

# The Trinity Tripod

"Challenge"  
On Pg. 5

VOL. LXIII NO. 18

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD, CONN.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1966

## Poll Backs L.B.J. Viet War Policy

"I hope they end the war by June!" exclaimed one Senior in response to the TRIPOD's recent draft questionnaire. The survey, distributed to juniors and seniors, probed the attitudes towards the draft and the war in Vietnam.

Two-thirds of the students with II-S classifications that returned the questionnaire anticipate deferments for graduate or professional school study. One-half of the juniors and seniors supported the Johnson Administration's policies (or part of them) in Vietnam. One patriotic-minded student elaborated: "I stand ready to fight Asiatic Bolshevism and to turn back the Yellow Peril with a true sense of PATRIE EN DANGER belief in the war."

Less than a third of the students answered "yes" to the question, "Would you gladly serve in Vietnam if called up in the draft?" However, many others gave qualified "yes" answers by excluding the word "gladly."

Although many endorsed the  
(Continued on Page 5)



RICHARD A. SMITH, Editor of "Fortune" discussed the problems and opportunities for American business in Europe, Tuesday in McCook auditorium.

## Europe Should Share U.S. Enterprises There-Smith

Americans must take careful consideration of foreign attitudes toward United States business ventures in Europe, warned Richard A. Smith, editor of FORTUNE magazine, who delivered the annual Ferris Lecture in Corporation Finance last Tuesday.

The speaker noted that in general European businessmen oppose restrictions on American expansion abroad. The one notable exception, he added, is France.

Mr. Smith used the French attitude as the center of his discussion. The French, he pointed out, fear "colonization of France by U.S. corporate monsters."

In an expression of this concern the French, last March appealed

to the other countries of the Common Market, urging limitation of American investments abroad.

The danger to U.S. business of such suggestions is, according to the speaker, quite real. However, if a policy for restricting American investments were voted upon by members of the Common Market right now, Mr. Smith predicted that France would come out a minority of one.

The speaker recommended three lines of action for U.S. business corporations in Europe. First, he suggested Americans try harder than they now are to do business as it is done in the foreign country. In France, whose economy is more planned than ours, this might consist of informing the French gov-

ernment of projected growth plans, he suggested.

Second, Mr. Smith felt that Europe must be given a greater share in private enterprise. The most effective way to accomplish this would be through joint ventures with foreigners, but offering Europeans small blocks of stock and buying foreign supplies are other steps.

Third, American corporations will have to learn to adjust their commercial advantage to the realities of Europe today.

These ideas, the speaker hoped, would alleviate objections of the French and other Europeans to American business in Europe. France, for example, complains that American investment is "far too big and far too powerful." The French want the freedom, Smith pointed out, to fix prices and carve up the market power, actions which are hindered by the presence of large U.S. firms.

The French complain that American corporations are not subject to the inhibitions found in French industry. The French also fear that U.S. investment is forcing the pace in Europe. The French do not want things to change too rapidly, Smith said.

The FORTUNE editor stressed, however, the necessity of putting the problem of the quantity of U.S. investment into perspective. American capital is only about one percent of capital invested in Europe.

But even though the capital is relatively small, Americans must be careful in handling it. Mr. Smith warned the still important influence of economic nationalism --national pride and emotionalism can never be counted out.

To protect against the possibility of action based on this emotionalism, American companies must develop new approaches to business on the continent.

## Doxiadis Stresses Man, Not Form in City Plans

People say they like a building because they are attracted to its street elevation, but, said Dr. Constantinos Doxiadis, "They don't know whether it makes the people happy or not. I am interested in people. I want to know if they are happy."

Dr. Doxiadis, this year's Lecturer-in-Residence, speaking at a press conference yesterday in Alumni Lounge, said that in order to form an opinion of Hartford, he must do more than look at its buildings. He would have to ask the merchants if their business is increasing or decreasing; ask businessmen if they are building in the city or outside and why; ask the people if they enjoy living in the city.

Man is the essential ingredient of the city. Everything else, emphasized Dr. Doxiadis, must be built with him in mind. Machines must be made to serve man and to best accomplish this, the paths of the two must be separated.

This separation is not accomplished, he noted, by building more and more super highways from city to city. This can only increase the already monumental confusion within existing metropolitan areas.

To avoid the kind of stagnant cities which have been allowed to grow without organization, Dr. Doxiadis proposed a living, growing concept of city planning which he called the "dynopolis." This called for a number of city centers to be built around existing high-density population areas to relieve existing congestion and allow planned growth.

Drawing rapid diagrams as he talked, Dr. Doxiadis explained how his concepts have been utilized in his Philadelphia project, Eastwick. Cars are allowed to enter the human sphere, he noted, but the human scale is still in control, and walking is the primary means of transportation.

Finally he emphasized that the ideal group of families living in an area was between 200 and 300, the number required to support a corner store. In future city developments he mused, high rise apartments might be built with this number on each floor with shops and play areas provided for the separate communities.

He concluded by saying that he hoped his three lectures planned for this week would supply a frame for discussions about the science of city planning.

## Fencers Win New England Tournament

For the third time in four years, Trinity's team ranked first out of nine entries in the New England Intercollegiate Fencing Championships. This year at Brandeis the Bantam swordsmen edged out M.I.T. by three bouts and Holy Cross by four in what turned out to be the closest tournaments in several years.

Surprisingly enough the victors took no individual trophies, yet each fencer ranked high enough in his weapon to enable the squad to compile 66 victories and only 30 losses. Ken Shaller's men displayed a strong team effort in gaining the trophy as each member had better than a .500 average.

Emil Angelica and Jon Leichtling gained top honors for Trin as they tied for third in the sabre competition with 13-3 records. Karl Kunz from M.I.T. led all sabremen with a 15-1 showing, while Rich Cohn, last year's winner from Brandeis took second having a 14-2 day. The Bantams, however, took the overall sabre competition with 26 wins as compared to 21 by M.I.T. and Holy Cross's 23.

Tom Musliner from Harvard was the only defeated participant in the tournament and easily took the foil championship as second place Ken Shaller Jr. of Fairfield had a 13-3 record. Harvard was first with 25 wins while M.I.T.'s 22 took second. Captain Leif Melchior and Rick Kuehn compiled 21 wins to take third place for the Bantams.

In epee John Kalish from Brandeis (15-1) took first with Bob Wallyn of Holy Cross (14-2) second. Trin's Ken Button and Mike McLean won 19 bouts to take third place.

## TRIPOD

Emil W. Angelica, Jeffrey E. Lucas, and Robert S. Price were elected to editorial positions on the TRIPOD at a meeting of the Executive Board Sunday night. Also at that meeting, Timothy G. Brosnahan was promoted to the post of Managing Editor. Angelica was elected assistant sports editor, Lucas, News Editor, and Price, Arts and Features Editor. All three are sophomores. Brosnahan, a junior, was formerly News Editor.



NEW ENGLAND CHAMPIONS AGAIN! The College fencing team poses with coach Kenneth Shaler who holds their latest trophy. From left to right, following the Boston championships, stand Ken Button '68; Greg Siedor '67, team manager; Jon Leichtling '66; Emil Angelica '68; Leif Melchior '66, captain; Richard Kuehn '66; and Mike McLean '67.

## Trinity Sophomore Joins 150 Wesleyan Fasters

In sympathy with a Wesleyan group, Lee Ferry '68 and several other people from the Hartford area have joined in a hunger strike for peace in Vietnam this week.

According to Ferry, 150 Wesleyan students, led by the Committee for a Fast Peace in Vietnam, are demonstrating their "concern over the war in Vietnam and the terrible suffering which it has brought to the people of that country" with a fast which began yesterday and will last through Thursday.

In a policy statement, the Middletown committee stated that "we will be fasting to express our concern and sympathy with the Vietnamese people whose homeland is being destroyed in a brutal war. Our government has continued a struggle, abandoned by the French, which has escalated terrorism and devastation since the 1930's."

The statement went on to say

that "Patriotism is uniting the people (of the United States) behind policies which they rejected in the last election."

During the strike, Wesleyan will be a center of various speakers and entertainment shows for the participants, the cost of which is being born partly by the University and partly through student contributions.

Although the fast was originally sponsored by the Wesleyan chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society, its organization has since been taken over by the local committee.

Ferry said that he is the only student here to join the hunger strike, but two girls from Hartford College for Women, at least one student at Hartford High School, and possibly several others from the University of Connecticut's Hartford branch will also take part.

# Jesters' 'USA' Enjoyable; Performed Professionally

by John Wodatch

The Jesters' fine production of John Dos Passos' "USA" provided an enjoyable, though unusual, evening's entertainment that was attended by far too few students.

The aspects of acting and technical production blended neatly in a collage of reading and action, history and theatre, termed a dramatic revue. The performance's major flaw resulted from the rhetorical, lecture-like nature of many of the readings that dominated the slow-starting, expository first act.

Paul Shyre has adapted the Dos Passos novel and successfully retained its spirit, its panoramic view and its satiric quality. Through the juxtaposition of headlines and biographies, the play captures and chides the mood of the United States in the first thirty years of the twentieth century. Dos Passos' rambling work varies from a lampoon of the ideal and romantic views of war, patriotism and Old Glory to a nostalgic evocation of the period.

"USA" is woven around the typical American success story of J. Ward Moorehouse, conveniently born on the Fourth of July. Moorehouse married into money, became the country's leading public relations counselor, and made his name a house-hold term in this country

through his initiative and aggressiveness.

The main plot line is echoed and amplified in the biographies of Rudolph Valentino, Eugene Debs, Henry Ford and Isadora Duncan, in the ironic contrast of comic and serious headlines and in the verbal presentation of inane, meaningless newspaper clippings.

The Jesters' presentation of the play was professionally handled. The series of vignettes have much opportunity for characterization and the audience was not disappointed.

Michael Karp '69 and Hattie Sittnick, a student at Hartford College for Women, gave particularly polished performances and achieved vocal variety through manipulation of pitch, dialect and accent. Karp, as the naturalist Bingham, brought down the house with his

pantomime at the burlesque show.

Tom Kelly '66 filled the Goodwin Theatre with his deep, mellifluous voice and gave the role of J. Ward Moorehouse impressiveness and dignity.

Hermene Hershey, who at the last moment substituted for the indisposed Elizabeth Disney, proved quite vital despite the burden of the book she carried. Michael Powel '68 and Susan Kennedy proved quite effective and immediate as Moorehouse's respective protegee and platonic mistress.

The significant use of sound and costume rounded out the simply-staged production and contributed to the confident tone of the presentation. Several dance sequences including the Charleston and Black Bottom were neatly staged on the lift and relieved the static nature of the play.



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**EASTERN**

NUMBER ONE TO THE SUN

## First Opera in Austin

# "Cosi," Contrived but Humorous

By W. R. Carlson

The Austin Arts Center witnessed its first production of opera Sunday evening with the performance of Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutte" by the Metropolitan Opera Studio.

"Cosi", first produced in 1790 (barely a year before the composer's death) is generally less well known than either "Le Nozze di Figaro" or "Don Giovanni", Mozart's other two "opere buffe." It lacks some of the clarity, brilliance and wit that the composer and his librettist, Lorenzo Da Ponte, infused into the earlier works. Nevertheless, as Sunday's performance outstandingly pointed out, the work is a gem in its own right, and accomplishes exactly what it sets out to do -- provide an evening of delightfully humorous entertainment.

The plot, possibly one of the most contrived and complicated in opera, revolves around the fidelity of women. The score is an excellent vehicle for singers and is sprinkled generously with duets, trios, and larger ensembles, all of which were handled with

great dexterity by Sunday's performers. The occasional serious moments were handled well, too, although this reviewer felt at times that they were perhaps being glossed over a bit too lightly.

The performance was made even more memorable by the fact that the singers were not only technically excellent but also were good actors. Cynthia Barnett, as the prim and proper Fiordiligi, bemoaned her fate (in difficult coloratura passages) in a manner that would leave only the most hardened cynic unaffected. Robert Peterson as Don Alfonso, the unaffected, callous cynic who wagers the two soldiers, Guglielmo and Ferrando, that their lovers will soon be led astray, made his way through the two acts chuckling

and guffawing all the way.

Lynn Blair played Despina, the wily and witty maid to the sisters Dorabella and Fiordiligi, with spirit worthy of the valet Figaro himself. Her two disguises, with accompanying changes of voice, first as the pompous doctor and then as the notary, provided two of the opera's most amusing scenes.

The imaginative use of lighting and scenery added greatly to the performance and illustrated how well the resources of Goodwin Theater can be used for works of this kind. John Ryan's musical direction, virtually flawless, consistently pointed to Mozart's own summation of the work's essence: "cosi fan tutte."

## Baroque Group To Give Chapel Concert Monday

The Collegium Musicum, a group of students organized to perform music of the Baroque period will give a concert in the chapel next Monday evening at 9:30.

The program will consist of works by Couperin, Vivaldi, and Handel. Taking part in the concert will be Frederick Engelmann '69, Larry Whipple '69, Mark Millett '69, Paul Crapo '66, and William Wharton '66, Kapellmeister for the Collegium Musicum.

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# Trinity Tripod

EDITORIAL SECTION

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1966

## Parietal Hours

The trial period for extended parietal hours will be over at the end of this month. Three things have become evident during the trial and all three support the case for a permanent extension.

First, students have found a renewed confidence in Administrative concern for student social life. This more liberal policy regarding hours has been well received by students and in response to this extension they have acted responsibly.

Second, the responsibility mentioned above has resulted in a strict adherence to the trial regulations. No violations have been reported, and students have not abused the privilege in any way.

Third, the Administration has expressed no dissatisfaction with the extension.

We hope that the President will give this evidence his attention when he considers the permanent extension of parietal hours.

## Word of Advice

Here's a word of advice to Freshmen. Pretty soon, (in fact it has already started) many of you will be rushed. Some will be rushed harder than others, and some won't be rushed at all. But, you all should be aware of what is going on and should understand your position.

A lot of people have said you are the most "fraternity conscious" class Trinity has had yet. And you very well may be. Fraternities are the mainstay of social life here, and they are very popular among upperclassmen.

There are a few things about fraternities you may not know. For instance, they won't usually tell you what kind of selectivity and discrimination they use in deciding who they take. Selectivity is a normal process of judging individuals on their personality, potential, and character. Discrimination is a bastard type of selectivity which judges individuals solely as members of a race, religion, or color group. Most fraternities don't like to talk about this.

Of course, there isn't any proof; there can't be any proof unless someone comes out and says, "We discriminate." Not many people do that. Most of the time discrimination is disguised as selectivity.

There are lots of different kinds of discrimination. One type is written in national characters. Nobody ever sees national characters. One type is by tradition within a national or just within the local chapter. Fraternity traditions are secrets. One type is aided by the blackball system, so that if one person in a fraternity doesn't want anyone from a particular minority group, the whole house discriminates in actuality. Here again, you don't hear many fraternity men saying, "Hey, did you know that Joe Blow won't let any Jews in Alpha Beta Gamma?"

This is only one problem with the fraternity system. There are plenty of things right with it, but you'll find them out on your own.

## LETTERS to the editor

### Uninformed

To the Editor:

The unidentified junior whose letter was published on March first under the head "Racial Imbalance" is uninformed. If I remember them all, four Negroes have served as members of our Faculty. Six have applied, two for a single position and one turned down. For the record, we try to engage the most highly qualified candidate for each position. In addition to the Negroes there have been, in my memory, one Indian, one Chinese, one Vietnamese and a number of Democrats and Republicans.

Robert M. Vogel  
Dean of the College

To the Editor:

The Trinity junior who wrote the letter published in the March 1 Tripod evidently was not aware that John H. Bennett, Lecturer in Mathematics, is a Negro. Dr. Bennett, who obtained his Ph.D. degree from Harvard, teaches Advanced Numerical Analysis I, II in our evening graduate program. He was appointed, not because he was a Negro, but because he was so highly qualified, the best person we could find to teach the course. If Dr. Bennett were available for a full time teaching position (he is employed at the Research Laboratory at United Aircraft Corporation during the daytime) we would be most happy to have him as a colleague in the capacity of a teacher of undergraduate courses.

The policy of the Department of Mathematics (and, I assume, of the other departments of the College) is to obtain the best qualified teachers regardless of race, color, sex, or religion. Unfortunately in the past there have been very few Negroes who have been qualified to teach in colleges. One sincerely hopes that this situation will be remedied in the not too distant future. When and as that time comes, we are certain that Trinity will avail itself of every opportunity to utilize this source of capable teachers.

Harold L. Dorwart  
Chairman, Department of Mathematics

### Anonymity?

To the Editor:

We feel that there has been misrepresentation of evaluation procedure in the recent Senate Social Behaviour Poll. It is stated in the preface to the questionnaire that "It is necessary that you put your name on the temporary slip attached to the Answer Sheets. This is only to facilitate a complete collection of the Answer Sheets."

It has recently come to our attention that this statement does not represent the full truth. In fact, it turns out that names will be listed with numbers of the individual IBM cards and that this listing of names and numbers will remain in the school safe for the duration of our time at Trinity. The Senate states: "To insure complete anonymity, she (Dr. Higgin's secretary) will immediately detach the slip from the Answer Sheet, destroy it, and replace it with a code number. This assures you that researchers using the data will never have access to anyone's name. The participant in this evaluation will be COMPLETELY ANONYMOUS!"

One could conclude that the Senate has purposely phrased the Preface in this way to insure full

participation of the student body. Although the paragraph does not expressly state that names will not be retained and that NO ONE will have access to the list of names and numbers, it certainly implies this. It should certainly have been made absolutely clear that there WILL be a master-list matching your name with your data.

While we realize the importance of full participation in such a poll, we do not feel it should be achieved at the expense of the student body.

Laurence E. Ach '69  
Peter Braver '69  
R. H. Gifford '69  
John G. Ingram '69  
Keith Morton Pinter '69

### Achievement

To the Editor:

Once a semester over a thousand families of Trinity students receive an envelope containing four or five impersonal slips of carbon copied paper as representation of their son's achievement for that semester. If the student has failed a course or is failing a course, a special letter is enclosed telling the parents of the student's poor performance.

But what happens when the student attains a dean's list average? Unfortunately a letter is not sent to the parents or even is his collective average. Instead the public relations office laboriously and expensively sends a letter of notification to the student's hometown newspaper, and another to his secondary school. In most cases both letters soon find their way to the wastebasket. It seems a shame that our parents aren't instead notified -- even if it were only in the form of a standardized card. The administration should realize that the purpose of the Dean's List is to give credit to the student and to those closest to him, not to spread publicity through small town newspapers. A great deal of time and expense would be saved with a simple letter home.

Raymond C. Egan '66

### Treason

To the Editor:

It seems that Trinity has reached a new low, the very nadir of what an American college should stand for and support. For it certainly must be some milestone for a decent school to permit an association to enter its campus and advocate the violation of U.S. laws. Trinity men claim that they are active adults and should be accorded their proper rights. But what American citizen could be proud of a college that allowed groups to distribute "refute the draft" literature? As Americans first and Trinity men far second, how can we encourage such disloyalty? I ask, where would we be today if our fathers had refuted the draft? Such an act is no less than treason and should be recognized by all of us for what it is worth.

Barry J. Dickstein '68

### 'Grim Fairy Tale'

To the Editor:

Mr. Winter's remarks in the last issue remind me of a story. It is called "The War in Vietnam: A Grim Fairy Tale":

Once upon a time there lived in the far-off kingdom of Vietnam an oppressed people. These people, the Vietnamese, were oppressed by their cruel and autocratic king, Saigon. In order to liberate the people from this yoke of tyranny, a group of agrarian reformers from the backwoods, who called themselves the VC, meaning "Very Courageous," started a revolution. When the VC started winning the war, King Saigon called for help from a foreign power, the LBJ Ranch. The Ranch sent thousands of men to Vietnam and poured in billions of dollars to help the king win back his country.

After many years of fighting, LBJ, tired and realizing that election time was near, decided to pull out and leave Saigon to his fate. The VC immediately conquered all the government-held territory, and executed King Saigon and anyone else who did not agree with them. The country was now liberated! In a free election the Vietnamese almost unanimously elected Ho Chi Minh president for life. All those who voted against Ho were liquidated. Now that they were in power, the VC began to carry out their program of social reform, better known as Communism. And everyone lived happily ever after. Well -- almost everyone.

Wm. T. Barrante '68

### Side by Side

To the Editor:

It has reached me that Dr. Hook and various other faculty members are of the opinion that Trinity should admit women. Perhaps Dr. Hook thinks women will calm us down a bit and make it easier for the faculty to subdue us. Perhaps Dr. Hook thinks that the admissions office is scraping the bottom of the barrel to enroll men at a second-choice college. Granted, but I presume that Dr. Hook holds this view primarily because he believes that men at Trinity do not get a chance to see women as human beings by working side by side with them, and as a result women come to be regarded by the Trinity studentry as weekend playthings. This last ANSCHAUUNG is not without some basis in truth, but it ignores one point: if Trinity students had wanted to work with women, they wouldn't have come to Trinity in the first place.

Many of the students with whom I have spoken think that the presence of women on campus would be distracting when they have to study. Others feel that they wouldn't be able to stand being in competition with women for grades; what boy enjoys being beat by a girl? Furthermore, college is supposed to be childhood's last fling; the sudden injection of girls into an all male environment would, in one stroke, impose a rigid formality on the student's heretofore free behavior.

I do not doubt that the faculty's opinion is motivated by nothing more than concern for us, but their insistence in this matter has led some Trinity students to suggest that the faculty has ulterior motives. In any event, the country's need for female enlightenment is being fulfilled by coed colleges now. Hands off Trinity!

Jerry Makransky '69

## The Trinity Tripod

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# Challenge

by David J. Gerber

No challenge is more frustrating, more demanding, ... or more potentially valuable than the challenge of self-examination and self-evaluation. Taking an honest and thorough look at one's self requires effort, maturity, a sense of responsibility for one's own existence and a certain strength of character.

Acceptance of the challenge on those grounds also carries with it a good deal of accountability, for self-examination is of no value unless the results of the evaluation are accepted and used for the improvement of conditions which are less than desirable.

We all hear comments about Trinity, and we all see aspects of Trinity life. We hear praise, and we hear censure. How often have we wondered just what is true, what is not true, and what remains unsaid? We tell each en-

## Brownell Party Open Saturday

Independent upperclassmen will have an open party Saturday night sponsored by Brownell Club. For one dollar a couple independents can dance and socialize from nine until one in Brownell's house on Vernon Street. Appropriate refreshments will be served.

Brownell, a club for non-fraternity upperclassmen, has hired a rock 'n' roll band, the Clemens, to play for the entire evening. The party, scheduled to coincide with Junior Prom on Friday night, will give unaffiliated upperclassmen an opportunity to acquaint themselves with Brownell.

Richard A. Schaal, newly elected president of the Club, and the other officers are now working out final plans for a mixer on March 26 in conjunction with the Mather Hall Board of Governors. Women from Connecticut and Smith Colleges will be Brownell's guests.

## Tomat Seeks Stolen Chairs

Two chairs have recently been stolen from Mather Hall. One has a light green padded seat and the other has a similar seat of rust color. Both have wooden arms.

In the past, according to Leonard R. Tomat, director of Mather Hall, the Medusa has "Handled" a group of students who "borrowed" chairs from other parts of the College for use in their rooms.

Such thievery has caused the College a great deal of trouble, said Mr. Tomat, and the time spent by the Medusa and campus guards could better be used "to chase dogs, tag cars, redesign Mather Hall, write editorials and letters to the editor, and sleep..."

## Phi Beta Kappa Selects Sixteen

At a meeting of the Beta of Connecticut, Phi Beta Kappa, held on Monday, February 28, the following members of the class of 1966 were elected to membership: Peter Atwood, George Bent III, Bruce Bodner, Raymond P. Boulanger, William Carlson, Paul A. Crapo, Paul M. Diesel, Carl A. Goodrich III, Thomas S. Gulotta, Johnathan J. Lechtling, Dwight M. Lundgren, Thomas O. Mitchell, Frank R. Novakowski, and Gerald D. Palmer. Martin Gall, who was elected last fall, will be inducted with the other seniors on March 17. The announcement of these elections was made by Dr. Blanchard W. Means, secretary of the Chapter.

tering class that matriculation at Trinity College is enrollment in a "community of scholars and gentlemen." Is that pure ceremonial "bull"? Is Trinity basically a school of irresponsible, immature playboys? Some seem to think so. How much "deadwood" is there amongst our faculty?

We are challenged to attempt answers to these and many more questions. In order to provide these answers to ourselves and to others we must take an honest look at Trinity.

Do we at Trinity have the courage to look at ourselves honestly? More important still, do we have the strength of character to respond to the praise or to the obloquy with responsibility and integrity?

Self-evaluation is not a "one-shot" affair. This year's Senate hopes to help Trinity begin a tradition of self-examination. As mentioned before, evaluating one's self requires effort, maturity, a sense of responsibility for one's own existence, and a certain strength of character. Whether we at Trinity will accept this challenge remains to be seen. Success in the venture will require the cooperation of all. The degree of cooperation received will in itself answer questions. This column will be dedicated to Trinity's challenge.

## Hartford Social Group Recruits Students Here

Hartford's Revitalization Corps has hopes of recruiting up to 50 student volunteers from the College, stated Henri P. Junod '66, member of the Corps' associate board.

According to Junod, some 22 students from the campus have already signed up with the social work organization. A majority of these have started working on projects.

Junod believed that in the future most new volunteers will be persuaded to join the Corps through word-of-mouth communication. However, Edward T. Coii, founder and president of the Corps, is expected to speak to freshmen in the future to further stimulate interest.

## Draft Poll...

(Continued from Page 1)

present U.S. policy (but would not personally insure its continuation), there were few responses of active anti-war feeling. Only five students indicated membership in organized anti-Vietnam war movements, while nine students classed themselves as conscientious objectors.

One anti-war advocate stated his plan: "If drafted I would much rather spend five years in prison for refusing to fight than one year in the field supporting our warped foreign policy."

Less than one-fifth of the students returning the surveys indicated that they would enlist after graduation. The majority of these individuals preferred the Navy.

Of those students not classified II-S, almost all stated their intention to continue their schooling.

One-half of the students (98 of 199) felt some obligation to support the U.S. policy in Vietnam, even if personal involvement were necessary. One student explained: "I would not hesitate to fight if called; no college student should hesitate. We owe our support to the American G.I. in Vietnam."

Mere tacit agreement with L.B.J.'s policy, another student feels, is the lesser of two evils. "I'd rather not lose my life at war, but I wouldn't stick my neck out and possibly get thrown in jail as a protester," he remarked.

## Placement

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9  
Boston Gas Company  
F. W. Woolworth Co.  
Brookfield, Conn. Public Schools

THURSDAY, MARCH 10  
First National Bank of Boston  
Maryland National Bank  
United States Plywood Corp.  
Westinghouse Electric Corp.  
Sylvania Electric Products

FRIDAY, MARCH 11  
Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co.  
Travelers Insurance Company (Summer Program)  
Worcester Telegram  
Aetna Life Insurance Company (Group Sales)

MONDAY, MARCH 14  
American Oil Company  
Fairfield, Conn. Public Schools  
The Hartford Courant  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours

TUESDAY, MARCH 15  
Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co.  
State National Bank of Conn.  
International Harvester Co.  
Aetna Life & Casualty Co. (Summer Program)

Tickets for Dr. Doxladis' three lectures are still available at the box office of the Austin Arts Center.

## CNVA Speaker Asks Draft Non-Cooperation

"I advocate draft card destruction and participation in any form of non-cooperation with the Selective Service System....The Vietnam war is unjust and immoral." This was the general theme expressed by David Allan Reed for the New England Committee for Non-Violent Action (CNVA).

Representatives from CNVA spent Monday afternoon in Mather Hall distributing literature proclaiming the immorality of the Vietnam struggle. Reed and other non-violent protestors were here to "persuade people that the Vietnam war is unjust" and to ask that students take direct non-violent action to protest U.S. involvement in the war.

Reed, in an open forum later in the afternoon, discussed his reasons for burning his draft cards. "I burned my draft cards as a morally and politically symbolic act - as a general protest against the Selective Service System," said Reed.

Reed, who dropped out of Harvard after the second semester of his sophomore year, believes in non-cooperation, not on a personal basis, but as an individual's responsibility to act against coercive, unethical principles.

He called "ridiculous" the law which makes the destruction of a draft card a federal offense, saying "we usually associate a law of this nature with a fascist-type government."

He further stated that with the passage of this law, which levies a maximum five-year prison term and a \$10,000 fine upon a citizen who willfully destroys his draft card, the government has made the draft card a symbol of cooperation with the military system and with its morality.

In a letter to his local draft board Reed explained the rationale of his non-cooperation.

"I have seen the government of the United States rain bombs upon the people of Vietnam. I have seen American soldiers burn the homes of Vietnamese peasants with cigarette lighters, with flame-throwers, and with napalm bombs. I have seen the government of the United States lie to the American people and invade the Dominican Republic. I have seen thousands of American troops enter battle against the people of the Dominican Republic on behalf of their oppressors.

"Moreover, I have repeatedly heard spokesmen of our government threaten to wage total war

-- nuclear war -- against the people of the Soviet Union and China.

"These actions of our government are crimes under the Constitution of the United States; they are crimes under the Charter of the United Nations, and under international law; and, most importantly, they are crimes against humanity. In attempting to act as the world's policeman, this country has made itself an outlaw.

"I refuse to participate in these crimes."

Reed objected to U.S. involvement in Vietnam on the basis that the struggle poses no danger to our country. "If we let the Vietnamese go ahead with their civil war, under Communist leadership, there would be no danger in the U.S.," he said.

Asked if U.S. involvement in World War II was justified as constituting a danger to the U.S., Reed was uncertain. He felt that involvement in Japan and the Far East was not justifiable but added that he might have fought in France or England in support of U.S. policy.

Barbara Clack of CNVA and William George of the Catholic Worker Movement also spoke at the forum. Miss Clack, who aided in the destruction of Reed's draft card, and George both emphasized love of universal humanity as their principle objection to any conflict. George, "a Christian anarchist," supports non-cooperation with the war effort as "a religious action in accordance with the teachings of Christ;" he refuses to cooperate in order to "bring out an awareness of un-Christian action, not to flaunt authority."

The CNVA group of New England is located in Voluntown, Connecticut (RFD #1, Box 197.B).

## Holyoke Group Electrifies East Coast Colleges

From wholesome Mt. Holyoke College in bucolic South Hadley, Mass. comes one of the most novel college singing groups in years. Slamming out rhythm on two electric guitars, a set of drums, and an electric piano, the "Moppets" have dazzled college men across the northeast with performances at Amherst, Brown, Cornell, and Wesleyan.

The girls, Bev Rodgers '66, Lisa Damon '66, Phyllis Hess '68, and Kathie Ross '68 formed their group quite informally this fall with the objective of making a little money in an enjoyable way.

Three of the girls have an extensive background in music. Miss Rodgers has studied piano for ten years and, in addition, plays the folk guitar. Miss Damon, according to Miss Rodgers, is "the best folk guitarist around," while Miss Hess is an accomplished pianist.

Miss Ross joined the group in hopes of becoming a go-go girl but has since found her niche at the drums.

The "Moppets" leave some listeners disconcerted, but more often the reaction is amazed enthusiasm. "Reactions run anywhere from complete amazement to some places where they're so drunk they don't notice we're girls at all," Miss Damon related.

Their repertoire runs through Beatles', Stones', and Animals' numbers to the standard "Louie, Louie" and "Twist and Shout" routines.

The "Moppets" fee is \$150 a performance, and included in the package with the "Moppets" is a two-man entourage -- Miss Rodgers' brother and a "friend" of Miss Damon, John Kershaw.

## Summer Courses Increase To Largest Number Ever

The College is offering the largest number of courses for the summer term in its 143-year history, Jacob W. Edwards, summer term director, announced.

A total of 124 courses will be offered for secondary school students, undergraduates and candidates for Master of Arts and Master of Science degrees.

"The College is fortunate," stated Edwards, "in having 30 distinguished visiting professors from other universities and colleges, including S. T. Bindoff of the University of London's Queen Mary College." In addition, 54 members of the Trinity faculty will participate in the two five-week sessions, which run June 27 to July 29 and Aug. 1 to Sept. 2.

A number of special coeducational programs will again be offered this summer, including the Transition to College Plan, operating since 1958; the Summer Engineering Laboratory, sponsored jointly with United Aircraft Corp.; an institute to study music as one

of the humanities; and a speed reading program, all for outstanding high school juniors and seniors.

Courses are being offered in biology, chemistry, classical civilization, economics, engineering, English, fine arts, education, French, German, government, Greek, history, mathematics, Latin, music, philosophy, physics, psychology, religion and Spanish.

Edwards described the classical civilization program as "one of the largest in the country" and pointed to a special demonstration Advanced Placement Latin V course. Secondary school students enroll in the course, and Latin teachers studying at Trinity are invited to observe.

Master's Degree programs are offered in economics, education, English, French, government, history, Latin literature, and Spanish.

Details of summer term offerings may be obtained from Summer Term Office, Williams Memorial Hall, Trinity College, Hartford.

# Ekistics — A Science For Tomorrow's Metropolis

by Norman Marcovski

Ekistics, the science of human settlements, is the central concern and primary occupation of Constantinos Doxiadis, theoretician, teacher, and practitioner of this new science, a synthesis of older disciplines, designed to take a broad view of the cities men inhabit.

The term "ekistics" is like "economics" or "ecology" in its derivation from the Greek word, "ekos", meaning "house" or "habitation". Ekistics is the study of settlements as living organisms and is designed to take an all-encompassing view of its subject, not restricted to a specific discipline such as architecture or sociology.

Closely bound to ekistics is the concept of "Dynapolis", a design for cities that meets the problems and demands of rapid expansion. Doxiadis feels that a city is not a static affair. It is a dynamic, living organism; it is born, grows, declines and dies and is perhaps reborn. As a boy growing up in Athens, Doxiadis pondered the transitions that befall that city in the course of history and naturally developed this dynamic attitude in thinking about cities.

Doxiadis sees three factors which have influenced the need for dealing with cities in terms of ekistics: the population rise, the progress of the machine in penetrating men's lives, and what he calls "the gradual socialization of the world".

The effects of the rapid rise in urban population are obvious and familiar to those living near the vast urban domains. The latter two factors, however, have had a more subtle effect and there are correspondingly subtle through lively concepts which Doxiadis has developed to deal with them.

The machine has assured such things as skyscrapers, long distance transportation and the release of people from the countryside, says Doxiadis. But besides making the cities possible, he points out that machines have made them largely uninhabitable.

"We often mistakenly think that our cities are inhabited only by men. Actually, they were built by men but are inhabited today by both men and machines. Man has been displaced as the dominant element by the motorcar. We must not concede to the machine the rights and privileges of a tyrant, letting it dictate our mode of life. The machine we created must again become our slave and serve us slavishly. This can happen when we find out where we need the human scale and where we need the scale of the machine, and use each in the proper place."

The concept of human scale is fundamental in Doxiadis' thinking. The rational fitting of man's physical structures to man and his use of them is planning to human scale. A suit of clothes, for example, is tailored to fit man by consideration of the requirements that man makes on this basic level of shelter.

Similarly, rooms and houses are constructed according to a preconceived plan so that they fit all the various requirements that the man living in them may make. The thesis of ekistics is that cities ought to be approached in this manner of rationally co-ordinating man and the structures he lives in.

Dealing with the machine in terms of the human scale, Doxiadis emphasizes that we have first "to separate man from machine... We can gradually take major highways underground... Look at our blood. It starts with a speed of one in the capillaries... It goes 700 times higher speed in the central aorta, but it is deep, deep into the body of man, and this is what we must do with the machines...

We need new rapid transit... If a man walks at three miles an hour, 700 times more means 2,100 miles an hour (at which transit might move)."

To accomplish this result, Doxiadis plans his residential areas in a grid-like pattern of "sectors", each the size of many city blocks. "Motor vehicles are allowed to penetrate each sector only slowly, on dead-end streets, while between the sectors a network of high-speed roads, devised according to the machine scales, carries people swiftly over long distances".

Each Doxiadis sector is approximately half a mile in length, and within it, people lead an easy, unhurried pedestrian life, renewing, in Doxiadis' words, "the age-old romance between man and his buildings", which the motorcar has interrupted.

This leads to another Doxiadis principle, the "hierarchy of functions". Small villages, according to this theory, should be systematically grouped into larger ones, and so on, with the public facilities placed where the scale demands them.

Each little village should have the basic facilities it demands but larger, more expensive and more specialized units should be reserved for a combination of a few of these settlements.

In Iraq, Doxiadis has laid out approximately twenty villages on this principle. The villages are in clusters of six, with each cluster surrounding a somewhat bigger village, according to the hierarchy of functions, and all of them grouped around a larger, central market town.

Turning to what Doxiadis calls the "gradual socialization of the world" we are concerned directly with what is entailed in the concept of Dynapolis. He sketches an old-style city as comprising two concentric circles, with the inner circle representing the business district and the outer one the residential area.

This design is static and stringently contains the central districts of a city so that when they finally must burst outwards, they chaotically tear through the residential



CONSTANTINOS DOXIADIS, "the greatest city planner now at work in the world," and this year's lecturer in residence relaxes in his Athens office.

areas causing slums and isolated neighborhoods.

In the Dynapolis, however, the city's core is not thought of as static and stationary but as "expanding along a controlled axis, the control being exerted by zoning, the placement of public buildings, and so on." Thus the core of the city is free to expand and the residential areas may grow with it, on the flanks of this linear projection.

If New York had been planned in this manner, the expansion of the business district from Wall Street uptown into the Fifties would not have plowed through the old brownstones; rather the residential areas would have grown with it along the East and West sides.

Doxiadis considers this to be the only sensible form in which to build a city today. He used this approach in the new capital of Pakistan and in redeveloping Baghdad and Khartoum.

Indeed, such a plan was drawn up for Washington, D.C. in 1959.

It proposed that the city be allowed to grow along the banks of the Potomac with the residential areas flanking it. Technicalities involving state sovereignty and military property rights have kept this plan from being implemented despite its apparent attractiveness.

Most of Doxiadis' clientele is made up of nations newly freed from the political and economic fetters of the "imperialist" countries of Northern Europe. His approach to the problems of these countries is uniquely tailored to each local situation.

"Modern architecture has one great fault", says Doxiadis. "It was created mainly by northern architects, living in countries that have always stressed just one sort of space -- the fully enclosed space, the room with well-built windows and doors. But people in hot climates like other kinds of space, too -- they like verandas and courtyards, and sleeping terraces on their roofs.

In some countries, it is inconceivable that people should live wholly within the rooms of a low-income house, because of the heat the house absorbs during the day." Though this may seem somewhat trivial, it has taken Doxiadis' dynamic approach to building to the human scale to make such practical considerations a reality.

To spread his doctrine of ekistics, Doxiadis has a school, housed in his office building in Athens, which trains city planners according to his concepts. The Athens Technological Institute has two main departments. One, on the junior-college level, turns out various technicians -- draftsmen, junior engineers and commercial artists -- to fill the need for competent people to take care of the minor details involved in building and planning. The other division is the Graduate School of Ekistics which teaches the Doxiadis theories to students with college degrees from all over the world.

Doxiadis has written his own textbook -- "Ekistics; an Introduction to the Science of Human Settlements" -- and teaches the main course at the school (ekistics) whenever he is in Athens. His teaching ability is one of his universally acclaimed attributes.

Dr. Doxiadis is a man who has developed an approach to the new world of urban man (the title of one of his books) as modern and dynamic as the problem it deals with. At the age of fifty-two, he sees himself as laying the cornerstone of man's new world, planning the wonders of the modern urban community and providing for the renewal of "the age-old romance between man and his buildings."

# Doxiadis' Life: From Farming To City Plans

by Donald Martin

"In terms of the number of human dwellings involved, the greatest city planner now at work in the world is probably a slight, aquiline - featured Greek named Constantinos Doxiadis."

So says "The New Yorker" Magazine (May 11, 1963) of The College's 1966 lecturer-in-residence. Founder of Doxiadis Associates, Dr. Doxiadis heads an international planning organization which has made campaigns, some involving reworking of whole regions, in Canada, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Sudan, Syria, Venezuela, and the United States.

Doxiadis' own personal life of turmoil is one of the big factors reflected in his work and in his science of ekistics.

As the May 1, 1961 issue of the "Architectural Forum" states, "In explaining his current preoccupation with improving mass housing and living conditions, Doxiadis says simply: 'I was a refugee at the age of one.'"

It was a year after his birth in 1913 that Doxiadis, born in Steinmaches, in what is now Bulgaria, fled to Athens following the outbreak of the first World War. His life in refugee settlements during and after the war helped shape his thinking.

In 1935 he graduated from the National Metsovion Technical University of Athens, where he studied architecture.

For his Doctor's degree, at Berlin-Charlottenburg Technical University, he chose as the subject for his thesis the organization of ancient Greek religious communities. According to THE NEW YORKER, "the thesis... was a pioneer job, backed by much reading and by much field research at shrines in Greece and Asia Minor."

After receiving his doctorate, his first position with the Greek government was as chief town planner for the Athens area. Later he was named chief of the Department of Regional and Town Planning.

The devastation caused by World War II made clear to this resistance leader the necessity of a new approach to the problems of settlements, involving more than architecture and planning. It was as a soldier that he first considered the ideas of ekistics.

His name came to the attention of many inside and outside of Greece ten days after Athens' liberation on October 13, 1944, when he produced an exhibit describing his opinion as to Greece's ekistic needs.

For the next five years, he led his country's struggle toward recovery.

His driving, dictatorial temperament having gained him many enemies, his Cabinet post was removed by his political enemies and, in 1951, he was an unemployed invalid in the process of recovering from ulcers and general fatigue.

From 1951 until his return to Greece in 1953 from a self-imposed Australian exile, Doxiadis became a tomato farmer while "thinking about a comeback, about ekistics, and about the poor of Asia," according to THE NEW YORKER.

And, in fact, his 1953 return marked only the beginning of the most successful phase of his career. Foreign governments and corporations now compete for his services making him not only rich but -- far more important -- totally independent of his Greek income and therefore of Greek criticism. "Greeks sometimes say that original thinkers can't succeed in Greece without an income from abroad," quips the "New Yorker," "and Doxiadis might agree."

## Schedule

### TUESDAY

- 8:30 Government 302 (Seabury 47).
- 2:35 Religion 202 (Seabury 39).
- 4:30 Faculty reception (Austin Arts Center).
- 6:15 Dinner with student seminar members (Hamlin Hall).
- 8:30 First lecture, "Towards Dystopia" (Washington Room).

### WEDNESDAY

- 9:30 Philosophy 203 (Austin 213 or 320).
- 10:30 Engineering 472 and 121 (Halden Lab.).
- 12:30 Informal lunch with students (Mather Hall).
- 2:30 Student seminar, group I (Alumni Lounge-members only).
- 8:30 Second lecture, "Escape to Utopia" (Washington Room).

### THURSDAY

- 2:30 Student seminar, group II (Alumni Lounge-members only).
- 4:30 Student coffee hour (Wean Lounge).
- 8:30 Third lecture, "Need of Entopia" (Washington Room).

### FRIDAY

- 10:30 Fine Arts 304 and 306 (Austin 320).

All classes listed will be open to the student body.

# Pakistan Plans Dynopolis Capital

by Timothy Brosnahan

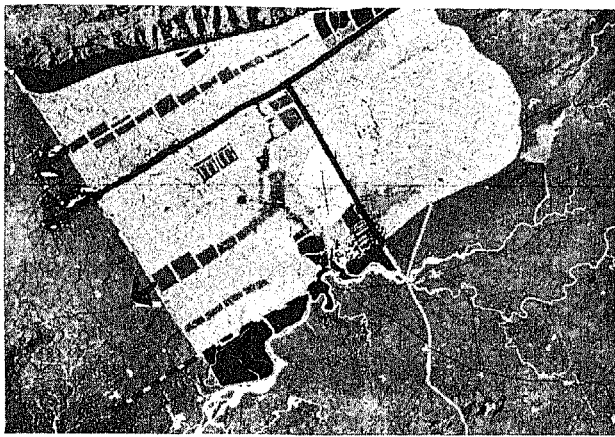
Late in 1958 His Excellency, Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan, decided that his capital of Karachi, a confused, disorganized metropolis perched uncomfortably on the Indian border, would not do as the most prominent symbol of his infant state. He ordered a new capital.

A commission was named to find a suitable location with C. A. Doxiadis enlisted as an advisor in February, 1959. By the end of that year the Potwar Plateau near Rawalpindi had been chosen and approved, and the President named a planning commission to draw the master plan, with Doxiadis Associates as chief consultant.

On February 24, 1960, the city was named "Islamabad", the "City of Islam," a fitting title for a monument and symbol. Three months later the preliminary plan was approved with final approval coming in October.

The master plan of this greatest of all Doxiadis' projects includes all essentials of his philosophy of ekistics. The city as planned will be a centralized, organized, harmonious, living organism -- a true dynopolis.

The backbone of the city is formed by four main highways drawn perpendicular to each other and dividing the area into three distinct sectors, Islamabad, Rawalpindi, and the National Park. The two former areas are designed to complement each other with Islamabad acting as the administrative and cultural center and the existing town as a com-



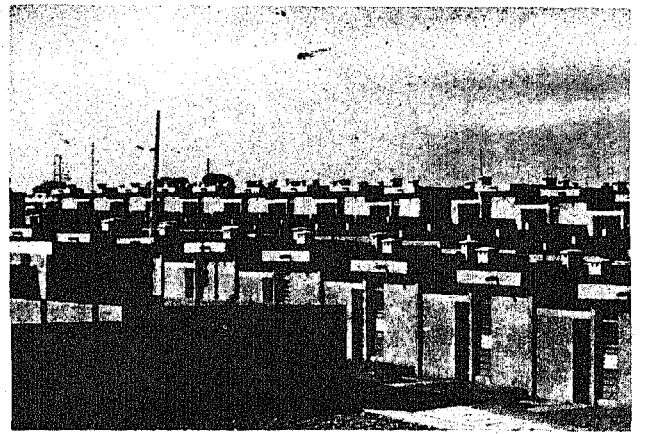
MASTER PLAN of Islamabad (right). In the top right in the National Park. To the top left, or the northwest, is metropolitan Islamabad with Rawalpindi

mercial and industrial hub. Both border on the Park to the northeast and are open-ended to the southwest allowing for virtually unlimited growth.

To facilitate this growth, Doxiadis has designed his twin cities with all commercial and government buildings forming a long thin core. The residential areas are spread out along each flank, thus avoiding the confusion of merging public and private sectors.

According to the master plan, the entire Islamabad metropolitan area is made up of a series of sectors each with a population of from 20 to 40 thousand people, depending on the income groups served by each.

Each of these class V communities, containing all the commercial and cultural necessities of the local



situated at the bottom. Room for expansion is provided to the southwest (lower left). Low-income housing being built in Islamabad is pictured at right.

residents, is further divided into class IV, III, and II communities with schools, shops, parks, playgrounds, and cultural attractions allotted to each according to its pre-determined population, along the lines of a hierarchy of functions.

Throughout the area the undulating terrain is maintained and used to best architectural and aesthetic advantage.

Extensive sociological studies were made of the eventual population of the cities to determine what income classes must be provided for. The Doxiadis experts decided to limit diversity to three basic kinds of houses on three basic sized plots, varying from 111 square yards to 3,000 square yards.

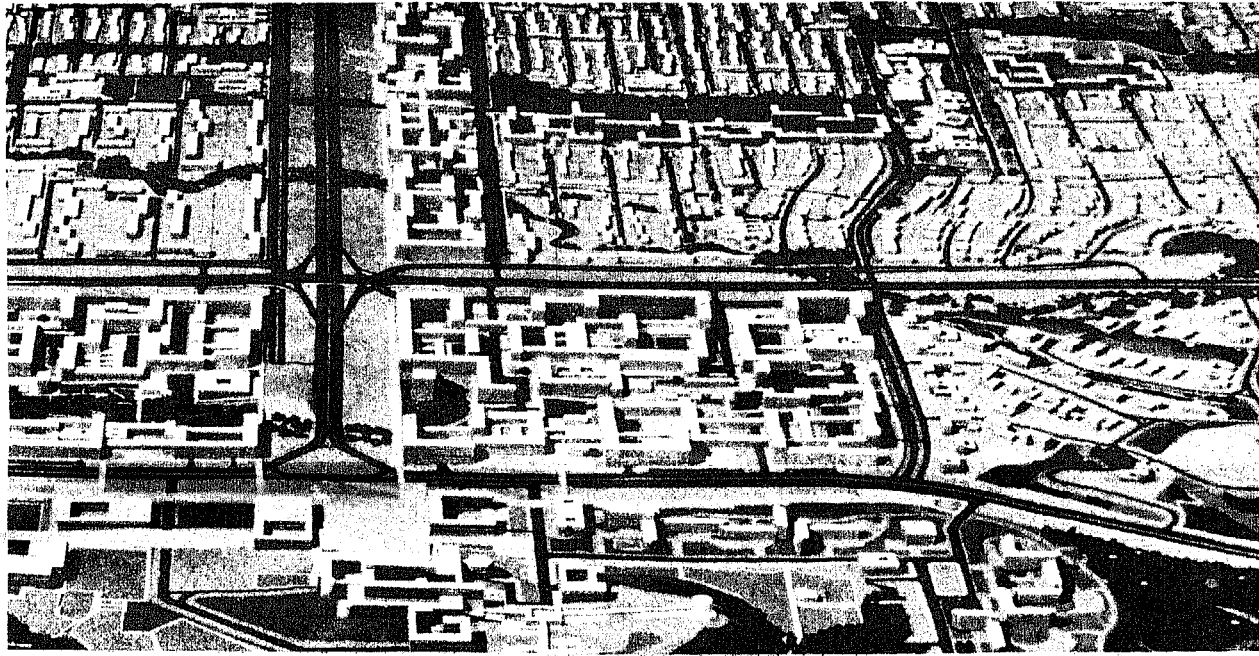
To serve all these individual dwellings, connected together in small groups, the entire area is provided with an extensive public water, sewage, and electricity system. At the same time each individual house contains some completely open space and at least one closed and insulated room to cope with the great temperature variances of the area.

To Doxiadis the separation of man from machine, particularly in the form of the automobile, is one of the most important requirements of modern planning. In Islamabad this goal finds total achievement.

Beginning with the principal axis highways with a right-of-way of 1,200 feet, the width decreases with the importance of the road and the speed of the cars, until reaching the residential areas, the machine enters a narrow dead-end and the human scale takes over in a complex series of pedestrian walks.

The National Park, considered by the planners to be of such importance that its size equals that of either of the two metropolitan areas, and its location is easily accessible from both, has been left relatively unplanned for the present. However, space is provided for educational and scientific institutes, recreational areas for both passive and active public participation, and agricultural areas for cultivating fruits and vegetables.

This most fascinating of urban planning projects is now under construction on a massive scale. Doxiadis has completed the task of drawing the master plan and the building plans for the first five years. He and his associates now must sit back and watch from afar as their theoretical calculations come to fruition in a monument far more to man's ingenuity than to a single religion, country, or individual.



ISLAMABAD (MODEL)--Bird's eye view of the new Pakistani capitol showing the main administrative center along the mall and at the bottom. Residential

sectors are spread out in squares to the right and left. At extreme bottom is the National Park.

# U.S. Cities Offer Challenges to Planners

As the virtual birth place of the vast, industrialized, machine-controlled urban megalopolis, the United States poses a fascinating and challenging problem to the city planner; and Constantinos Doxiadis is no exception.

Over the past ten years this Greek planner has made studies, offered predictions, and drawn plans for city, state and federal agencies and private corporations throughout the country.

In 1960 he was awarded the contract to design the largest single government redevelopment project yet created. Eastwick, a residential and industrial city for 40,000 people, is now under construction at a total estimated cost of \$330 million, and will eventually cover 2,500 acres on the periphery of Philadelphia.

Blocks of townhouse-type dwellings are under construction in a carefully landscaped park, where pedestrian and automobile traffic will be totally segregated, and the human scale of living and travel will predominate.

"Louisville's downtown riverfront is historically the most important area in Louisville, but since the turn of the century the area has deteriorated," begins a Doxiadis Associates report for

the city and the Reynolds Metals Development Corporation.

But today new interest has been awakened in the area, and a plan for a commercial, residential, and amusement center has been drawn

up by Doxiadis to rehabilitate the water front.

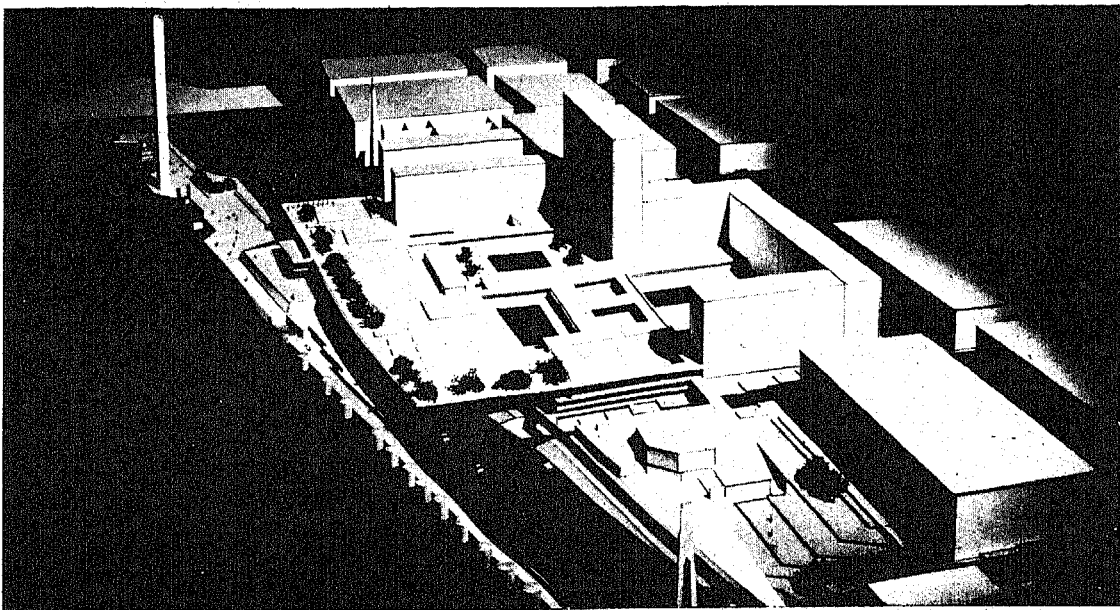
Washington, D.C. is the site of numerous Doxiadis studies ranging from a general survey of the

entire city's future growth, to the planning of Georgetown's new water front.

For the master plan, Doxiadis suggested two possibilities. First, the city could be forced to grow

along the Potomac, with residential areas flanking its growth. Perhaps more practical however, is the suggestion that satellite cities be constructed, each with a planned population of two and a half million, and all radiating from the present administrative center.

Another Washington plan is for the model "Northwest One" urban redevelopment project, to be built on 90 acres one mile north of the Capitol.



WATERFRONT REDEVELOPMENT in Louisville, Kentucky on the Ohio River (left). At top is an office building (tallest structure), a hotel, and a residential apartment building surrounding a plaza. At bottom is a repertory theatre (right) and a botanical garden (left).

Detroit could, with proper planning, become the center of a "Great Lakes Megalopolis" reaching from Chicago to Pittsburgh and northeast to Montreal, according to a yet-to-be-completed Doxiadis study of the city and the area.

Through detailed data regarding past, present, and future population and industrial growth (which is faster than that of the great east coast megalopolis) Detroit seems the perfect radial center of such a development.

This most extensive of all Doxiadis' American studies forms no specific plans but makes general suggestions for maintaining order in the area's rapid development through improved public services, particularly transportation, and better long range urban planning.

# Basketball's Record Year

by Mike Weinberg

For the Basketball team, this could be considered "The Year of The Record." At least 12 old-time College records were broken during the season, and, in a fitting tribute, most of them by captain Jim Belfiore.

In re-writing the record books, Belfiore established five individual scoring records. Not only does he lead the school in points-per-season, average-per-season, and high single game total, but he also has captured the highest career total and highest career average in Trinity history. Just as amazing as Belfiore's performances this season were the team's. In what clearly must be considered the finest quintet in the Bantams' 60 year court history, Coach Roble Shults piloted the squad to an 18-3 record. Never before has a Trinity team won as many as 18 games in a single season, and the won-lost percentage ranks among the highest.

The team was also the most prolific in point production. The 1964-65 edition of the hoopsters had been the ranking scorers with 1693 points in 18 games for an average of 89.1. This year, however, Belfiore and Company averaged 94.6 points per game by

## Skaters Slide Over Babson

Ending its season last Saturday, the Trinity hockey team skated to an impressive 8-5 victory over Babson Institute. The win was the sixth of the year for the Bantams, and it brought their record to 6-3.

Trinity was never behind in the game, and when the ice was cleared after the first period, they held a 3-1 lead. Both teams scored a pair of goals in the second period. One of Babson's, however, was on a penalty shot that arose when an over-eager Trinity defensive man grabbed the puck with his hands.

The final period saw five shots pass through into the nets making the score, 8-5.

Scoring for the Bantams were Tony Bryant with three tallies, Henry Barkhausen with two, John Mitchell also with a pair, and Tom Goodyear with one.

## Natators Lose To Wesleyan

With a 63-30 loss to Wesleyan, the Varsity swimmers ended a 500 season record at 5-5.

But something, hopefully the team's greatest conquest of the season, yet remains; the New England Swimming Championships this weekend at Storrs, Conn.

Trinity is sending Varsity boys Duff Tyler, who paced out victories in both the 500-yard freestyle and the 200-yard freestyle in the eighteenth college New England Championships a year ago and Bill Bacon, a sophomore who has consistently hit around 56.5 for the 100-yard backstroke, setting a new New England mark with each effort.

The Bantams freshmen are entering the 400-yard freestyle relay, the only event in which freshmen are allowed to participate.

A 53-44 loss to Wesleyan last Thursday ended the freshman season at 5-4.

## "Rhinceros"

Tryouts for the Jesters' production of "Rhinceros," to be given on May 13, 14, and 15, will be held on March 15 at 4 p.m. and 7:15 p.m. and on March 16 at 4 p.m. in the Goodwin Theatre. Scripts may be signed out at the box office in the Austin Arts Center.

scoring 1985 points in 21 contests.

In emphasizing offense, as is evident by the two varsity teams he has coached thus far at Trinity, Coach Shults has sacrificed a bit of defense. In fact, there were times this year when the spectators began to wonder if anyone on the court knew what the word meant. Consequently, the opposition scored what is probably a record total of 1720 points for an average of 81.9.

Nine times the Bantams broke the century mark, and in doing so they set the single game scoring record three times. In the second game of the year against Middlebury, the Bantams topped the old record by one in trouncing the Panthers 109-89. Two games later, at Brandeis, the troops broke loose again and this time piled up a total of 111 points.

This was the record that stood until the third from the last game of the year. At that time the Bantams crushed the Coast Guard Academy 112-95 and established the standard that will most likely stand for a long time. The two team total of 207 points also set a new mark.

Belfiore's individual records are amazing in themselves. His total of 538 points for the year are 70 more than he set last year when he broke Barry Leghorn's record. He also was the first Trinity player to average over 25 points a game by averaging 25.7.

While his mates were racking up 112 points against Coast Guard, Jim found time to lead the surge by scoring 47 points to smash the previous varsity record of 40, and to tie the field house record set by Don Overbeck two seasons ago.

A basketball team, though it can be built around a single player, must not rely only on him to win its games. It is important to have at least five other men that the coach can turn to at various times during the season, and this year

Coach Shults was rather fortunate. Ed Landes regained most of his freshman year form and helped carry the squad on the few rare occasions when Belfiore found himself having a cold night. Ed scored 323 points to average 15.5 per game and was also one of the team's rebound leaders.

Don Overbeck was the second high scorer with 328 points and a 16.4 average. As a junior, Don will be back next season to see what he can do to challenge some of Belfiore's marks.

Joe Hourihan, the only other starting senior, was the defensive specialist and playmaker for the team. As the on-court general, Joe did not score too much, but his influence was felt, especially in the assists he managed to accumulate during the season.

The fifth starter, until he was hurt about a month ago, was Bob Gutzman. The only other player to average in double figures, with a 10.6 average, Bob gained varsity experience which will be invaluable in the future.

Coming off the bench when needed were Jim Stuhlman, Mike Hickey and Ted Zilmer. Hickey and Stuhlman were indispensable down the back stretch, and Zilmer played steady ball in starting for Gutzman during the last few games.

Undoubtedly the high point of the season came during the record-setting performances and in the pair of wins over Wesleyan. The double victory over the Cardinals was the first time anything like that happened in several years.

In losing three games, the Bantams were only separated from an undefeated season by 12 points. In the A.I.C. Invitational Christmas Tournament, the Bantams lost to A.I.C. (the eventual winner) by four points, and then dropped the consolation game to St. Michael's by six in double overtime. The only regular season loss was a 75-73 defeat at the hooves of the Colby Mules.

# Hoopsters Defeat Wes, Nets Regained, 92-82

Eager Trinity fans packed the Wesleyan field house last Wednesday evening to witness Jim Belfiore's last game as a Bantam and to return the nets to their rightful place in the "Trinity Museum."

Scoring 24 points, Belfiore led the team to a 92-82 victory over

the Cardinals and brought the season's record to 18-3.

In the final minutes of play, with the game virtually decided, the Bantam supporters began the "Net" cheer and at the final buzzer scrambled on to the court and collected the spoils. Revenge had been won for last year's losses.

Also playing his last varsity game, but in a losing cause, was the 6'4" Wesleyan star John Werle. Scoring 33 points for the evening, the big center put on a show that was a fitting tribute to his stellar career.

During the first half, Werle dominated the scoring, dropping in five buckets and a foul shot in the first eleven minutes of play. The smaller Bantam squad, however, successfully cleared the boards at both ends, maintaining a slight margin.

The Bantams gained the lead that they were never to relinquish with 6:12 left in the first half, as Mike Hickey sparked the team with his shooting and his defensive work. The press began to work, Jim Stuhlman held Werle in check, and the Bantams walked into the locker room with a half-time lead of 12 points, 51-39.

After the break, Trin, playing heads-up ball, tallied ten points while holding Wes to a single foul shot. Ed Landes and Belfiore scored four points apiece, and Hickey added the other bucket.

Both teams traded field goals for a while, and the Cardinals came on with a rush. Working the ball into Werle, Wes cut the lead to five points with three minutes to play. But the steady defensive play of Joe Hourihan, the rebounding of Don Overbeck, and an effective freeze put the game on ice.

Behind Belfiore in the scoring column were Hickey with 20 points, Overbeck with 16, and Landes with nine.

## Wesmen Drop Bantam Frosh

The Trinity Freshman basketball team concluded its season last Wednesday evening with a 74-56 loss to the Wesleyan Frosh. This defeat brought Coach Donnelly's hoopsters' final record to 9-6.

The Bantam freshmen, led by the shooting of Ron Martin and Pete Berger, spurred to an early lead of 10-4. This lead soon vanished, however, as the frosh could no longer find the mark.

The two teams stayed close through most of the half. With about five minutes remaining, a combination of Wesleyan sharp-shooting and the Bantams' erratic play resulted in a 33-25 half-time lead for the Cardinal yearlings.

Beginning the second half, the freshmen were colder than ever from the floor. This, combined with poor passing, resulted in only one shot and one basket for the frosh in the first five minutes of the half. For all practical purposes, Wesleyan had put the game out of reach at this point.

Larry Dupont led the Bantam scoring attack with 14 points. Pete Clark, usually the team's high scorer, tallied only eight points while seeing limited action against his taller counterparts. Nine freshmen broke into the scoring column, but only Dupont hit double figures.

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