived in the Canal Zone. For them the Zone is proof of Yankee know-how, and American industriousness. It was with these qualities that Americans carved an oasis out of what used to be a malaria infested, insect plagued jungle.

At present, the Canal Zone is comprised of middle and upper-middle class Americans, Armed Forces personnel, and many Panamanian families. Americans and Panamanians who work for the Canal Co. have like privileges, except that Americans are paid a 25% differential to encourage their coming to the Tropics. It is this differential in favor of the US citizen that causes many Panamanians to complain that they are not paid as much as Americans for equal job skills.

Many Americans are fond of this area and look forward to retirement days in Panama. There are enthusiastic civic organizations, clubs, and other programs. It is through their clubs and churches that aid programs are sponsored for Panama. "Toys for Tots" and food for the needy were among some of the drives this Christmas Season. Even during the riots, Canal Zone volunteers continued packing food for Panama's poor.

IN SPITE OF THIS generosity, many Zonians overlook the fact that they are foreigners living on rented property. Not fully understanding the Latin temperament they tread on proud nationalistic sentiments by belittling national aspirations and local policies. The Panamanians resent this "gringo" attitude.

Some Panamanians accept this American attitude as a characteristic trait. For other Panamanians it leads to graver misunderstandings which create a mental environment into which agitators can scatter seeds of discontent. Due to this feeling, for example, nimble politicians can point at the Canal Zone's well kept territory as a reason for Panama's slums.

Even many American correspondents have recently pointed to these different standards as a reason for the riot. It is unfair to compare Panama's poor with the solvent inhabitants of the Zone, whose minimum wage is double that of Panama. A realistic comparison would be between Americans and Panamanians in the Zone, where housing and services are identical for both nationalities within wage and job classification levels.

A comparison which political agitators fail to make is that of living conditions between wealthy Panamanians, and the poorer masses. The standards of the wealthy "rabiblanco" (wealthy white Panamanians) far surpass Canal Zone government standards in luxury and modernization. To bring attention to the wide gap between rich and poor in Panama's two class society (a middleclass is just budding) would gravely endanger the position and wealth

of many politicians, and the Oligarchy.

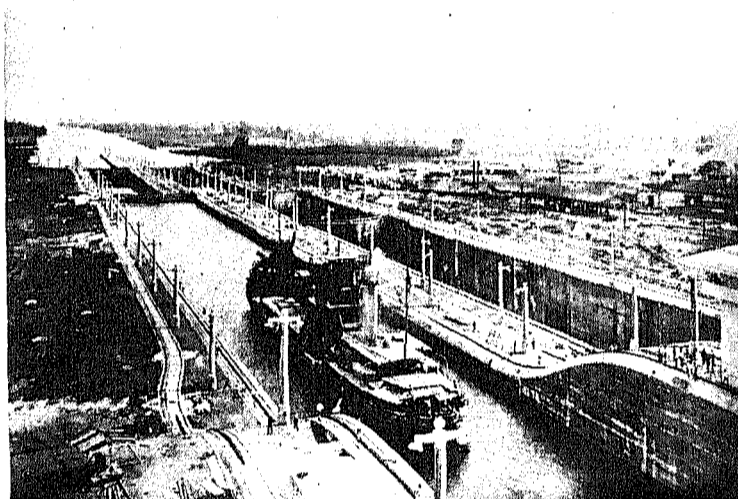
The Oligarchy I speak of is made up of some fifty families. Amidst much rivalry, coalitions are formed among the numerous political parties whose individual leaders stand to win many a plum if their coalition candidate is elected. Those not of the Oligarchy are rarely selected.

When not in power, families bide their time running most of Panama's large industries and businesses. Most of the major TV, radio, and newspaper outlets are also owned by these wealthy families.

IT IS NO SECRET that a family's wealth can be augmented by his

The Panama Canal

In 1914 a Symbol of American Ingenuity . . .



In 1964 a Symbol of . . .

relatives in power. It is also known that many of the millions held by the Oligarchy are not invested in Panama, but in US or Swiss concerns.

A government being run in such a way as to enhance the fortunes of those in office, cannot expect to take the blame for a country's social and economic disorders. The scapegoat is therefore the Canal Zone which is claimed as the country's major cause for ills because it is not more liberal with the money earned from Panama's "natural resource," the Canal.

As in 1959, the Canal Zone again was up for scapegoat in 1964.

In late December, political groups, with an eye for Presidential Elections in '64, were preparing their ground. Panamanian bus drivers were on strike for higher wages against the Canal Zone Bus Company and labor officials were deadlocked over issues, and politicians were making little headway in arousing Panamanian emotions over the situation. A flag incident, as in 1959 was needed. And Canal Zone students disobeying the Zone Governor's order by continuing to fly the Stars and Stripes, gave the politicians the situation they needed.

Panamanian students, sprinkled with patriots, radicals, the curious, and the foolhardy, entered the Zone on January 9, to fly their flag. (They knew that the US and Panama had agreed that wherever the US flag would fly in the Zone, it would be accompanied by the Panamanian standard.) However, Canal Zone students had not removed their flag for US officialdom, and they were not about ready to let the Panama colors fly in its place. The students of the Republic, claiming that they had been attacked and that their flag had been mutilated by American hands, withdrew into Panama breaking private and public property during their exodus.

The writer, H. Richard Gooden is a member of the Class of 1963. He now and in the past has been a resident of the Canal Zone. Currently he is a member of the Air Force and is awaiting assignment. He was an eyewitness to many of the events during Panama riots since, as he writes the Tripod, "our home on Gorgas Rd. and 4th of July Ave. has always afforded us a fine vantage point in past border entertainments." He wrote the accompanying article at the request of the Tripod.

Almost immediately, mobs armed with molotov cocktails, stones, and small arms stormed the Canal Zone border. Retreating CZ police, having run out of tear gas, commenced firing 38 cal. pistols and shotguns to thwart the crowds' effort to burn and loot Zone property. (Many Panamanians blame the police for being too "trigger happy" and for not having been better prepared for mob action.)

WITH THE ARRIVAL of army units, the mobs retreated to Panama. At no time did Americans pursue the mobs into Panama as has been led to believe by the newspaper reports. However, Panamanian sniper fire persisted throughout the next three days, while mob violence continued within Panama, destroying and looting both American and Panamanian businesses.

It has since been revealed that many Panamanians, which press releases claimed to have heroically fallen in the face of Yankee aggressor fire, had actually been killed by other means. At least five were found asphyxiated, having attempted to loot the burning Pan American building; two were killed by their own molotov cocktails; and one was struck down by a hit-and-run driver. A high percentage of the wounded, received their injuries while breaking into stores and other private property.

Throughout the days of violence, Panama radio, TV, and newspaper networks waged a hateful war of lies, distortions, and slander against the American military and civilian communities in the Canal Zone. Agitators could be heard inciting the mobs along the border to fight for their sovereign rights in the Zone. It was only after the government of Panama urged all independent radio and TV stations to monitor their official station, that the more radical commentators were sub-

(Continued on Page 10)

College to Build 2 Dorms, Jan. Rushing South Campus Site Planned Nets 29 Men

FEB. 4 - Associate Comptroller Dean Kelsey has announced that two new dormitories will be constructed at the south end of the campus (near Jones and Elton) by September, 1965.

The original plan had been to construct one dormitory near North Campus to house students from now overcrowded dormitories.

With a 25 per cent increase of enrollment expected by 1970, two new dormitories he said, are needed to house both entering students and those students in overcrowded dormitories. "At the proposed location," Kelsey stated, "there was enough land to construct two buildings; so, the present site was selected."

The interior of the dormitories will be consistent with suggestions by the Senate and the student body, he continued, adding, "students seem to like privacy and also to be in small groups." This being the general student trend, the room arrangement will provide for four-man suites with four small bedrooms around a living room, observed Kelsey.

Single rooms will be available for those students who prefer them. "It is possible," he said, "that there will be a door joining two singles

Senate . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

not deviate, from the principle that the College must positively serve the spiritual needs of the student body."

The Senate listened to the letter in silence except for some amused disgruntlement at the continued delay.

Two amendments to the Senate constitution were presented. Senator Keith Watson '64, urged a motion to replace Article VI, Section 2, the article dealing with the Medusa, by one more broadly defining Senate powers and eliminating specific reference to Senate power over the Medusa. The motion was tabled for one week.

Senator Philip Parsons '65, suggested changes in Article II, Section 3 of the Senate Constitution; his motion would allow a social member of a fraternity to serve as a Senator. Action on this motion will be taken next week.

In other reports presented to the Senate, Senator Dan Swander '65, indicated the overall success of his Senate bookstore and urged its continuance next term.

so that if students wish, they may room together."

"It is this arrangement of suites with privacy and accommodations for small groups which I like very much," Kelsey asserted.

"To finance the two new dormitories, the College is borrowing money from the Federal Government through the Housing and Home Financing Agency," he said.

Kriebel . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

ity in 1920, there were two men in the chemistry department and facilities were restricted to classrooms in Seabury. Largely through Dr. Kriebel's initiative, chemistry facilities expanded to what they are today.

Charles B. Saunders, Jr., former assistant director of public relations at Trinity, said of Dr. Kriebel in 1955: "At Trinity, two generations of students have held him among the most highly respected of faculty members, known as a fine teacher whose lectures are models of clarity."

Kriebel was a member of, a contributor to the Journal of the American Chemical Society, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Sigma, and Sigma Xi, and a member of the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers.

He was buried on Saturday, January 25, and a memorial service was held at the College Chapel on the following day.

He is survived by his wife, two children, and three grandchildren.

Artist to Speak On Math in Art

FEB. 4 -- Miss Elfriede Abbe, sculptress, graphic artist, and printer, will speak on "Art and Mathematical Harmony" at an Open House sponsored by the Watkinson Library next Tuesday, at 8:15 p.m., in the Library Conference Room.

Sculpture, prints and private press books, which she has designed and printed, will be exhibited in the lobby cases, the Trumbull Room and the Conference Room February 11 - 22.

Miss Abbe feels that "esthetic qualities in the arts exist as approximations of abstract mathematical relations," and her talk will attempt to show that "all kinds of mathematical harmonies appear spontaneously in man-made objects of various periods and places."

JAN. 31 - Twenty-nine men joined the ranks of nine fraternities as rush week activities ended tonight. Five of those men are of the class of 1965.

Last year eleven houses picked up thirty-three men, an increase of one over the year before. At that time, Sigma Nu led fraternities with five pledges, while Delta Psi leads this year with the same amount.

Alpha Delta Phi: Craig W. Doerge, Michael A. Moonves, and Robert C. Ochs.

Delta Kappa Epsilon: Michael J. McCrudden, and Ronald G. Worsley.

Delta Phi: Michael G. Bassen, John A. Gibson, and Ellis M. Ratner.

Delta Psi: John F. Alves, Joseph J. Moore, John C. Pogue, Thomas K. Seddon, and Andrew G. Weeks.

Kappa Alpha: Peter S. Albert, James A. Jacobsen, and John F. Snyder.

Psi Upsilon: Lindsay C. Herkness*, David Lloyd, and Jonathan L. Stolz*.

Q.E.D.: William J. Eakins, M. Christian Hansen, Kim W. Rhine*, and David P. Trachtenberg.

Sigma Nu: Ronald M. Diner, William O. Brachman, William B. Morrison, and Walter Vincent*.

Theta Xi: John A. Lenhart, and Gilbert P. Winter*.

* denotes Juniors.

Trustees . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Math - Physics Center last September.

DR. CLARK, a native of Pennsylvania, is one of the leaders of pharmaceutical research. For ten years he was Director of Research at Smith, Kline & French and since 1961, has been vice president of research and development.

Dr. Clark was graduated from Trinity with a B.S. degree in 1936, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1940 with a M.D. degree. He spent World War II with the Air Force Medical Corps. and then returned to the medical staff of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, where in 1954, he was appointed associate professor of medicine.

His professional memberships include the American Physiological Society, the American Federation of Clinical Research, the American Society of Clinical Investigations, the New York Academy of Sciences, and the Philadelphia College of Physicians

Students Hear Johnson; 'Tripod' Wins Press Award

FEB. 3 - TRIPOD reporters Vincent Osowecki '65 and Timothy Brosnahan '67, today were greeted by the President and Mrs. Johnson, his daughter Lynda, and her college room mate Warrie Lynn Smith at a White House reception for students at the Sixth International Affairs Conference for College Editors January 31-February 3.

Financed by a grant given by the READER'S DIGEST and under the auspices of the Overseas Press Club, the four day conference (two days in New York and two days in Washington) attempted to stimulate international news analysis by making cash and scroll awards for best international news coverage, among college newspapers.

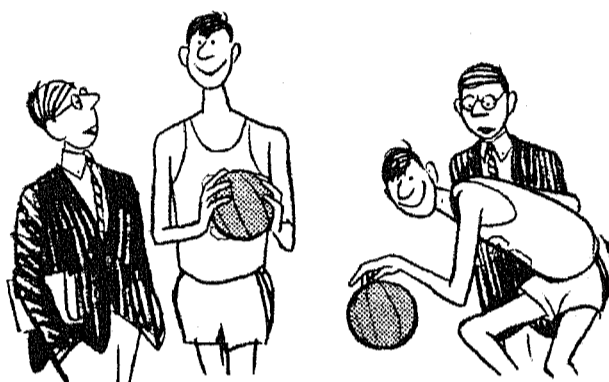
In competition with over one hundred newspapers represented, the TRINITY TRIPOD placed second in its division to Missouri's Stephens

College. The papers were judged by a panel of journalists from such newspapers as the NEW YORK TIMES.

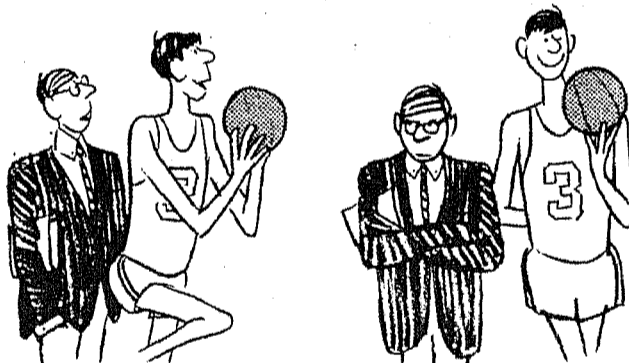
Among the prominent speakers at the program were Secretary of State, Dean Rusk; Undersecretary W. Averill Harriman; Deputy Administrator for Operations of the Agency for International Development, Frank Coffin; Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, Robert J. Manning,

Osowecki, who went as both the Tripod and Political Science Club representative, commented that this conference was the most serious, most comprehensive, and by far the best he has ever attended.

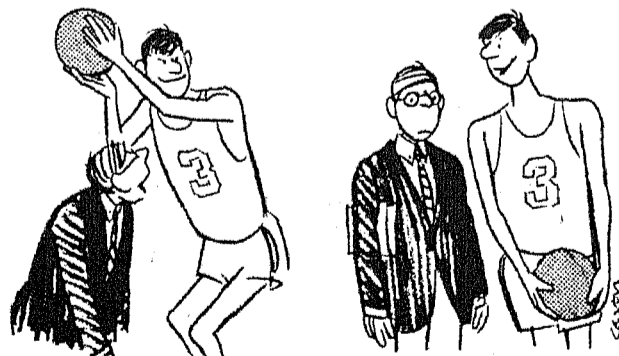
Lynda Johnson, Osowecki was surprised to discover, had heard of Trinity College. However, he said, she pointed out that Texas also had a Trinity College.



1. I've been giving a lot of thought to the future - career-wise and goal-wise.
I've been pretty busy working on my hook shot.
2. As recipients of a college education, I feel it is incumbent upon us to work in areas which allow us to make a contribution to society.
Watch me dribble right around you.



3. Material reward is important, too - so long as the job is one of profound significance.
I'm a terror off the boards.
4. What's more, the company I work for must be forward-looking and encourage initiative.
Notice the feather touch on the ball.



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I'd like to score 30 against Tech.
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Trinity Co-education . . .

(Continued from Center Section)

The constantly rising academic average may reveal the manifestation of this increased potential of each class.

While some might argue that this increase is not fast enough, others would say, "I'd hate to have a class of all 750 plus students."

Dr. Thompson, professor of history said he had theoretically "nothing against coeducation." "However," he added, "there is still a place for the men's and the women's colleges."

"It's too bad if we are to be forced to have a standardized education," Dr. Thompson said. He said we should try to obtain accurate statistics concerning the relationship a type of school has to the individual's marital happiness.

Robert Schwartz, Class of 1964, suggested that a psychological study be done comparing the divorce rates over time in three similar institutions--one coeducational (Middlebury), one all female (Mt. Holyoke), and one all male (Trinity).

Until something such as this is done providing conclusive evidence either for or against coeducation, this subject will continue to be a moot question here at Trinity.

Officially, at the present time, coeducation has never been proposed to the Trustees. Neither, said Dean Hughes, has any member of the faculty come to him with such a proposal.

Dean Hughes, although he saw nothing wrong with coeducation, felt that there are not enough reasons for Trinity to turn coeducational.

For 130 Years . . .

(Continued from Center Section)

at all hazards with such fracture of limbs and rending of foliage as may chance," he argued.

In the U. S. coeducation thus continued to grow--more, however, as an economic necessity to the nineteenth and twentieth century demand for equal educational facilities for men and women. Separate institutions were more expensive to maintain than were those providing for the education of both men and women "under one roof."

Since 1833 coeducation has been subjected to practical tests with the result that it has not only continued to exist, but has tended more and more to become the prevailing practice in education.

Another practice, "joint" or "coordinate programs" of separate institutions actually result in coeducation in practice if not in theory since men and women attend the same classes. Harvard is an example of "coordinate education."

During World War II, as a wartime measure, Harvard permitted the female students of Radcliffe College to attend the majority of its courses, with the result that the Harvard Faculty of Arts and Sciences became for all practical purposes, the faculty of Radcliffe.

Although Radcliffe maintained its own corporate identity, this arrangement was made permanent in 1947 and Harvard, practically speaking, became coeducational.

Modern Society Asks Different Questions

This trend toward coeducation has continued even to the present day as such institutions as Yale and Wesleyan are both considering the values of accepting women. However, many of the arguments used in 1833 for and against coeducation are no longer applicable now over one-hundred years later.

No longer can it be said that women are mentally or physically unable to compete in college. Neither can it be argued that women do not have enough good separate institutions for which to apply. Also there are a sufficient number of coeducational institutions--over 73% of all accredited colleges and universities in the U.S.

Rather, today the arguments for and against coeducation seem more to center around the advantages and disadvantages of such a move for a particular institution.

Questions such as "why should we go coeducational" and "what problems will it solve" appear to characterize the new approach rather than "why don't we go coeducational."

In one-hundred years of change, communications have improved to such an extent that those favoring the all male or female institution can respond to Bascom's criticism by saying that no institution is really "segregated."

Rapid transportation has brought the male and female colleges close enough together so that both sexes can mature together, rather than separately.

However, recent facts seem to strike against the very existence of the all male or female institution. Just as time has changed communications, so it has affected the college student.

Unlike in 1895 when Alice Gordon reported that among English college women only one-hundred and twenty out of seven-hundred and twenty married (most preferring a school teaching career over marriage), today most college women want both a career and marriage. The college no longer resembles a cloister for scholarly intellects but now serves in addition to intellectual pursuits as a happy hunting ground for the "weaker sex."

Now the question arises as to which type of institution, the traditional all male college or the coeducational institution can best fulfill this new role.

However, data presented in several recent studies suggest, to a large extent, that the marriage rate, the number of children per marriage, and the occupations of both men and women are determined less by college attendance than by the customs and ideals of the social and financial groups from which students come to college.

Differences in the divorce rates of noncollege, women's college, and the coeducational college point to the college graduate as having a smaller divorce rate than the non-college individual.

Ray E. Baber suggests that this lower divorce rate among college graduates may be due also to the fact that the college brings together highly selected groups of young people from similar intellectual and economic backgrounds.

Among college goers, statisticians have found the divorce rate lower among the coeducational college graduates.

Working on the secondary educational level, Stanislaw Lapkowska reported in the 1960 Psychological Abstracts that he had administered three types of essays to one-hundred and two boys attending a coeducational high school and discovered the following erotic content:

32% in essays describing pupil's characteristics,
26% in essays describing future plans,
34% in essays describing unforgettable experiences.

Analysis of essays written by one-hundred and five boys attending an all boys high school had the following percentages in the respective categories: 75%, 78% and 85%. The results were highly similar to those recorded for girls, Lapkowska reports.

Such experiments tend to reveal that the form of institution does play some role in the development of the individual's personality. To what extent, however, it affects his marital qualities is still subject to debate.

Just as divorce rate comparison points the finger of doubt at the traditional institution, so educators have questioned the ability of coeducational colleges and universities to provide women with a truly liberal education.

Because of the differences in preferences between men and women, a natural segregation results in many coeducational institutions where the women predominate in certain courses in the arts while men do so in the technical courses.

Many such institutions, as the University of Connecticut, have been criticized for favoring the education of the male over that of the female. This results in promoting the quality of the technical courses faster than those courses in which women predominate.

Arguments for and criticisms of coeducation have continued to the present day with no definite solution as to which type of institution is better--the traditional or the coeducational. However, just as in 1833 the burden of proof rested upon those who would offer women an equal standing with men, so in 1964 this burden of proof still rests upon those who seek the complete change to coeducation.

First, the problems evolving from the traditional college must be delineated in relation to each individual school. And then it must be proven that the coeducational will solve these problems. Only in this way will coeducationalists answer the legitimate question, "why should we?"

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Interviews on February 19, 20, 1964.

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COMMERCIAL UNION INSURANCE GROUP

Fire Casualty Auto Marine

Campus Interview

February 5, 1964

Panama . . .

(Continued from Page 8)

dued, and pleas for law and order announced.

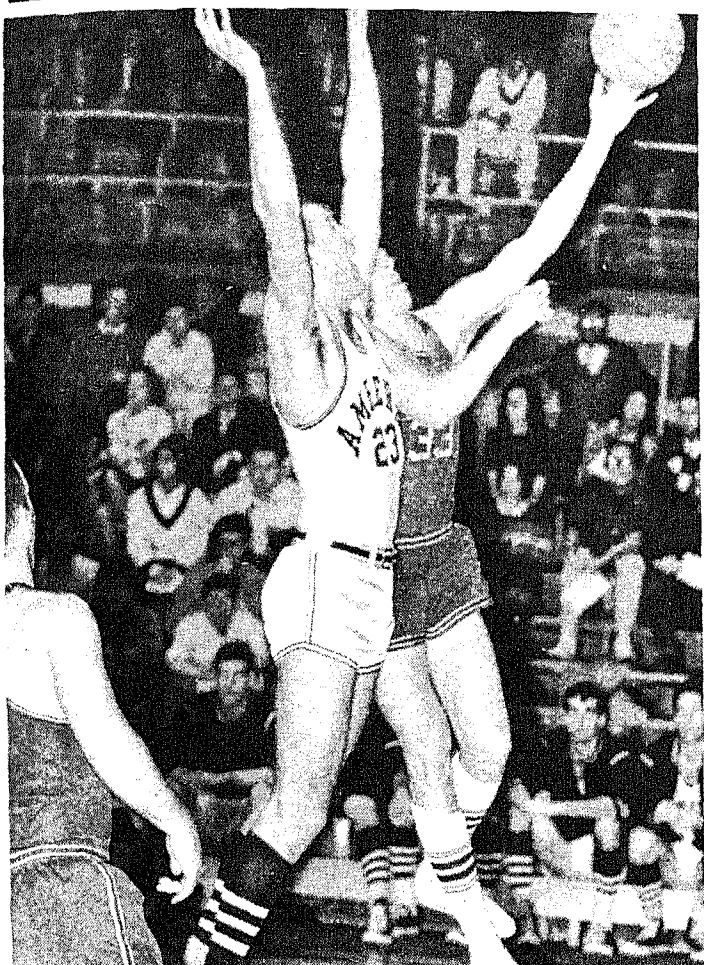
The government in power had to act gingerly for fear of directing the agitators' and mobs' actions upon itself. It is rumored now that the government came very close to a communist and leftist take-over. It was the fear of alienating the mobs that kept the President from calling out the National Guard to aid the CZ police who had appealed for their support. Besides, it would have been politically stupid for the party in power, with hopes of winning in '64, to have ordered police to suppress their own people, while aiding Zonians.

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John Fenrich outrebounds Amherst's 6'11" Weaver.

Trin Meets Hartford In Benefit Tonight

By mutual agreement, Trinity and the University of Hartford will play a benefit game for the Basketball Hall of Fame, Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 8:15 p.m. The income from this game is the only contribution which Trinity will make to the Basketball Hall of Fame, and the donation will make Trinity a charter member.

The Basketball Hall of Fame is one of three intercollegiate athletic causes supported by most of the colleges in the country. The other two are the Football Hall of Fame and the U.S. Olympic Teams. Both these organizations are supported by Trinity.

Trinity was one of the first colleges to participate in intercollegiate basketball and football. The Athletic Department and the Athletic Advisory Council, therefore, hope that students and faculty will support both this effort and the Trinity basketball team which is in the midst of a fine season. Tickets are one dollar.

Frosh . . .

(Continued from Page 12)

formance of Hickey. Before fouling out late in the initial overtime period, Mike had scored 27 clutch points and had more than a few steals to his credit. Steve Elliot was the only other Bantam in double figures, as he netted 13 points.

Whewwww!

Today's Tripod of 12 pages is the result of an unusual amount of news and advertising which had accumulated during the exam period and semester break. We shall return to our 8 page format next week.

Fencers Edge MIT, 14-13; Pratt Sweeps 3 in Foils

The Trinity fencing team accomplished the 2nd victory of its season with a 14-13 victory over M.I.T. on Saturday, January 11. Thus far the Trinity Swordsmen are undefeated.

Harry Pratt, foil, won all three of his bouts, Jeff Depree lost his 1st bout but won both his 2nd and a well fenced and closely contested 3rd bout.

In sabre, Smith and Taylor each won 2 out of 3, and Hoff won one. On the epee team, Mike Dols won 2 out of 3, and Bob White won one, as did Robin Wood.

The match was hard fought on both sides. At the end of the first round M.I.T. led 5-4. In the second

round Trinity pulled ahead and entered the 3rd round with a score of 10-8. Depree's and Pratt's victories at the beginning of the 3rd round gave Trinity a 12-8 lead, with the victories by Taylor and Dols pulling it up to 14 wins.

M.I.T. was one of the tougher of the Bantams' opponents, and the team looks forward to the coming term with high spirits. The team has had a long layoff and will open its second semester action Saturday by meeting Brooklyn College. This match will mark the beginning of a grueling period for Coach Kendall Shaller's Bantams, in which the fencers must face some of the area's leading powers and will have only one home match.

Varsity Basketball . . .

(Continued from Page 12)

30% and had nary a man in double figures. R. P. I. broke about even in the rebounding department with 33 to Trin's 37, but innumerable ball-handling errors cut down greatly on their shooting opportunities. Once the Bantams began to play up to their potential, the men from Troy, N. Y. were virtually helpless; Trin outscored R. P. I. 53-16 in the second half.

For most of the first half, though, the Bantams played undoubtedly their worst ball of the season. John Fenrich acquired his third personal foul after only eight minutes, and two minutes after that, with R. P. I. leading 10-8, Coach McWilliams sent in his sophomore platoon. For awhile, not even the sophs could shake the team out of its doldrums, but gradually, led by Belfiore and Rissel, the

Bantams finally began to puncture R. P. I.'s man-to-man defense and pull away from their outclassed opponents. At half-time Trin led, 34-26.

The second half was no contest. The weak Tech defense quickly collapsed in the face of the suddenly potent Trin attack, and only Joe Ruschak (who closed with nine points) had any success at all against the Bantams' tight zone. Trin led 54-31 midway through the half and continued stretching it out to the end, until every player on the squad but Bill Schweitzer had broken into the scoring column.

FEB. 4 -- The Trinity Pipes have made a gift of \$400 available to the Trinity Pipes Loan Fund for loans to incoming freshmen.

Sprinters Lacking As Indoor Track Opens

Track coach Karl Kurth has announced that the indoor track season will begin with an away meet at M.I.T. on Saturday, Feb. 8. The team has been working out in the field house for some time, but the actual strength of the squad in competition is as yet unknown. This meet should give coach Kurth some indication of how his charges will fare in competition. Mean-

while, Kurth has indicated that positions are still open, and that he is especially on the lookout for men to compete in the sprints.

One new event has been added this year, the hop, step, and jump competition. The most promising competitor in this event appears to be broad jumper Ed Gamson.

Shell Awards \$1500 As Part of Program

FEB. 4 - Trinity College has again been invited to participate in the Shell Assists program, awarded by the Shell Companies Foundation of New York. In connection with this program the College has received three grants from the foundation totaling \$1500.

Under the program one grant of \$500 is unrestricted and two grants of \$500 each are awarded for faculty development. The Foundation feels that the Shell Assists program should help encourage faculty participation in scholarly professional activities.

One of the two restricted grants is to be administered by Dr. Arthur H. Hughes, vice-president and Dean of the Faculty, for "encouraging additional professional development of the individual members of the College's faculty."

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Mr. Blais

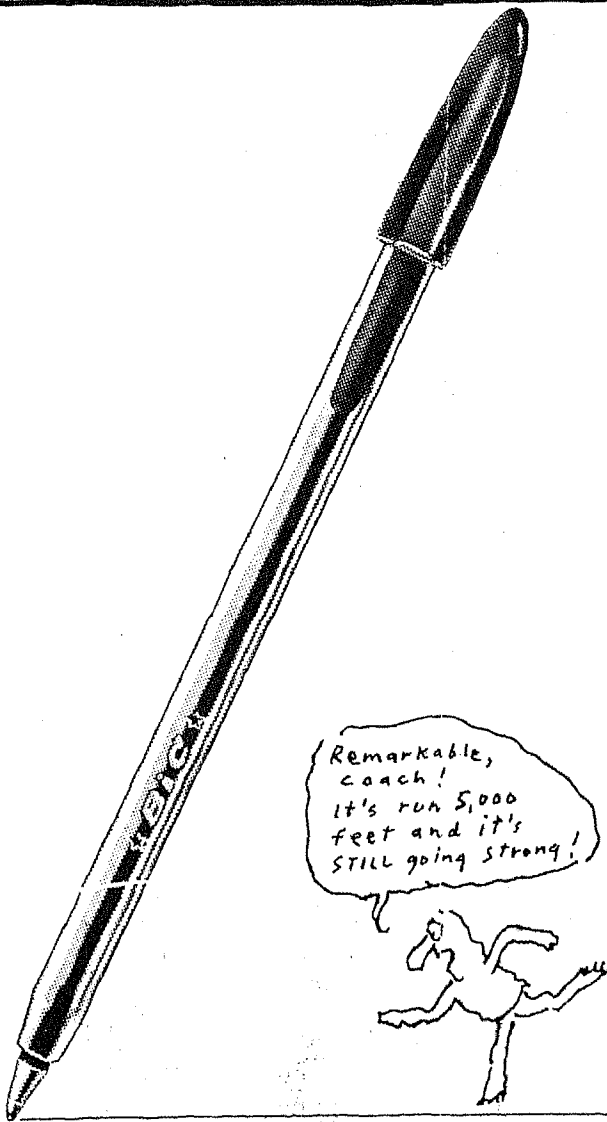
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The Trinity Tripod

SPORTS

Inside Shots

by Dave Trachtenberg

The absence of Bill Gish was conspicuous Saturday night, especially in the second half. Coach Jay McWilliams' charges have often gone into the dressing room with a deficit, and have come back strong in the latter part of the game. One major reason for this was that Gish's 11 point average usually included eight markers in the second half. He took up the slack when the top shooters were cold, and the Bantams became known as a strong second half team. Saturday at Amherst there was no one to "get hot" when Leghorn and Belfiore were bottled up. Then, too, the team seemed unable to run the pre-determined offense, to work together and set up the good shots. When the outside shots went awry, the ball was given to the corner men, Leghorn and Uphoff, but both were forced to take their jump shots from deep in the corner. The usually reliable Leghorn, who has shot at a 45 percent clip all season, was able to hit only one jumper all night, and the aggressive Amherst defense kept him outside and away from his favorite shot, the twisting, driving layup. The Jeffs, on the other hand, working just two offensive patterns, where able to set up their 6' 1" captain, Bill Pite, to the tune of 32 points. Most of his points were scored on jump shots taken behind a well executed screen, either by the opposite guard or by the sky-scraper 6' 11" center.

Lest the pessimistic element begin to grumble that the basketball team is going the way of the football squad, we should set the records straight. One man does not make a team, and the Bantams still have a fine ball club with a balanced attack and a lot of potential. Last Saturday the hoopsters had their worst shooting night of the season. Just how far below par they were is exemplified by the fact that Barry Leghorn was able to hit on only one jump all night. The rest of the team was equally inept, as is evidenced by their 33 percent shooting from the floor, as compared with a season average of 42 percent. All the starters are capable of hitting 20 points on any given evening, so that a repeat of Saturday's performance is unlikely. It is our opinion that the loss of one man on a balanced squad, such as our basketball team, cannot make or break a season. Basketball is played by five men, and in Leghorn, Fenrich, Belfiore, Uphoff, and Hourihan, Trinity has five men who are proficient in getting the ball and putting it in the hoop. The reserve strength is no longer quite so deep, but those who remain can provide more than adequate replacements.

With Gish gone and Ed Landes lost for the season with a leg injury, a great deal depends on the play of reserves Bob Morisse and Rich Rissel. At 6' 2", Morisse is strong and a fine jumper, and if he can find the handle on the ball he will be able to supplement John Fenrich when "Big Jaw" gets into foul trouble. Rissel, although only 5' 10", can play either forward or guard, and has shown in the past that he is deadly from almost anywhere on the floor. He was jittery and erratic against Amherst, and he must settle down if he is to help the team.

Today's game against the University of Hartford should tell a big story. Although they have a 6-7 record thus far, the Hawks will be way up for the game. Offen-

sively, the Hawks are paced by 6' 1" guard Dick Daigneault who has been averaging 16.5 points per game, and captain Jim Harrington, a 6' 0" senior guard with a 10.3 points average. The leading rebounders on the club are 6' 5" center Jim Pillion and 6' 1" forward Ted Kwash. The fifth starter for the Hawks will be either 6' 1" Brad Wickes or 6' 0" Mike Corrado. With the meat of their schedule still in front of them, the outlook for a successful season is quite dim. This same team, however, surprised the Bantams in the first encounter between the two schools last year, and they would like nothing better than to make it two straight. The game should provide a good measuring stick of the Bantams ability to rebound from a crushing defeat. On the assumption that no team can have five cold shooters on two successive nights, we'll pick the Bantams by twelve.

The proceeds from tonight's game will be used to make Trinity a charter member in the Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, Mass. For this reason, and because the basketball team deserves support, we hope that Trinity men will turn out in force tonight. A large crowd is sure to make the trek crosstown from Hartford University, and the home side should be able to match them both in numbers and in vociferousness.

Amherst Over Frosh, 79-71; Overbeck's 42 Sinks RPI; Bantams Now 3-3

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 1--A last minute rally by the Trinity freshmen fell short tonight, as the Lord Jeffs dumped the Bantams 79-71 in the Amherst "Cage." For Trinity it was their third loss in six outings, while the Amherst squad is now 2-0.

With approximately 3 1/2 minutes left to play in the game, Trin trailed by 18 points, 76-58. In the next three minutes the Bantams used a fine man-to-man press, steals by Mike Hickey, and field goals by Nick Edwards, Mike Herbeck, Don Overbeck, and Hickey to slash the Amherst lead to 76-70. That was the closest the locals could come, however, as time literally ran out on them.

Other than the last three minutes, the game belonged to Am-

herst. Utilizing their superior height to control the boards, the Lord Jeffs grabbed the lead for keeps with a little more than 10 minutes gone in the first half. Trinity was hampered by poor shooting, and only Hickey, who scored a total of 25 points, was making shots with any consistency.

Don Overbeck, the team's newly elected captain, managed to get 12 tallies in the first half, but Amherst centered its defense around him and held him to four points for the rest of the way.

Mike Herbeck was a surprise starter for Coach Bob Shults. Not even listed on the program, Herbeck scored 13 points and added key rebounds in a losing cause. Steve Eliot was the only other man

in double figures by contributing five, baskets and one foul shot.

Bob Krause (6' 5") was the big gun for Amherst. Scoring 27 points, Krause teamed up with Ray Chrzanowski (6' 4") to clear the boards after almost every shot. "Little" (5' 10") Harvey Sables added 16 points for the victors.

Jan. 11--It took the Trinity freshmen ten extra minutes to do it, but they finally beat the RPI Frosh in double overtime, 90-83, behind a record-breaking 42 point performance by forward Don Overbeck.

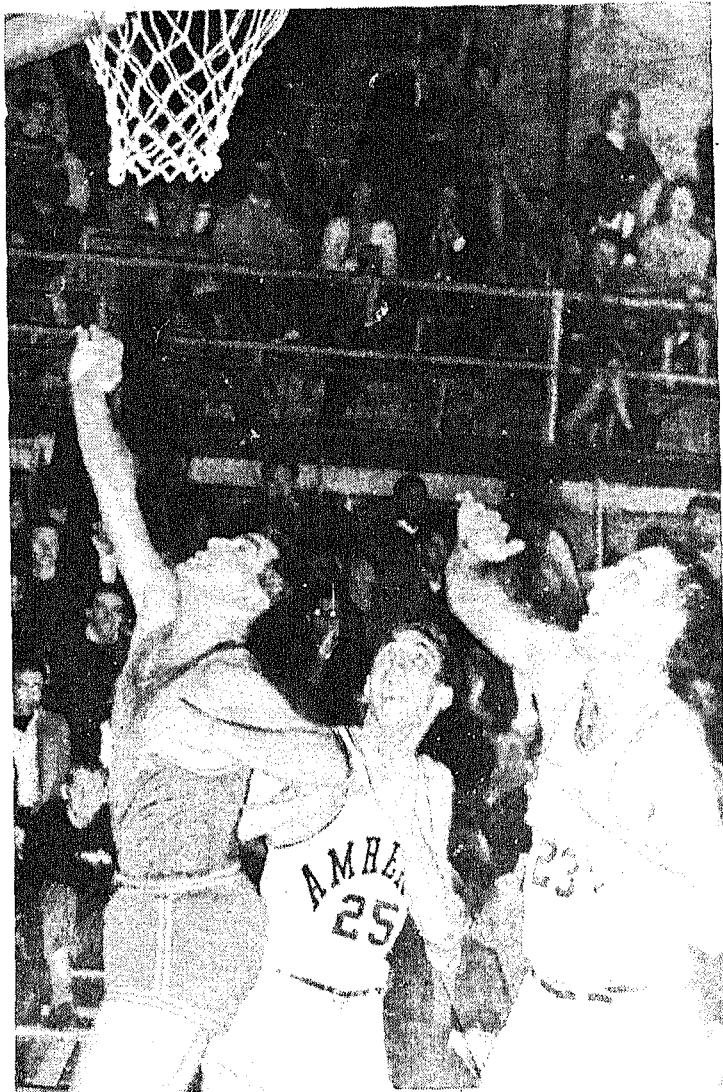
Overbeck, who was hitting from all parts of the court, accounted for ten of Trin's 12 points in the second overtime--the period that put the game on ice.

After RPI grabbed a 15-5 first period lead, the Bantams slowly began to eat away at the score. Both teams played in spurts, and at half-time the Engineers led by 36-28. Overbeck and Bob Moore did most of the scoring early in the second half, and when the clock showed 8:30 left, Trin took the lead for the first time, 55-54.

The lead then exchanged hands several times before a set shot by Steve Eliot put the Bantams out in front. It was now Mike Hickey's turn to shine. The 5' 9" guard swished six straight foul shots to put the locals six up with a little more than a minute to play. Three field goals by RPI ended all hopes of concluding the game in regulation time, and the first over-time began with a 71-71 tie.

Each team hit for seven counters in the first extra period, and the stage was set for Overbeck.

Don hit for 18 field goals and six foul shots in his record performance. Not to be lost in Overbeck's shadow was the fine per-



ALL EYES ARE ON THE BALL As Jim Belfiore drives in for a layup in Saturday's game against Amherst.

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 1--The Bantams suffered another defeat at the hands of their nemesis tonight, bowing to the Lord Jeffs in basketball, 77-61. For Amherst, which had won but two of 10 decisions previously this season, it was the 11th straight triumph over Trin on the hardwood. The Bantams, who had entertained high hopes of smashing the jinx this year, saw their record slip to 6-3.

The Lord Jeffs employed several unorthodox stratagems in forging the upset. Their offense, for example, revolved around 6-11 pivot Tom Weaver, who stood at a high post and fed his two well-screened switching guards. One of the guards, unfortunately for Trin, was Bill Pite, the Amherst captain who shot the defenses to pieces with 32 points. The Bantams were further harassed by a strange type of zone press on which the oversized Weaver would meet the Trin guards at almost mid-court.

This was a night, though, when nothing went right for the Blue and Gold. The effect of the Bantams' three-week layoff was clearly evident in their shooting percentage, a wretched 33 per cent, while Amherst was as hot (45 percent) as Trin was cold. The Bantams took charge of the backboards with 47 rebounds to the Sabrinas' 33, but dissipated this edge with their errant marksmanship. Daryle Uphoff's 14 points were the most any Trinnman could produce, while Barry Leghorn (though he scored 13) was held to a single basket in the first half and John Fenrich again encountered foul trouble.

Amherst took an early lead and, though closely pressed much of the way, never lost it. At halftime, the Lord Jeffs held a slim 31-27 advantage. Then sparked by the steady gunning of Pite, they gradually pulled away against their cold-shooting opponents. In the last few minutes the Bantams finally loosened up and played some of the ball of which they are capable, but by then it was far too late to prevent another win for Lord Jeffrey.

Trinity 81 - RPI 44

by BILL LINN

JAN. 11 -- Sophomore reserve Rick Rissel touched off a 53-point explosion in the second half tonight, as the Bantams soundly thrashed Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute; 81-44. The win pegged Trin's record at 6-2, as the three-week exam break began.

Rissel, in his first victory home game, was a shining light in an otherwise ragged contest. He led all scorers with 18 points, most of them on accurate jump shots and layups on the front end of fast breaks. His play more than made up for the absence of Daryle Uphoff, the regular guard who was sidelined by a virus infection.

The Bantams suffered another personnel loss, however, with more serious implication. Ed Landes, the team's No. 1 frontline reserve, severely injured his ankle in a scramble under the boards late in the first half (ironically, just after his basket put Trin ahead to stay, 28-26), and had to be carried off the floor. According to Coach Jay McWilliams, Landes is lost for the season.

Jim Belfiore, Rissel's classmate, was held below his normal scoring output, but his 13 points were still second high for the game. Bill Gish was the only other player on either club to reach double figures, as he scored 10 of his 11 points late in the game on a rash of jump shots. Despite a poor first half, the Bantams as a team sank 34 of 78 field goal attempts for a fine 44%.

In contrast to this was the extremely inept shooting of the visitors, who connected on only 16 of 54 shots from the floor for

Trinmen Dominate

Wrestling Club to Open Season

FEB. 1...The newly formed Hartford Amateur Wrestling Club, consisting predominantly of Trinity students, will meet the University of Bridgeport on Thursday night at 6:15 in their inaugural match.

The HAWC, which plans to engage four or five opponents during the coming month, also announced that another positive match date has been contracted with Fairleigh Dickinson University of Teaneck, New Jersey for Saturday, February 22 at 1:30 p.m.

The HAWC has been handicapped by a late start and two week exam period and has planned hard workouts for this week prior to the Bridgeport encounter.

Freshmen Joel Martin and Charles Bachrach will try to beat out junior Riess Potterveld for the 130 pound class spot, while senior

Francie Jacobs is undisputed at the 137 pound level. Sophomore Lindsay Dorrer will wrestle at 147 pounds with the 157 pound division as yet unsettled between freshman Bill Legg and senior veteran wrestler Bill Daley.

Steve Clark and Ed Rice will vie for the 161 pound spot while senior Mike Dearington once again monopolizes the 167 pound position. Stan Liebowitz, of New York Tech, will give added depth at both 167 and 177. Sophomore Van Igou is the likely starter at 177 pounds and senior Joe Martire will substitute at heavyweight for Larry Liebowitz, a 6' 3", 283 pound senior at New York Tech, who has garnered the second place in the New Jersey State AAU meet and Olympic trials.

Anyone interested in joining should contact one of the HAWC members or write to Box #131.

(Continued on Page 11)

(Continued on Page 11)